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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 11.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1885.

--- FIVE CENTS.

# DISESTABLISHMENT

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTRY, M.P.

[From United Ireland.] The Government had put down the Fenian insurrection, but that insurrection had memorable consequences, and a memorable infuence upon the statesmen of England. There were English statesmen sufficiently endowed with political foresight to appresiate that although the Fenian insurrection had been put down, the political difficulty was as great and complicated as ever. It tion was not, in the long run, the most satis factory method of governing a country. The very fact of a country being in a condition of latent revolution and intermittent rebellion was in itself enough to teach such statesmen as could be taught anything that something or other was arong in this portion at least of that complex piece of State machiner, which its admitters are accustomed to regard as the most perfect piece of political mechanism on the face of the earth, the British Mr. Gladstone was the most advanced thinker and the most keen-sighted statesman in the English House of Commons. In recent years he has met kept so well whead of hifellows in appreciating the invitable of politics. Younger men have grown up around him who are quicker to see what must b conceded, and more ready to announce in-i ntention of concerning it. But at the time when the Fenian in ur action was lying dear beneath its white shroul of snow, Mr Gladsome was the only man in English statecraft woo was in elligent enough to perceive what the Fellan riving mount, and to learn, If not gratifully, at least not too glowly, the leason it had taught him. Mr. Gladstone had the wisdom to appreciate the must that a nation which could

make such repeated efforts to shake off a bondage which to him and his kind was a delightfu! privilege, must be suffering from some very seriou-, ome very intolerant griev-ances. S. Mr. Gudatone looked a little

The condition of Ireland with regard to what was called the Irish Church question was one of the greatest scanda a in mider history. O'e of the most Carholic auto g Catholic countries, Ireland had languished for generations under the most savage system of Penal Laze levelled ugainst her taith and even now, at a time when the ninetecuti century had lived more than half its life. Catholic Ireland was compelled against its will to maintain a foreign Church, and to hear it spoken of, in savige mockers of themselves and of their creed, as the Irisi Caurch. One of the most remarkable of att the many remarkable facts in connection with the lon; struggle of Ireland against the English rule to the way in which the Irint people have mointained through al tre darkest pages of their history their devotion to their National Church. That Church, whose missionaries and whose martyrs slikmaintained the principles of religion and of education for western Coristiunity in avil times that Church had implanted in the hearts of her hich children the deepest and the most passionate attachment to her. A well known writer has made use of the beau itu allegory with which Moore conveys the at tachment of Ireland to her own Church "The Irish Peasant to his Mistress' is the name of one of Moore's finest songs. The litish pensant tells his mistress of his undying adelity to her. Through grief and through danger' her smile has oneered his way The darker our to: tunes the purer thy bright love burned;' it turned shame into glory; fear into zeal. Slave as he was, with her to guide him he felt free. She had a rival; and the rival was honored, 'while Ireland, thou were mocked and scorned,' The rival DUBLE wore a crown of gold; the other's brows were girl with thorns. The rival wood him to temples, while the loved one lay hid in caves. 'Her friends were all masters, while thine, alms, are slaves!' 'Yet,' he du clares, 'cold in the earth at thy feet I would rather be than wed one I love not, or turn one thought from thee!" The poet has described with all a poet's beauty the strength, the profundity and the purity of the Irish neasant's devotion to the Cutholic Church, and his loyal refusal, through long generations of temptation and of persecu which was sought to be imposed upon him by foreign arms. The writer I have already quoted has shown the poetic and religiou-obstanter of the Irish nature. "For him, as for Schiller's immortal heroine, the kingdom of the spirits is easily opened. Half his thoughts, half his life, belong to a world other than the material world around him. The supernatural becomes almost the natural for him. The atreams, the valleys, the hills of his native country are peopled by mystic forms and melaucholy legends, which are all but living things for him. Even the railway has not banished from the and his familiar fancies and dreams. The good people' still linger around the raths and glens. The banshee even yet laments, is dirge-like wailings, the death of the Tepresentative of each ancient house. The Very superstitions of the Irish peasant take a devotional form. They are never degrad-

The state of the s

Old men and women in Ireland who seem, to the observer, to have lived lives of nothing out privation and suffering, are heard to murmur, with their latest breath, the fervent declaration, "that the Lord was good to them always." This intense spirit of devotion to his creed was accompanied in the frish peasant by a strong and unconquerable loyalty to it. The infernal ingenuity of the Penal laws might well have seemed calculated in the minds of English statesmen to root out the Irish faith from the hearts of Ireland, to annihilate forever the Catholic Church in Ireland. But the Penal laws at their worst only seemed to strengthen the hold of the Catholic Church over her children, and to deepen and widen the affection of her children for the Catholic Church. Even when the Penal laws had ceased to exist, when they had become only a hideous record of blundering tyranny and misgovernment, the trials which that Benian insurrection represented of the Catholic Church in Ireland were not at an end. The strength of the attachment of the did not, indeed, need a statesman to be a lrish people for their Church was not to be very political Lynseus to perceive that the mere suppression of revolution after revolutio dren stolen from him, or to run the risk of imprisonment or exile because he professed the Catholic creed; the priest had to go no longer in fear of his life; it was no longer a legal ain for Catholic masters to teach Catholic children; but all the difficulties that a powerful and dominant Unurch could offer to an alien Church it anught to impose upon the Irish people were freely offerest; and all the disadvantages hat could be flung in the way of the Catho tic Church were so flung persistently. The Protestant Church in Ireland was kept alive as a State Church out of the substance of the people, to whom it could offer nothing, to whom it was only the representative of oppression and injury and insult, and to whom its ministers were only a part of the foreign garrison. English power could and the maintain for long enough the State Church in Ireland against the wishes of the lcish people, and in a large measure upon money exterted from the unwilling Irish people. But there was one this g it could not le-it could not make the Irish people abandon their own faith and worship at foreign Altura When the leptous servant of the A syrian king came to the Hebrew prophet, and was made pure of body, he sought the permission of the hely man to bend his kneed to the house of Rimmon. What the companion of the king was willing to do for the sake of preserving the royal favor, no frishman consented to do to win the ances. S. Mr Gudatone looked a little pleasure of the foreign master and the more she ly into the question and saw that intelerable grisvances from huge anomaly of State-imposed religion, which the Irsh people were suffering vere; which the vest majority of the people who the Irish Caurch question and the Irish Land were compelled to support it refused to have

iominion in Ireland. (Continued on Fifth Page)

THE BOYCOTTING WAR.

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

LONDON, O.t. 18 .- The executive branch of the ligh government is making a most determined effort to check, through the operad in of the ordinary laws, the extensive system of boycutting which has been revived in Ireland. Ine long lists of prosecutions which are every day published show the activity of the police. In all cases wherein good evidence is procurable against them the poyeotters are summoned and committed to trial or bound over to keep the peace. The incense is revoked of every keeper of a public house who is proved of refusing supplies to persons. So many publicans have already out their licenses on this account that the eague now exemps publicans from obedience to objects this method of publishing persons prenounced or jectionable to the organization is pursued. So offensive has the boycotting become that the Government has determined to revive the "white boy act." The act milicts seven years penal servitude on persons tound guilty of menace or conspiracy against the peace, person or property of loyalists in

DUBLIN, Oct. 18 .- In pursuance of the Government plan for the suppression of boy cotting two hundred respectable inhabitants of Stradbaily were arrested. The Dublin branch of the National League sent a lawyer to defend the prisoners, but the magistrate convicted all of them and ordered them to tind sureties for their good behavior. The defendants elected to go to prison. The magnetrate hesitated to commit them, and finally gave them a fortnight to consider the matter.

CORE, Oct. 18 .- At a special meeting of the Cork Defence union last night, a report was submitted proving that boycotting had been severely checked. A branch of the union will be established in London to have charge of the finances of the organization. The union enthusiastically resolved to equip strong forces of farriers to traverse the coun try for the purpose of shoeing the horses of hoycotted persons; also to attend cattle sales and buy boycotted cattle at fair London

prices. CORK, Oct. 18.—Cattlemen are levying halt a crows contributions on farmers at fairs to enable them to continue the boycotting of the Cork Steamship Co.

BOSTON'S AID FOR PARNELL.

Boston, Oct. 19.—An enthusiastic meeting under the auspices of the Irish National League was held at Fancuil Hall to night for ing. This piety is not merely sincere; it is the purpose of giving encouragement to Par-even practical. It sustains him against nell. Mayor O'Brien presided and speeches many hard trible, and enables him to bear, were made by Governor Robinson and others, in cheering patience, a life-long trouble. He Resolutions were adopted embodying the passages praising Mgr. Lachat, was returned passages praising Mgr. Lachat, was returned passages praising Mgr. Lachat, was returned while walking home to his father's house, a few miles from Charlottetown, was about by more devotional formality, but as by inthiact, the prame naturally raising to his lips.

The Government of Soleurs for approval. The pastoral of the Government of Soleurs for approval. The pastoral of the Government of Soleurs for approval. The pastoral of the rents of his tenants in Newry owing to of the rents of his were made by Governor Robinson and others.

Society Troubled and Religion Attacked

PERSECUTION UNDER THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Panis, Oct. 2.—The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes:—

On Sunday afternoon last, just as the parishippers and congregation were going to Vespers at the neighboring church of Notre Dame des Victoires the Communists, Anarchists, Collectivists and other precious groups 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. It seems at tirst incredible that an edifice as important as the London Royal Exchange should be delivered up to a sanguinary mob. The slightest breath of revolution is felt first of all at the Paris Bourse, and, politically speaking, it is undoubtedly one of the places where the pulse of Europe beats in union with passing events. Unfortunately, even the Prefect of the Seine could not interfere to prevent the meeting, for the Conservator of the Paris Stock Exchange is a former Communist named Callet, who cut a prominent figure in the pillage and burning of the insurrection of 1871 Comment is needless. Some of these days M. Ca let, who is inspector of municipal buildings, may, if he thinks fit, hoist the red flag on the temple of Mammon, it was he who was iden-tified with the impious riots at St. Nicolas des Champs, and he is now the guar dian in chief of the secularised Pantheon During the electoral period the Communists may do pretty much as they please. Each party is afraid to offend universal suffrage in he person of Belleville, Montmartre, L. Villette and similar suburbs, of Lyons, Mar-seilles, not to speak of several large industrial centres. The only hope lies in the fact of the bitter hatred which the revolutionary groups have vowed against each other. Citizens J ffrin and Allemane are loathed by General Eudes and his B'anquist friends, and the same remark applies to all the shades of opinion existing amongst those whose one apostolate is to lead a mob against any propery constituted suthority.

POOR M. CLEMENCEAU,

who has been hissed at Dote and elsewhere by the Opportunists, may find that with an increase of political preponderance he may have to hit his put constituents some very hard blows. For it is clearly understood anything to do with, and which remained one | that no Republican Government, however adof the nitterest of the many bixter grovances vanced, once in power will allow any disturb which kept alive the detestation of English ance of public order. Atlain Targe has imitated Waldeck Rousseau, and Ciemen cean will have to follow suit, I deed, those who know the deputy for Montmartre will say that if circum stances bring him to office, his rule will b almost that of a dictator. So far the result of the elections is a mystery. The Imperial ists nader M Paul de Cassagnac show signs of discipline and good order. Even some Royalists like M George Berryer have vol-untarily joined them. The Opportunis s are audountealy giving way before their Radical adversaries. Spuller, Gambetta's man Frihimself will find it difficult to escape the offects of his recent speech, by which he has been muchle to please either Catholics or advanced Radicals. The President of the Council uncorsciously fails into hypocriss, and many of his recent atterances are tull of absurdity. The millions of French ment that " respect for religious convictions tion." Singular respect indeed, which

> LED PRIESTS TO THE SCAFFOLD AND TO EXILE. which closed the church doors, and deprived even the dying of the Sacraments, M. Brisson evidently looks upon religion as a factor which is shout to disappear from the face of all her force to the hierarchy, and the hierarchy is sustained by the State. This superficial statesman has no knowledge of hierarchies like those of England, Ireland, thriving enough, and would refuse all State aid, even if it were offered. In 1789, at the b ginning of that Revolution, which, according to M. Brisson, is a "respecter of religious convictions," Pius VI. created the first Bishop of the United States. That imm use rehishops and 61 bishops. To rob the French Church of her budget will be a sacrilege agains; which bishops and clergy must pro test to the last. But in their hearts they know that Catholicism will not besuch a suf that is made an instrument of retty persecution is no less binding upon the French Government because it is a curse instead of a blessing. The responsibility of persecution and fraud cannot be shaken off. But M. Brisson may be quite sure that the Church of St. Martin, St. Vincent de Paul, and Bonssust will outlive the shams of Opportunist statesmen, who blow hot and cold for reasons they dared to do so without offending the commercial classes who elected them.

CATHOLICISM IN SWITEBRIAND.

Monsigner Fials, the new Bishop of Bale. recently issued his pastoral referring to the circumstances of his nomination. Some sur prise was at first felt that the new bishop did not refer to his predecessor, Monsignor Lachat. Those who know Mgr. Fisla could never have had any doubt about the metter, although the bishop did not think fit to explain it. The secret is now out. It appears that according to custom the pastoral in question was submitted to the Government of Soleure for approval.

Committee and the cools

REVOLUTIONARIES AT PLAY that if the suppressed extracts were retained the reading of the pastoral in the churches breast and groin and he died on Saturd y and chapels of the Canton would be torbid-midnight. Two boys, who were driving allows den. It is lamentable to think that what was really intended as the inauguration of a period of religious peace is likely to be ren-dered less thorough by the petry spirit of persecution which seems to animate two or three of the members of the Government of Soleure. One thing, however, is certain, Mgr. Fiels will be conciliatory while conciliation is possible. Any reopening of the late conflict will be the fault of the persecutor and not of the perseccuted.

## THE UHULERA EPIDEMIC.

ITS BAVAGES AT MARSEILLES AND TUULON -THE ONLY CURE IS CAREFULNESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- The final report dated lat Uctober, describing the gradual subsidence of the cholera at Marseilles and Toulon, and its disappearance at Cette, has been received by the Scoretary of State from Conemi Frank H. Mason. The most fatal day at Marseilles was the 21st August, with a death record of sixty-nine; that of Toulon was 27th August, on wnich date forty two deaths were recorded. The subsidence of the scourge has been gradual, and the deaths now occurring are nearly al among fugitives who have returned to their homes without due precention in respect to ventilation and disinfection, or have been imprudent in their olet or habits. The epidemic of 1885 had claimed in Marseilles, from its out neak nown to the date of the report, 1,230 victims. This is an unusually atal record for a second year's visitation Waile the epidemic was peculiarly fatal to toreigners, notably English and Scandina rians, Consul Mason reports that no deaths occurred among Americans, they having taken all wise precautions and avoided carelessness and excesses, which were in an many cases fatal to other foreigness. While the epidemic was at its height nine men, including the captains of two American V-ssels in port near Toulon, were stricken with the distance. They all recovered, after slog what is known as the recipe of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York. Its for mula is tinctore of rou mib ten parts, iauda num Sydennam foor parts, camphor one-half part, syrup of ether fitty parts, syrup of hitter orange perlitty parte; one teaspoonful in a little water, and repeat until the symptome cease. As to scientific results achieved during the progress of the epidemic, the report says, "It is doubtful whether the final statistics will show that any substantial progress has been made in reating the most malignant forms of the disease or that the proportion of deaths to cases have been reduced so much as I per cent, by all the experience of these two sombre years. The one effective treatment for Asiatic englers in to avoid it. The remedies are intelligence, temperance, correct hiring, that institutional religion of the notiny which is an essential port of human civilization, supplemented by the improved dramage, ventilation and municipal cleanliness, which are the bases of mouern Saultury science.

THE DEATH ROLL.

LONDON, Oct. 18 - There were 168 new saces of cholera and seventy-seven deaths in Spatu on Thursday. A cholera pente prevati at Seville and the people are fleeing. During Thursday there were fity four new cases of cholers and thirty deaths at Palermo.

# A MINISTER IN DISGRACE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19. - Rev. C M. B otn, a Biptist evangelist, and formerly Catholies are asked to awallow the state- paster of a church at Mexico, N.Y., has been suspended from membarship of State Street was the first principle of the French Revolute church in this city, and will doubless be expelled at a meeting of the church. He has confessed that the letter in which he was re ceived into the Springti ld church from the one in Mexico, N.Y., some eighteen months ago, was forsed by him, and that he also to ged in August last the names of several Plaintield men by appending them to a paper Europe. The Church, according to him, owes certifying the good character of a woman with whom he had associated, who has previously confessed to him she was a prostitute. This paper was circulated in Mexico in an attempt to holster up his character. The names were Scotland and the United States, which are conted from autograpus which were signed to a letter thanking turn for his lavors as a revivalist at Pininfield last winter. He has been acting pastor of the Cummington Baptist church for a year.

# A CURIOUS MARRIAGE.

HALIFAX, Oct. 19.—A very singular inci-dent happened at Churchill while the Alert was there. The missionary, Rev. Joseph Lifterhouse, is the only minister there, and ferer as its enemies anticipate. A Concordat a Miss Fullding, of Sheffield, engaged to him, arrived out on the Hudson's Bay barque Cam Owen to become Mr. Lofter hous's wife, but when she arrived there was nobody to marry them, there being no minister or magistrate within many hundred miles, and Mr. Lofterhouse being unable to marry himself, Captain Gordon, of the Alert, was called upon to act in the emergency, and, though having no legal anthorization to tie the Gordian knot, thought that being the of personal ambition, and who would throw the fordish knot, thought that being the their lot in to-morrow with the persecutors if captain of a Government steamer he would be justified in performing the ceremony, and that an entry to that effect in the ship's log would sufficiently legalize the marriage. Thereupon the contracting parties and the other inhabitants of the post assembled on board the Alert, and the sacred rite was performed by Capt. Gordon reading the cere-monial of the Church of England amid a gale of wind. The marriage contract and certificates were entered on the log and duly signed.

# A BRUTAL MURDER.

HALIFAY, N.S., Oct. 19 .- A Charlottetown despatch to the Halifax Herald says that on breast and groin and he died on Study midnight. Two boys, who were driving along the road at the time, and had a gun, have been arrested. Their names are James Beal (on of wealthy perents) and Arthur Smith, both aged fifteen. Before dying Firzpatrick said he was shot without the slightest provecation.

THE EASTERN TROUBLES. RELATIONS BETWEEN BULGARIA AND SERVIA HUCH STRAINED.

Soria, Oct. 19 -The relations between Bulgaria and Servia are much strained at the refusal of King Milan to receive Minister Grekoff, who was to have been sent by Prince Alexander to Servia. The Bulgarians are exasperated by Servia's attitude. A confer-ence was held to day to consider the situation. The ropu a ion are resolved to resist any change of the fio tier, and their anger has been diverted from Turkey to Servia.

A cordon has been established on the frontier by the Montenegin gover ment to prevent desertions to Servia. At Rutschuk, Bulgaria, the landing and shipment of war material is going on unceasingly. A battalion has left there for Koumelia, the troops displaying great enthusiasm. A despatch from Philipse of the control lippopolis says the government is levying corn for the army. The Roumelian frontier is quiet, and several forts are in process of

JOURNALISTS ESPELLED.

NISSA, Oct 19. - The Servian Government has expelled every journalist from the city. PRINCE ALEXANDER'S ANSWER.

PHILLIPPOPOLIS, Oat. 19 -Prince Alexander has issued a supplementary note to the powers, in which he assures them that But garia defers entirely to their advice, and chanks them for their kindness in dealing with the question at issue.

### THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, Uct. 19.-Public attention is now being directed to the consideration of the question of how best to celebrate the jub le-year of the accession of her Majesty to the throne of Engined. The Queen will enter upon the fitterh year of her reign on the 20 h of June next, and it is thought that it is none too early to commence doing something event in a manner commensuest—with its importance. It is almost certain the the celebration will be on a much more extensive scale than that of the jubilee of George III., the general feering being th the rejoidings should be accompanied by the most imposing teremonies. The ultra Radical pipers respectfully suggest that the occasion will be a ingularly appropriate one for doing some-thing towards improving the having of the poor of Wadsor. It is no secret that since the days of Wulmin IV, the condition of the poor of Windsor has been a disgrace to the Roya Borou h, their quarters being n thing less than a collection of rockers when postione and lever lark. It is considered pr bable that H r Majesty may hersel in ugurate the work of improving the beauty, the more e pecially as the rate Prine. Consort very often departed the state of the hauser is the paorer portion of the town and earnestly desired that something should be done to impore we matters. Nothing, however, short of the cazing of the rockeries and replace & them by condition of Windsor.

# TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

JERSEY CITY, N.J., Oct. 18. - The emigrant train which left Jersey City at 750 to night the Luckensack river bridge the western express, leaving at 8,15, crashed into the subouse and a pas eng r car up on the cast nound track. Lehigh Valley train, No. 3 leaving Newark at 8.10 crashed into the wreck and one of the Leign Variey cars took fire. The wreck is one of the most frightful that has occurred on the road for years. Three of the dead have been brought to Jersey City. They are a man and a woman both decapitated and terribly mangled and a boy of about 12 years whose legs had been ent off. All are dressed as emigrants. Their names have not yet been learned. It is said that a number are still under the wreck. So far the number of killed has been placed at eight.

# ANOTHER FATAL FIRE.

FOREST, Out., Oct. 19 - Henry Harvey's louse, situated on the 6th line N.ER. Warwick, was burned yesterday morning. Mrs. Harvey built a fire and then went out to milk, leaving her husband and son and a young man named Napper in hed asleep. In some way, unknown, the house took fire, and when they awake the main part was all ablaze. Mr. Harvey ran into the main part, thinking to escape by the door, but it was fastened; he then returned to the bed room, and all made their way out of the window. Napper got out safely. The sons hands were badly burned, but the father was literally roasted, all the clothing being burned off, and the whole surface of the body burned over, he having also inhaled the blaze. He died last evening after most intense suffering. He was about 60 years old and one of the oldest settlers in the neighborhood.

#### THE MUNSTER BANK RESUMES BUSINESS.

DURLIN, Oct. 19 .- The Munster Bank reopened to-day under gratifying suspices; £10,000,000 had been deposited in the bank up to noon. The bank will pursue a careful and steady policy in dealing with its patrons. News from provincial branches is also very satisfactory.

# WHERE MAGELLAN SAILED.

THE LAND OF FIRE AND ITS PROPLE.

Terrors that Beset the sal or in the Sixell ot Sarcilan—A My-trions buy troits
uble S-a Walf—Naked water
Sunvy Files and Water
Freeva-A -- ringe
Post Care.

PUNTA ARENAN, Patagonia, Sont. 6 .- The glaciers of Switzerland and Nerway are in-significant beside those which one be seen from ships passing the Straits of Magellan. Muntains of green and blue ice, with greats of th : purest snow, stretch fireen and twenty miles along the channel in some parts of the straits. Europe, but appear more grand, rising as they do from the surface of the water in a land where winter always lingers, and the un sets at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The line of perpetual snow begins here at an elevation of only 2,000 feet, and at night water always freezes, even in the summer tune. The highest mountains in Terra del Fuego are supposed to reach an altitude of 7.000 or 8,000 feet; but the eye of man has seldon seen them, covered as they are with an almost perpetual base or mist. and presenting difficulties which the most ordent and experienced climber cannot surwount. The highest mount in known in his region is Mount Sarmiento, one of the nost imposing of the Andean peaks, which ears a cone of spotless snow nearly 7 000 feet almost abrapily from the water at its feet. to stands in what is known as Cockburn Channell, not lar from the open Pacific, and on clear days its summit an be distinguished from the decks of masing ships. The beauty of this peak is such enhanced by num rous bine-tiated claciers, which descend from the e wy cap in the sen, as Darwin, the naturalist, who muse anw it, said, "like a hundred frezen Niagar se."

There are other mountains quite as beautiul, but they sit in an atmosphere which seldism so clear as that which surrounds rarmiento, and cannot often be seen y voyagers. That chain of mighty granite vertebens, which extends from the the to Caps Horn, and forms the spinal column of the homisphere, and in randour at the edge of the autartic circle. The mountains hug the Pacific const. and selow what was once the southern boundary i Chili, they seem to have once been shit. tered by a convulsion, in which mighty masses of rocks were thrown off into the mean to form the numberless islands that ompose the Patagonian Archipelago. The some upheaval broke the moon are chain and it Torra del Fuego separates form the coninent by what are known as the Straits f viagellan, narrow channels of water, about as aroul as the Hudson River, and with a depth or which the plummet has never re-ched, orming a safe and protected passage for avigators, for whom the incessant tempest if Cope Horn possess the greatest dread.

