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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1885.

PRICE - - - FIVE CENTS

# MICHAEL DAVITT'S LECTURE

### "Twenty Years of Irish History."

On Tuesday evening, July 22, in the Round Room of the Rotundo, Dublin, Michael Davijs delivered a lecture on "Twenty Years I Plan History," in aid of the fund being nised at present for James Stephens, the Jenian leader. The spacious room was those present.

I. E. Redmond, M.P.;

J. H. K. Redmond, M. P.;

J. Harrington,

M. P.; J. Dalton, M. M., New South Wales; Dr. J. E. Kenny, J. P. Cox, the High Sheriff. Dr. J. E. Renny, J. P. Cox, the High Sheriff, Very Rev. Moneignor Murray, Belturbet; Very Rev. Dr. Finnegan, V. G., Kilmore; Rev. H. Brady, Kilmore; Colonel McManus, Rev. P. O'Dannell, Duon; Rev. J. McFadden P.P., Gwedore ; Peter Byrne, Camden street: D. Lucy, Macroom; Rev. J. Nolan, O. D.C.: Bev. Mr. Barlow, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. C. McMaton, Kerry; Rev. P. Fagan, Alderman

Nagle, Rev. J. Behan. Mr. Davitt, on coming forward, was cheered loudly. By way of introduction to his lecture. he observed that men who have as many mistakes and faults to answer for as I have myself, are not competent to pass sentence upon the faults of others. In the Fenian movement I differed strongly with Mr. Stephens' system of organization, but I never questiond. nor can any other man fairly charge anything against, his honesty of purpose, his unselfish devotion to his country, his life-long parauit of a great and encobling idea—the complete independence of his fatherland enthusiastic cheere). Looking back to the period which intervened between the move-ments of 48 and 65, we find an Ireland withest anything resembling a Nationalist Denocracy (hear, hear ) There was no popular obssion. Faction-fighting disgraced our easantry, while a narrow spirit of provincial salousy usurped the place of a healthy Sational feeling. The public life of the country was stamped with the most grovelling West-Britonism that landlord power and anti-national representation could import to it. During the During the atter part of this period, however, an agency . was at work which was destined to change all this. A silent and mysterious rigure was gliding through the land, visiting the remotest amlets, and infusing wherever he went a corn the difficulties, the dangers, and the disasters from which the National cause, in few years after, was destined to rise from defeat to smite the very source of its everthrow (authusiastic cheers). The great weapon of lijsh organization was forged in these years. The youth of the country were taught the tremendous power and advantage of combination. England's government soon discovered that the seeming "Last Conquest of Ireland," which it had hoped the famine of 48 had accomplished, was no conquest at all cheers), and that the rule of Dublin Castle was again confronted with the deathless spirit of Irish liberty (loud and prolonged cheers). It is unnescessary, in what only can be a cursory glauce at the events of the last wenty years, to dwell at any length upon the arrest of Stephens and his associates in 865: his release, without troubling England for a "ticket of-leave" to go out; the at-tempted rising in 67; the imprisonments which followed; the rescue of Kelly and Desay, and the execution of Allen, Lakin and O'Brien. All these events have exercised immense influence upon the four subsequent movements which form connecting links between'65 and '85, and they are too familiar to an intelligent Nationalist audience to need any further dwelling upon by me. The Amnesty movement, in which Isaac Butt performed so noble and philanthropic a work, provided the machinery which enabled him to mould he Home Rule organization and found an tish Parliamentary Party. Having referred to the Amnesty movement and the Home Rule agitation, and the part which Isaac Butt and John Nolan played in these questions, Mr. Davitt went on to refer to what he designated "the landlords' mistake." Mr. Butt did his best to save landlordism from teelf, and, consequently, from ruin. He failed, and in his failure the landlords of Iroland lost their last chance of obsining due power, if not supremacy,

the public national life of Ireland (cheers). Had they joined the Home Rule movement under Butt, their social salvation was secured. An Irish Pariament, such, at least, as might have been of under the Federal plan, and in which the landed and local classes could have played almost a dominant part, would have dealt generously with the so-called rights of the landlords. Had they helped to obtain even the semblance of legislative power for heir country—had they shown themselves to than West-British land pensioners under the protecting power of England's bayonets national gratitude would have gone out to have been saved from the defeat which has since overtaken them. But the gods. having decreed the destruction of their eracy which will win legislative rights without their assistance or sympathy, and build an little nation upon the ruins of their power which will make a phenomenal, struggle of ours against overlichers). Wh. Davit then proceeded to the origin and motives of the land. The rise and partial fall of the rise also? That indestructable power which less gue.