Of the resources of these islands little or nothing is known, for explorers have only sulfed them with telescopes. Toward the north, along the coast of Chili, ex minations have shown that the islands are of a geolozical formation similar to that of the Cordileras, and coal, copper, silver, and other minerals have been found; but more accestible portions of the world offir temperations enough to keep treasure hunters away from this desolate coast,
There is no place where ships are more

ubject to temp ste than the southern tip of the continent; and scamen are glad when they reach the Straits of Magellan without meeting disaster. Some atenmahina ornise through what is known as Smythe's Channel. a parrow strait or ford but een the west coast of Patagonia and the archipeiago, which runs parellel, but the perils from collision with icebergs and sunken rocks make navigation dangerous, and English marine underwriters prefer that the vessels upon which they take risks should take their chances in the open and enter the straits at Cape Pillar, 300 miles further down the coast. Skippers my that the gales off Terra del Fuego are the worst in the world, and it is not strange when one considers that here the sea completely belts the globe. A ship starting from one en rance to the straits can sail around the globe without sighting land until it approaches the outer entrance, and no matter what direction the wind comes from there is nothing to break its force. All of the gales are ice-laden, and the icebegs that float from the antartic regions do not recognize the international navigation code.

In the straits vessels sail only in the daylight, because the channel is circuitous and bewildering; and during the day, when a snow storm comes, the anchor is always dropped in the first inlet found. About forty miles west of Punta Arenas lies the hulk of the great iron steamer Cordillera of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's line, which went ashore last October in a snowstorm. The passengers and crew remained aboard the vessel until they were rescued by the next ship that came along; but most of the cargo. which consisted of coffee and cocos, was a total less. The Cordilers now areads in plain sixue upon the beach, and at a distance looks as if she might be hauled off into the channel with a tug, but her sides are all broken in, and her hold is full of water. Much of the machinery might be saved but for the fact that she is far away and the expense of wreckage would make it a poor

speculation. Continued on eighth page.

> HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

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

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

Ere 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 Toam and his olergy toward the Parliamentary party and the Land Laugue. Until his return from Rome Archhishop MacEvilly had been credit ed 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 erneity of landlordism was driving the population of Connaught to despair and the acts of violence begotten of desperation, the slergy 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 out rages 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 leading laymen together, and taken measures for extending the Land League organization through his dioceso. The west of Ireland within a few weeks will thus be a unit for the national cause. The dissentients in the south-in Kerry and elsewhere-are also falling late has. The opposition or abstention of one or two prelates is to itly withdrawn, or overhooked, and the people are joining hearthy the ranks of tion lists Twe is one result of the determan not acrived at while the prelate-were in Rome. One single episcopul voice is still occasionally heard in angry or fretful protest against this harmonicus action o hierarchy, cargy and people, that of a coad jutor Bisnop 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 p esentation. 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, to gether with the date of eviction, &c. I piry 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 splen did 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 pleasent and cheering to witues every display of public feeling which his ap pearance calls forth, the deep satisfaction, not to say exultation, caused by every utterance

Two of these, since I wrote to you last, have attracted univeral attention, both here and in England. The one at Castle Knock 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 vesterday at Cloud fle, in answer to an addr sfrom the (French) University College at Black

You will thus perceive that Dr. Walsh has not loss a moment in carrying out what I predicted would be his especial life work as Architechop, the reform of the whole system

of pu disconcation in Ireland.
The occurrent the Vicentian or Lizarist Chilege of Castle K nock was the fittieth anniversary of the foundation of this establishment, which is regarded with pride as a national one. Cardinal Moran, Archbish p MacEvitty and some six other Bishops graced the featived with their presence. Mr Charles Russell, the leader of the English bar and an old pund of the college, had come with bun dreds of other alumni to attend the banquet.

Times dress reasoned to Dr. Walsh said, among e her tring: "We can look forward to the solution of the great question of the day-the quest on on which the religious future of the country mainly depends. mean the . usation question in all its branches, primery, intermediate, and uni-

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 such school which is not conducted on the principle of absolute separation of religious from secular natruction, a principle inflexibly carried out, so far as the authority of the Education Com mis-ionors 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 is all religious teaching banished from the school books in use, and from the prescribed school hours and matters of instruction, but no kend of religious emblem is tolerated in or about any school under the National Board. More than that, in the school histories authorized by the Board everything which moves the national feelings of Irishmen is

pitilessly aliminated. But this is a secular 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 line of the teachers or from the pages of the manuals in use, are only carry-

ing 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 papils 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 Thus the Christian Brothers' schools and the other Catholic schools not under the Isational 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 behind either the national schools or the richly endowed Government schools in-

pupils in spite of the crying disadvantage der which they are made to compete. This fact renders evident the folly and the injustice of the national system of primary e in ation. In keeping it up the Government contractions itself. To intrince trate E ucation Board and the Royal University Board. SCHOOLS IN IRELAND. when only recard; to the work done to it relative excellence as matter whence the scholar comes. The National Board excludes from its aid and advantages every school every matter and mistress, that dares to breathe a word of religion of put up any of itomblems.

Ngw, what Dr. Walsh demand , what the Irish people claim through h.m., is this: Tha the National Board shall be guided by the same principles as the Intermediate and Royal University Boards; that regard wilbe had to the excellence of the secular primary instruction given; that the test ap plied 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 promery schools of this principle, sanctioned alike by justice, ocmmon sense, and experience, would at ones 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 needful reform

And this must strike American readers as all the more desirable, when the simple justice thereby done to the children of 4,000, 000 Irish Catholics will entail neither bard ship 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 Castle Knock regarded the prac tical 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. D. Walsh had exerted himself very strenuously to have the intermediate act passed, certain as he felt himself that the Irish would soon disprove the calumnious allegations of then detractors.

The result surpassed his expectations The auperiority of the unendowed Catholic schools and the excellence of the intellectual at in o which their scholars are made were demonstrated your after year with ever growing -uncers Last year very stringuot regulation were introduced by the Intermediate Board. apparently to prevent "cramming," at bottom. is some affirmed) to weaken the charges of the unendow d schools. But if, as Dr Walst (sys, 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 be-

The same of justice toward Ireland in the matter of purche education, at least, has been growing steadily, albeit slowly, during the test half century. One of the last measures of the last Parliament was to appoint "a Commission whose office it would be to redistribute the school endowments of this country. U fortunately," Dr. Walsh continues, "the Commission was composed of three. We, the Catholic Bishops, had no difficulty in knowing what such a constitution should mean." The Irish prolates thereupon drew up a resolution to be communicated both to the Government and the Parliamentary party, demanding that Catholic interests should be in future protect d by a representation on all such Commissions proportionate to the numbers of Irish Carnolica.

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

All this manly, and yet temperate, frank ness strangely stirs the na ional neart. On u iversity education he spoke yesterday with the same simplicity, the same modera tion, the same firmness, in which one can read the conviction that the day of justice is at

The University College of Blackrock and Dablin, 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 compate for the honors and degrees 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 be also believes) mu-t is one of he first boons granted by an Irien Legislature. But just at present, also, the Catholic university schools as at present treated by the Givernment, and as compared with Trinity College, the Queen's Colleges, and the great endowed Protestant schools, are laboring under disadvantages that as simp'y cuormous.

One of them is in every way indefensible, because easily removed, and it is this: Among all the Catholic colleges affi inted to the R yal University, one only, that of St. Ignatius, on St. Suphen's Green, under the J suits, has on its staff : f 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 ex-mination papers are also examiners, and, naturally, they pre-pare their pupils on the lines of what they know the examinati n 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 bonor.

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 McCake 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 examinational staffs, should be done away with; and that the enormous endowments bestowed on the Queen's Colleges 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 preportion 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, we k stomach, the quality of the secular instruction they indigestion, dyspepsia. &c., relief is sure. impact is amply proved by the hoo's share of prizes and honors yearly carried off by their ket. In vials at 25 cents.

BOLL JELLY CARE.

Four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, a piech of salt; m'x all together and pour in large tin. When baked spread jetly on and

PRUIT COOKIES.

Two cups of augar, one cup of butter, two cups of chopped raisine, two tublespoonints of sour milk, two tablespoonfuls of cinnumon, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, cloves and soda. Bake same as other cookies. GRAPE CATSUP.

Boil your grapes and put through the cul-lender, and then through a sieve, to get out all the seeds and grape skins. To four quarts f the juice take one half pint of vinegar-a little more if you think it not tart enough shout an onnce each of cloves, cinnamon and allapice, and augar to taste.

CHOW CHOW FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Equal quantities of green temato and cabage, 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 walt. Into this stir one pint of stewed, westened and seasoned apples, and bake half an hour in a quick oven. Or use five eggs, keeping out the whites of two, with which

Beef fritters are nice for breakfast. Chop pieces of steak or cold roast beef very tine. Make a batter of milk, flour and an egg and mix the meat with it. Put a lump of outter into a saucepan, let it melt; then drop the patter into it from a large spoon. Fry until brown; season with pepper and suit and a tittle paraley.

### APPLE DUMPLINGS.

Make a crust as for pies. Pare and core the apples, then fill them with sugar and outser and roll each in a piece of crust sufficient to cover it well, folding it over neatly on the top. Bake in a well buttered in bulf an mour in a quick oven, or boil one hour field up in separate cloths. Keep the water constantly boiling. To be eaten with hard and

PRUNE PUDDING. A delicious prano purating is made by stewing a pound of prunes till they are soft, emove the stones, add sugar to your test and whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Make a pair paste for the bettom of nudding dish. After beating the eggs and prunes together till they are thoroughly mixed, spread them on the cru-t Bake for half an hour or until you are sure the crust is done.

#### GOOD BUTTLE.

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. Mels elecmargarine and the oil smells like tallow and s soum rises to the surface. Butterine is mixture of dairy butter and fats. Meit that and the butter oil will rise to the top Pour this off and you will find the fats at the bottom, whitish in color and giving off a disgreesble smell.

# CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

One large cup of granulated sugar and one fourth cup of mick and cream, mix together and boil four minutes, stir occasionally until cool enough to shape into moulds with the fingers, and place on a buttered paper. Have ready one-fourth cake of chocolate melted | muslin and they cannot move. over boiling water, dip the monids 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 costion, three onions, one half pound of salt pork, one pound of crackers one-half past of milk. Cut the pork into very small strips and put in an iron pot Fig-slowly till crisp, bomp car tul not to burn; add the ontone chopped fine and let them rown five minutes, stirring constantly Turn out on a place. Wash the fish and cur into large pieces, put a plate in the hottom of the kettle and on it alternate layers of fish. crackers, pork and onions. Season with sait and pepper Turn in two quarts of boiling water, cover the kettle closely and simmer gently for baif an hour. Pour in the milk and boil ten muntes. Serve very hot. It is an improvement to add fifty salt oysters with the milk.

# SCALLOPED OYSTERS.

Put a quart of ogsters with their liquor in a saucepan on the fire. At the first boil drain the liquor from the oysters and set them aside. Set a saucepan 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 sait 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 songe of the sauce, when it is on each, dust with fine bread crumbs, cooked, 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, gar nish with parsley and cerve.

RAW EGGS FOR THE SICK. We may speak of an article, highly nutritions, 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 even relish 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 judy send her into the ring to struggle muscle for ment 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 blunted by one bit of waywardness science is blunted by one bit of waywardness some formused with the selfish, grasping, organizing, on the U.S. bills of the denomination of \$10.000. That's why editors, are so familiantly to the features of Old Hickory.—Merchant, science is blunted 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 triff-s to young people is the opportunity of those whose pusiness it is to entire young girls toward the level of iniquitous living.

### A RECIPE FOR CASES OF DYSEN. TERY.

The following recipe is recommended as at excellent ours for dysentery. The cost at any drug store for putting up is about 15 cents: Prepared chalk, 3 drachma; white sugar, 3 drachms; paragoric, 1 6 onnce; pri pared sum Arabic, I drachm! Make a mix ture. Diso, after shaking well, one table spoonful 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 "constitutional," 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 re-sults 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 solld substances in nature which destroy life in a day, an hour, a minute. An "antidote" is that which in-tantly renders a poison inno frost the top, and brown in the oven. No cuous by removal or chemical combination.

sauce required.

BEKF PRITTEES.

No. Cuous by removal or chemical combination.

For corrosive poisons, such as mineral and acid, indicated certainly by the patient carry ing the hand to the throat, swallow instantly sweet oil, train oil, or any other simple oil or grease first at hand. This coothes, 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 mustaid, etirred quickly in a glass of cool or warm water, and swallow ed on the spot. This usually causes instan taneous v miting. As soon as this ceases, as there may be some of the poison left in the stouach, swallow the white of an egg or two; and to make assurance doubly ure, drink most freely of very strong coffee for the constitutional. A quart of verstrong cold coffee should be put away to every tainly for such uses, especially as it is the autidote for a larger number of poisons that in other substance in nature.

The above are intended for expedients, to the employed while a physicism is being produced -Hall's Journal of Health.

### THE CLOAK TRADE "FORM"

Every siternoon at five o'clock a richly stilled women eme ges from a down-town look retablishment. Her figure is perfec tion, her face is beautiful, and her carriage i gracetal.
"On! she is our form," said one of the

proprietors, when asked about her.

Your form ?? "Yes. I see you are not a quainted with tracie terms. A form is indispensable to clock establishments The sale of clouks depends in their attractiveness. The buying for the full and winter season has begun, and country merchants are in town or are coming in to purchase their stocks. We must show them now the garments look. To display the cleaks to advantage, we have a woman to purchase to advantage. them on, and thus buyers view them as they sctually appear when in use. Wire dummiewill not answer. They have no heads, no seems, no feet. They are enveloped in paper

What can the form do that

important to your trade?" "Our form, you must have noticed, is a shapely woman with handcome features. You not often see a more stylish appearing coman ei her in dress or in movements. E the pictoals bases its cheapness on her. Soknows how to draw the close around her to - xhibit it to the hist advantage. She know-the positions to assume and the six le in which o walk and reveal to the customers the doak in a favorable way "

"Is pusting on cloaks and walking around and posing before your customers all that your form does!" "Yes, and we are mighty glid to get her

without usking anything more of her. "What do you have to pay he?"
"We pay her thirty dollars a week the
year around. We let her have a meation in he summer. She returned from the sea shore 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 wearin 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 POET ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE. (Boston Post)

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Dear Sir,-You ask my opinion of woman infrage. I cannot see why you nistinctly men moned "Roman Catholic and Protestant tioned wen n " In the question of voting, they are cenher Catholic nor Protestants. I think woman suffrage is the dream of a spiritual reasm unsuited to a course, 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 intelicciual. The spirit follows what is true and good; the intellect follows only what is pleasent, successful, dominating, strong. If wemen 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 com-monplace level of the masculine motive. They would bind themselves to believe that the worldcan be bettered by political machinery instead of hy social equity, by the pathwork of man instead of the order of God. I believe that some time in the foture mankind will have a social order based on justice and, not on expediency, in which the spiritual virtues of generosity, mercy, kindness, truth, and sacrifico shall be as publicly respected. as the intellectual virtues of shrewdness, selfishness, thrift, 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

Advertising Cheats !!! 'It has become do common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such, A "And simply call attention to the merit

of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible. "To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so prove heir value that they will never use anything

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers eligious and secular, is Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other licines. medicines.

There is no denying the virtues of the hop p-ant, and the propri-tors of Hop Ritters have shown creat shrewdness and ability.

In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.

#### Did She Die?

" No 1

"She lingered and suffered along, pining way all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;" " And at last was cured by this Hop Biters the papers say so much about."

" Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that

### A Daughter's Minery. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on

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

THE PARENTS.

13 None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on he white tabel. Shun all the vile, poisonous stan with Hop" or "Hope" in their "a".

## FASHION NOTES.

Blue and red is still a ropular combination or country wear.

Small garnets set in masses, with nous f the setting visible, are popular and effec-

Velveteen is correctly made up for street year, but velvet is relegated to indoor cosumes.

Scar's of India silk will supersede the muslin ones, with all colors of narrow stripes for everyday wear. Tulle is mixed with lace and delicate gold and silver cords are added to entwine with

chese trimmings. Collars for street dresses remain bigh and slove, in military style, but sleeves are more crimmed than formerly.

Back silk dresses are trimmed with steel ead embroideries, and there are black ner, embroidered with fine steels in very rich deigns. The combination is particularly odo and lovely. Dece-on with trains are trimmed with

unges on the front breadth, panels at the sides, and have the back breadths cut very ong and looped at the top to simulate rapery, in the style worn tenor tweive years

Long, flowing sashes are more fashionable than ever; their lapels are often ornamented with patierns of flowers, embroidered in pateral shades of color over either a light or dark colored ground, according to the style of tollet. Some are empreidered with jet or solored beads, others are simply striped or

The only reliable cure for catarrh is Dr. Sage's Catarrh R medy.

# HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM

Cures Throat, Brouchial and Lung Diseases that lead to Consumption; Freaks up Coughand Colds; cures Hoursences and Sore Throat, by convening the cough, allaying irriation and removing the cause of distress. 🕠

In Ronmelia, now much talked of, there are 18,500 gypsies.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING, a feeling of weight in the stomach-often painful-grawing burning sensations, belching of wind, son eructations of food, variable appetite, et indicate Dyspepsia, which Burdock Bloom

The new century of Boston shows a population there of 386 000

Bitters, taken in time, will relieve and

# SORE THROAT.

To oure this oft occurring trouble use Hagyard's Yellow Oil internally an externally. Yellow Oil cures Group, Asthina Pain in the Side, Rheumatism, Neuralgia Ear Ache, Deafness and all sore and painful compinints.

The salary of a good designer in jewciry is \$4,000 a year.

#### WHAT ONE DOLLAR PROPERLY PLACED DID.

Ticket No. 26,820 sold in fifths, at one dollar each fifth, one of which is held in Newton, drew the second capital prize, in The Louisiana State Lottery on Soptember 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 fity cents, which offer was not accepted. - Newton (Kas.) Republican, Sept. 18.

In Paris 150 babies are rehearing for a chorus in the play "Petit Poucet."

If you would have appetite, flesh, color strength, and vigor, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, that incomparable tonic and blood purifier.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will facten its fangs in your, lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudder changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Auti Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never seen known to fail in caring coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungand chest. His will all the will

People living in pine forests are said to have immunity from climatic and contagious diseases, and singers have found their in fluence beneficial to the voice. So says the Medical World.

The portrait of Andrew Jackson appears

AT CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75 000. ET



Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

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100,000 Tickets at Five Bollars Each, Fractions, in Fitths in proportion. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE...... \$75,000 I CAPITAL PRIZE

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300 do 50.
300 do 50.
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# 'OOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWIER. at is a preparation of PURF and HEALTHY ngredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

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eterious substance, is so propaged as so mice eadily with flour and retain it virtues for a

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package DR. KANNON C.M. M.D., M.C.P.S Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 218 St. Joseph treet, opposite Colborne street.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST ANTOINE STREET,

### INTERESTING TO THE BALD.

A Hamburg brewer has just died, leaving eum of 1,000 thelers to be awaided every year to the baldest man in his native country. Experts are to be appointed on each ercasion 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 Listly, if at any time a completely hald man should urn up, without a single hair on his head, the happy mortal is to receive the capital rum, the interest of which constitutes the shove 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. Elward. 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 Cathoric 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. At the direction of the Cardinal the appearance of a demonstration was avoided as far as possible, but the sudden inroad of the band of devotees indulging in adoration at the tomb of the his-toric saint and 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 inpect the bags and parcels carried by the inflowing crowd; but as no conection could be established between beads and explisives the emblems 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.

"I declare, Mr. Blank," said a guest to the handlord of a hotel, "Your the is even worse than it was last year." An the intignant Boniface answered without reflections. tion : "That is impossible, sir,"

W THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. interesting Account o Southern Life and

Ways.

BURNOS AYRES, Sept. 21. - In the Argen-HOENUS ALARO, COPE SI THE Argentie Republic the executive mansion is called a The Red House;" in Venezuela it is called a The Yellow House." Here the imitation of the United States is seen in nearly every political and mercantile instintion. positivation of the Argentines is framed upon ours, with some differences, one of which is a cars, with a large state of which in the Breadent.

Just now the people are in the nest of a Presidential campaign. There are three can didates: one is the brother in law of the President, representing the Liberal party; the second is the caudidate of the province of Baenos Ayres, which casts about one ha f the rote of the republic, and is constantly in a low with the other provinces; and the third is the andidate of the Church or Conservative party. The President's brother-in law seem-to have the inside track, although the apporters of the Buenos Ayres candidate do the most shouting. The powers of the President are precisely similar to those of President Cleveland, and he has five Cabinet Ministers to advise him, and to execute his ministers of State, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Public Works and Instruction, and War and Marine. They have seats in Conwar and marine. They have sears in Congress, participate in debate, and answer consundrums from the opposition, but cannot vote. Their salary is \$9 000 per year, or \$1,000 more than the American Cabinet

officer receives. 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 Represen native 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 be ween the ages of 8 and 14 are obliged to attend the public schools, or their parents as a heavy penalty. Bachelors and other attens without children are taxed to sustain

education, 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. Formerly if a young man fell in love with a girl he told her isther or grandmother shout it, which was about as coti-factory as kissing through a telephone. Under the new regime eriquerti gives him the pravilege of telling the old, old story into the girl's own ear, and it appears to work just as well for all concerned.

This is the only country in South America where gives e a go out riding with their lovers, or receive them at home as they do to the Daited Sates The supposition that i is not said to leave a woman alone with am man but her husband or father does not exisin the Argentine Republic, except amon, some of the families of the ancient Spinish aristocracy, which still adhere to the old tradition.

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 improvements, with reading rooms attached, is which are f and newspapers from all parts of the world. The New York illustrated weeklies and month les are also found, and the Argentines read them all, with an understanding that is remarkable. They know the significance of the cartoons in Puck and Harper's Week y, and are as well po-ted about political events in the United States as we about those in Eugland

Their restaurants and cafes are as good a-the average in New York and London, and the people being opicurean in their tasses. enterers import delicacies from all portaof the world. It beters and Spanish mackeret are brought is reingerator shi s from the United States and Southdown mutton and sole from Eggland, with all sorts of varieties from France. The other day I saw a negro goin. through the streets with a large tray on his head containing a leg of mutter, a haunch of renison, Spanish mackerel, lobsters, shrimps and oysters, and a printed placard upon his back announcing that dishes of this sort were terved Jany at the Maison de Paris.

The hotels are not good. They are up to the average in South American cities, but do not correspond to the other evidences of ad vancement in Buenos Ayres. They have no regular rates, but charge each guest as much as his appearance and manners suggest that he can affere to pay. When they get hold of an American, as citizens of the United States are always called, they bleed him to the last drop "I thought you American- never di-put da hotel bil," a Bonitace said to me one day when I had expressed my indignation at his tharges "We always expect Englishmen to, ba Americans never," and he shrugged his rhoulders as if my conduct was a disgrace to my coastry.

Argentine is the only country in South America where photographers are not permitted to sell pictures of local beauties. Chili, Pera. Uruguay, and other countries you can find photographs of society helles on sale at a.l the news stands and picture stores. like those of actresses with us, and the measare of a sirl's popularity is estimated by the number sold; but in Argentine no photographer dare let a print of one of his clients go out of his hands.

The steamers which run from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo and up the river to Paraguay are, to the surprise of every traveller, as time and gorgeous as those on Long Island Sound -great, splendid palaces with no end of gilt thing. There are two lines in active rivalry, and they are trying to see which can set the finest table. The bill of fare is as good as that of a first-class hotel in New York, and two kinds of wine, claret and Rhine wine, are served without extra charge. On each steamer are three or four swell cabins called bridal chambers, each being fitted up without regard to expense, and containing all the flub-dubs that can be crowded into them, including pianos and sideboards, with well-filled bottles of wine and brandy in the rack, all included in the price of passage, which is double that of the ordinary cabin. The swells take these cabins when they start off on a bridal tour.

The finest church in Buenos Ayres is called the "Church of the Recolletta" (remembrance). It is of pure Roman architecture, in Italian marble, beautifully carved, and cost about \$250,000. It is the property of Sonor Don Carlos Guerrero, a wealthy citizen, who erected it as a memorial to his daughter, Who was murdered by a rejected lover about ten years ago. She is buried ander the altar, and the magnifient stained glass windows, imported from Florence, represent incidents ia her life.

The cathedral is a very large and costly building, but it looks more like a bank or Povernment palace than a church. Within the walls is the mansoleum of Gen. St. Marin, the George Washington of the Argentine Republic, who liberated the country from the Spanish yoke, and was then turned out to die erile and poverty. In 1880 the

remains of the Liberator were brought with great pomp from France, where he had died in 1850, in banish-ment, and were entombed under a costly and imposing sepulchie, which, however looks very little like a tonib, and is entirely without sacred emblems: Four statues in marble guard the grave—not Faith, Hope, and Charity, out "Agriculture," "Industry," "Justice" and "Liberty." It looks rather queer to see the emblem of Industry, with nammer and saw, over a tomb in a church. but the Argentines evidently have not no-

ticed the inconscuity. Besides the twenty four churches belonging to the Ca moter, the Protestant community is oretty well supplied with religious advantages There are a Church of England society, a Scotch Presbyterian, an American Presbyerian, a German Evangelical, three Method i-t churches, and a Jewish synagogue the uly one in all Spanish America. In some of the countries Jews are not allowed to live. but in Argentine, where religious as well as envil liberty is protected, they are numerous, and worship every Saturday in their own

Incre is a peculiar order of monks in Arcentine, who are not found elsewhere, and are known as "Lazarists," from Lazarus, and live as he is said to have done, on the crumla that fall from the rich man's table. They travel about the country like tramps, having no apparent aim or purpose, barefuoted and hareheaded, eat what they beg from door to door, and ale p wherever night overtakes

There are twenty-three daily newspapers in Buence Ayres, two in the English language, one in French, one in German, one in Italian, and the rest in Spanish The leading journal, La Nacion, the organ of the Government, has a circulation of 20,000 copies. The expression of opinion in the newspapers here reminds one of home, as the editors evidently are not sat upon by the Government in Argentine as in other of the South American republics. There is a peculiar law of libel, and editors charged with this offence are tried by what is called a jury of honor, a sort of arbitrating committee, who decide upon the justice of the publication and the truth of the facts stated. Sometimes they compel the publisher to apologize, but more often console the complainant with ad vice to grin and bear it.

There is a town called Washington and another called Lincoln in Argentine, but the newest thing in the way of towns is L. Plata, the capital or the Province of Buenos Ayres. Until within a few years that province, having more than half the population of the entire country, has considered itself horses-anddriver-and-spotted dog under the waggon as far as the Government was concerned, and the attlying provinces have had nothing to say mout it, being regarded as insignificant dependencies of the city and state of Buenos Ayres. They tried to secede, but were whip jed into the Union; but as immigration has some into the country the other provinces now outnumber Buenos Ayres, and she is campaign the contest comes on a geographical is-ne. Roca, the present President, was an outside man, and the Buenos Ayreans were going to prevent his nauguration or werthrow his government, but to mollify them he announced a great scheme of building s new capital at government exp uso. There wasn't time to lay out a town site and let it grow up in the ordinary way, so the President sent to the United States and had 500 houses manufactured to order and shipped down here all ready to put up, like a box of toys. A location was selected on the pampas, all the r-volutionary leaders were let into the specu-Istion, war was averted, and a brand new city -prang up on the trairie like a bed of much. coons, almost in a single night. Two or three millions of dollars was spent by the Government, but the Presi entornellers that the cost of the town was much less than would have neen the cost of the war that was averted; plenty of money was put into circulation, all he laboring men in the country got incrasive make, corething came out happily at the end. Tuese houses were made in Brooklyn and Chisago. A New York firm got the con tract. There was so much haste and careless ness in their construction that they don't wear very well, and every roof leaks like a sieve.

# NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltate Best the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Bett with Electric Sussensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debdi y, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases, omplete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guara steed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Go, Marshall, Mich.

A 20 year-old Dakota girl, taken up into the air by a cyclone, carried out of sight, and brought easily down in a field a quarter of a mile away, describes her ascension while in transit as that of being rapid and constantly pricked by thousands of needles, Since her experience she has been affected similar to persons with St. Vitus' dance.

# CURED CONSUMPTION.

An old physician, retir d from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India messionary the fermula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Co-sumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, aft rhaving tested its wonderful curative p wers in thousands of egreat, splendid palaces with no end of gilt cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to and gingerbread work, with stewards and splin boys in livery, wine rooms, smoking rooms, bands of music, and all that sort of thing. There are two lines in active rivalry,

> 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. It is seldom that a letter given by a woman to her husband to mail reaches its destination so quickly.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills -Though it is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature to prevent ill-health altogether, yet its form and frequency may be much mitigated by the early adoption of remedial measures. When hoarseness, cough, thick breathing, and the attending slight fever indicate irritation of the throat or chest, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed upon these parts without delay, and his Pills taken in appropriate doses, to promote its curative action, No catarrhs or sore throats can resist these remedies. Printed directions envelope every package of Holloway's medica. ments, which are suited to all ages and con. ditions, and to every ordinary discase to which humanity is liable.

Freeman's Worm Powders are

# THEY FAIL TO AGREE.

THE REPORTED RECOGNITION OF THE BULGARIAN UNION DENIED.

THE ENTHUSIASM IN EASTERN BOUMBLIA COOLING DOWN-INCREASED PREPARA-TIONS FOR WAR-THE SULTAN DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION OF GREECE'S ASSUMED ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 15 .- The startling intelligence comes from Constantinople that the East Roumelia. The statement cabled from the Constantinople that a collective note had been agreed to recognizing the union is : w declared to be premature and cor setural. The true situation is that the lowers have insled to agree. A majority on the initiative of Lord Salisbury concur in the maintenance of the treaty of Berlin, involving the restoration of the statu- quo They propose a joint respect the treaty. The powers are still negotiating, with the hope of arriving at ananimity.

TURKISH WAR PREPARATIONS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15 .- In view of the gravity of the multary situation and imminence of hostilities, the war council com menced continuous sittings last night. Three divisions are mobilizing—the Greek corps d'aimee, 40,000 strong; Macedonian, 60 000 etrong; Roumelian, 50,000 strong; total, 150,000 men row actually on the march. Levies of the first class reserve Nizam are filling the place of the Redif sent to the front. The Redif is being brought up to a

EASTERN ROUMELIA COOLING DOWN. London, Oat. 15 - A special correspondent Constantinople telegraphs :- Yesterday Gabriel Pasha, the ex-governor, Gen. Drigatski and Mr. Borthwick, general of the gendarmerie of Eastern Roumdia, arrived here. This morning I met them. I found that they had little o say beyond grumbling at the great expense needlessly forced upon them by the Bulgarian authorities, who compelled them to traverse the whole of Bulgaria instead of permitting them to proceed direct to the Tuckish lines on the Roumelian funtion. They have a rather cres fallen aspect, as if conscious of the fact that they were caught napping. They have come here to place their services at the disposal of the Porte and to learn the Suitan's intentions. They told me that the enthusiason of Eastern Roumelia for the Bulgarian union is beginning to cool down. In fact, requisitions are enforced everywhere to meet the accessities of the defensive p.e. parations. They added that if the Turk h troops advance and obtain a victory, the Roumelian population will probably declare loing the kicking, and in every Presidential at once for a restoration of the old order of affairs under Turkey.

> GOOD FOR THE BARKS. As the Sultan finds nimself very hard pressed for money, "Tis an ill wind that blows no man good," for the financial group represented by the Ottoman back will now probsented by the Ottoman back will now probably obtain the great railway concession that it has one vainly applied for in return for failed ergb time it was at empted. Since these farnishing to the Porte the required loan. A several explorations by American offi er h veral explorations by American offi er h veral explorations.

the matter. WHAT GREECH SAYS.

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 powers settle matters very quickly by rearoning the Balkan peninsula to the Malus quo ante

imployment, and, as to the old Lishi med story | Constantinople, Oc 15 -The Porte has sauch a circular to the Powers stating that the armaments of Grace are a menace to Desca.

# THE SHABBY UMBRELLA.

Strange how assumed a man whit he of a shapby umbrella, says the Hold Gazetts-one of these sleuchy corp lent affairs, with the bleached out covering divorced from a hand if, perenance, anybody stres it out, now quick he is to head off criticism by explaining that it is one he keeps in his office -so convenient to have one there, you know; one that you know that nobody will steat ha! ha! Or maybe he will go a step farther—the lying rascal !—and say he burrowed it, and if he didn't return it old Grim shaw would never forgive him-hal ha! But when the clouds lower and the raindrops begin to patter who so at ease, so suvied, so proud and happy, as the man with the shabby umbrella, as he stalks along between rows of unprotected men and women .tith his despised umbrella dripping its liquid harvest indiscriminately on the just and unjust? Verity, there is nothing in this life wholly good or and other towns. wholly bad.

A VICTORY SOORED.-Every time when Hagyara's Yellow Oit is used for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Aches and Paius, Sore Throat or Deafuess, Frost Bites or Burus, a certain victory is tle result.

A frequent conversation: "Why, Johnnie, just look at your nice new rousers, all mad d tections for piep ring and using. Sent by and torn in a dozen places, I declare. And mail by addressing with stamp, naming this what are you limping that way for? "Well, paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 P wer's Block, Rechester, N.Y.

10—19 epw to nothing; and say, ma, got any arniky in to nothing; and say, ma, got any arniky in the house?

# NEVER OPEN YOUR MOUTH

except to put something to eat into it, is an excellent motto for the gossip and the suf-ferer from catarrh. But while the gossip is practically incurable, there is no excuse for anyone's suffering longer from catarrh. Dr. Sege's Catarrh Remedy is an unfailing cure for that offensive disease. It heals the diseased membrane, and removes the duil 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 poulterer, who induced him to buy a six year old hen under the impression that it was a spring chicken.

CLERGYMEN, Singers and Public Speak ers, will find ROBINSON'S PHOSPHOR-IZED 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 agreeable to take, and expe: all kinds imparts new life and vigor to the enfeebled of worms from children or adults. SYMPATHY SURIRELAND.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PARTY SUSTAINED BY BISHOP AND CLERGY

TRENTON, N.J., Oct. 14, 1885 .- A Catholic di ces n conference was held he e yesterday at the ep scopal readence, with Bi hop O'Parrell in the chair and Father Thaddeus Hogan, of this city, see e ary. About sixty priests were in attendance. After considering the affairs o'th discess, which were announced to be in a prosperous condition, a sries of resolutions on Irish matters were adopted. The preamule read s follows :-

"Whe eas the eminently Catholi: Irish nation has been struggling against politica oppression for seven hundred years, and for three conference have failed to agree on the pro-posal to accept the union of Bulgaria and to d won, s for the faith as well as for father and, and, whereas, it is not only a ducy of honor, of charity and of justice, but, still more, an eminent y privatly act o sympathize with the oppressed and to assist them in their struggle A series of resolutions f flow setting forth that the be-hop a delergy of T enton sympathise

with the people of Ireland in their struggle, and that the price sof the diocese encourage the people to take an active interes in the struggle for the note to the principalities arging them to down of their Irish brothren. The conference also authorized the Bishop to transmit by cable the foll wing to Archbishop Croke:-"The priests of my diocese in conference as

sembled this day unanimously requist me 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."

A subscription of \$200 was at once raised to h. Parliamentary out d, and more was promited. The lay Cathelies of Irish birth and extraction in this ducese when they hear of this patriotic action of the conference will be very jubilant. The c nference adopt d resolutions of regret touching the death of Cardinal McCloskey.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An oli physician having had placed in bis builds by a returned Medical Missionary the for auta of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent curs of Consumption. Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in hundreds of cases desires to make it known to such a may reed it. The Recipe will be sent FREE with full directions for preparing and using, end 2 c at stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Armstrong, 44 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Name this paper.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXPLORATION CHICAG , Oct. 15 -Gen. Nelson A. Miles r. ceived a telegram yesterday from Licut. Henry P. Allen, of the 2nd Cavalry, stating he had arrived safely at San Francisco after his Alaska explorations, having completed the journey how hather region of the far North, which in the opinion of Gen. Miles excelled a 1 - xplora tions on he American continent since Levis and Carke and World's r cord since Livingston Lieut, A ten started last February and jur neyed to the m uth of Copper river, whice he followed until he reached the great classes range of mountains. These he cossed on snowstores to the head of the Tenush river, in itself a marvellous accomplishment. For 700 or 800 maks he followed the Tennah until it expired I to the Takon, the great rive of the north, to its mouth, a distance of 400 or 500 more. Upon completion of his great journey, Lieutenant Allen repaired to Fort Miches, on Behrings, and return don the steamer Couvir. The experations of the Tennah and Takon tivers have been he ambuish of well known city man now here is negotiating | ended in failure, until among the arms officers on the Pacific coast, the teat came to be consi dere t well-nigh imp ssible. Lieutenant Allen's compa tons were a serg ant and and other of the signal cops with Indians whom be persuad ed to join him,

# SHOT IN THEIR BED.

TENN YAN, NY, Oct. 12,-Mr. Henry Smith owns and occupies a farm house on hi tarm near Hill's Corners, Ontario county. On Sunday night, as he and ms wife were sleep ing in a bedroom on the ground floor, some one came to the window, which was raised, opened the blinds, and discharged the connts of a shotgun at the sleeping couple, The first interestion Mr. and Mrs. South had of the approach of the assauda was the report of the gun. They were both so badly wounded that they were unable to get our of the bed. The assessin reloaded the ann twice and fired at the netenceiess couple. After the third shot he fi d. The first charge took effect in the woman's knee and the man's hop. At the second shot of the ribtips, and a shoe string claspy d Mr. Smith escaped, but Mrs Smith was bairy around its waste in lieu of the long vanished, wounded in the breast. A part of the third elistic. How he will hide it as far as possible ) a harge to k effect in the woman's face. The under his arm, run it up his coat sleeve, tu k tee crothes were riddled with shot, and the it away beneath the folds of his coat, keep it harge biew a large nole through the between himself and the wall, and when he head have 'd of the bedstead. They were both gets in the car how careful he is so dispose of unable to anove, and would undoubtedly have it in the darkest possible corner. And gied have it not been for John Adams, a neighbor, who happened to call there on Sunday morang, Mrs. Smith, it is believed, cannot recover Mr. Smith will get well. Buty grains of shot were found in Mrs Smith's body, and Mr. Smith was a target for thirty-five. The hole made by the shot in the heathcard of the bed was eight luches in

THE MUNSTER BANK TO BE RE-

OPENED:
DUBLIN, Oct. 14.--1 ne directors of the Musser Bank, which failed some time ago, announce that on Monday next they win open the head office of the bank in Co k, two branches in Dubin and branches in Limerick

# . THE CAROLINES DISPUTE.

Rome, Oct 13 -A meeting of the personages charged with reviewing the Carolines 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, white at the same time deeming Germany's conduct in occupying the Island of Yap excusable, owing to the misapprehension which has exist d regarding Spanish occupation of a number of the islands in question.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES .ls more nutritious and strengthening thanany 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 is at once applied to the obelisk in Central Park, New York, that historical monument will eventually fall away into impalpable nothingness.

Mr. C. 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 ore dag 2 000 feet below the to avoid sin,' took up his hat, said 'good surface, and that assays \$2,200 worth of gold morning,' and the interview was at an end." to the tun.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm, & feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Lows Worm syrup.

BK+ VITIES.

The Vaudina-Sanderma, an orchid that coat \$2,000, sold in New York on Friday for

Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania, is a fre quent 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 he over scientific in his language. Our of tnem got shot the other day for calling his comrade "a d--- microbe."

A women at Adairsville, Ga., imagines herself bewitched, and thinks her musion is to find out who broke the law in Eden and took he first bite of the apple.

continues to enjoy the distinction of being the tallest swearer in Virginia" A New York firm has split 2 000 trade dol-

lars 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

fruit crops. The following not ce appears in a late num her of the Blakely (Ga) News: "We will ties whose paper has been stopped and are still owing us for it." allow 30 cents apiece for grown hens to par-

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

The new registrations of English doctors last year were more than doub'e the number of vacancies created by a certained deaths. The Lancet thinks the profession is becoming greatly overcrowded.

Pomenade is a new Southern drink for which rare virtues are claimed in the way of tosefulness 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 thou sand, thus giving one to every twenty eight thousand inhabitants. This well explains the comparative scarcity of bustles. - Puck

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

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

Consumption as a cause of death is steadily decreasing in Massachusetts. Dr. At bott, of the State Health Board, reports the neath rate from that disease was 35 in every 10 000 in the decade from 1857 to 1807, and 31 in 10 000 for the ten years ending 1883, while to must expected to be over 29 for 10,000 m 1884.

The late Mr. Calverley has told us that those who smoke tobacco grow brainless as chimpanzees and perveless as lizards, and that most of them go mad and beat their wives, and plunge, after shocking lives, razors and carving knives into their gizzards. On the other hand, two German servents, after minute and exhaustive investigation by the most approved scientific methods, arrived a the conclusion that smoking is nothing at all except watching the smoke.

Mr. Toole has just related a somewhat good story aneut a Stotchman and whiskey. He asked a man in Glasgow to have a glass of the national beverage, and got for his reply: "No, we too early; besides, I don's want it, and I'm no' taking whiskey, and I'd rather not. Besides, I've had four already ". This recalls another story. A Scut was once sked if he drank whiskey to his dimer. Only on two occasions," he answered when there is fish and when there isn's

The way to please a woman, And never to offend her, Is to call a slim me stout - ho wetout one serve sender If she h p ens to be short, You must tell her she is tall, And it she's ra ber lengthy, Say she is not tall at all.

The "couc" has received a terrible set-back in Georgia. Two young men named Inomas and Roberts had long been paying attentions to the daughter of a wealthy farmer. The girl so divided her tavors that neither could teil which was the favored suitor. Finally the rivals got to the fighting point and agreed the private duel with shot guns. They retired to a secluded spot, marked off the ground and were about to fire, when Roberts towered his gun and said ; "If you'll give me a suit of clothes you can have the girl and be nanged." The proposition was accepted, and now Thomas is in full possession.

Sir Henry Thompson and English physiciaus who understand the thing say that ali enteric fevers, such as typhus, cholera and the Oriental plague itself, are due to positive pollution in the air and water. Historiographers of disease tell us that the cholera comes from the month of the Ganges, the vellow fever from the mouth of the Mississippi, and the plague from the mouth of the Nile. Now the Mediterranean i, an obvious focus and hotbed of enteric poison, and hos been so ever since the days of the Athenian plague, which Thuovoices chronicied. Its tiucless waters accumulate unspeakable filth and garbage. The present cholera commenced and found its chief seat in Marseilles, which is, perhaps, the most peatilential port in the world.

An agent of Pale mall Gazette, with a view of testing the true inwaraness of prison life, caused himself to be committed to a London orison. He relates as fullous the beneficent ffices of the prison chaplain: "I had a visit from the chaplain after I had been in prison day or two, and the interesting and edifying interview consisted of these quations, as nearly as I can remember: 'What is your name? What are you? What are you here death's head was to the Egyptian feast. Mr. for? Can you read and write? (Brilliant Chamberlain said that Mr. Goschen was in questions to ask a man who had said he was a journalis)t. What church have you been in the habit of attending? What was your father? In how many days did God make the world? What did he do on the seventh day? How many commandments are there? On what mount were they given to Moses? What did Our Saviour come into the world for? After receiving my answer to the last the reverend gentleman remarked: 'Then how careful we ought to be

The action of Caster's Little Liver Pills is but do not purge. They are sure to please, and tinuncial reforms.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLIOTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight de-

rangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreus, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will 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 duil, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness! Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is As when he "did all the swearing for there pain in the side and back? Stonewall Jackson," General Junal Early Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? It there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a herizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a de-posit 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 to be doing serious injury to the grape and present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread-ful 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 as sumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys begome more and more discased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this maledy is indicestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is mest 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 overy vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest 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 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

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

Sir,-Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spend in pounds in medicines, I was at last persua de totry Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more penetit from it than any other medicine took, and would advise ar your authoring from the same complaint of the it a trial, the results the would soon find out for themselves.
If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to lo so.

Yours respectfully
R. Tornser. 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 condi

tion. They cure costiveness. St. Mary street, Peterborough,

November 29th, 1881. Sir,-It gives me great pleasure to intorm you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been traided 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, Mr. A. J. White William Brent. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th. 1882.

Mr. A. J. White. - Dear Sir-I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was addivised 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, (Signed John H. Lightfoot.

15th Aulint, 1883. Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for anwards of four years, and took no and til doct i's medicine without the Syrap which he got from me has around hite.

Yours truly.

Yours truly,
(Signed) N Webb,
Chemist, Calne Mr. White.

Dear Sir, -I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup at; willy increasing. All who have tried it spea k very highly of its medicinal virtues; one s ustomer describes it as a "Godsond to dyspep, ic people." I always recommend it with con fidence.

Faithfully yours Vincent A. Willa, (Sign ed) Chemist Dentist To Mr. A. J. Whit Merthyr Tyde

Preston, Sep. 21st, 1888. My Dear Sir, Your Syrup and Pills are ith my customers, many saying they are the negative. possible. stomer came for two

The other day a ca "Mother Seigel's qutiles of Syrup and sais ife, and he added, had saved the life of his w. "one of these bottles I am miles away to a friend who is "tomer came for two "Mother Seigel's ife, and he added, and much fait f it.

The sale keeps up wonderfully, would fancy almost that the people sun on would fancy almost that the people sup on ginning to breakfast, dine, and conMother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is a am,
stant and the satisfaction so great. dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. Bowker. (Signed) 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 Trowbridge this evening, made a scathing attack on Mr. Goschen, who, he de-clared, was to the Liberal party what the excellent health and spirits, and awaited the approaching paliamentary election with confidence. Lord Salisbury, the speaker declared, had no definite programme except against discatablishment of the church, which the coming parliament would not deal with.

tionalism or the stirring up of the masses.

Mr. Geschen, speaking at Glasgow, said he would support Mr. Gladstone, but not sensa-

COMING EGYPTIAN REFORMS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—Sir H. D. Worff, the special British envoy to Turkey and Egypt, is about to leave Con tantinople pleasant, mild and natural. They gently with six Turkish delegates to op-n an enquiry stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, at Cairo. They will sim at malitary, civil

people sought to impose upon the colonies, but

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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 volumeers in the late North-West rebellion. This recognition by the govern ment of Dr Gueria's professional standing will be gratifying to the people amongst whom he ranks so high. The board, com posed of Des Fenwick, Guerin and Designdins, will command public confidence.

THE attempt to oppose the return of M 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 propricty and dignity to itself. instead of this, without the least hope of success, they run out a so-called Conservative in the hope of splitting the Conservative party generally. It is impossible to suppose that the Liberals can for a moment hope to defeat the Minister of Justice by this course. But Dr. Mackintosh has placed himself in a very invidious position by accepting the dirty task imposed on him by the despairing Liberal party.

THE Gazette, reterring 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 expressely prohibited under heavy penalties by the first cleuse of the chapter of the Consolidated Statutes, which has recently been the subject of dispute. The judgments of Mr. Justice Tasel ereau, for the time at least, makes that statute the law of the province, and all persons practising inoculation do it at their own peril. It may be remarked in passing, that it is alleged a number of people who have an antipathy to vaccission are perfectly willing to submit to other graver operations. This is beyond comprehension, and proves how all potent prejudice can at times be. But, with reference to inoculation for smallpox, medical men and others had better remember that the practice is altogether illegal. Its danger, especially at a time like this, is too evident to need enlargement.

THE Republican victory in Obio 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 standng. We do not see that the Republicans have any grounds for building such a theory on Tuesday's election. Ohio has been a Republican State in Presidential and State elections for a long time past. It is true that it went Democratic two years ago under purely exceptional circumstances, and such exceptional circumstances that the Democratic party, while it was no doubt thankful for the occurrence, did not pretend to claim Ohio as its own, or to attribute more than an accidental significance to the event. As it is, there yet seems doubt as to the political complexion of the State Legislature. The election need not have any direct bearing on the next Presidential election, as the Cleveland administration has yet to win or lose its spurs.