Land League movement is too recent to permit the formation of unbiassed judgment as to its work. Born of the people, it inherited the people's weakness along with the people's might. If it won nothing else but the admission of England's states men, that its unwritten law constituted the de facto government of Ireland, it would have deserved well at the hands of Irish Nationalists the world over. It is true, it was a new departure in Irish National effort. The appeals which it addressed to the Irish peasant mind were not born of the exalted patriotism of Thomas Davis, and did not ex-cite to a practice of the virtues of disinterested wavded, and large numbers were unable patriotism. It appeals to self-interest, I admit, to obtain admission. There was a very large rather than to self sacrifice; but who will say that in this instance the end did not justify thendance of ladies in evening dress, and when the proceedings began the hall was seen to be filled with a most brilliant and representative audiance. Among those precent were:—The Right Hon. the rampled manhood (cheers). The stigma-if stigms it is—of solfishness has been cast at the Land League. But by whom ! By that very class who had elevated property into a social deity, and who have made self-interest the ritual of its worship. The Land League has been denounced for having changed the character of the Irish peasant. Yes. The landlords would have preferred we should remain the ignorant, rest paying, soulless, helet, who, next to what was due to his God, would place in moral obligation the tax upon his industry that was exacted by his landlord; they would have preferred that his political education should have halted at the formula of Palmerston, that tenant right was landlord wrong. It has been charged against the Land League movement that it relagated the National question to the background in the popular move-ment, and did nothing to advance the interests of Nationality with the vast resources entrusted to it. This charge I deem to

he as unmerited as it is obviously unjust. I claim that the movement of the Land League did more to weaken alien rule in Ireland than any and every movement that has aprung up since 1798 (cheers). Its enemies have made the admission. It welded the Irish people the world over into one great organization against the citadel of Castle landlord domination; it proclaimed the great truth, that a pauperized country could never lift itself to the dignity of a nation until the oause of its beggary was destroyed; and it bended its exertions, therefore, to the destruction of Irish landlordism. This vile, demoralizing system is not yet overthrown, I admit. Far from it, I regret; but the means for its complete annihilation are, thank God, always within reach of our people, and Eternal Justice itself has decreed its doom (cheers). But the Land League worked directly as well as indirectly, in the advancement of the National cause. It captured the district, and enkindling a spirit of robust | municipalities and other public boards nearly all over Ireland from the hands of the West body of police has been detailed to guard that Britons. It taught the country that where-building. Britons. It taught the country that whereever there was a representative post occupied by an enemy there a Nationalist should be placed; and it began the work of driving out the anti N tionalists from such positions when it evicted the landlords from the constituen cies in 1880, and enabled Mr. Parnell to return the men who elected him to the visiting the theatres and avoids public leadership of the Irish Parliamentary Party (cheers). From its ashes, as you know, the present National League has sprung; and with all this record of solid work performed for the National cause, the Land League can well afford to wait the favorable verdict of impartial Irish history (cheers). The secret of the success of the Land Langue was its fight. ing policy (cheers). It employed none of the arts of diplomacy. There was nothing opportunist in its plan of sction. It moved on the lines of right principles. It did not beg for concessions—it demanded rights.
was above all, a Home Movement.

fought both landlordism and the Castle in Ireland, and wrested for a time the people and the country from their control (applause). It has been truthfully and eloquently said of a small but powerful nation of antiquity that, "in peace or in war, in arts and in literature, in strange lands and in its own, until the palsy of decrepitude had seized upon every fibre of its frame, the dominant and unquenchable attribute that characterized the spirit of Greece above all others, was energy." (Cheers.) Persistent energy is not an attribute of the Irish people. We are too easily satisfied. Our resolution is too frequently disarmed by the smallest possible connection which is wrung from our enemy's fears or the lamest promises held out to us by a faithless adversary. Persistent energy ought to be, but is not, a concomitant characteristic of that intermittent spirit of resistance which has prolonged a strugglo for independence which otherwise would have won for Ireland long ago what equal love of liberty but more dar ing determination of purpose has achieved for Belgian freedom and a Swiss Republic. We

have not gone energetically enough on the lines of Thomas Davis's well-known verse:— "The work that should to-day be wrought "The work that should writing be accepted.

The holp that should within be sought,
Scorn from without to borrow;
Old maxims those, yet stout and wree,
They speak in trumpet tone,
To do at once what is to do,
And trust ourselves alone."

(Cheers). Whatever we have won during the last 20 years, we have won by a policy approaching that of these lines; and if we have not achieved more it is because we them from the Irish heart, and they would have not adhered more closely to the spirit of persistent energy and the thorough National policy which they teach. Finally. ladies and gentlemen we have this en telonious land system, deprived them of that reason which might have saved them from the Land League, and made them a tower of during the last twenty years. We have lost the Land League, and made them a tower of strength through the instrumentality of Isaac latt. But, if they helped Mr. Parnell to day a most decimated people—four millions to day a most decimated people—four millions obtain an Irish Parliament they would be less than we were but a generation ago—we surer of far more generous terms at his hands have still, thank God, a firm grip of our than they are likely to obtain from a Demo-tracy which will win legislative rights without their assistance or sympathy, and build an likely nation upon the ruins of their power

Thierry has so eloquently eulogized in chroni-cling the conquest of that country which has siled to subjugate this island home of ours : "This unconquerable obstinacy, this length ened remembrance of departed freedom, this faculty of persevering amid suffering the thought of that which is no more, of never despairing of a constantly vanquished cause,

for which many generations have successively and in vain perished in the field and by the executioner, is perhaps the most extraor-dinary and the greatest example that a people has ever given." It is this love of liberty that gave to James Stephens the secret of arousing the enthuslastic self-sacrifice of the youth of Ireland which manifested itself from 1865 to 1870 ; it was, I am sure, the mainspring of the efforts which lease Butt put forth, but in vain, to win the landed Aristocracy of Ireland to the National cause, and save them from social wreckage (applause); and it is, I believe, the secret of that comenting influence of National unity with which Mr. Parnell has won the confidence and leadership of the Irish people (cheers). In a sentence, it is to-day what it was when Dean Swift declared—"By the law of God and of nations, we are destined to be free as the people of England; and we shall be free!" And whenever upon this inherent and indeacructible love of liberty we engraft a spirit of persistent sleepless energy which is also worthy of it, we will render our cause invincible against open defeat or the demoralization of inadequate concession, and end a struggle of centuries' duration in a manner alike worthy of the genius of Irish Nationality, and satisfactory to the aspirations of the Cel tic race (loud and prolonged applause).

### THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

PROBABLE RUPTURH OF HISPANO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL AND DIPLOMATIC RELA-

MADRID, Aug. 21 .- The reply of Germany to Spain's protest in reference to the former's annexation of the Caroline Islands has been received by the Government here. It is couched in friendly terms and in it the German Government offers to submit the claims of Spain to the Caroline Islands to a fair examination. It is reported here that two Spanish war ships bave occupied Yap, the chief island of the Caroline group. The feeling in Madrid against Germany because of her assumption of the possession of these islands is so bitter as to cause alarm. At a meeting of the Geopraphical society last night, various members made speeches violently denouncing the action of Garmany, which were received with applause. Fears are entertained that a hostile demonstration will be made against the novel, "The Collegians," which bears strik German embassy, and in consequence a ing testimony to the way in which English

but the newspapers generally advocate reprisals. Count von Solme Sonnewalde, German ambassador to Spain, now abstains from promenades and places of amusement. It is emi officially stated that the Government intends to rupture commercial diplomatic relations existing between Spain and Germany unless Germany abandons her claim to the Carolines. Senor Carvajol, in an address before the Spanish African society to-day, denounced Germany for trespassing upon Spanish rights. The society has decided to reassemble and pass resolutions, demanding that Spain take energetic action against the German occupation of the Caroline Islands. Bismarck's reply to the Spanish protest is considered evasive and | the existence of this organization was, in a unsatisfactory, although he professes to be willing to submit Spain's claims to the ex-

amination of arbitrators.

London, Aug. 23.—The Spanish Embassy ridicules the report that King Alfonso has resigned his commission as an honorary colonel of an Uhlan regiment in the German

Madrid, Aug. 23.—The anti-German demonstration began in Madrid to-day at four o'clock. Forty thousand persons has assembled on the Prado with banners and other emblems. Speeches were made in Spanish and French denouncing Bismarck's action in annexing the Carolines. The chief speaker was a Spanish colonel in full uniform. No insulting reference was made to Germany, but the rights of Spain were fully proclaimed. A procession marched through the chief streets, arousing great enthusiasm. Opposite bonism of one period was not the Ribbonism the prime minister's palace cheers were of another, and that the version of its aims but he did not apruised for the premier, pear, and the cheers turned to howling and in one part of Ireland often differed widely whis ling. Several men scaled the balconies from those professed in some other part of and planted a national flag, amid a storm of the country. "In Ulster it professed to be enthusiastic cheers. All the clubs, including a defensive or retaliatory league against military and artistic, displayed banners. The Orangeism: in Munster it was first a combiprocession was headed by the Democratic nation against the tithe-proctors; in Concaders. It did not pass through the street naught it was an organization against rackupon which the German legation is situated. At a meeting of the military club, General Salamanca presiding, it was unanimously agreed, amid intense excitement, to expel all derman honorary members.

# A TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 24.—A special from Talladega says: J. H. McGowan killed and dressed a pig for a barbecue last Friday.
His three children, aged eleven, nine and
four, saw the process of butchering. Next
day McGowan left home, and the children agreed to repeat the process of the day before. Having no pig, the two children proceeded to butcher the youngest. They cut its throat and hung it up by the heels and were pro-ceeding to disembowel it when their mother discovered them.

A SUSPECTED DYNAMITER. DUBLIN, August 24.-A medical student

### STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

#### BY JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY, M.P.

The failure of the Young Ireland move ment flung Ireland back upon a long period of political apathy and domestic wretchedness. Starvation and misery forced the people into steady and incessant emigration. Eviction was in full awing, and between eviction and emigration it is estimated that almost a million of people left Ireland between 1847 and 1857. "In a few years more," said the Times, exultingly, "a Celtic Irishman will be as rare in Connemara as is the Red Indian on the shores of the Manhattan." That the Times was not a true prophet was not the fault of the majority of the Irish landlords. Evictions took place by the the hundred, by the thousand, by the ten thousand. Winter or summer, day or night, fair or foul weather, the tenants were ejected. Sick or well, bedridden or dying, the tenants, men, women or children, were turned out-evictions as much for graziers' purposes as for nonpayment of rent, which in those evil days of famine and failure they could not pay. They might go to America if they could; they might die on the roadstead if so it pleased them. They were out of the hut, and the hut was unroofed that they might not seek its shelter again, and that was all the landlord cared about. The expired evicted tenant might, said Mitchel, raise his dying eyes to heaven and bless his God that he perished under the finest constitution in the world. It is hardly a matter of surprise, however much of regret and reprobation, that the lives of evicting landlords should often be in peril, and often be taken. At that time the Ribbon organization flourished. The Ribbon organization, and kindred associations, were rendered inevitable by the conditions under which the Irish peasantry were compelled to live. Given a dominant landlord class, either of alien race themselves, or supported by their adhesion to an alien race; given the existence of a body of laws which allowed every right to the land-lord and had no right to the tenant; given long years of landlord tyranny and eviction on the top of famine, and it was simply a matter of logical necessity that bodies like the Ribbon Society should come into exist ence and flourish. In them the peasant saw his only defence against the hateful landlord class, and still more hateful law which kept that laudlord class in existence. There is a fine passage in Gerald Griffin's immortal MADRID, August 21.—The irritation against of Ireland have, for centuries, been at war Germany increases hourly. The official press, with the laws by which they are governed, and watch their operation in every instance with a jealous eye. Even guilt itself, how-ever naturally atrocious, obtains a commiseration in their regard, from the mere spirit of opposition to a system of government which they consider unfriendly. There is scarcely a cottage in the South of Ireland where