REFERRING to the attempt made by the Irish cattle dealers, to boycott the Cork boycotting English manufactures in general. as once hinted at by United Ireland. It goes on to say, "the readiest cure would doubtless done already as far as possible. But if whom they believed to be the pioneer of the To him more than to any other man among England were to suddenly cease to buy in doctrine here, shown in his true colors, is the Tory leaders the party owes the chance

Ireland what she does at present, her people would find themselves somewhat embarrassed. The present trade in cattle, horses, dairy produce siter Norway and Sweden the finest in the world—and other matters is one of absolute necessity. There is little danger of the English doing anything of the kind reommended 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 and winds up with the questions: telling the truth and nothing but the truth His testimony is, therefore, of value, and not to be shaken by any blue-nose objurgations. And this is what he says :-

"No such efforts have ever been mude before by any city on this continent to stamp out and prevent the spread of disease as are being made in Montreal. The clergy and husiness men are co-operating with the muni cipal authorities in preventive measures There is now a general disposition to vaccinate, over two thousand persons being vaccinated every day. Mayor Braugrand is doing all in his power to care for the patients and put an end to the smallpox epidemic."

Are there any Bluenoses in town that can

THE Dublin Nation remarks that there is the nucleus of a fine Irish army in the exist. ing 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. As the moment of departure drew nigh the solders gathered on the deck, and as the vessel moved off from the quay loud calls were raised for "Three cheers for Mr. Parnell,"and these calls were responded to in the heartiest fashion. It would seem to be quite clear from this that admiration and regard for the Irish leader are not confined altogether to those who are enrolled as mempers in the organization of the National League. England, however, does not apparently look with a kindly eye on those wearers of her knapsack who entertain favorable opinions about the Irish leader, and who are s ready to cheer themselves hourse for him. Those opinions and cheers are to her mind vulgarly heterodox, and the soldiers who were guilty of them are shipped off to India, just to keep them out of harm's way,

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 in dustrial 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 185 per cent., or three times more than the population. It must also be observed that owing to the great domestic competion de veloped by the tariff every product of these manufacturing industries is now much cheaper than it was twenty five years ago, the price of many articles having declined one third or even one-half during that time. In the meantime the field of labor has been largely extended, giving employment to rapidly grow ing millions and the rate of wages has been maintained at a high standard. Thus under the protective system the people of the United States were given plenty of work, good wages and cheap goods.

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. Thomp son's character and creed. We are glad to see that anti-Catholic considerations had no neight with the mass of the votors, and that intelligence, integrity and energy were not to be slighted and dismissed because of their alliance with any religious belief. Mr. Thompson had a double foe to face in the contest—his political opponents and treacherous friends of his own party. His majority of 221 is in consequence all the more gratifying. We extend our hearty congratulations to the new Minister, and we have no tear that Antigonish will ever have to lament its action in giving such a full measure of confidence to the Hon. Mr. Thompson.

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 evenand in spite of his protests ing, was forced to bare his arm, when, to Steamship Company, the Gazette says that it i the great surprise of the Ontario physician, may be the beginning of a general system of 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 broadbe to give these ancient partizons a dose of cast his tirades against the very operation their own medicine, and, by the English peo- which, in the quiet seclusion of his residence, ple refusing to purchase the produce of the he allowed to be performed upon his unbeboycotters, teach them that it is not in the lieving arm. How humiliating for the doctor power of one section of the community to to have his double-dealing thus exposed. exist and prosper at the expense and how much more humiliating for the of the other." Perhaps the Gazette readers and believers in the Anti-Vaccinator. is not aware that this has been practically which he distributed, to find that the man, is not the dullest spur to his ambition.

nothing more than an ignominious trickster. The expose 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 solemo heet, 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 now, what do the city of Montreal and the Province propose to do? Is it intended that the peatilence shall run on till it has to die for lack of sustenance? is the country to be left subject to be visited again so soon as anothe. er p of children can be grown as victims? Or will the Provincial Legislature take a leaf from is neighbor's book and compel delinquent muni cipalities 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 vigilan:, 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:" This kind of ignorance on the part of people in Toronto would be unpardonable if it were not for the lamentable fact that certain sections of our own press and some propagators of "news" abroad have by their unprincipled conduct done much to spread about these erroneous ideas. But it is time the truth was known in

PATIENTS THAI WON'T GO. The Montreal Herald recently gave its willing ear to a flimey story about the bad treatment, the negligence of the Sisters, etc., which were alleged to have been experienced by the smallpox patients at Sr. Ruch's Hospital. The girl who gave the Herald the story was altogether unreliable, and should have been the last person in the world that any decent journal would have had recourse to to secure evidence upon which to damn the Sisters of Charity and ruin the reputation of the haspital. We would now respectfully call the attention of the Herald to the subjoined Kev. Dean Carmichael, who was interested in having the Protestant smallpox patients

Laberge writes :--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 sa isfied with the treatment they received where they are that they do not wish to be removed.

Yours truly, L. LABERGE.

Will the Herald at this late hour correct its error and do tardy justice to the noble Sisters of Charity by informing its readers that the Protestant patients in St. Roch hos nital refused to be removed, as they were fully satisfied with the treatment they re ceived at the hands of the slandered Sisters?

A GRUMBLER FROM ABROAD.

Dr. 11986-the inconsistent anti-vaccinator -may congratulate himself on being no longer alone in his peculiar theory which be 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. He exdeavors to sustain his view of the case by some figures based on the health statistics of an English city. But, as usual, on analysis n is found that his figures prove nothing. I. is impossible for the anti-vaccination apostles to gainsay the result of experience, or to contradict the unquestionable proof that whereever vaccination has been practiced well and extensively there smallpex does not go on ; if it does, the vaccinated have immunity from the disease. Until this fact, which is as conspicuous as the sun, can be succossfully contradicted, it is idle for any prejudiced theorist to attempt to belittle the discovery of Dr. Jenner. It is singular to note that wherever there is public sickness to any great extent empories and quacks seem to spring up like grass. Here is for example, a man in Rogland must have his little say upon the smallpox in Montrealgood proof of the ill-fame we have obtained in the eyes of the world from exag gerated reports-and a paper is found weak enough to publish his absurd crudities. We are informed by the officials at the office of the Board of Health that they are the recipient of applications, almost without number, for the use of nostrums which are certain cures for the disease, and from all parts of the continent. They are warned that if they do not use the "Micmac" cure or the "Jecuistle Panacea," or scores of other like remedies, that no one has ever heard of, they will be responsible for the death of the victims of the disease. These peculiar people no doub mean well, but they are a serious nuisance at times like the present.

# 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 soruples, and when he sees an apportunity his ready hand and wit are sure to grasp and hold it. He is fertile in resources and his American wife

success which placed the Conservatives in power, and broke the backbone of the strongestgovernment England had experienced in this century. And it by any combination party should be able to remain on the surface ofter the general election, the lion's share of the credit will go to young and e eeky Churchill. It is only a few months ago that even his own party friends and leaders regarded Randolph 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. His recent manifesto clearly indicated this, for it has excited as much attention and has been accorded as much importance as the address of the Premier. On questions of accepted Tory policy Lord Randolph is perfectly clear and explicit; on those calculated to provoke hostility he is vague and evasive, as any well regulated politician would naturally be. Judged by the measure of his success it must be conceded that he is unusually clever and that the possibilities of a great future are in his hands.

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 poli tician 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 offi ces. The Legislative Assembly shows signs of steady deterioration each successive eletion, and though this is by some attributed to the dual representation law, the fact is rather that the pursuit of politics has be come, in the eyes of the majority, disreputable It is not to be asserted that this is duto one party more than another, but it has for some time been a great source of weak ness to the party in power in the province. I'de Globe, therefore, descants upon the "dignity of politics" and asserts that "there is no nobler work in which a man can be letter addressed by the city physician to the | engaged than in taking an interest in the business of the country to which he belongs." It proceeds to state that "to take an interest in the politics of a country ought to be to ramoved from the charge of the Sisters of seek to mould its laws in accordance with Charity to the Protestant hospital. Dr. trath and righteousness, to promote the prosperity of its inhabitants, to sweep away hindrances to the well being of individuals, and to make rich and poor feel more and more convinced that they were all honestly and equitably helped as far as law could help them in the individual pursuit of health, wealth and happiness." This is a beautiful picture—but nothing more. The average trading politician is no longer cast in the mould of the somewhat mythical hero who leaped into the yawning chasm for his country's good, nor in that of the far secing and philosophic Emperor Autoniaus, and to find the Globe's ideal it is necessary to plunginto antiquity. The fact is that the Reform organ in Toronto will find the average politician of its order better answers the description of the great poet, who resembled some one to "the sourcy politician who seems to see the things he dost not." The Glob may poll its politicians, and it will find very tew who enter the arena with anything save the prospect

of "making something out of it," and that

comething is rarely the good of the country

or the public weal.

A CROOKED ANTI-VACCINATOR. DR. Ross, the apostate apostle of antivaccination, is much exercised over his recent escapade with the health authorities of Octerio. In his francic efforts to extricate 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 een alleged concerning him, and, secondly, of placing himself upon the horns of a di emma of a very serious nature. Whichever horn he selects, Dr. Ross does not put himself in a very enviable position. In a published letter under his own signature Dr. Ross vehemently denies ever having been vaccinated but once, and states that was fifty years ago. That, presumably, was before he could help himself, and he alleges that "no attempt has been made to re-vaccinate me, and while I live and have power to resist no attempt shall be made." This is supposed to be a contradiction of the statement which obtained circulation to the effect that the Doctor had been found by the Ontario health officers to have a recent vaccination mark on his arm. The Ontario examiner alleges that Dr. Ross claimed his vaccination mark as recent, and, as a matter of accuracy, one year old. Dr. Ross can choose his own position, and stand before the public either as the formulator of a deliberate falsehood to enable him to pass the examiner or an obstinate and unmeaning fanatic. Hysterical flowers of language about "lies" and "stabs of the assassin" will not mend his case.

STOP IT.

Contemplating the disunion and the ruin in which the city finds its If so deeply plunged to-day, the Gazette asks "What good has been accomplished by the course of abuse of all who have not seen eye to eye with those who have set themselves up as Sir Oracles, or by the persistent parading in the columns of newspapers of sensational head lines and needlessly alarming statistics of the death

THE POST answered that question from the

protested against the flood of abuse which was being showered upon the civic authoria ties, against the bitter and senseless attacks this side of the Atlantic. Af er the Onlario made on the people, and against the un Premier, we have the Govern r-General of circumstances or freak of fortune the Tory | hallowed traffic in sensationalism which was sure to wreck, and which, as a matter of fact. has largely destroyed the trade and com merce 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 property, and the bitter fruits of race

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 control their idiotic tendencies let the public choke them into silence by leaving them severely alone. Evough misfortune, moral and material, has already fallen upon the city.

We are happy to find, even at this late hour, our esteemed contemporary the Gazetie, appealing in the same direction as ourselves and asking that "the policy of sensationalism, the efforts to keep alive alarm, the criticism of the anthorities 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 develop ing to day, and one that augus so well for its happy and adequate consummation, as the hearty encouragement and warm sympathy extended to it by the bishops and clergy broad as well as at home With their bless ng and sanction and assistance it must but prosper and win for the Irish people the rights of which they have so long and so ruthlesely been deprived. In our own land e have seen Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Mahony and other distinguished members of the Ontario clergy come under the standard I the tide with a pitchfork. 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 Mont is not to be behind. On Monday night next several reverend gentle men will give their services at the mass meet ing to be held in Nordbeimer'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 spected. 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

A notable instance is that of the Archbishop of Chicago, who was among the first reason so many English talk favorably of anto swell the \$10,000 list of the Garden Cuy. Then the other day, while in solemn confer ence, the Bishop and Clergy of Trenton, New Jersey, made the Itish question sulject 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 Ire | some very old circles, British interests are land, and backing these up with a large subecription.

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 eminently priestly act to sympathize with the oppressed and to assist them in their

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 brothern. And then, to crown its work, tho conference authorized the bishop to transmit by cable the following measage 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 torcing 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 elequent speech. He said There is, however, something deeply signifiwith much blantness that, despite the happy relations now existing between this country | The observer could not but be reminded of the Health board, of the civic authorities, of and the Imperial Government, it was obvious | Lord Macaulay's unwilling testimony to the to every person who had studied and thought wonderful power and growth of the Catholic upon the matter that Canada's relations with | Church. If there have ever been ob. Great Britain could not forever continue in stacles to the growth of Christianity their present form. Mr. Mowat would not they have most abounded in the say what direction those constitutional United States. They have not been of the changes in our relations with England would kind which stood in the way of the early take, but he was sure it would not be in the march of the church, but even, if possible,

which would receive no popular approval on who has taken occasion during his tour through the West and North of the Dominion to make a remarkable prononncement upon the question, and which differs mo t radically from the views of his predecessor in office and from those of our High Commissioner to London, Lord Lansdowne hasseen 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 federation Canada would have to respect the treaty obligations of the whole Empire, a thing which we would be very foolish to bind ourselves to do. The Marquis finally condemned the scheme of 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 than 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 request communication with the members without which no satisfactory results can be

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

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 re-

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 province. They are further informed that the nexation is because they object to a foreign domination, or one inimical to Brit 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 detested, in search of their cherished princi, ples, 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 ommercial fame, misled by a superficial study gathered probably from a hasty visit to the republic or a perusal of its press fancy, 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 proceding.

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. cant in yesterday's ceremony in Yew York! very beginning. We earnestly and solemnly direction of Imperial Federation, which some more formidable in a certain sense. In that

sountry all that is wicked and bad from older chy are well enough aware of the tendency the country. Even apart from these influences it must with regret be contessed that irreligion has been aided. Free oustoms and treer laws on marriage and liberty have done much to dim the high views of that social morality which the Church regards as essentially necessary to the Christian lite. Again, the very founders of the revolution were men who endeavored into an anti-Catholic channel. The fact that Great Britain left the Church in full freedom in this Province was onee used in the republic as an indictment against that But what did the solemu country. of yesterday go to prove. ceremony In a church so magnificent that its propor. tions call to mind the magnificent fanes which the piety of old has reared in older worlds, when he was born not eighty years ago, was for some time past. the most insignificent numerically in the country. Then there were not a hundred thousand Catholice 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 reli gious 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 sold, have been still more largely attended by ministers of the severals denominations had not the preferential rights of Catholics necessarily placed some restrictions on the space. This magnificent result in so shore a time cannot be attributed, as opponents of Catholicism sometimes attempt, to immigra tion, because the conditions of immigration alone cannot be made to account for the expansive power of the Cnurch to which we have alluded. So far as honor can b. 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 groundsthat honor was fitly awarded to the latprelate. His devotion, zeal, earnestness. learning, piety and humility has enabled hin. to accomplish his work quietly and strongly. He has won numbers of those was opposed him to the fold of the Church and may be said to have gone to his grave without a: enemy. Catholics and Protestants alike have vied with each other in doing his memory honor, and a moral and a lesson of no ordi pary significance was taught to the neighbor ing republic-and also to other countries-b, 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 Archoishop of Dublin on the subject has no uncertain sound about it. The clerry are. according to its instructions, to use their utmost influence in the elections, not in the especity of the mere politicians, but in the exercise of their priestly office-that s, 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 impor tance upon the disregard of all such interests And-need I say it ?-men whose only claim to public notice is that they have signalised themselves by the violence of their language, if they have not signalised themselves by the violence of their deeds, are not likely to be Mie guides in the selection of represontatives 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 national-

istic 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 public that has enables 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 custedians of the most important | than follow. 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 thunselves, but that they should violate their plidges and abandon their aworn duty. Those who think the clergy are not doing honor to their office by partow view of the case. Without perhaps almighty dollar. 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 equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED it. This danger is more seen on the cout. PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and nent of Europe han in Ireland. The hierar- factory

worlds has, without checks or control, freely of these irreligious p-ople. It is, unhappily, been admitted. Old world Socialists, Com- no secret. In certain quarters, infidelity has munists, sufficiels, revolutionists, have brought so far lifted its head that the Minister of their theories as well as their persons to 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 nupleasing obstacle to the infidels and social is ic 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, to turn the pointical course of the republic 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 plishing their object. He deprecated the 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 lay the body of a l'rince of a Church which. I the future felt in the matter than has been

## THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

THE most sensible article which has apneared 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 developmenand pursuits the French Canadians have forged shead, 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 promeer in the forest, and whoever says he does not presert the qualities essential to the peaceful conquest of new regions, haesidently arrived at that conclusion before a udying the exploits of the sixty thousand Bratens who in 1760 found themseives not only abandoned by the Mother Country on this continent, but exposed to the disintegrating forces of Auglo S.x: n supremacy and civilization."

Those of our anti-French neighbors who are

stying to persuade this generation as well as

the generations to come that the French-

Can disus 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 Anglicised, it is not likely that now, when they num ber over a million, and free men at that, they will or can be wind out by newspaper tirades or by silty "speculation." The French Canadians are here to stay, and it would be just as well for he 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 carnot close its eyes to this ighty expansion of the Frenci. Canadia. ner, and points to the feet that permanen French communities are springing up far and wide. "The water shed of the St. Lawrence is now well settled, and every year witnesses the planting of new parishes in the north. Just now the stream of settlement is rushing up the Octawa and the Mattawan, westware past Lakes Temiscamingue and Nipissing into the new country opened by the Canadian Pacific, as far as Sudbury Junction. To the process of filling up these great territories. and so diminishing emigration to the shoe hops and brick fields of New England, the Quebec Government is devoting itself with great courage and energy. Even those persons in Ontario who t ke 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 bolief 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 Can lian was thoroughly ignorant and illiterate.

But as the Mail remarks "the appearance of the Quebec contingent in the Senute 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 mor. ls; whilst their representatives in the Local more illogical cry. It has been the too great | Legislature are quite the equals of the men more illogical cry. It has been the too great Legislature are quite the equals of the men altar chairs had been placed for the judges, severance of religion from the affairs of the in the Ontario Assembly; some think their about eight in all, and the members of the bar, public that has enabled so many unfit appearing." 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 migat do worse

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 demic. 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 ticipating in politics take a very nar- all human affairs are to be regulated by the

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing

IRISH NATI MAL LEAGUE.

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

Friday, Oct. 16, a meeting of the Montreal branch of the I ish National League was held in their hall, 223 - McGull 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 wasto further the Irish Parliamentary fund and the interests of the National Lesgue. 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 accomsneers that had been cast on the work of that no further disparagement would be repeated,

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. Mesers. Burns, Keyes and Riley also adressed the meeting, and expressed the opinion that a mass meeting would be the proper method of awakening public interest and enlisting support for the cause. Mr Keyes suggested that two of the Redemptorist 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 triends were now engaged, said that money was more ne cessary than ever, and that he depended argely upon aid from America.

After some further remarks. Mr. Donovan moved, seconded by Mr. Me-Aire, -That the Irish citizens of Montreal, under the auspices of the National Lagne. ald a mass meeting at the earliest possible tate to advance the interests of an Irian Par tament and the National League. Carried. A committee composed of Messes Worght, ary was also instructed to make the neces ary arrangements for printing and adverising, as well as obtaining a suitable hali herein to hold a en eting. Subscription lists vere then distributed among the members, tter which the meeting adjourned until Sunday afternoon next.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

HAS THE BALVATION ARMY RIGHT OF WAY?

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

KINGSTON, Oct. 18, 1885. DEAR SIR,-A case was brought before the court here last week in which a young man (Catholic) was driving his carriage through ne of the principal and most public streets in one city on Sanday, the 11th instant, and it nappened that the Salvation army had turned the corner of the atreet in question when the young man was half way through the block, and because he continued be was hauled up o court and fixed \$10 and costs by the magisrate. Tale magistrate stated that the driver should have turned back and gone another rou e when he saw the Salvation army comag. Who has the right of way on the streets of Kingston now? According to the magis rate's decision in this case the Salvation army have. Hoping to her from you through your influential journal,

Yours, &c., A READER P.S. A citizen advised the magnetage to have the city fenced in and called the Salva tion army city.

# THE ATTACK ON THE NUNS.

To the Lane, of the True Witness: The undersigned wishes to publish a few line in your paper in reference t an article that h s men in circulation in regard to the care aken by the Sisters of Charit the St. Rich's Hopital. The young lady who gave the filthy and lying statement is only a rotten branch fallen from the Cath lie Church, and such a st tement coming from such a person is only something to make us think "Maria Mark" or such like person, wanting to insult our hely religion and the Ladies of Charity, who go and sacrifica their lives to look after and care for those whom every ne seems to dread The said Mi 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: ngood care, from Miss Campbell, white she was suffering from the smallpox, but what she has given

From her sister,
Mus. Finan.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR

them—an insult.

A MASS CHANTL. FOR THE CESSATION OF

In consequence of the letter addressed by Mr. I. J. Beauchamp 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 small pox epidemic in our city. The altar of the smallpox epidemic in our city. The altar had been beautifully decorated and illuminated. In front of the benches and opposite the grand and the congregation filled the commodious church. Mass was celebra ed 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 Colin. The majority of the Bar received Holy

Communion in a body.

The subscriptions already received towards defraying expenses for having the Mass chanted amounts to \$105, from which \$25 will be taken to pay for the Mass, ingirg and organist, special chairs, etc. The balance will be handed over to the Grey Nuus and the Sisters of Providence, who will in turn equally distribute it among the families of those afflicted with the epi-

RIEL'S CASE BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

London, Oct. 13.—The appeal of Louis Riel, the leader of the half-breed insurcection in the North-West territories, came up to-day for argument. His London lawyer, I rancis Henry Jenn, asked for a postponement of the case until the arrival of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's Canadil the arrival of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's Canadil the arrival of Mr. dian counsel, who was bringing with him an important document respecting the matter. Attorney-General Webster oppused the request.

Continued from First Page.

and pottering had been made in the House of strengthen their argument for a reduction Commons from time to time to approach of the Irish representation. They argue this Irish Church question with some idea that the mere fact that the Act of Union of settling it, and a commission had even been | provides for a certain representation in Ireappointed to make some kind of investigation | land can no longer be appealed to as a definite the matter. blow struck against the Established Church was struck by Mr. John Francis Magnire in a debate in March, 1868, on a series of reso- altered in another. This point is easily lutions dealing with the condition of Ireland answered. It is perfectly in accordance which he submitted to the House. Magnire was an Irish member of great ability and of great integrity. He was not an that she has imposed upon another nation advanced politician in the sense in which we when the alteration is for the other nation's speak of advanced politicians to-day. He was not an advanced politician twenty years all principles of justice for a domin nt nation ago; but he was genuinely devoted to the interests of his country, and loyally determined to serve those interests in ev ry way the National League in Montreal, and hoped compatible with his own opinious as 's compatible with his own opinions as to the Conservative party could not defeat, what her best interests were. He was the could not long delay the determination of proprietor of the most important raper in Mr. P. J. Coyle said that if Ireland was to the South of Ireland-the Cork Earninerobtain all that Parnell asked for, the condi- and he had made himself a strong position tion of Irishmen all the world over would be in the House of Commons by his niependmaterially changed. He thought that the ence and his courage and his Parl a nentary ability. In the course of the spech in which he introduced his resolutions, Mr. Magnire made a special and powerful attack upon the principle which sanc loned 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 considerably surprised his hearers by an occult 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 prob len. But the speech and the words made it plain to Parliament, and to politicians outside of Parliament, that the existence of the Established to Leland was from that moment down at open question. The debate suddeply assume i new aspect when Mr. Gladstone, as leader if the Opposition, rose and announced nim-Keyes, Donovan, the President, and the self an opponent of the Established Church in secretary, Mr. J. B. Lane, was appointed to freland. Mr. Maguire immediately with select speakers for the occasion. The Secretary drew his resolutions, and Mr. Gladstone brought in a series of resolutions of his own, the effect of which would be to sweep away the Established Church in Ireland, The de hate which followed upon the introduction of these resolutions was one of the most rema kable that has ever taken place in the House of Commons. On sides the feelings of politicians were keenly even bitterly aroused. On both sides the battle was fought stubbonn'y, even desperately. Mr. Lowe made a fierce attack, which has now become famous, upon th 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 great est difficulty and at great expense in an un genial 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 uninion of the majority in the House of Commons. The resolutions

were carried by large majorities. The Gov

eroment was defeated upon a question of vita:

importance, and Mr. Disraeli appealed to the

The genera e ection of 1868 was remark

able for the expectations it formed, and the

way in which these expectations were no nawered It had been expected that the Parliament chosen upon the general election would have a strongly radical and even democratic element intr diced into it. Expectation was not restized. The most accanced Radical in the previous Parliament, Mr. John Senar: Mill, was not re-elected for Westminster. Of the many advanced livilal condidates who came forward with Mr Mill's support and approval none were resurned. It had been confidently expected by advanced politicians that a certain num ber of workingmen candidates would tine seats in th. new Parliament. And many workingmen candidates offered themselves to constituencies, but in no case was any one of them retained. The new Parliament of 1868 presented few bright features of oil ference from the preceding Parliaments. it had no more of a democratic complexion than any of those which had gone before; but i was sufficiently advances: in its views to place the Laboral party in power, and to enable Mr. Gladatone to carry into effect his purpose of eradicating the Establishment in Ireland. The proposals of the Government were that the Irish Church should almost at once coase to exist as a State establishment, and should pass into the condition of a free Episcopal Church. As a matter of co 'se, the I ish Bishops were to lose their seats in the House of Lords. The elergy and laity of the Church were to electra 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 hish Ecclesiastical courts were to be done away with. With regard to the protection THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC AT THEIR 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 holders of office had been indemnified, there were various intricete 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 allevi on of in evitable suffering in Ireland. The Conservative Opposition fought the Minis arial propossis step by step and point by point with deliant 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 unwearyingly none the less. 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 estabished be united into one Protestant Episco-pal 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 s the same are new by law established for the Cource of England, and the continuance and preservation of the said United Church as the E-tablished Church of assistance into the office of the Defence England and Ireland shall be deemed and Union,

of the Union.

The signment, of co ree, had no validity in it. The Act of Union is fortunately as liable to be set aside as any other measure. Of late days Ireland's nemies have made use Many attempts more or less half-hearted of this alteration in the Act of Union to But the first serious argument against the reduction of Irish representation, because as the Act of Union has been affered in one perticular, it may be Mr. with all the principles of justice for one nation to alter the terms of conditions benefit. It would be directly in defiance of to make such alterations to the injury of the other country.

All the ingenuity and all the obstinacy of the government. On the 26th o July, 1869, the measure which disestablished the Irish Church received the royal assent and became law.

### RELIGIOUS NOTES

The annual retreat of Villa Maria Convent will begin in a few weeks hence.

The Rev. Father H. I. Paquette is in the

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. Abbé Lamontagne has been appointed chaplain of the Providence Convent at Terre-

At St. Etianne, on Monday, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock p.m., His Lo dehip Bushop Faure will bless a bell for the parish church.

The Rev. Father Lamontagne, of this city, has been appointed chapman of the Sisters of

Providence Convent, of Terrebonne. On Sunday next, at the Cathedral of Sher brake, His Lordship Bestop Racine will celebrate his eleven h anniversary as Bishop, The employes of the Monde are to have a Mass chanted at Notre Dame de Pitie on "nesday for cessation of the smallpox epi

His Lordship Bushep Fabro will proceed from St Timothy to St. Cecile to-morrow (Sarday) Oct 18, where, at 3 o'clock p.m., confirmation as vice will be held,

d mic.

On Monday, Ostober 19, at 9.30 o'clock a.m., at St. Louis de Conzegue, His Lordship | and get rid of English misrule. Bishop Rabre will bless a bell and consecrate the Academy of the Christian Brothers.

The Rev. A. Laj-unesse, curate of Ste. Epiphanie, of the diocese of Montreal, and prother of the celebrated "Alban," the world's prims donna, arrived in Montreal tast evening, and left for home this morn-

Prayers of the Forty Hours' devotion will be commenced on Monday, O.s. 19, at St. Geneviève; on Wednesday, Oc. 21, at Sherrington, and on Friday, Oct. 23rd, at St.

#### THE CARDINAL'S ALLEGED DECLARA-TION.

London, Oct. 18 -The public declaration of Cardinal Newman concerning the estab lished 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 th attacks of its enemies, declaring that "it is one of the greatest bulwarks of England igainst atheism. I wish it all success, and I om sure all my friends will join me" The BORNE OFF A MIL: DISTANT AND E OLDED Cory political agents throughout the country enurally report a more favorable prospect for t eir party.

#### QUEBEC TAKES ACTION. STRINGEST MEASURES OF PREVENTION AGAINST

SMALLOX Quenec, Oct. 19 -The reported case of small pox at beauport, in the family f Mr. Parent, is unfounded. One of the Parent children deed from whooping cough, and the rumor of smallpox spread quick y. The priest contradicted the rumor yester tay from the pulpit. Two out of the three cases of smallpox or South Two out of the three cases of smallpox on Smult an Mat lot street have proved fatal, one of the children died on Sa urday, and the mo her of the family died this morning. The Local Board of Health, under chap 38, has held its meeting. Mr. Owen Murphy was elected chairman, and councillor Chambers secretary pro tem,

After discussing health measures at some length, the secretary was instructed to communicate immediately with the local man gers or agents of the various transportation companie conveying passengers in o the city, informing them of the desire of the board that none of their passengers should be permitted to disem park until after their inspection by the visiting

physicians of the board.

Dr. Vallee moved, seconded by Dr. Russel' and it was resolved,—That the visiting physicians appointed by this board be required to visit all trains and steamboats conveying parsengers into this ci y, to inspect passengers, to vaccinate all those who require it and to order the arrest of any one resisting their authority—the whom in conformity with the following clause on vaccination, printed in the official (intette; of Sept. 26, 188):—"Vacc-nation being the only sateguard against smallpox, and the only measure lik ly to say its progress in the present emergency, it is resolved that the vaccination of chi dren and re-vaccina

tion of grown people he ordered to be onfo:ced by all local boards of health."

Dr. Alicarn and Mr. Farrel referred to the importance of a medical inspection of all stearaships, 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-AS-

SISTED IMMIGRATION DENOUNCED.

HAMILTON, Oct. 14 -- The general assembly of the Knights of Lubor 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 wound up 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 hoycotting of the New York Tribune and Toronto Mail was en-

# BOYCOTTERS AT WORK.

CORK, Oct. 13.-The landlords' union men shipped a number of cattle to-day. The cattlemen still boycott the steamship line. Boycotted persons are pouring demands for

# n essential and fundamental part, IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND

IRISH PARLIAMENTARI	rund.
Previously acknowledged	\$52 0
W. T. Costigan	5 0
Edward McLaughlin	1 00
Thomas take it	5 OB
J. J Currar, Q.C., M.P	51 00
S E Lefeli r	1 00
P. Weight	10 00
Edward Murphy	10 0
T. Cune	3 00
M Callagnen. P. McKeown. Patrick Mo rie, Aubrey, Que.	. 1 00
Dataint Mo et Aubert Our	1 00
"Julia," M. nereal	1 00
R. Ms T. Marnhy	100
By Mr. L Marphy— T. Phelao	100
T Lannon	108
J. Lennon	100
Second list handed in by Messr	. Jumes
Donnelly and James McCormack :-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
James McCormack	100
P. McCarthy	100
M. McGurren	1 00
J. Kearns	. 1 00
H. M.: Donnell,	1 00
John Mechan	58
M. Savage. P. Ryan M. O'Byrne	50
P. Ryan	L 00
M. UByrne	., 50
John Kannon	. 1.00
J. O'D.	
Collected by L. O'Gorman, Danvil	
L O'Gorman	20
Partick Costello	100
William Costello	50
John Drury	1 60
James Hannan Michael Cassidy	59
L. Coughlin	56
L. Coughlin	59 58
Mathew McCormick	50
Thomas Hannan	50
M. O Keefe	58
Patrick Cokeley	J. 00
Francis G Cokeley	100
George Sinnott	50
Miss J Sinnot!	25
Thomas Gupnicg	25
James Latley	25
Patrick Donegan	25
To the Editor of The Post:	
11	. 3

DEAR SIE, -- Enclose please find the sum of eleven dollars and fitty cents (\$11 50) for the lash Parliamentary Fund. L. O'GORMAN.

Dinville, 19th Oct , 1885.

To the Editor of Tue Post :

Euclosed please find \$1.00 for the National League or Parliamentary Fund, man koly cause in which money cannot be pur re better use, and to help these brave men who are struggling for the right to govern themselves

Yours truly. PATRICK MORRER. Aubrey, Oct. 18th, 1885.

To the Editor of Tue Post:

SIR, -I was in hopes of having the rleasure of a visit from some of Erina friends, tas collectors for the Irish Parliamentary Fund. that I might cheerfully give them my mite. Well, they did not do no 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 leish disenthralment. Parhups after this little intimation my gallant countrymen, "the lads who love the lasses, and the lasses the lads too," will feel that sparks of patriotism conduce very much to their ladies' favor

Montreal, 19th Oct., 1885.

#### A CHILD CARRIED OFF BY AN EAGLE.

BEFORE THE NEIGHBORS COULD RESCUE IT.

A tow days since, as the wife of J. Wa Ramilly, a farmer in St. Vincent de lead, a village about ten miles trom dentical, was feeding her fowls, while her child, aged about two years, was playing around, sud denly a large half beaded eagle awnoped down and bore the little one off m in valous. The child sereamed and extended its arms to its mether, who was beside besself with mental agony, but was powerless to render assistance. The servans of the child, how? ever, attracted the might we, who with shotguns pursued the carle. I'm bird was seen to dight with its prey upon the roof of a barn a mile distant. Infling up its hear, with one powerful stroke it drove its test into the hild's head, and then beenn its horrid feast. At the near approach of the neighbors, who vere firing guns to frighten it, the eagle took flight, leaving the child behind. When the andy was recovered life was exting. The shull was split in two, and a part had been

#### TWO BROTHERS WOOING THE SAME MAIDEN.

ALBURTIS Pa., Oct. 17 .-- Emma Gougler is pretty girl residing in Upper Saucony, Lebigh county, and there are a number of young men who are in love with her. Among her admirers are two stalwart brothers named Schelley, young lime dealers of that district. Last night being lovers' night, one of the brothers called early, and was being entertained in the parlor by Miss Gougle 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 object of their visit, and each claimed that the ther 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 tamily 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 outdoors. 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 hadly battered. Both are determined to have the girl, and the neighbors fear a tragedy of some kind.

THE TENANT FARMERS' DEMANDS. DUNLIN, 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 Butter, of Dundee, Scotland, to forty days imprisonment.

AND GIVES HIS OPINIONS ON LEGIS.
LATIVE INDEPENDENCE.

DESTARYS IRBLAND'S HOPES TO BE THE THE LIDERALS-THE IRISH IN-DUSTRIES - HE EXPECTS MUCH FROM THE AID OF THE CLERGY AND AMERI-WAN SYMPATHY. "

Mr. Passell, in giving his ideas on the political assumption in Great Britain and Ireland to a New York Herald correspondent in Dublin recently, declared that he did not expect to have many contests in the coming elections. With the ex eption of one division in Dubitn and some ten divisions in Ulster, he said, the Nationalists have such an overwhelming majority that once the candidate are adopted by the county conventions neutner Whig nor Tory could hope to carry a single seat against the men supported by the National League. There are, how-ever, some dezen divisions in Ulster where the Orange Tories are so strong that we could not he pe to carry our candidates. These seats we sha i abandon to be fought for between the Wing and Tory factions. We shall concentrate our efforts upon the winning of a dezen doubtful seats in Ulster, and we hope in nearly every coso to succeed in electing and will represent impartially all the great the Nationalist cannidates.

#### LEGISLATIVE INDEPENDENCE.

Fconsider that not one of the declarations of the three principal men who have spoken —that is, I should say, of Mr. Gladetone, Lord Bansbury and Mr. Chamberlain—absolately shuts the door against the concession of a very large share of legislative independence to Ireland. On the contrary, they all, especially the first and last named, are most careful to leave this door sufficiently onen to show that they are prepared to consider the question fully and with an evident desire to offer as large a settlement as English public merous indications of this increase of interest opinion will permit, it there is any hope of such a settlement oring accorded by the Irish people as the final ciring of the dispute be tween the two countries. I consider the

PASSAGE OF ME GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO, which has relation to I seland, a most marked one is the direction to his great and clo quent appeal to public men to refram from any set or word which might further embitter the friendith uity, or render full and coinconsideration more difficult, he administers a relinke to the Radical section of his following, who, in their tear that an Irish Parliament might motest some Irian industries, were commencing to raise a shrill alarm on this sore. Mr. Gadetone's declaration that legis lative control over her own affairs might be granted to keland, reserving to the imperial Partitionent such powers as would insure the tural depression which besets the turners maintenance of the supremacy of the Crown and of the norty of the Empire, is, in m, it o so that our people beyond the said to judgment, the most remarkable declaration are beginning to appreciate this with the upon this question ever uttered by an English statesman It is a declaration which, i agreement as to details could be secured, woul . I believe, be carefully considered by those of my countryn on at home and abroad who have authento desired the separation of breland from England by any and every means, be ause they have despaired of clevating the condition of their country or o assuaging the misery of our people so long as any vier go of English rule is permitted to

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. Cosmbertsin also, in his own way, offers us a legislative body for Ireland which would be a Parliament in everything but Winte Mr. Giadatone stipulates only against the asparation of Ireland from England, Mr Chamberlain evidently con-siders that the protection of Irist industries at the expense of English is the chief danger to be apprehended. is the carf danger to be apprehenced Rither of these statesmen would probably be glad to throw the Irieh landlerds altogether everboard if the other conditions of the su premises of the Crown and of English manu Locturers could thereby be maintained. Lord Salmbury, on the other hand, might be ex pected to search for some means of letting the landfords down as easily as possible. He and a hors of the long leaders have indicated by their speeches the intention of finding a solution of the Icish question by improving The industrial and manufacturing resources of the country, though in what way precisely they have not yet attempted to explain,

I would define the difference between the see arations of the Tory and the Liberal par hies on the subject of Irish autonomy as fol lows: -The Lucerals declare that they will some at to give the Iri h people control over their domestic affairs, provided that certain guarantees are given, while the Tories avoid garefully express declaration against our claims, but at the same time they show that they contemplate large concessions to these claims by maisting upon the necessity of protection for what is called the loyal minority in Ireland. I refuse to give the guarantees. because I have none of any value to give. I I were to off or guarantees I should at once be told that they were worthless. I can reason only by analogs, and point to what has hap pen-d in our time in the relations of other states p ced in similar cironmatances to Eog land and Ireland, but I cannot guarantee ab solutely what will happen. If our claims are

# I HAVE NO MANDATE PROM THE IRISH

people to dictate a course of action to those who may succeed us. When the Irish Par liament has been conceded England will have a guarantee against separation in the presence of her army, navy and militia, and in her occupation of fortresses and other strong places in the country; but she will have lar better guarantees, in my opinion, in the knowledge of the Irish people that it is in their power by constitutional means to make the laws which they are called on to obey just and equitable. I think that there are several industries well calculated, under sur rounding circumstances, to succeed if they brain for a simple lecture; it comes pontanears protected from English competion for a consty." While he was talking he sud enly threw his hands over his head and fell backwards several industries well calculated, under sur there are other industries which would fail no matter for how long they might be protected. I will mention a typical example in each class. Woodlen manufacture is an example of the first. This industry was once most flurishing in Irsland, but it was crushed out by English prohibitive legis-lation. If it were protected for a while, this manufacture would undoubtedly prosper manufacture would undoubtedly prosper again and compete successfully with that of Eugland. The iron trade is an instance of an instance of an instance of the conducted a real estate fixes there, and was also an auctioneer. He had been a member of the Common council. He heaves a wife and two daughters. His mother died in Poughkeepsie a year ago. ways have to depend on England and other countries. But if the woollen industry and other industries capable of succeeding in other industries capable of succeeding in Ireland were fostered and promoted, the result would be the employment of hundreds of thousands now wasting their lives in idleness and poverty. An increase of population would follow, and a corresponding increase in the liver, Stomach, Bowels and Blood, curing Billiousness. demand for iron and those other products of English factories which Iraland is not adapted

per instead of losing. In fact, Mr. Chamber, lain might as well argue that England would be handful it. be benefited if France could he pauperized and depopulated instead of having a large trade with England as that the depression of manufacturing industry and the depletion of population in Ireland, can possibly benefit England. Under the existing system we are not merely exposed to English competition, but to that of the whole civilized world.

THE HIERARCHY.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the adhesion of the heirarchy and the clergy to our cause. The step which has now been formally taken by the archbishopand bishops of Ireland practically unites and consolidates the Nationalist movement for the first time. That the Parliamentary conducof the education question in all its depart ments should have been confided to our care a few months since was an omen of great im port. But this was followed by the election of Dr. Walsh as Archbishop of Dublic and the form I identification of the bishops and the priesthool with our movement. The Irish clergy have accepted the places we requested them to assume in the constnution of the inportant series of conventions which are now proceeding, and for the first time in our history these bodies have been formally attended by the clergy in the different counties acting as delegates ex-efficio. This affords us a guarantee that the candidates elected will be the united choice of priests and people, interests of the country. Both the national and the educational organization thus constituted undoubtedly afford far greater guarantees of permanence and solidity than could be found in separate action of the people apart from and without the guidance of the priests.

FROM AMERICA,

I not only expect the continuance of help, but I look forward to a very largely increased interest being taken by the people of America in our new movement over that which has been shown during the past few years. Nuhave already reached me. Large meeting-have been held in different parts of the conti nent, and considerable sums have been su scribed apontaneously. The revival has no come a moment too soon; for during the past few years the financial condition of the movement has been a surce of anxiety to me. The necessity large expenditure is daily increasing, and without help from America it will be almost impossible for us to maintain our position. I trust, therefore, that no further doubts may exist in the minds of the American people at to the need of immediate and large supplifor carrying on the electoral campaign here We are fighting two great English parties each presented of great financial resources We aref ast getting into another contest we landing own, owing to the terrible agricult Funds, then, are urgently needed. I am give usual generosity in sending us help.

Don't take that ' . . . . . . . in the morning." you have a "sweind head," nausia c stomach, and unstrung nerves resulting from the "convivial party i at night." The soand safe way to clear the cobsens from th brain, recover zest for food, and tone up the nervous system, is to use Dr. Perer "Pleasant Purgative Pollers." Sold by a druggista.

#### ST. ANDREWS EN FETE OPENING OF THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS TH. NORTH EIVER.

Sc Andrews, Que., Oct 14.-Yester'ay w: a red letter d y in the his ony of thus prosperous avorable weather turge crows to ted or for the occasion, all ports of the country as being well represented. At 4 'cook depitation, he ded by the trans bend, His Wors i the Mayo and the court, met Mr. Then of P.P. for the county, Mr. Lyman, secrets, of the Dominion Budge Comp by of L. cheand other officials, and the procession proceed to the bridge, where Miss Simpson, danghter he May r, performs the cer may of car stating he bridg, she names it Victoria. A where spee hes were more by the Mayor Mr. Owens, M.P.P., he contractors and others all speaking in terms of he hichest pr is of the hidge A setter was tend from the Hon. J. J. C. abbott, M. .. the Federal member for the county, who expressed his regret at his inability to be present. and congretuleted his constituents on their e-terprise. The speeches over, the cower moved back to the bridge, near which a hug budde had been prepared, and a fine display of life works was given from the top of the bridge Later a supper was provided a the Union hotel, at which over firsty persons sat down, speech s b ing made and toasts given in honor of the occasion. The bridge is 2,000 feet 1 ng, suppo ted by abutm uts of cu amestone mesonry is built of solid iron and is estimated to resist pressure of 100 lbs to the equire fint. The cos of the completed orige was \$100,000.

# CONSTIPATION.

This evil has it neglected, brings a multitude of miscries, and is the source of much iliness. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Constipation by toning and regulating the Bowels to a natural action.

# "JOSH BILLINGS" DEAD.

"JOSH BILLINGS" DEAD.

MONTEREY, Cal., etc. 14.—H. W. Shaw, better known as "Josh Billings," died here this morning of appoplexy. His body will be embaimed and sent east. About 9.45 this morning a physician was hastily summoned to the Hotel Delmonte to attend Josh Billings, who was sitting in a chair in the vestibue, apparently enjoying the best of health. When the physician arrived he complained of a severe pain in the chest, and remarked, "My doctors East ordered rest of the brain," and added, throwing back his long hair, brain," and added, throwing back his long hair, unconscious. He was corried to his room, and in three minutes his life was extinct. His wife, who accompanied him on his trip to the Pacific Coast, was with him during the last moments. His face has retained a portectly natural expression, and bears to indication of pain. He was to have lectured here on Friday for the benefit of a local lodge of Good Templars. He was a well known former resident of

# BILIOUSNESS.

When the liver does not act promptly the

Prof. Low's Magic 50 phur Hoap is by nature to produce. Thus England would highly recommended for all humors gain by our protective tariff, and would prossed and skin diseases.

LAID-TO-REST. MPRESSIVE CEREMONIES AT THE LATE CARDINAL MOULOSKEY'S FUNERAL

DIRECTION JULY MELANT

THE CHURCH AND SURROU DING STREETS CROWDED WITH, MARSES OF PROPLE-THE SOLEMN REQUISM MASS-AN ELUQUENT TRIBUTE BY ARCH-BISHUP GIBBONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 .- The funeral of Cardinal McCloskey took place this morning, and was one of the most impressive ceremonies ever seen on the continent. The doors of the cathedral were opened at 8 45 and the waiting throng invited to enter. As the hour for the beginning of the services was reached the crush without the cathedral became great er, and the streets for several squares in every direction were black with carriages and masses of people. There were many disappointed persons turned away from the doors because they had no tickets. On the outside tickets were offered for sale at \$5 each, and were quickly purchased. The scene within the cathedral was grand and impressive The dead body of the Cardinal had during the might been placed in a mahogany coffin. Heavy drapery of purple velvet, bordered with bullion fringe, hung about the coffin, rods of gold extending the entire length of the coffin sides. The golden crozier, symbol of a hishop's authority, re ted by the side of the Cardinal. The hody had been so placed that the head was raised above the level of the coffin, and was easily seen from below, and thirty wax candles threw a soft, mellow light over the bier. Five thousand persons were gathered within the walls of the cathedral before ten o'clock. While the throng was awaiting the opening of the solemn re quiem services, the Papal Z gaves marched down the centre aisle and took up positions about the catafalque. A moment later the doors of the sacristy were flung open, and a many procession of white robed priests and colytes filed down the steps to scats directly n front of the high altar. The priests chant the office of the dead, then came the singng of Psalm 94 It was not, however, till no priests came to the Miserere that

#### THE FULL RICHNESS AND BEAUSE

f the well trained voices of the chancel chair ke the singing of these priests and boys has eer been heard in this city. While the office for the dead was being chanted Father trondletus, a Franciscan priest, assisted by dev Father Kelly, passed round the cataque swinging a censer from which perfuse decree arose. When the chanting came to end the priests resumed their seats and a correperiod of waiting followed. The great gas pealed forth a voluntary preceding the ... and now two acolytes hearing lighted choice in their hands, followed by another occasion of priests, came slowly out from ie es risty and howed before the high after. then come the hishops in their sombre hued oments, and finally the monsignors and the chinshops. When all was ready the choir anted the Requiem Mass. The choir upon red over one nu dred voices. Archbishop orrigan was the celebrant of the Pontifical Jass, Mons. Fariey was assistant priest other Donnelly, deacon, and Father McGlan, andescon. Fathers McDonell, Kelly, Lande, Sistery and Muttorn, of the Cathedral suscituld, were masters of ceremonies.

## THE SERMON

is preached by Archidenop Gibbons, of 3 teimore. The text of the sermon was :-"The Lord exalted bim; He made an everlasting cov-"The Lord exalted bim; He made an everlasting coverant with him and gave him a pri shoose of the nation of the with a glori use grade and clothed him with a be of groys and erowned him with a fest extir; He hose him out of all men diving concrasserifice to cod for a memorial, to make reconstruction for the ope; and the gave pow yr of fits come ascertifice to cope; and the gave pow yr of fits come adment in the covenants of as indements that he should teach Jacob as testimonies and give light to Israel in his land."