> protection. There have been many secret societies in the modern history of Europe-the Tugendbund, the Carbonari and the Camarra-but none have been more remarkable, more mysterious, or, for a time, more successful than the Ribbon Society. "It is assuredly strange -indeed, almost incredible, that although general way, as well and as widely known as the fact that Queen Victoria reigned or that Daniel O'Connell was once a living man; although the story of its crimes has thrilled judge and jury, and parliamentary committees have filled penderous blue books with ovidence of its proceedings, there is to this hour the wildest conflict of assertion and conclusion as to what exactly were its real aims, its origin, structure, character, and purpose." For more than half a century the Ribbon Society has existed in Ireland, and even yet it is impossible to say how it began, how it is organized, and what are its exact purposes. Its aim seems chiefly to have been to defend the land-serf from the landlord; but it often had a strong political purpose as well. As A. M. Sullivan stated, that he long ago satisfied himself that the Riband character prevalent among its members renting and evictions; in Leinster it was often mere trade unionism dictating by its mandates and enforcing by its vengeance the employment or dismissal of workmen, stew-ards, and even domestics." All sorts of evidence and information of the most confused kind has, from time to time, been given respecting Ribbonism, much of it the merest fiction. All that is certain is that it, and many other formidable organizations, existed among the peasantry of different parts of Ireland.

the very circumstances of legal denuncia-

tion would not afford, even to a murderer,

a certain passport and concealment and

Many of the landlords themselves were in no enviable condition. Mortgages and settlements of all kinds, the results of their own or of their ancestors' profuseness, hung on their estates, and made many a stately show-ing rentroll the merest simulacrum of territorial wealth. Even rack-rents could not enable many of the landlords to keep their heads above water. At length the English Government made an effort to relieve their

court were increased to allow the sale of Sadlier. In one of the greatest of German properties that were not encumbered. When ever England has had to legislate for Ireland, Pieces," of Jean Paul Richter, the hero passes she has always displayed a pleasing alacrity in legislating for the advantage of the Irish landlord class, and a corresponding perfunc-tory unwillingness to legislate for the Irish peasant. The vast body of the Irish people cared little or nothing for the legislation that was to the advantage of the landlord class.

They regarded, and rightly regarded, that class as the curse of their country, as the

mainstay of the English garrison. But the wants of the tenant closely con-cerned the Irish race, and in August, 1850, those who sympathised with the tenants' cause began to agitate for legislation. A conference was called by Dr. (afterwards Derry in Parliament, and by Frederick Lucas, the Catholic owner of the Tablet. A conference of men of all classes and creeds was held in Dublin-" a conference," then Mr. Bright called it in the House of Commons, "of earnest men from all parts of Ireland," and a Tenant League was started. Everything was against the League. The indifference of England, the prostration of the country after the famine and the rebellion, the apathy, even the hostility, of the Irish Liberal members were all combined against it. Then came the reorganization or the Catholic Church in England, and Lord John Russell's "Durham Letter," which for the time made any political alliance between the Catholic and Protestant impossible. But when, in 1852, the Whig Ministry went out, and Lord Deroy, coming in with the Tories, dissolve I Parliament, the chance of the Ten ant Leaguers came. Some tifty tenant-right members were elected. It seemed for a moment as if a new era had dawned for Ireland The country had for a time a large body of representatives pledged together for a com-mon purpose of a truly national character. Many of the men who had been elected were men of the highest character, honor and patriotism. Conspicuous among the champions of tenant right was Charles Gavan Duffy, who had played so prominent a part in the history of the Nation newspaper of Young Ireland, and the brief, brave, hopeless rebel lion of 1848, who had been tried time and again on the charge, always honorable to Irishmen, of treason, and whom even the ingenuity of the juries of Green street had not succeed in convicting. There was a short and distinguished Parliamentary career wait ing for Charles Gavan Duffy before he went across the seas to find in a new world that fair fortune which was denied to him and to all National Irishmen in his own country and

Another conspicuous figure in the movement was Frederick Lucas, one of the most man whose name was destined to become behind the age to us of to day. Isaac Butt was elected for Youghal; in Mr John Francis Maguire, Ireland had a representative, eloquent, honest and able-a man who might be alled National in the sense that Irish memhers of Parliament in those days were National, and who at all times did his best to be of service to his country.