These words, spoken originally of Aston, aid the speaker, may be fittingly applied to he great high priest whose mortal remains ow de before you. He was also chosen out t all men living to fill the highest ecclesias ical position in this nation that he might teach lacon his testimonies, and give light to Israa his land. The glorious ornaments of a pour iff, to which the sacred Word referred, had a wofold signification. They symbolized, it ne eyes of the people, his spiritual dignity and authority to the Pontiff himsel and they represented the interior ornament of virtuo with which he should be dorned, and without which the most pretous organients lose their lustre. These earlet robes of the Cudinal remi d you of ne exalted dignity to which he was raised liney remind himself of the garment of inno-euce worn by the Divine Master and crim oned by His precious blood, and that he hould be ready if necessary to lay down bis ife for the faith. The Archbishop then rufly sketched the Cardinal's life, and on hed on a few salient features in his long and eventful career. He said the venerable Cardinal had left at his death two great menuments of his zeal and two great legacies f his love in the Catholic protectory and ous noble cathedral. Atter spending up words of half a century in the exercise of the ministry, he has gone down to an honored grave without a stain on his moral character. At the conclusion of the sermon

# THE PIVE ABSOLUTIONS

were pronounced by Archbishops Gibbons Williams, Ryan, Corrigan, and Bishop Lough iin, of Brooklyn, respectively. When the absolutions were pronounced the remains of the dead Cardinal were borne on the should ers of the pall bearers, preceded by two acolytes, carrying long lighted tapers, fol lawed by twelve little acolytes in purple soutanes and white surplices. The archbishops, bishops and clergy followed the re mains through the sacristy to the vauft beneath the altar, where they were placed in a leaden coffin, which was then hermetically sealed and placed in the catacombs directly under the altar. Many very prominent pub-lic men were present. The Bishops of Mont-real, Toronto and Hamilton took part in the ceremony.

THE CARDINAL'S RECORD.

It is customary to write the record of a Cardinal on parchment, sea! it in a tin case and place it in the coffin, to be interred with the remains. Cardinal McCloskey's record has been written in English. It is as iol-

I. H. S.

His Eminence the Most Reverend
John McCloskey,
Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church and Archbishop
of New York.

Born in krooklyn, L.1, N.Y., March 20, 1810;
Ordalmed Priest of St. Joseph's, N.Y.,
Now York, 1842, still retaining charge
of St. Joseph's;
Consecrated Bishop of Axierro, in partibus, and CoAdjutor to il hop Hughes, of N.Y., cum
fure successionic, March 10, 1844;
Translated to the New Libects of Albany,
May 5, 1847;
Promoted to the Archi-pheopal See of N.Y.,
May 6, 1844;
Created Cardinal-Priest of the Holy Roman Church,
tunder the "Pinto of Sancta Merica sugre
Murch 15, 1847;
Promoted to May 6, 1844;
Created Cardinal-Priest of the Holy Roman Church,
tunder the "Pinto of Sancta Merica sugre
Murch 15, 1876,
Di.G.Co. (0, 1885)

THE INCREASE OF INSANITY. Boston supports 800 ins me, says Mr. T. B.

Sinborn, not 75 of whom will recover?
This is frightful! Insanity has increased 40 per cent in a decade, and most of the cases are incurable. Whatever the individual cause may be, the fact remains that Uric Acid blood sets the brain on fire, destroys its tissues, and thon comes some form of fatal lunacy.

Nothing is so pitiable as a mind deceased. Most brain broubles begin in the stomach; then if the blood is filled with urio auid, aused by failure of kidney action, and the consequent destruction of the blood lifealbumen-you have the fuel and the flame and a brain in full blaze as when one raves, or in slow combustion, as in milder forms of insanity. Rev. E D Hepkins, of S. Johnsbury, Vt., a few years ago was confined in an asylum. He took a terrible cold while siding in putting out a fire in a neighbor's rurning house, and for twenty five years that cold was slowly filling his bood with aric acid, and finally the deadly work was done. The case look d hopeless, but he happily used War per's sate cure and recovered. That was three years ago, and having ridden his blood of all surplus urio wold, he has remained well until this day.

It is indeed a terrible thing to lose one's mind, but it is a more terrib e thing to suffer such a condition when it can be so easily prevented.

### "CARRENO AT WORCESTER."

Sm, ... Under the above heading the manufac-turers and agents of the Steinway piano are sp eading themselves in the most elaborate adversising, the occasion being the recent performance of Madau e Carreno at the Worcester musical festival, where, as the advertisements claim, she used a Steinway piano. The style of these advertisements is peculiar and quite characteristic of the bouse of Steinway and their agents. Although p id for by the line, the same as other advertisements, they have procured its insertion un or the heading of "Music and the Drama" This prestitution of the musical column to advertising purposes is adroitly intro-duced by the following paragraph:—

"The Worcester fastival correspondence reached us too late for this issue, but the following extract from it will interest the pieno trade, and we therefore print to to, etc."

: ben follows an elaborate description of the part the piano played to the performance and a few lin s on the genius of the artist. Some of the papers, however, declined to insert the article as musical correspondence and placed it in their novertising columns, consequently the application of the musical editor for receiving his correspondence "too late for this issue" seem to also had out of place. If the house of Steinway is ashamed to advertise in the usual way. I salvise them to be more careful how they use the editorial "ere."

When Rubenstein visited America he stipu-

lated with his agent that he would only use the pianos of Weber or two other makers whom he designated. Von Bulow restricted his agent in

the same way.

Madame Ca reno always said that if could not procure a W ber for her concerts she would use a steinway, nor is she the nly great artist who places it inferior to Weber as a musical instrument. At the Worcester festival Carreno could not use a Weper, she therefore played on a Scinway, and as we all know

played well.

Last week, when the great artists was leaving New York to visit her native land for the first tine sinc her childhoos, being naturally do in our of a senting to the best a ventage in the at cone rts arranged for her there, she showed her prefere, ce by selecting for her special use in South merica, of a Steinway, but a magnificent Weber Grand.

To the Editor of the TRUB WIFNESS

SIR, -1 appear to you as one whose words each thousands of Catholics, in the full conviction that my cause will best plead for itself. Ail know that my late husband for more than twenty years published the Catholic Directory and Almanac. He undertook it, or from any desire of his own, but at the request of the late Most Rev. Archbishop riughes, at a time when there had been no

Aimanae for several years, and all Catholic publishers seemed afraid to undertake it. As is appeared year after year he endeavored to make it more useful, and in every way sought to meet the wishes of the Most Rev. Arch-

His death at the beginning of this year left me, his widow, to carry on his business at a most critical time. Many of the Most Rev vichbishops and Bishops, Clergy and Cathoto toymen have shown sympathy for my maition, and have encouraged me to meet the great responsibility. Now a severe blow has tall n on me. White my dear husband lived no che attempted to publish a rival Direcory. This year, publishers in Milwaukee, taking advantage of my helpless condition, and torgetting that God takes the widow under his especial care, have announced then tutention of issuing a rival work, and are soliciting savertisein nts, boasting that they

one bring loss to a widow. Such court and unchristian conduct would be tolerated in no other descripation in the ountry. Any man who would m ke such in atsemp: against a w man in my position among them would be held up to scorn, and ous project would be made a punishment. I annot believe that the Catholics will give heir encouragement to such disgraceful con-

Will you not place before the people the justice of this act, and receive the warmest

hanks and prayers of JULIA A. SADLIER,
Widow of Denis Sedier, Founder,
D & J SADLIER & Co.

# HIS LOVE WAS TRUE.

MARRIED TO A BLIND GIRL.

New York, Oct. 1, 1885

On last Christmas day Mr. M. Galvin, a wealthy merchant of Cambellford, and Miss Catherine Dalton, to whom he was engaged to be married at an early date, drove to his sister's residence a few miles distant on a steep embankment. Miss Dalton received a severe bruise above the eyes, and the result was that shortly after the accident she became stone blind. She was brought to Kingston and placed in comfortable quarters in the Hotel Dieu for treatment, and subsequently she was taken to the shrine of St. Anne, Que., by Mrs. Thomas Ronan. She returned to the city without recovering her sight, and physicians came to the conclusion that her blindness was permanent. During all this time her affianced paid her constant attention in this city, and gradually recevering her former good spirits she consented to the mar-riage taking place. Monday afternoon the ceremony was performed in St. Mary's Cathedral by the Rov. Father Twomey. Several friends accompanied the happy couple to the staticn, and wished them "God speed" and a happy life. The bride's affliction does not disfigure her face in the least, as her eyes are open, and have the appearance of being in a nealthy condition.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

-THE CANADA GAZBITE

MILITARY ORDERS BOARDS APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE CLAIMS OF INCA-PACITATED FOLUNTEERS.

OTTAWA, Out. 17.—The militia general orders in to-day's Canada Gazette contain the appointment of medical boards at London, Coronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Queed and Halifax for the purpose of investigaing claims on the part of active militia men in the respective districts, who received wounds or injuries or contracted disease while on service in the North West Terriories during the recent rebellion, which may incapacitate them wholly or in part from following their usual occupation. The board at Montreal will consist of Dr. George E Funwick, president, and Doctors J. Guerin and L. Edonard Desjardins, members. The cases to be investigated are divided into two classes: 1st, cases of militar-men who have received wounds or injuries, or have contracted disease on actual service such as to incapacitate them wholly from following their usual trade or profession; 2nd, cases of militiamen who have received wounds or injuries or have contracted disease in actual service such as to incapacitate them for a time from following their usual trade or profession. The boards will take such evidence as may be produced, and will report their own opinions thereupon either as to the total or partial disability of the claimant and the disability. If partial, the board will state the amount of injury or incapacity under which the claimant is suffering at the date of investigation and its probable duration. The opinion of the board wall, of course, be based solely on the evidence which is embodied in the "proceedings," which must be according to the form prescribed by paragraph 1006 of Regulations and Orders for the Mili is, 1883 The board will meet on such days as may, in their opinion, be necessary for the purpose of investigating the claims which are laid before them by the deputy-adjutant general of their districts. Each member of a board will receive surgeon's pay for the days he is present and in the discharge of his duties on the board, the claims for such pay to be certified by the president. Each case is to be investigated separately. The proceedings in each completed case are to be forwarded with as little delay as possible to the deputy adjutantgeneral of the district in order that they may e produced as evidence before the board of officers specified in paragraph 1,008, of the Regulations and Orders, 1883 BUARD OF OFFICERS.

The board of officers in the different military districts to take degrezance and reporon the various clasms which may be presented for consideration under the provisions of paragraphs 1,008 and 1:009 of the Regulations. and Orders for the Martis, 1883, will cobsist of the Deputy Assistant Goneral of the district or the officer acting in his stead for the time being and two captains residing at his boalquarters to be named by him. The cases to e investigated by the several boards will be those of claimants who reside in their d's tricts. It will be the duty of the Deputy Adjutan General in each district to make duself acquainted with all the cases in his district which should be investigated by the board and to do ail he properly can to facili tate the enquiry in order that those who are entitled to compensation, gratuity or pension, may have their cases properly verified and or ught without delay to the attention of the department.

COMMANDING OFFICERS NORTH WEST SERVICE

Officers who commanded corps in the North West during the recent rebellion should bring to the attention of the Deputy Adjutant General in their respective districts the ages of such of their officers and men as are entitled to be considered with a view to compenastion, gratuity or pension provided by regulation. In some instances those entitled to consideration are not aware of the stepnecessary to properly place their cases before -ub-section (3) to paragraph 1,000 of the Regulations and Orders 1883, but section 3. as published in No. 2 of General Orders 22 of 2nd October, 1885, will become sub-section 4 :-- "3 Those suffering from disability contracted on actual service, who are ensitled to compensation, can apply from time to time for a payment on account to the extent provided for in paragraphs \$97 and 908 until their cases have been finally decided by the deportment. In such instances the date and amount of the last payment must be shown and the certifies e of two qualifying medical practitioners be approved to the claims" To morrow's Official Gazetie will contain the

appointment of Athert St. George Harrkins as our port collector of customs at Listowel, Ont ; Geo J Chadd as out port collector of customs at Wellington Out., and E zear Pel tetier as out port collector of customs at Praserville, P. Q.

A proclamation will appear to morrow ap pointing the 26th November for voting on the Janada Temperance act in the united counties of Prescott and Russell.

THE ANTIGONISH ELECTION. HON. MR. THOMPSON LECTED BY OVER 200 **VOTES** 

BALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 16 -Hon. Mr. Thompson was elected in Autigorish to day by what is universally regarded here as a mafinificent majority The G it majority three years ago was 333. This tune the G is adopted the shrewd move of running an independent Conservative, who would get the Grit and hoped to split the Con-servative vote. The most contemptible personal charges were made against Mr.

Thompson, and even up to to night the Grits were confident of defeating the Minister of Justice by 200 majority. Their canvass showed 1,012 votes for Dr. Mackintosh and only 783 for Hon. Mr. Thompson. The returns are all in, and these give Hon. Mr Thompson 1,006 and Dr. Mackintosh only 785, visit, and during the return trip the horse giving Hon. Mr. Thompson a majority of 221 run away and threw the occupants down a out of a total vote of 1,791. At the general election 1,803 votes were polled, of which 1,068 were for Mr. McIsaac. This shows a change of over 500 votes within three years, and, besides being a magnificent triumph for the Government, is a splendid personal vindication of Mr. Thompson. The Grits around the telegraph and newspaper offices to night now frankly admit that they have very little hope of saving St. John.

> SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS. CTT . WA, Oct. 16.—A nam named Levecque,

a native of Ostawa, who was found guilty in 1882 at Winnipeg of murdering one Legault at White River, and was sentenced to death, has been pardoned. At the trial it was claimed by the prosecution that Legault had been killed by a blow on the head, but the doctors who gave testimony said they could not find the marks of any blows, and were of the opinion that death had resulted from apoplexy. Through some misconception the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Levecque was sentenced to death. A writ of error was procured, and eventually a new trial Clear Village, South Adelaide, and has pros-was granted, when the accussed was sent-need pered ever since. He never married, and the to a long term of imprisonment. Certain Beer male f baname is now used in the Covernment, the having come neture the Covernment, the Covernment of malarial Governor General has now given him his probably go to Australia to look after the be-

Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
kold stomach? Aching loins?
Iramps, growing nervousness?
Itrange soreness of the boweis?
Inaccountable languid teerings?
Inort breath and pleur tic pains?
Ine-side headache? Backache?
Irequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the leart?

A bumen and tube lasts in the water 7 Fittul rheumatic pains and neuraigia?

Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? onstipation alternating with looseness of the bowers? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness

at night? Acundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water Ohills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

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

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear intil the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhera, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions curve and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease not a rare one—11 is an every—day disorder, and claims more victims than any other comclaims more victims than any other compiatut.

Plaint.

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

Don't neglect it. Wurmer's \$4FF furr has cured thousands of cases of the worst kind, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

# BRIGHT'S DISEASE

WAR SHIPS FOR SPAIN.

HIVE STRONG ARMED CRUISERS BLING BUILT IN GREAT BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, Oct 18 - A communication has been received from the United States consul in one of the Breasn shipladding ports stating that minicelately upon the breaking our of the difficulty between the Spanish and German Governments with regard to the Caroline i dands, emissaries of the Spanish Government visited the sh pluniding centies of Great Britain and controlled for the immediate construction and comments of five crussers, for which they agrees to pay £8,000,000. The vessels are to be ! with on the most approved modern designs with the or ject of obtaining great speed. Accumgements have been made to approvernisors with the most effective machinery that can be built in Great Britain, and they will be armed with the very best long range light guns. According to the coneut these vessels are all on the stocks and are being pushed rapidly toward completion. The name of the Spanish Government does not sequent in the contract, as they are apparently being built for private parties.

## RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a regular meeting of the Guelph branch, 31, CMBA., the fellowing resolution was

moved and unantimosty carried:

Moved by Brother J. a Duffy, accorded by Brother Wm. Kennedy, whereas it has pleased Almighty God to visit with affliction our respected brothers J. bu C. and Thus. P. C ffee, by calling to her reware. Sister Madam. Fannie Coffee, who clied at Sacred Heart Convent, Eden Hall, Philadelphia, September 18. 1885.

Resolved - That the mammars of Branch 31 express their heartfeld conditions with our said brothers and the other members of the

Revolved -Also that a copy of this resoluion to published in the Montreat Post and Cotholic Record

Committee on Resoluti no JAN LUIST.

SENSATIONAL MURDER IRIAL.

ST. PETERSBUKG, Oct. 15 -- Moronowitch and his supposed accomplice to z k, thatged with the murder of a German gul named Sarah Becker, were acquitted to day. The trial, which was the second one, has lasted ten days, and created a great deal of interest owing to the peculiar encumetances surrounding the case. The first trial resulted on December 17, 1884 in the sentence of Mironowitch and Bezik to Siberia, and the acquittal of Catherine Semenow, who was charged with complicity. On D cember 24, 1884, a Frenchman confessed that it was he who murdered Sarah Becker and not the condemned men. Physicians deciared that the Frenchman was insure, but the authorities

GEORGE ELIOT'S RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

hought his confession of authorent import-

ance to order a new trial.

LONDON, Oct. 16 -The new edition of the "Life of George Eliot" further recalls the transition of her religious beliefs. An appendix giving recollections of her associates and life at Onventry tends to show that her repulsion of Christianity was largely one to her perception of discrepancies between religious professions and practical conduct.

#### CARDINAL NEWMAN'S ALLEGED UTTERANCES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.-Cardinal Newman, in an address to-day, said that the Protestant Church of England was the great bulwark of this country against atheism. He said he wished all success to those defeading the church, and that he and his friends would join in defending it. Cardinal Newman's views are important in connection with the forthcoming elections. They will be likely to influence many votes in favor of the Conservative candidates.

# A PUGILIST'S LUCK.

A PUGILIST'S LUCK.

Philadriphia, Oct. 14.—Dominick McCaffrey, the pugilist who fought a draw with John L. Sullivan, yesterday received a letter from Adelaide, Australia, informing him that his maternal uncle, George Holland, was dead, and had bequeathed his property, without reserve, to his nethew, Dominick. Many years ago Holland emigrated from the County Pipperary to Australia. He had the gold fever, and went directly to the mines, where he labored with pick and shoral for two years. Then he was taken sick, and determined years. Then he was taken sick, and determined to engage in lighter work. He hir-d out to a sheep farmer as a herdor, taking his tay partly in money and partly in sheep. In ten years he had saved a snug sum of money and was the owner of a good sized flock of heep. He secured estate he leaves is valued at about £8.000 quest.

# THE FARM.

Western farmers have learned to keep their western tarmots may a tear need to keep their logs in yards until the dew is off the grass. The theory is that the germs of hog cholers are collected in t e dew and are very liable to be taken by the hog while graning early in the morning.

In seasons when apples are abundant and sheap, as they are in most places this season, many can be proficably fed to stock. Given in small quantities they are excellent for milch sman quough if an overdose is taken nothing will dry up a cow more quickly.

It is much better for farmers to burn the bnes which accommate around a farin than to make no use of them. When burned they orn he readly pulverized, and being mixed with a caustic potash the phosphate is put in s much more soluble condition than where they are ground without bursting. There is a less of nitrogen by the fire.

The best way to keep swest potatoes is in a dry cellar and packed in boxes filled with dry shaffed siraw. The potatoes should not touch each other and must not be put in until the enghly dry. In this way they can be kent through the winter with less loss than apples They are more sensitive to cold than ordinary potatoes, and must be taken from the boxes before the eyes begin to push.

It will astonish most farmers to go into a feld where turnips are being pulled and see how large a crop can be grown with little labor. Except harvesting, the work is triffing, and even at a low price per bushel the cop is one of the most profitable that a farmer san grow They need to be grown mear a marbut meet in any city or village a ready mie at from twenty-five to forty cents per

Mineral manures tend to make the soil more compact and therefore less absorptive and re tentive of water. This is an important con ideartion in preventing winter killing by alternatireezing and thawing. But it is probably true that the ability of farmers to grow successive wheat crops by the use of phos phate is leading to exhaustion of the soil. Un less clover is sown frequently and some stable manure he use I there will come a time when commercial for Miz es will fail to make good wheat crops.

The Gaernsey breed of cattle has been over shidowed by the greater popularity of Jer seys, but they are well worthy of more ac-tention. Giving as rich wilk as the Jersey they yield a last remain and are also considerably larger thems alves Size is an importan point in most farmers' eyes, though with awake farmers began to understand increase size means greater cost of keeping, and from some breefs it is full and to got a proportion stely larger yould of mick. But advocate of the Garriery notices it can be done with this breed, as also is the case with Holsteins.

There is a great temptation to farmers t roll their winter wheat orup as soon as sown The field look and n nicer and the wheashows much tierer Bus in most cases roting wheat good of it a mustake. It breaks down the ruly wand lumps which serve as protection to the wheat and which hold th snow from heary brown away by wind. Where the grain is drilled the depressions left by the druit turns give a shifter to the plane that rolling the ground would lestroy. rolling entirely fars to compact the soil over the sond, as its weight simply falls on the rilges heaves the rows of grain, but it doecover the seed in its deeply, when in nine sases out of micrasilready covered deeper had is needed. The proper time to roll ground for wheat is before the soci is drilled in. This will give a good off mt in keeping the drift wheels from surking so deeply, and also in making a section) which will encourage the growth of wheat roots near the surface. I seems strange that a surface growth of rootshould be desired in a plant that is intended to stan | the eigers of winter, but the explan ation is very simple. A set of roots apreading horizontary near the surface is lifted an depressed by atternate freezing and thawing but ther ats being spread horizontally as not injused. I they extended downward it is not possible to prevent their breaking of

Why go about with that aching head? Try Ayer's Polls. They will relieve the stomace, testore the digestive organs to healthy setion, remove the obstructions that d press the nerves and brain, and thus enone your headscha permanently.

Atthe Armstrong Works, in England, a gun that will ease a one conshell fitteen miles na

Thomas My. 18, Bracebridge, writes: "D Thomas' Educatio Od is the best medicine sell. It always gives satisfaction, and i cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immentate relict has been received by those wh

Mr. Peter Vermott, Hochslags, P.Q., writes: "De Thomas' Edectric Oir oured no of Rneumatism after I tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it-you can relieve the twinges of theumanam or the most painful attack of zeuralgia-you esa cheek a cough, and he bruised or broken skin, with a bottle of br. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, costing only 25

A crank, according to Dr. Howard Crosby, is "a man who has a capital idea withou, sense enough to work it out.

PEOPLE WHO RESIDE OR SOJOURE in regions of country where fever and ague and billious remittent tever are prevalent, should be par ticularly careful to regulate digestion, the liver and the howels, before the approach of the season for the periodic melaity. The timely use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspep.in Cure is a valuable safeguard against the mahrial scourge. It is a knowledged to be the best blood purifier in the market.

Professor Butholew says that chloral is the most effective remedy for cholers, and that its power is much increased by the addition of

Mr. H McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dys-pepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two battles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she has been for years."

It is estimated that there have been Turkish rugs sold in Buston recently in sufficient quantity to cover Boston common.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and teatles pess thring sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual.

Dom Pedro, of Biazil, writes well and learnedly, chiefly on acientific subjects.

is there anything more amonying than having your form stepped upon? Is there Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. \*.\*

# AYER'S HAIR NO More Bald Heads.

Hair Vigor, used in my family for several their vitality, and a new growth will re-years, has no equal as a dressing, nor for sult. L. V. Templeton, Newbern, N. C., preventing the hair from falling out or writes: "After a protructed illness, with turning prematurely gray. It ranks fever, my hair all came out, leaving me among the first

luxuries of our house." Miss AYER'S HAR VIGOR. gersoll, Outario. writes: "While

produced hair a foot long. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all Druggists.

UANADIAN NEWS. THE SUPREME COURT.