Unfortunately for the country and the cause, the tenant right party in the House of Commons contained members-and those unhappily the most prominent-who were neither pure, nor honorable, nor patriotic. The leader of the tenant right party in the House of Commous-the Irish Brigade as it came to he called-was the once famous John Sadlier. His lieutenants were his brother, James Sadlier, Mr. William Keogh, and Mr. Edmund O'Flaherty; these men were all adventurers, and most of them swindlers. John Sadlier was a man of remarkable audacity. He was absolutely unprincipled, He regarded the cause with which he was connected solely as a means of advancing the selfish personal interests of himself and of his accomplices. He was not merely a political adventurer, a Sir Mahago of the House of Commons; he was a swindler of no ordinary unscurpulousness, and

no ordinary address. He got about him a gang of rascals like himself, no less unscrupulous, only a little less gifted in deceit and in fraud. For a time this suphedrim of scoundrels deceived the Irish people by their pretensions and protestations. The Sadliers owned the Tipperary Bank, one of the most popular banks in Ireland; they had plenty of money, but spent it lavishly; they started a paper, the Telegraph, to keep them before the public; they were good speakers, and they led good speakers; they were demonstratively Catholic, and for a time a good many people be-lieved in them. Sadlier even succeeded in getting some honest men who had been sent to represent Irish constituencies in Parliament to believe in him and his lofty purposes, and so to further his secret aims by lending their respectability and their righteousness to him and his gang. Then, however, when the power of Sadlier was at its highest he was distrusted by most intelligent Irishmen, and that distrust was soon justified. Lord Derby went out of office, and Whig

Lord Aberdeen came in, and the leaders of the noisy, blatant brass band took office under him. John Sadlier became a Lord of the Treasury; Keogh was made Irish Solicitor-General; O'Flaherty Commissioner of Income Tax. There was fierce indignation. but they kept their places and their course for a time. Then they broke up. John Sadlier had embezzled, swindled, forged; he ruined half Ireland with his fraudulent bank; he made use of his position under Government to embezzle public money; he committed suicide-that is to say, he was supposed to have committed suicide; for there were many persons who believed then, and

himself off for dead, and seeks a new life far from his old home, leaving behind him an afflicted widow and sorrowing friends, under the conviction that he is no more. There were many persons who believed that John Sadlier, like another Siebenkas, had died only in name, and was quietly enjoying the rewards of his descrition in the security of self-chosen exile. The story is not very credible, but it will at least cerve to show what public opinion at the time thought of John Sadlier, and of John Sadlier's ingenuity, and of John Sadlier's immorality. His brother sames, his confederate, was formally expelled from the House Sir) John Gray, the Protestant owner of the of Commons, a punishment so rarely exer-Freeman's Journal, by the Presbyterian cised in our time that it might almost be barrister, Mr. Greer, who later represented said to be non-existent. O'Flaherty hurried to Denmark, where there was no extradition treaty, and then to New York, where he lived-and, we believe, still lives-under the name of Stewart, a familiar figure in certain circles of New York society, famous as a diner-out, as a good story-teller, and a hamorist—a sort of combination of Brillat Savarin and the later Richelieu, with a dash of Ginesi de Pasemonte. Keogh, the fourth of this famous quadrilateral, their ally, their intimate, their faithful friend, contrived to keep himself clear of the orash. He was im mediately made a judge, and was conspicu-ous for the rest of his life for his unfailing and unaltering hostility to any and every National party. Only a Persons, or a Pascal could do full justice to the history of this extraordinary quadrilateral. The story may, however, be summed up somewhat epigram-matically thus: There was once four men, close friends, companions, allies, partners in politics, partners in finance, bound in a brotherhood of sommon aims and common interests. One was a forger and swindler, who committed suicide; another was a swind ler, who was expelled from the House of Ormons, and who fled the country; the this embezzled public money, and also fled the

country; the fourth was made a judge. It is not to be wondered at that the lamentable end of the Brass Band and the disasters of the tenant-right movement should have produced another period of political apathy in Ireland, as far as constitutional agitation was concerned. But there were other agitations on foot. Another experiment, which had been tried and failed in '48, was to be tried again under new conditions.

#### BY THE FRENCH INTO PAIN'S FATE-A MATTER OF YEBACITY.

AN ENQUIRY WANTED

Paris, Aug. 24.—Henri Rachefort says the English despatches put forth to faisify upright and pure minded of politicians, a his statement that Guvier Pain had a price set on his head, and was executed by order of the British officials in the Soudan, are a tissu destined himself to become the leader of an of lies, and he demands a Government extra party expressing opinions which would only. M. Clemenosu they announced that Irish party expressing opinions which would quiry. M. Clemenceau now announces that have appeared strangely advanced to the he coincides in the opinion that it is the duty tenant rights, although they seem strangely of the French Government to investigate the whole Pain case, and do it at once. It is semi-officially announced that France considers the explanations made by England concerning the alleged death of Pain sufficient, and that they close the incident so far as the two Governments are concerned, and that the dispute is now made by Major Kitchener and M. Selekovitch, which it is the business of those gentlemen to reconcile. At a meeting of the Peace Society to-day it was resolved to demand the formation of a committee of enquiry into the Pain affair, the committee to be composed of French and English citizens and to apportion the blame of those who are guilty.

## SENATOR EDMUNDS PREDICTON.

New York, August 20 -Senator Edmunds and family arrived from Europe yesterday. In an interview the Senator, in response to a question about the present condition of trade in England, said, "It is depressed—very much depressed. I made inquiries wherever I went on that point, and the reply was every-where the same. The cause is undoubtedly overproduction. England has gone on manufacturing until she has glutted all the markets. There is already a wide feeling there that England con only save herself and prevent starvation or emigration among her working people by following the example of this country and adopting a protective tariff policy. Indeed, I think she will be compelled to do so.

## FROSTS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

ST. PAUL, Angust 24.—The signal service has advices reporting a killing frost over the greater portions of the North West territory extending southward to the Northern part of Minnesota. The temperature full degrees at St. Vincent just before sunrise this morning. This is low enough to form ice and kill vegetation. The report says the frost is not likely to extend very far south of St. Vincent. The lowest temperature reported this morning was 25, observed at Minnedosa, Man. The air in St. Paul is crisp and chilly, but there has been no frost here. Guests are leaving the lakes in large parties to-day for the south.

## CABLE BREVITIES.

The condition of John Ruskin centinues te

The expulsion of Russians from Bastern Germany continues.

Admiral Kennedy, who served in the Civil War in America, is dead.

At the emperors' meeting at Kremsier arrangements will be made for the final annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria. Mr. Phelps, American Minister, who has been suffering from cold and a slight attack of lumbago, is better. He has gone to the country with his wife for a short visit.

# PAGE IN IRISH HISTORY

John Davoy Discloses the Secret of James Stephens' Escape:

Names of Patriots who took their Lives in their hands—John Breslin the Originator of the Plan—How it was Carried Out.

Mr. John Dillon, in a speech delivered in Dublin recently on behalf of a testimonial this Fenian chief and the movement which he sonal interviews with Stephens, and the deled the Land League would have been impossible. No man who has made a careful study of contemporary Itish polities can have any doubt as to the truth of his assertion. Fenianism was the precursor and the parent, of the movement which at present dominates Ireland, just as the conspiracy led by Stephens and O'Mahony was the child and successor of the Young Ireland uprising. Every Irish effort for the attainment of self-government, whether it be "peaceful, legal, and constitutional," like O'Connell's and Parnell's, or revolutionary and appealing to force, like those of the United Irishmen and the Fenians, is only a phase of the struggle "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son," which has been continued in one form or another since Strongbow and his band of two doors, one of wood and the other of mailed free booters landed on the shores of Erin in 1169 If the Irish "burn like chips, as has been said by a well known American reformer, it is strange that the work of quenching the fires of liberty in the island has taxed the ability of England's greatest statesman and soldiers for seven centuries, and that to day they are burning with a fierceness that gives proof of unimpaired vitality. Augustine Thierry was so struck with the stubborn tenacity with which the Irish have clung to the idea of national independence that he pronounced it in his Norman Conquest' the "most remarkable example ever given by any people."

Now that the attention of the civilized world is fixed on Ireland, and that frequent references are made by public speakers and writers to the man recently expelled from France by the Ferry Cabinet, an authentic account of the most remarkable episode in his life will be of interest to American readers Thousands of Irishmen still believe that the Fenian chief was released with the connivance ef the British Government. The late A. M. Sullivan, although corrected in a public letter by the principal actor in restoring the cap tive to freedom, says, even in the last edition of his "New Ireland," that Mr. Stephens made his exit through the front door of the prison. Many miles of rope have been sold at Fenian fairs on this side of the Atlantic as pieces of the sacred cord by which the C.O.I.R crossed the outer wall. Last, but not least, the British Government has never done justice to the Portugese Governor, Mar quesa, whom the Castle officials dismissed for alleged criminal negligence in connection with the escape.

### THE ARREST OF STEPHENS.

The principal actors in the affair are all now in this cay. Five of those who took part in it are dead. Another one is in Aus tralia, and two only are still living in Ireland so that there is no longer any reason for concealing the facts. They will serve to illustrate both the strength and the weakness of Fenianism, its power of commanding sacrifices from a large portion of the people, including men in the service of the Government, and its utter poverty of resources for the physical struggle with England which was the object of its existence.

James S.ep reus was at that time unquestionably the most popular and powerful man in Ireland. He was nated by the loyalists as no man had been hated since the days of Daniel O Connell, and if his influence over the masses was considered less than that of the great agitator it was all po large class of the people. His will was law to an organization numbering fully 80,000 men. The Li-h in America regarded him as the predestined leader of a revolution.

The movement inaugurated by Stephens first attracted outside aftention on the seizure of its organ, the Irish People, in September. 1865, and the arrests which culminated in that of the leader some weeks later. The arrest of Stephens, Kokman, Duffy and Brophy at Fairlield House and the seizure of the documentary evidence found there were naturally regarded by the Cistie as the death blow of the conspiracy. It spread dismay among the rank and file of the Peniaus. While this feel ing was not shared by the leaders still at large, they could not belo recognizing the fact that their followers were much discouraged by the blow. Tory went on with their preparations, however, and these who know the facts are now convinced that had Mr. Stephens remained in prison an insurrection of a much more serious character than that which was so easily suppressed March, 1867, would have broken out.

Stephons, on being brought before the magistrate for preliminary examination, made a deliant speech which caused his followers and the public to believe that he was backed by strong resources. He was credited with entertaining a confidence of ultimate success which, unless bereit of common sense, he could not have really felt. A few days later every one was satisfied that he knew all his release by men inside the prison; that about the escape which afterward took place, and that this knowledge justified his attitude of definice. He has ever since encouraged should interrupt the escape. A dozen men, this belief, but the simple truth it was utter he said, would be quite enough, including ly without foundation. Mr. Stephens at that himself and two others. These two were time knew nothing whatever of the possibility of escape, and the idea had not yet en-tered the mind of the man who afterward conceived and executed the plan which restored the Chief Organizer to liberty.