SESSION

a. ve Peters

outste Country - Sava, McLoun Quality Barries vs. Quality, Him. George
1 res, Q.C. for the apprillant, and M. L.
Bullerge for the respondent; To make
the vs. St. Vicentiae, Touch, Chamberland
Concernant, O. t. 12. The abouting to the end Larmouth for appolicies, Lorenger and Beautry for respondent; Octawa va. Monte Beautry for respondent; Octawa vs. Mints on Street Eights of C., Leftrams and Individual for appellint Benefit of the general sessibility and up in four ansent Bouring for appellint Jones vs. Fraser, I said Pount for appellint, Louis and Control of the general sessibilities. There were 20 117 voting presidents in the state. A commercial Gosgrata for respondence; Poinsoneault variation et al. Pagambo, Polion and Conta for appeliants, Bergue, Med-min and Ward returned by a plurslity over both other can be respondents; Wy is et all vs. Min real, dislates. Latest returns give a net Republic, Carret and Golfstein for appellant, lican gain of 4 383 for 348 wards and pre-Row Roy, Q C , for respondents; Lord et al vs. Davidson, Kerr, Carter and that istein for e spelmats, Assocte, Isit and Assocte for requadent; Western Assurance Company vs. Soutan, Trenholme, Taylor & Dovid-on for appellant, Davidson & Fitzpatrick for respondent; Cullette et al vs. I ben without a parallel in Ohio elections A Lessier, Lacoste, Gobensky, Bessellion & Hollock to night the Democratic State Bourseau for appolition Robidoux & Fortier Committee fairly conceded that the Republicar responsents; S. General va. Montreal, cans elect the governor Goofferon, Dorton, L.fl ur & Rinfret for sppollant, Largate, thoriensky, Busilion & B discout for respondent; Block et al. va. Waker, Geoffetto, Dolon, Leffeur & Rinfret from 15 000 to 18 000 pluranty. The longer or appendint, L. N. Booj multorrespondent; I sture will be Ropublean on a joint hollot, or appendint, L. N. Booj multorrespondent; Sture will be Ropublean or a joint hollot, with a good working mojority in orth houses them was heavy and the Ropubleans on The vote was heavy and the Ropubleans on B cassom for respondent; Buck et al. va. Cosgravo Beautog company; Hobbs et al. Northern Insurance company; Hobbs et d. ve Guar lim Insurance company; Beatty vs. the Northwest Componeta ton company Chastran vs. Oliver; Odver et al. ve. our London Land Copiny et al., v. War en et al.; School er et al. vs. Romes ; lareg vs. Ioron o er al.; Hickert vs. Dino van . Sundard Fire Lusurance Co. vs. Cas ors ; Wescenal, va Parkel de et al. ; Carol tal, vs Patkien; C darle Atlante Rillway o'clock two to one was off roll that P - kee va O zawa et a: ; Howard va Lancashire

Exchequer Aspeals - Berlinquet et al. vs on Queon: D Gerouard for appellant, A Furguesa for respondent. The Queen va sturphy eval.; O'Cannor Hogg for the ap

# FROM LONDON.

LONDON, O t 13 ... young man named O filon B an iry, of among to be a news agent and having from Monoreas, was acrosted here vesterday on suspicion of having a stoler vatch and diamond starls and sleeve huttonm his possession, which he was endeavoring so sell at a second hand store. The inner case of the gold werch found upon him bearor inscription; " Presented to Joe Laing by s friends at his benefit in Baffalo, March 15th 1882." The man had not a cont in his presention. He is about 20 years old autorium to have bought the jewellery in the うた にもり

Patrick Kilgallon, of Parkhill, was this respectable looking young man, says out into the ocean. Considerable dances he remembers nothing about the case, and also done in the neighborhood of the having been drunk at the time. Melsage is his evidence before the magistrate, state that while coming from his stable about II o'clock the other night he heard a voice, which he recognized as Kilyallon's, say: "Is that a man or a ghost." On McIsase an swering that it was a man, Kilgelion sprang over the intervening fence and attacked him furiously with a knife, stabbing him several yachts were sunk at anchor. At Long Branch times, the most serious wound being in the groin. He ran for the house of his sister, a few rods away, hotly pursued by Kilgalion, who was awaring he would stab him. He succeeded in getting into the house, and sent out for help and Kilgallon was captured in the garden with the knife in his hund. The prisoner, declining to make any statement,

as committed for trial. Mrs. Louis N. Stilwall, wife of the man who was shot in his father's woods in Bayham on New Year's Day, has given birth to a child since her release from jail, where she was confined pending her trial for complicity in the murder. The child bears a peculiar hirth mark, a couple of apertures in its head indicating the points of ingress and egress of

adopted to prevent the introduction of the epidemic maladies unhappily prevailing every court form stepped upon? Is there more all countries at the commencement more delightful than getting rid of the plague; the municipal authorities here lower's Corn Cure will do it. \*\*

adopted to prevent the introduction of the operation of the introduction of the introduction of the possible receiving favorage may be detected in the lower may be read to make the comment of the possible reception and patronage and warm where levels must paper against a freshly cut surface of the welcome." Letter of Rishop Walsh, London of the plague; the municipal authorities here lower may be regarded and patronage and warm where levels must paper against a freshly cut surface of the welcome." Letter of Rishop Walsh, London of the plague; the municipal authorities here lower may be regarded and patronage and warm where a possible reception and patronage and pa

Restores the color, gloss, and youthful To produce a new growth of hair freshness of the bair; stimulates a rich and on baid heads, in the case of persons luxurious growth; thoroughly cleanses advanced in years, is not always posthe scalp; prevents dandruff and humors; sible. When the glands are decayed and is the most cleanly and effective and gone, no stimulant can restore them; proparation for the hair ever offered but, when they are only inactive, from to the public. Rev. J. W. Davenport, the need of some excitant, the applica-Illinois Bend, Texas, writes: "Ayer's tion of Ayer's Hair Vigor will renew

entirely bald. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, before I had used all its contents. a

keeping my head clear of dandruff, and thick growth of hair, nearly two inches preventing Scald Head, Ayer's Hair Vigor long, covered my head," L. D. McJunkin, has also caused my hair to grow luxuri- Perryville, Md., writes: "Baldness is antly, resulting in my now possessing hair hereditary in my family. Five years ago forty-two inches long, and as thick as the hair on the top of my head was becould be desired." The wife of Dr. V. S. coming weak and thin. I procured Aver's Lovelace, Lovelaceville, Ky., had very bad Hair Vigor, the application of which intetter sores upon her head, causing the vigorated the hair roots, and sent out a hair to fall out. Ayer's Hair Vigor healed new growth of young hair. To-day my the seres, and in less than twelve months hair is as thick and vigorous as ever. I still use the Vigor occasionally to keep my scalp in a healthy condition."

# AYER'S VIGOR.

placed before them, and after a ri-liculously abor tive attempt to prevent the entrance of the lecting their duty by not energetically enforcing CASES INSCRIBSD FOR HEARING AT THE NEXT these c mmon sens measure which the expension sension of other cities has provided to be a great OTTAWA Oct 13—The following cases are useful to be a great proventive against the species of the loathsome disease. Against to is display of culpable in difference to the wellbeing of the inhibitants of this city his great jury which have a difference to the wellbeing of the inhibitants of this city his great jury which have a difference to the wellbeing of the inhibitants of this city his great jury which have a difference to the wellbeing of the inhibitants of this city his great jury which have a difference to the wellbeing of the inhibitants of this city his great jury which have a difference to the wellbeing of the inhibitants of this city his great jury which have a difference to the wellbeing of the inhibitants of this city his great jury which have a difference to the wellbeing of the inhibitants of this city his great jury which have a difference to the wellbeing of the inhibitants of this city his great jury which have a difference to the wellbeing of the inhibitants of this city his great jury which have a difference to the wellbeing of the inhibitants of this city his great jury which have a difference to the wellbeing of the inhibitants of this city his great jury which have a difference to the wellbeing of the inhibitants of this city his great jury which have a difference to the wellbeing of the inhibitants of the following of the inhibitants of the inhibitants of the following of the inhibitants of the following of the inhibitants of the inhibitants of the inhibitants of the inhibitants of the inhibit

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN OBTO.

CINCINNATI, O t 13 -The election in Oh of the votes for governor are made on a vote of 1883, when Governor H adley was returned b. a plurality over both other can

COLUMBES, Oct. 13 -The elections in O deto day passed off without serious results. though in many sections of the State parts spirit ran high and party lines were closely drawn. In some localities the scratching has

CLEVELAND U.t. 13. -The Leader, Repub lican, will say to microw morning that the whole State Republican tleast is elected by the western reserve came out in full force The result will secure the election of a R

publican United States Senator. Curcuso, Oct 13. -- The Obje election ex eftement runs high here traight. Several f the clubs and hatels : re issuing teregraphic bulleties and consider b's betti g is in dulged in. At the profesome earl, this even-ing and else viere there was tout eight to from of Howler's election and at 10.30

would be an moustal by a neighbory of 6000.

WASHINGTON Oct. 13.—Least interest was openly manifested in the result of the O'vio election than has been the case in here vent of like political importance in the momentum ary of the present generation. To night there are no crowds, and with one exception no bulletin boards; few people in the depurments have manifested interest enough to ask for the news during the day, and it would be difficult to name a dezen Pederal office holders from Onio who have gone home to

# SERIOUS STORM IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, O.s. 13. -The sev rest storm for many years provailed here to-day and considerable damage done along the shore. A number of small docks were sunk, as was also a valuable steam I noch erry from Tarrytown was unable to lend here. The tide at Rockaway B ach was the nighest known in years. At I o'clock the eater dashed over the hotel piezzes while the morning lodged in the county juil to platforms, wooden pathways, bathing houses tabbing John McIsaac. Killgahon, a lod all available matter were warhed and also done in the neighborhood of the Brighton Beach Hotel, Concy Island, and it is thought it may be necessary to move the hotel oncit. The tide was abnormally high at Sheepst cad Bay and ran up Ocean avenue ter a quarter of a mile and flooded the lower parts of all the houses and hotels along the shore, doing thousands of dollars worth of damage. So rough was the bay that four the sea was very high all day and has badly washed the beach in some places. schooner Amlee, which sprang a leak yester day, was being towed to Now York and sank five miles from the Highlands. A washout occurred near Seaside Park on the Pennsylvania railway, completely blocking travel between Long Branch and Seaside Park.

# ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

NEWFORT, Oct. 12.-Kate Ju'd escaped from the State jail at 4 p.m yesterday, and is now being sought for from one end of the State to being sought for from one end of the State to the other. Some two and a bulk years are she was sentenced by Chief Justice Durfoe to be imprisoned for twenty-five years for the crime of arson. She is well known to the detectives of New York and Boston. Early in 1883 Mr. John G. Weaver, the proprietor of the Ocean House, hired Kang Judd as a donestic at his private at to the detectives of the content of the Constant House, bired Kale Judd as a donestic at his private residence. She was recommended to him by a well known Boston agency. She had been in his bone five or six weeks only when his bones was burned, and he lost about \$25,000. The land confersed. She is a handame, intolligent they repreted exceedingly they could not join with him in complimenting the authorities upon their e-regelic measures, said to have been adopted to prevent the introduction of the epidemic muladies unhappily prevailing everywhere. For, notwithstanding the severe is because of the content of the

EALTH TO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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Anought to trading Neocsar-

hese Famous Pi lls Purify the BLOOD, and azu most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the JVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are contiently recommended as a never-faling remedy a cases where the constitution, from whatver cause, has become impaired or weakened that are monderfully efficacious in all ailments. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments ucidental to Females of all ages, and, as a Gen--ral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

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Ache they wall of whost process to those was suffer from the determing comparet; but forther they than a determine to end here, and those was note try them will find those little pills who shie in so many ways that they will not be willing so to wallend them. But after all sick hand

the bake of so many lives that here is where we ake our great boast. Our pills cure it whise there do not. Ourter's Little tover Pills are very small and very any to take. One or two pills wakes done in they are strictly regetable and do the gripe or orige, but by their gentle action pills se all who has them. So vale at 25 cents, five for all flood by imagints corrywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.

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# 1885---Summer Arrangements---188!

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anotern improvements that practical up with 11 u subjects and have made fusical time of experts from a subjects, and have made fusical time of experts from a subjects, and have made fusical time of record vessels.

Tonnags.

T

The Shortest See Route Retresh America and Kurep boins only Fixe days between Land to Land. The Steamers of the Liverpool, Loudonderry and Mentreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every furusabat, and from Quebec every Saturabat, calling it Lough Poyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from treland and Scotland, are in tended to be despatched.

i	FROM QUEBEC
7	Parislan Saturday, Gel
1	Parinitian.
1	"Olynesian Returder a 1
ł	Circassian
1	-nrdintan Saturday, " 3
1	Campian Sninrday, Nov.
ľ	Parising Saturday, " 1
1	Armelina Saturday u o
ì	Rates of Passage from Quebec :- Cabin, \$60, \$70 an
	SEC. (according to secommodation); Intermediate, \$36- decrage at lowest rates.
1	The Steamers of the Glasgow and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow a follows:
ĺ	tuenes Ayresa About Oct.
4	Greenn Atout w 1
ı	arthagin'an
1	scandinavian
ı	NorwegianAt not Nov.
ı	Trionos Ayreau
ı	Greenen, About to P
Ì	
1	The Steamers of the London, Plymouth and Montres

FROM HALIFAX:

Peravtin Nonday, Oct. 1:

Nova Scotian. Monday, Oct. 2:

"Berian. Monday, Oct. 2:

"Berian. Monday, Nov. 4:

Idutes of manage between Halifax and St. John, St. 3:

John, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$45.00; Steerage, \$4.

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M. & A. ALLAN, SO Frame Street, Boston, and 25 Con-mon Street, Montreal.

dane 4, 1885. MONTEENL Superior Court on monthly Ann Shapkin, wife or level Pole Forguson. Vin Grower, but of the Polle of Albachon, of L. Polnic Charles, but of the Polle of Albachon, of L. Polnic Charles, bis ret of Montreal, has the day matical distributed in seven for a per ther as to properly a am ther said husband.

nd bushand Montreal, 30th September, 1 85. OULSEL CORNELLIFIE LAJOIE, 62. Attorneys for Philippe.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF NT FAL uperor Court. Domo Mirls Ophra Mernine tobeled the Reroack, of the first would flustreat with our More down to the first would flustreat the me place to limit of the trade authorized to extra explanate, Claimin, as the said Albert Joseph Corrivery, he forecat. Corrivery Defendant.
In action to separation as to properly has been in stituted in this case.

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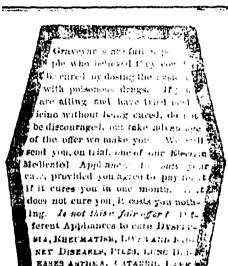






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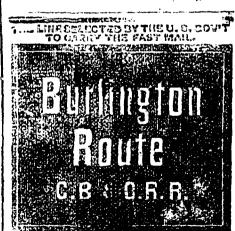
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Continued from first page.

A few weeks ago the Italian steamer Italia 4.000 tons, bound from Genoa to Valparaiso with an opera company on board, passed hrough the straits and was lost in a storm off the west coast of Patagonia. Fifteen people out of a total of 200 or more were aved, after narrowly escaping starvation on the shore. Wulle we were at Santiago great preparations were being made for the opera season, and the town was billed in a most extravagant manner, the portraits of the singers and ballett being exhibited in nearly every window. But not one of the company survived the disaster.

In the harbor of Punta Arenas, the only town in the straits, lies an old iron hulk, now used as a coalyard from which to supply passing vessels, which has a remarkable history. About three years ago a steamer passing through the straits saw a vessel drifting around with the currents, and, not receiving any reply to the signals displayed, sent off a crew to ascertain the trounle. It was discovered that she was waterlogged and rudderless and without a soul on board except a cat. The discoverers towed her into Punta Arenas and anchored her where she now lies. This ocean wasf burned out to be a collier from Scotland, bound for the west coast of South America; and it is supposed that she was abandoned in a storm by her officers and crew off the Horn, and that they all perished, for none of them was ever heard from. The vessel had drifted about until she caught the current which pours through the Straits at the rate of six knote an hour, and was by it carried into smooth water. ne had been drifting like a log no one ean to | how long. According to calculations based upon the date of her departure from Clasgow and her ordinary rate of speed, at least six or eight weeks must have elapsed be tween the time of her abandonment and that of her discovery. The cargo of coal was found to be partially under water, but in good condition, and her captors made a good thing of it.

The Terra del Fuego Indians, the ugliest mortals that ever breathed, are always on the lookout for passing versels, and come out in cances to beg and to trade skins for tobacco. The Furgins, or "Canoe Indians," as they are commonly called, to distinguish them from the Patagoni cus. who distike the water, and prefer to navigate on horseback, have no set-Med habitation. They are a simple people, with a durty and bloated appearance, and faces that would scare a mule. They have broad features, low forebeads, over which the bair bangs in tangled lamps, high cheek benes, flat mess, enormous chins and jaws, and nearths like a crocodile, with teeth that add to the grepulsive ess. Their skin is said to be of a copper color. They consider it unhealthour to bathe. They are short in stature, round shouldered, squatted and blacted, a physical deformity said to be due to the fact that most of their lives are spent in cances. The women are even more repuisive in their appearance than the men, and the children, which are uncommonly numerous, lock like young baboons. Their celligence seems to be confined to a knowled of bowing and fishing, and they exerolse great skin in both pursuits. Scientists who have investigated them say that they are of the very lowest order of the human kind, many degrees below the Digger In-

Although these people live in a perpetual winter, where it freezes every night and always shows when the clouds shed moisture, they go almost stark naked! The skin of the other and the guanaco are used for blankers, which are worn about the shoulders and afford some protection; but under these neither wemen nor men wear anything whatever, except shoes and leggings made of the same material, which protect the feet from the rocks There is some little attempt at adorrment made in both sexes, in the way of necklets, bracelets, and carrings made of fish hones and sea shells, which are often ing niously joined together. The wimin will sell the skin blankers that cover their lacks for tobacco, standing, meanlime, as nude as a statue of Venus!

Their food consists of mus-els, fish, sea animals. and firsh of a milar sorts, which they caten with the runest sort of implements. Their fishing lines are made of grass and their hooks of fish bones. For weapons they have bows and spears, the former having strings made of the entrails of animals, and the latter being I ng, slender poles, with tips of sharp ened bone. They also use slings with greadexterity, which are made of woven grass, at d are sain to bring down anunals at long range

During the day they are always on the water in canoes or disjouts made of the trunks of trees, the whole family going together, and menaliv consisting of a man, two or three wiver, and se man urchins as can be crowded into the best. When night falls they go ashore and inid s fire upon the rocks to temper the frigid atmosphere. Around this they could in a most affectionate way. The name of this lateur upon which they live came from these fires. The early navigators, when passing through the straits, were amazed to see these fires spring up as if by magic all over the islands every eight at sundown, and so they called them Terra del Fuego, or the Land of Fire. The English shorten the appellation.

and thus the place is known as Fireland. No one has ever been able to ascertain whether they possess any sort of religious belief or have religious ceremonies. Across the straits the Patagoniaus, or horse Indians, are of a higher order of creation, and perform rac ed rues to propitiate the ovil and good si its, in which, like the North American savages, they believe, but the Fuegians are too degraded to contemplate anything but the necessity of ministering to their passions and appetites. They eat fish and flesh uncooked, and appreciate as dainties the least attractive morsels. Their language is an irregular and meaningness jargon, apparently derived from the Patagonians, with whom they were, some time in the distant past, connecled. Bishop Sterling of the Church of England, a devoted and energetic man, who has charge of missionary work in South America, with headquarters on the Falkland Islands, has made some attempt to benefit these creatures, but with no great success. He has a little schooner in which he sails around, and has succeeded in ingratiating himself among the Fuegians by giving them presents of beads and twine, blankets and clothing. They use the first for orns. ments, the second for fishing gear, but trade off the other things for rum and cobacco the first chance they get. As long as his gifts hold out he will be kindly received, no doub, and his devotion will meet with encouragement, but if he should land among them without the usual plunder, they would probably kill him at breakfast time and pick his ribs for lunch. Toward the Atlantic coast the savages are of a higher order, and the bishop has established a missionary station in a little town in which they live. His assistants have succeeded in persuading the inhabitants of this village to wear clothing, and run a primary school from which much good may

bout 800 inhabitants called St. Louis, where the Governor lives, and a coaling station is maintained for the benefit of English men of ar. The chief use of the islands sotherwise is sheep gri wing, and the wool exports are becoming quite large. Nothing else grows there, however, because of the low tempera ture and the berrenness of the soil. One line of steamers touches at the Falklands once month or so, carring previsions to the colony

and bringing away the wool.

One of the cario... About the Strait. of Magellan is the post office. In a sheltered place, e-sy of access trom the channel, bu secluded from the Indian, is a tin box known to every seamun who navigates this part of the world. Every passing skipper places in this box letters and ne vspapers fo other vessels that are expected this way, and takes out whatever is found to belong to him or his men. Al the new papers and book. that seamen are done with are deposited here, which are picked up by the next vessel to arrive, and replace with a new lot. It is a sort of international postal clearing house, and sailors say that the advantages it offers have never been abusen during the half century the system has existed.

every time a vessel passes through the straits the Fuegian Indians come out in thei Cances to show their sociability and trade what property they are fortunate enough to be possessed of for tobacco and rum. passenger steamers seldom stop, but freight boats usually do, and hold nterviews with the natives. The steamer we were or ran through several fleets of dugouts, greatly to the danger of those who oc upled them, as they paddled across our course in the most reckless and excited manner. In each of the rail cames were three or four people and several children, who screamed and gesticulated in the most violent manner. They came so near the ship that we could distinguish their teatures and hear their words, which were clamors for "tabao" (tobacco) and "galleta" (food). In one case stood an old hag with long gray hair, and a face that reminded me of Meg Merrilies A more weird and witch-like being never presented itself to human eye, and she didn't have a thread upon her dirty skin from head to foot. Stark, staring naked she stood in the group around her, with the thermometer about 40' above zero, and as she saw the vessel did not propose to stop, should her wrinkled arms at us, and attered care loud and deep. There was a fire in the bost in which sire stood, ond roun is mustle in a other woman, naked, but with a guanaco robe over her shoulders, and severe continue while the father sat in the stern and paddled his own cance, baving the wife or mother, w i hever she was, to do all the tanking.

In another cance stood a repute v on Sizman who had taken off his guanace cone, at stood naked, flopping it at us and yellen hke a lunatic. His companion were two naked women and several your store, or hey all joined in the chorus with a vigo that we expected would split their throats. leaving the cance to drift as it would, and did, finally coming in o collision with another, at abich there was a good deal of scrambling and an exchange of Fuegian compliments, the nature of which we could not understand. What they wanted was tobacco, having equired a taste for this pernicious weed from the sailors. For a plug of navy they would exchange a guanaci banket that could not be bought in New Y ra for \$75, as the guanaco is one of the revest and finest of skins. The anger and disgust that was pictured upon the faces of these creatures when they found that the vessel was not slackening her speed would have furnished a model for the expressions on the souls that are lost. The pas sengers were about as much disappointed as they, for we had all read and heard of the Fuegans, and anticipated much gusto, a the S, mulards say, in making their acquaintance. We knew that steamers usually stopped let the nassengers have a look at bals, and had read in Lady Bras ey's "Voy age of the Sunbeam " and other des riptions if travel in these parts of the interesting encounters they had with them, and we had prepared ourselves with tobacco and other articles for the purpose of hartering for skins and other mementos of savage life.

OLD JUE DESERVES A MEDAL

A CANAL HORSE JUMPS INTO THE WATER AND SAVES TWO LIVES.

CREEK ROOK, N.Y., Oct 19. -Barney Dugan's canal house, la Joe, has saved two per ons from drowning within the past three weeks. The first rescue was that of a giri weeks. The first rescue was that of a girl named Anne Ginley. She was playing on her after's bot at Big Basin. As Dugan's bot and Oli Joe came along he girl fellinto the canal. Before any other aid could be given to her the horse plupaed in the water, seized the girls dress in his teeth, swam with her c ear across the bain, whire the bank was low, and clambered out with her. He refused to swim back, and had to be taken from the tow line and driven a mile back to a bridge.

The second rescue was hat of the boy who dives tum on the canal. The boy was week ling.

yesterday with another boat boy on the tow path, and was thrown into the canal. He culdn't swim, and there was no one near him who could. While a boa'm in was looking for who could. pike pole Old Joe jun per into the constand brught the boy safety back to the tow path.

FALLING HEIR TO A FORTUNE.

A BRICKYARD LABORER LEFT A LEGACY OF A QUARTER OF A MILLION,

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.-Six weeks ag, Thomas Atkinson, who is at present employed as a burner at the brickyard of Jones & Hayman, located on the south branch of the Chicago River, picked up a copy of a local 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.