THE MEN WHO TOOK THEIR LIVES IN THEIR HANDS.

Here are the facts: Among the officers of the prison were John J. Breslin, hospital steward, and Daniel Byrne, one of the night watchmen. Both are now residents of this city. Byrne being on the police force and Breslin in Commissioner Coleman's department. Byrne was a member of the Fenian organization, having been sworn in by Capt. John Kerwan, the ex-Papal zonave, now also of this city, but Breslin, although a man of strong nationalist opinions, did not belong to any organization. All his brothers, however, were Fenians. One of them, who has since been vice president of the Land League in this city, was at that time an acting Inspector of the Dublin police and clerk in the Superintendent's office, a station which enabled him to render most important service to the conspirators. Learning from a conversation with one of his brothers that the arrest of Stephens was regarded by the Fenians as a serious blow, and having been favorably impressed by some conversation with and observation of the man himself in prison, John Breslin de-termined to set him at liberty. Through his brother Neal he got into communication with Col. Thomas J. Kelly, now of the New York Custom House, whose rescue by an armed two years afterward led to the hanging of corn porter of magnificent proportions, who for hours for the signal which was to tell whole prison staff was aroused, and every thousands of the citizens. The sight that Allen, Larkin and O Brien. Kelly had almost had spent some time in the English navy and from the seizure of the Irish People newspaper, seen service at Bomarsind under Admiral prison and was waiting inside the outer wall for the fugitive. The Castle authorities were

in the name of the C.O.I.R. After the arrest of Stephens, Gen. F. F. Millen had been elected to fill his place temporarily, and Kelly, who was not favorable to the new appoint ment, eagerly grasped at Breslin's proposal to release the chief whom all would recognize. Kelly was a man of great intelligence and force of character, who had resided many years in the United States, had served brough a portion of the civil war, had risen to the rank of captain in an Ohio regiment, and had been on the staff of Gen. Thomas. Heentered into correspondence with Stephens, through Breslin, whose daily tout through the prison with the doctor gave him many Dublin recently on behalf of a testimonial opportunities for communicating with the fund for James Stephens, said that but for prisoners. Breslin had, besides, several pertails of the plan were easily communicated to the latter.

The plan was very simple and effective, and was Breslin's in every detail. Stephens was placed in one of the hospital cells in a small corridor on the third floor. The only other occupants of the corridor were his colleague, Charles J. Kickham, the popular-poet and novelist, who recently died in Dublin, and a regular jailbird named McLeod. The Governor, to provide against all possibility of escape, had a police sentinel placed on the other side of the door le ding to that portion of the prison where O'Leary, Luby, Mulcahy, Roantree, and the other Fenish prisoners were quartered, while the other entrance to the corridor was secured by McLeod was in a cell between the cells of Stephens and Kickham, and had orders from the Governor to ring his cell gong on the first sound of anything unusual in the neighboring cells. This would have at once given the alarm, and have effectually prevented escape. The police officer could not unlock the door between him and the corridor, and the iron door at the other end could only be opened by the pass key, which was locked in the Governor's safe. The Governor's office, where all the keys were deposited at a certain hour every evening, was effectually protected from all attempts from the inside by a heavy iron gate, locked on the side facing the main entrance.

THE PLAN. Breslin had a latch key which opened the door of the hospital where he slept, and that leading to the portion of the prison where Stephens was confined. To enable him to enter the corridor he must have a pass key, and to open the cell another key. He took im pressions in beeswax of the regular keys in use in the daytime, and new ones were filed down to fit the impressions by an optician still resident in Dublin. Even at this early stage of the affair a hitch occurred which showed the lack of precision and promptness characterizing the whole Feniau movement. The beeswax was not forthcoming at the time ap pointed. After waiting several days Breslin was obliged to go out and buy it himself, thus running the risk of giving a clue to the police that might be the means of convicting him if brought to trial. The keys were finelly in Breslin's hands, but even at the last moment he was obliged to do some filing on one of them, and to run some extra risk by fitting it to the lock of a door that Byrne, his colleague in the enterprise, could not open.

The keys having been fitted, Col. Kelly was notified and arrangements were made to receive Stephens on the outside of the prison walls. Byrne was on watch every second night. The 21st was chosen because that was one of his nights on duty, and for a more singular reason. Breslin had a superstition that the 21st was a lucky day for him, because nearly all his strokes of good fortune had befallen him on that day of the month.