The item detailed the fact that thirty-one years ago, Joshua Bowers his uncle, died at Hounsted, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, England, and b queathed to himself and Lieutenant Robert Wood, another nephew, in the British Robert Wood, another nephew, and and real army, a fortune aggregating in money and rea estate not less than \$500,000, to be equally divided between them. The British lieutenant drew his share long ago. Two weeks from to-day the fortunate brickyard laborer will sail for England to receive his legacy. The sum of a out \$250,000 with the accrued interest of thirty-one years will be his.

A reporter called on Mr. Atkinson last even-ing and found him at his humble home, near

A reporter called on Mr. Atkinson last evening and found him at his humble home, near
the brickyards. He was smoking an old clay
pipe and was walking the floor in deep meditation. His wife was engaged in cooking. The
only occupants besides the old couple were his
son, wife and two children. Mr. atki son is a
well preserved man of fifty eight. He strikes

the observer at once as a man who will thoroughly enjoy the legscy of his uncle

He said he was a native of England, and that after wandering through the Eastern Continent he came to the New World about the close of the R. beliion. He is a glassblower by trade and followed his occupation in the East. He located

in Chicago shortly after the big tire
The notice published in the paper was insertprimary school from which much good may come.

The notice published in the paper was inserted by James S. Rogers, an attorney at Bay come.

The Falkland Islands lie off the coast of his two nephews are the sole surviving heirs.

Terra del Fi go a ut 250 p lies, and belong to the British Crown. There is a town of his friends in England, and, as he lett his native of bouncts forms part of the trousseau!

The notice published in the paper was inserted in the paper was inserted at succession. Among the jewels are a least as a town of his friends in the paper was inserted in the decimal as gorgeous. Among the jewels are a least as a strain than the ordinary pole. The bottom war by General Patchae, valued at \$2 (0 and with any of the powers was a bachelor, and his two nephews are the sole surviving heirs. War by General Patchae, valued at \$2 (0 and with any of the coast of his friends in England, and, as he lett his native of bouncts forms part of the trousseau!

town when quite young, he was not well act THE REVISING BARRIOTERS.—
old uncle would favor him, and his good fortune was a complete surprise.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY. PARIS, Oct. 19.-It is now stated that the new Caumber of Deputies will comprise 200 Conservatives and 384 Republicans or Radi cals. MM Brisson, remier, Floquet, president of the Chamber o Deputies, Sadi-Carnot, minister o' finance, Duke de Bisaure, MM. Andrieux Pouvier, Cochery, Rayne, Ciemeneau and Puller have been re elected. The Republicans polled 61.000 votes in Paris and the Conservatives 31 000 The Conservatives in a number of Departments accuse the Republican prefects of intimidation in the elections yesterday. At Belfort, it is said, force was used to keep the Conservatives from voting. At Cannes, the Duc de Cazes was assailed in his carriage by a band of roughs who thew atones and tired revolvers at him. wounding the coachman. At Lormont, M. Decelle, the Conservative candidate, and his supporters were hunted and stoned till they wook refuge with the gentarmes.

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them. [11-7-eow]

A WEDDING BREAKFAST POISONED. ALL WHO PARTOOK SEIZED WITH ILLNESS AX

CEPT THE BRIDE AND GROOM. SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 17.—The poisoning and narrow escape from death of more than a hundred guests at a fashionable wedding in Honesidale yesterday, which was attended by about 25 residents of Scranton, is the sen ation of the city. It is not known what partion of the wedding break which fast was poisoned, but that something which was generally partaken of contained a deletenous substance is evident from the suddenness with which nearly everyone who partook was taken id. The fair bride and the groom alone escaped the terrible experence of the guests. cacaped the terrible experence of the guessis, using two ful of happiness to partake of the dangerous delicacies of the weading breakfast. The groom, Harry S. Battin, is the son of a Scranton werehant, and his marriage with Miss Harriet Weston has been the principal theme of the state of the second of the sec ociety gossip in this section for some time. Young Mr. Battin is now d ing business in Chi cago, but it was arranged that af er the wed ding ceremony, which took place at the Hones-dale Presbyteman church, the happy couple should come to Scranton and held a wedding reception.

MIRTH TURNED TO SORROW. Accordingly a merry party to k the cars of th Delaware and Hudson Rainroad at Houer dale yesterday afternoon for ocranton. They h d been on the train but a shirt time when several of the guests from this city were attacked with strange sensations, including dizziness, pains in the stomach and vomiting. The surerers grew worse all the way to Carbonaie, and when that town was reached Mrs. Battin, of Engabethport, grandmother of the groom, was become uncolorious. The ichnous and soon became uncome ious. un from Carbonate to Scranton was made in less than hour, and carriages were at the depot in this city to take theporty otheres dence of the groom lather which has been fitted up for the recution. instead of engaging in festivities, however, it coked as if prep rations for several funerals would be in order, so doubly sick was every only out the newly married couple. Beds were prepared at one; for the sufferers, and a num-ber of the most prominent doctors in town were called in to administer to their needs. The doctors worked hard all night, and this morning we reboty, with the exception of Mr. Battin's in ther, was pronounced out of dancer. The uffiring of the Hone dale guests have been sin lier to those of the Scranton people, but an are using well this afternoon.

The nature of the poison that caused so much e neternation and suffering has not yet been

COMTE DE PARIS ON THE REES-TABLISHMENT OF A FRENCH MONARCHY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 -- A special from Paris ays: It seems evident that although Comt. Paris confidently looks forward to the time when he shall be called upon to mounthe throne of France, yet his present policy is to play a waiting game and to recommenparty of heal bittl opposition as a check o the extravagant measures of the Radi cals. Such prudent and practical policy, he appears to suppose, will strengthen he hold of the Conservatives on the country and will cause within four years the return at the next elections of 400 Conservative nembers instead of the present 200 or 220 The re establishment of a monarchy would hen be an easy matter. If the Chamber dopts Clemenceau's policy, which is to encourage the country to harry along into .itra radical measures of every kind, it wil ne playing, unconsciously or not, the game of

# TO MAKE HEALTHY HOMES.

The two most essential elements to prom te good health are pure air and pure water. the great necessity to obtain pure air and prevent it becoming impure is one of the nost important considerations in the health ness of a house, and the retention of it purity necessitates continuous watchfulness. The ground upon which the house is built should be uncontaminated by surface uers. water, sewage or other offensive matter, or the "ground air" passing into the house will be impure. The walls should be free from lampness, or the air inside the house will be come saturated with moisture. The vitisted air of the house caus d by human exhalaions, the numing of gas, oil lamps, &c., must be removed by ventilation and replaced by a supply of purer air, and, lastly, the sanitary fittings in the interior of the house must be so arranged and executed that anything tending to render the air impure must be taken out of the house as quickly as possible and carried away in a unitary manner to prevent disease. Water closets should never be permitted to be situated in the middle of a house, where they cannot be properly lighted or ventilated. They should always he built against an external wall where they can have a large window for the admission of fresh air and as much light as possible; there should not be a dark corner in them, or in any bathroom, housemaid's sink, lavatory or scullery. Darkness means dirt, and the golden rule should be "fresh air and plenty of light to prevent the accumulation of dirt."

MR. PARNELL TO VISIT CHICAGO IN

JANUARY NEXT. CHICAGO, Oct. 17.-It has been determined to hold a national convention of the Irish National League of America in the Central Music Hall in this city, on January 20. Mr. Parnell will attend the convention, accompanied by a strong deputation from the Irish parliamentary party, including T. D. Sullivan, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

A COSTLY TROUSSEAU.

A Paris correspondent of the News describes the wedding trousseau of Princess Marie d'Or-leans as gorgeous. Among the jewels are a

OTTAWA, Out. 20 -At a Cabinet meeting

yesterday, the following revising officers for Ontario were appointed .- Addington, W H Ontario were appointed:—Addunged, Wilson, courcy judge; Algoma East, W Mc Crea, district judge; Algoma West, Jno M Hamilton, district judge; Brant North and South, S J Jones, county judge; Brockville, H S Macdonald, county judge; Bruce North, Destrict in county judge; Bruce Reast W Barrett, junior county judge; Bruce East and West, J J Kiogemil, county judge; Cardwell, P A McCarthy, county judge; Carleton, W A Ross, conuty judge; Corn wall, Stormont, Dundas and Gungarry, R B Carman, county judge; Durham East, William Benson, junior county judge; Eight East and West, D J Hughes, county judge; Essex South and North, C. R. Horn-county judge; Frontenac, C. V. Price, county judge; Grenville South, H. J. Macdonald. ounty judge; Grey South and East, SJ Lane, junior, county judge; Grey North, Henry Macpherson, county judge; Haldimand. M C Upper, county judge; Halton, Thomas Millar, county judge; Hamilton, Wm Bell, barrister; Hastings East, T A Luzier, county judge; Hastings East and North, C B Franck, county judge; Huron West and East, B L Doyle, junior county judge: Huron South, J F Toma, county judge; Kent, R S Woods, junior county judge; Kingston, W H Woksson, county McKenzie, county judge : Lanark North, W H Radenhurst, barrister ; Lanark South, W T Sinckler, county judge; Leeds and Gren ellle North, H J Macdonald, county judge : Leeds, South, H S Macdonald, county judge; Lunox, South, C V Price, county judge; Lincoln and Ningara, E.J Sinckler, county judge; Lincoln, J. H. Fraser, barrieter; Middiesex, East, West and North Wm Eliott, county jidge; do, South, J. F. Davis, junior county judge; Muskoka, W. C. Mahatly, barrister; Norsolk, Southand North, RT Livingston, county judge; Northumberland, East and West, J M Clark; Ontario, North and South, G H F Dartnell, junior county judge; io, West, Z Burnham, county judge : Ortawa, R Lyon, junior county judge; Oxford, North and South, A Finkle, county judge; Peel, A S Scott, county judge; Peterbore, East and West, R Deristown, county judge; Prescott, Peter O'Brian, barrister; Prince ward, P R Jellatt, county judge; Renrew, North, John Deacon, county judge; do, South, Michael O'Driscoll, county judge; Simcoe, North and South, W F A Boyes, junior county judge; d. East, JA Ardago, county judge; Toronto, West and Centre, JE McDougall, county judge; do, East, John Boyd, barrister; Victoria, North, Adam Hud peth, barrister; do, South, W W Dean, unty judge; Waterloo, North, A Lacourse, junior o inti judge; do, outh, A Miller, county Judge; Welland, George Baxter, county judge; Wellington, North and South, Gos A irrw, county judge; do, Caure, A C Chanwick, juntor county judge; Wentworth North and South, J S Sinclair, courty judge; York, North and East, E Morgan, county judge; do, West, John Boyd, barrister.

### A DOUBLE MURDER.

Loredo, Tex., Oct 20 -On a ranch, 16 miles from here, Runaldo Gomaz, a few days since, entered his house, courteously saluted nis wife and grandmother, and asked whether shey loved him. They replied "No," whereupon he withdrew and appeared a moment ater at an open window with a Winchester fle. He fired several times, killing first his wife, then his grandmother. His wile was Mexico, where he was arrested, but subsequently released. He was insanely jealous of his wife.

#### LABOR TROUBLES IN BRITAIN. MANCHESTER, Eug., Oct. 11 -The striking

inili beratives of Uldivani ii scoept a 5 per cent. reduction in wages with . further similar reduction three months ence it trade has not improved. It is hoped the mill owners will meet this concession and resume work at their mills, which have now Dean idle fourteen weeks. The decision frets over 7,000,000 spindles and 6,000 peratives. A later despatch says the strike cas ended and the operatives resumed work, the mill owners having accepted their proposal. At a meeting of delegates of the Muers' Association of Great Butain, held pere yesternay, a resolution was adopted pproving the demand of the miners for an advance of 15 per cent, on the present rate of wages, but it was decided to take a ballot of the whole operatives before ordering a seneral s rike. The delegates represented 109.000 men.

MURE CHRISTIANS MASSACRED IN ANNAM.

PARIS, Oct. 17.-L Univers has a telegram from Father Martin, at Saigon, stating that seven thousand Christians have been massacres in Annam. Among the victims were M Cnutelot, a missionary, and ten native pricats.

HUNTING TO BE STOPPED.

DUBLIN Oct. 17.—The Dangarvan branch of the Ician National Leane has decided to put a stop to hunting and has notified the masters of tox hounds to that effect.

AN EVICTION RIOT. Trouble has occurred on the Duke of Devonshire's estates in Mallow, county Wexford, in connection with the eviction of certain tenants. The tenants and their iriends made a determined resistance and attacked the police with stones. The sheriff and police finally dispersed the mob at the Creamery, fair to choice.......20 - 21 point of the bayonet.

THE CANDIDATES FOR DUBLIN. DUBLIN, Oct. 13.-The Nationalist convention to day selected Mr. Clancy, editor of the Nation and Sir Thomas Henry Grattan, to run for Parliament. Mr. Parnell thanked the delegates for the confidence they reposed

Great Britain received by import during July 37,500 head of best cattle, and of these 18,252 were from the United States.

To measure the height of a tree, mark two ines on the ground three feet apart. Put a stick in the line nearest the sun exactly three feet above the soil. When the end of the shadow of the stick exactly touches the furthest line, then also the shadow of the tree will be exactly its height.

A new telegraph pole has been invented which, if adopted, will make more business for the iron men and less for the lumber men. It is constructed of tubular mallcable iron, galvanized, two and a half inches at the top, weighs tifty pounds, and will stand a greater

DRIFT OF DUMESTIC, 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 ame. The larger city retail houses are busy, but the suburban trade is suffering from the effects of the reigning epidemic. Some houses report remittances from some sections as improved a little.

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

GROCKRIES. - While there is no " hoom " is this line, remittances as a whose are sati-factoiy. Sugara are off an eighth, g anulated being now 67 at refi ry. Yellows proporately lower Molases a advan ed a cent, 29e being now asked f Japan teas all low gr. des are very firm All the new Valencias that nav. come to hand so far have been taken at 82; of currents, only some fancy lots are yet to hand; Sultanas are in good supply at 61 to 7c and are good value. Rice \$3 25 to 3 35; fine Patna, 41c. In Spices, pepper continues at 174c to 18c, other times as before. New t mates, \$1 10 to 120 a dozen; sardines, 104 to 11c, inferior Portuvuese nack are selling at 90; lobsters, \$6 00 to 6 20 a case.

LEATHER AND SHOES-Trade in the leather line is quiet. Leather stocks, however, show no accumulation and prices rule steady: We quote:—Spanish sole BA No 1, 24 to 27c; do No 2 BA, 21 to 24c; No 1, ordinary Spanish, 24 to 25c; N 2, do. 22 to 23c; No 1 China, 23 to 24c No 2, 22 to 23c; do, buffalo sole, No 1, 21 to 23c; no, No 2 191 to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 25 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed up per, light and medium, 33 to 39c; do heavy, 32 to 36c; grained, 34 to 37c; splits, large, 22 to 28;; do, small, 16 to 24c; oulf splits, 28 to 32 ; calfskins (35 to 46 the), 70 to 80c; imitation French calfakina 80 to 85c; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness 24 to 33c; buffed cow, 12½ to 16c; pebbled cow, 11 to 15c; rough, 23 to 28c; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE. - Business in these lines is, if anything, quieter. The loc 1 market for pig iron is rather firmer. Timplates at home are much firmer. We quote :- Gartsherrie and Summerlee \$16.50 \$17; Langioan and Coltness, \$17 to \$17.50; Shott, \$17 to \$00.00; Eglinter and Damellington, \$16; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Hematite, \$17 to \$20; Siemens. No. 1 \$17.50 to \$00; har from, \$1 624 to \$1 65; beat efined, \$1 90; Siemens har, \$2.10; Canada plates, Bleina, \$2.40; Penn &c. \$2.50 to \$0.00. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6; Charcoal I.C., \$4.35 to \$4 75; do I.X., \$6 to \$6 25; C ke I.C. \$3 75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 51 7c, according to brand; Tinned Sheets, coke, No. 24, 64c; No. 26.7c, the usual extra f rlarge-sizes. Hoops and hands, per 100. bs, \$1.90 to 2. common sheet iron, \$2 to \$2 10; steel boiler \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian sheet iton, 103 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs:—Pig, \$3.50 to \$4; sheet, \$4 to \$4.25; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13a, firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sleigh show \$2 to \$2 25; round machinery steel, 34 c 31c per In.; ingot tin, 23c to 24c; bar tin, 26 ingot copper, 121: to 14:; sheet zinc, \$450 o \$5: spelter. \$4:0 \$4:50; bright from wire, Nos. 0 to 6 \$2 75 per 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.--lu butter there is no im provement, and the demand is confined to city jubbing transactions. We quote cream ery 191c to 211c; good to choice Townships, 14c to 18 :; Morrisburg, 12: to 16c; Western He to 14: Cheese is stronger under the reported advance in England, and quotations are higher. We quote September 940 to 10 finest August 8]c to 9:; fine July 610 to 71c. quotations are no hanged.

Wook -- The demand is still good for mos lines : fleece is a il tle harder to get locally We quote: Canadian A supers 270 to 281; B ditto 22c to 23; unassorted 21c to 22 black 20c to 21c; cape 16c to 18c; no Australian in the market; fleece 20s to 22c.

# THE CHEESE MARKET.

Strictly speaking, there was no market for cheese to-day, as husiness was restricted to very small proportions, and on neither side was there any serious effort to commence operations Considerable handling of cheese was done to-day, there being large receiptand some shipments. Actual business, how ever, was light, and all hands were awaiting developments. We quote finest September 91c to 10c, fine to finest August 81c to 9. and lower grades 5: to 74 .

AMERICAN CHEESE MARKETS. Utica, N Y.—Cheese sold as follows:—41 600 boxes a: 97; 690 at 101; 680 at 1020, 1,100 at 102c, 100 at 108c, and 530 were consigned. Market dull but steady.

Sand lots were held over.

LITTLE FALLS, NY —Cheese sold as follower. lows:-3 400 b xes at 10: 1,350 at 104c, 1,150 farm dairy at 94 to 104c, mostly at 104 also 35 packages of creamery butter at 23c and 54 packages dairy at 20c to 21c. Market

# BUTTER MARKET.

The movement of butter to-day was light and the market quiet. Few transactious were made, and exporters seemed to be doing nothing. Supplies of dairy goods in the country are large. Buyers are paying 19-quiet freely in the Townships. For jobbing eelections our quotations are exceeded : -

Western.....12 - 15

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. There has been ao change to speak of the market, and a fair demand is experienced for general goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES -Trade, in the experience of some city houses, is very good, while reports from others show a very quiet, not to say dull condition of things. There are com plaints about tardy remittances.

GRAIN .- Wheat, not much moving at the moment, but there have been transactions at our quotations, which remain, for the most part, as reported last week. Barley is more active, and is arriving in car lots. No. 1 is now quoted at 76c to 77c; No. 2 at 69c to

70c; extra No. 3 64c to 65c, and No. 4 56c to 57c. Some enquiry is made for cats at 32c to 35c; they are scarce. HARDWARE, -We can report no new features in this market. Tin plates remain firm, and higher prices are looked for in the im-mediate future. There is a very fair sorting up trade being done in shelf hardware, at un-

changed quotations. Some houses report payments not quite up to the mark.
HIDES AND SKINS.—There has been no change since our report of last week,

TO OLEAR AT UNCE

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS. SHORT TWEED WRAPS, Short tweed wraps

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

Clearing

LONG TWEED WRAPS, LONG TWEED WRAPS, LONG TWEED WRAPS, Αt Clearing l'rices, AT S. CARSLEY'S CLEARING LINES.

> WOOL STOCKINGS, WOOL STOCKINGS, WOOL STOCKINGS, WOOL STOCKINGS, WOOL STOCKIALS.

SHETLAND WOOLSHAWLS, SHETLAND WOOLSHAWLS, SHETLAND WOOLSHHWLS,

Grand Sale of Woolien Stockings to-day, Salumday, October 17th, At S. CARSLEY.

> KID GLOVES KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES KID GLOVES KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

Grand Kid Gleve Sale to-day, Saturday, October 17th, At S. CARSLEY'S.

EMBROIDERED FLANNELS. E 43R >1DERED FLANNELS. EMBROIDERED FLANNELS.

FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES. FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES

A large and very choice assortment of Swiss Hubroidered Flannels, in all-overs or in fine Cashmere Flannel, embroidered all over, and also in Trimmings to match, shades as follows:—
PINE, embroidered with white.
MYRTLE, embroidered with Old fold.
BLUE, embroidered with Cardinal
CRIMSON, embroidered with Cardinal
CRIMSON, embroidered with Pate sine,
CREAM, ambroidered with vitre.
These Goods can be seen only at S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY'S. 1765- 1767, 1769- 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

> Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL.

ANTED. — FOR THE SEPARATE
Schol of the Village of reprior, a
Gouldeman Teacher, holding a second-wass cortificate,
and two lady Teachers, holding a third-lass cartificate,
states all 15, and what knowledge of French, if any,
and send technomials.

11-3

REV. A CHANNE

LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The export of cattle continues to keep head of former years at this season. The total exports to date were 58.803 head-an increase of 5,270 head over 1884 Transactions were made at 21c to 3: per lb. live weight for good cattle Live hogs were in good demand and firm at 43: to 5: per lb. The following were the exports of live stock from the port of Muntreal for the week

# BIRTH

ended October 17: 1,385 cartle; 1,219 sheep.

Wellington street, the wife of M. J. O'Flaherty,

DANAHER .- On the 11 h ins., at 92 Gain treet, t e wife of Wm. P. Danaher, o. a son. 88 2

RYAN-At No. 8 Papineau Square, on the 12 h inst., the wife of Patrick Lyan, of twins, 88-2

# MARRIED.

SINNETT-LEE -In this city, on the 13th most, as St. Pa rick's Cauren, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Joseph A. Sinnett to Sarah Lee, of this city.

# DIED.

GROGAN.-In this city, on the 18th inst., of eroup Agnes, aged 5 years and 4 months, youngest daughter of Martin Gregan, KAVANAGH-In this city, on October 15.h. Cecilia, infant daughter of Jas. J. Kavanagh, aged 3 months.

BASTAELE.-At Hotel Dieu, on the 12th est, Nora, sged 27 years, sanagest daughter of James Bastable.

BERNARD. -In this city, on the 12th just., Jane Mackernan, aged 47 years and 10 months, below d water of Capt. Bernard, surgeon. RYAN-In this cuy, on the 13th inst., Catherine Mechan, aged 26 years, believed wife of Patrick Ryan.

BUTLER -In this city, on the 12th instant, Margaret Doyle, aged 23 years, beloved wife of Topias Butler.

MACDON ALD .- In this city, on the 16th inst., Seila Macdonald, of Williamstown, aged

QUINN-In this city, on the 16th inst., John Quan, aged 81 years, a native of County Armagh, Ireland.

CLE ARY-At Querec, on the 12th inst., Mr. Peter Cleary, aged 62 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland.

CANNON—At Quibec, on October 14, Edward George Cannon, Notary Public, aged 73 years and 8 months.

FELTIS-At Quebec, on the 12th inst., John Feltis, aged 44 years, heretofore of the parish of Borris, County Carlow, Ireland.

SCULLY.—In this city, on the 16th inst., Patri & Scully, aged 62 years, a native of Bor risocane, County Tipperary, Ireland.

MOYNAUGH.—In this city, on the 12th inst., Julia Margaret, infant daughter of Martin Moynaugh.

MADDEN.-In this city, on October 14, John, beloved son of Theodore Madden, aged 5 years and 6 months. Buried on the 15th in Cote des Neiges Cemetery. 90-1

BARBEAU.—On the 18th inst., Gertrude M.y Barbeau, youngest daughter of Flavian Barbeau, aged 13 months. New York and Philadel Phia papers please copy.

FARNAN.—At his resifence, No. 171
McCord street, on Sunday, 11th inst., Charles
raman, aged 32 years, a native of Omagh,
County Tyrone, Ireland.
Umagh Constitution and Derry Journal please
88 copy.

COLLINS-At Boloxi, Mississippi, Mary Cabill, beloved wife of the late James Collins, aged \$4 years, a native of Kirush, County Care, and for many years a resident of Quebec.