So surs were the authorities of the safety of the captives that no military guard was placed in the prison, but a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery were quartered at Porto bello Barracks, within fitteen minutes walk. The only guard was a detachment of Metropolitan Police, four of whom were stationed inside the main entrance and others at various points in the prison

At the inception of the plot Col. Kelly sent for me and told me the duty I was to pertorm. For two months the police held a warrant for my arrest, and my description was in the Hus and Cry. Like many others who were wanted by the police, I remained in Dubiin waiting for the fight which we all confidently expected, and I could attend to We numbered about 15,000 mes, fully \$,000 of whom were then stat med in Ireland. For that and other reas na I happened to be better acquainted with the local officers and rank and file of the Dablin organization than any man then within Kelly's reach. He told me he wanted me to pick out from ten to twenty of the v. re best men I know in Dubtin for a special vork requiring courage, coolness, and self control, They all ought to know how to use revolvers, but were not to use their arms even if fired upon, except ordered to do so. They were to be capable of making a desperate light if necessary. I was to avoid as much as possible selecting "centres" or men filling other positions demanding constant attention. Kelly did not then tell me the exact nature of the work, but I had no doubt it was a rescue of "The Old Man." A few days later, when I reported for his approval the men I had selected, he told me it was to act as a body guard for Stephens on there would probably be no need for us, but we were to be on h nd in case any accident John Ryan, the son of a Liverpool dry goods merchant, a splendid type of man, mentally and physically, and the optician. He told me I was to have charge of the party under his directions, and I was to conceal them in small squads in positions covering every avenue of approach to the prison.

# PATRIOTS TO THE CORE.

I selected eight men, whom I considered to be the best fitted for all the possibilities involved in the attempt. Nearly all of them were wanted by the police, and many afterward suffered imprisonment. Most of them had seen some kind of service. All except one were powerfully knit men of proved courage, and all knew how to handle both rifle and revolver. Paddy Kearney, a Dublin blacksmith, had served many years in the British army, and was a man of exceptional courage and decision of character. He had been somewhat of a tough in his younger days, but had a strikingly handsome face and a splendid physique. He had great natural military talent, and had he not been behind prison bars at the time of the rising later on, Kearney's Figers, as the rough diamonds composing his circle were called, would have given a good account of themselves. Michael Coady, a friend of Kearney, was a low-sized but extremely powerful man of great determination. He had a weakness for punching policemen occasionally, but, like Kenney, had a face which was a model for an ar-He had served some years in band of Fenians in the streets of Manchester the Dublin militia. John Harrison was a

noted for his courage and coolness. Jack Mullen was the son of a Dublin shopkeeper and had led a roving life. When a boy he had enlisted in the English and had later on served in the American navy, participating in some of the principal naval fights of the civil war. Matthew O'Neill was a Dublin stonecutter, who had never seen any service. He was centre in one of the most important circles in the city and was a man of fine physique. Jack Lawler had never been a soldier and was rather small, but was recommended as a man of great pluck. William Brophy was a carpenter and a strong civilian. These, with Kelly, the two men chosen by him and myself, were the only persons outside the walls of Richmond prison that night.

Col. Kelly informed me that a supply of revolvers would be ready, so that each man would be fully armed and prepared. None of the men was informed of the nature of the work required, but Col. Kelly confided the secret to a few of those around him, and they in turn revealed it to a few friends. In this way the story spread until at least 200 men in Dublin knew that "the Captain" was to be taken out. The subject had become a pretty general topic of conversation among the offi cers of the organization. This led to serious embarrassment. Scores of men, espe cially the recently arrived Irish-American officers, felt hurt because they were not chosen to take part in the affair, they angrily remonstrated. One man, heard the rumor just as he was leaving for the south, was so overjoyed at the prospect that on the vory night of his escape he confided the knowledge to a soldier of the Fourth Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, then stationed at Ballincollig, county Cork, whom he wanted to swear into the conspiracy. The trooper refused to be sworn in, and immediately gave information to the authorities, who sent it to the Castle. It reached Cork Hill about the time the news of the escape was spreading dismay among the officials. Had the dragoon's story reached Dublin a few hours earlier, Stephens would have been sent to break stones in Portland prison with O'Leary, Luby, and his other lieutenants.

At length the day fixed for the essape arrived. All was ready inside the prison, and the authorities had not the faintest suspicion of anything wrong. The same police guard did duty, no soldier was any nearer than Portobello Barracks, and the Governor retired as usual in full security, and without a shadow of suspicion. No movement either of troops or police indicated the taking of any precautionary measures, or the existence of the slightest misgiving for the safety of the caged Fenian chief. The Crown lawyers and the Shcriff were busily preparing for the trials, and every partisan of British rule in Ireland looked hopefully forward to the speedy collapse of the conspiracy. A few striking examples were to be made, the prisoners of lesser note were to be let off with short terms of imprisonment, and panic and demoralization could be trusted to do the rest. Ireland would relapse into the calm of despair, and the crowbar brigade and the emigrant ship would soon first a moal solution of the Irish problem. Dublin Castle slept tranquill that night, with no warning of the panic and consternation that overlook it on the morrow.

Toward midnight the little squad of men told oil for a body guard dropped one by one into Lynch's public house in Camden street, short distance from the prison, and quietly awaited the word to move. But the promised revolvers were not forthcoming and much disgust was expressed. Kearney, who had a bot temper, flew into a violent rage, and berated the leaders for their neglect. He was a born soldier, and expected soldierly precision and promptifude in such matters, . If they mispromptitude in such matters, "If they mis-manage a little thing like this," he said, how is it going to be when the real work

comes?" The men could have supplied themselves if they had known in time that the promised revolvers would not be on hand. Every man had some time previously been ordered to put his weapons away in safe keeping, and revolvers could not be got at sh rt notice. We bad been assured by Kelly that the weapons would be ready at a certain time and place that evening, but they were not there. no regular basiness. I had been placed in man deputed by Kelly to bring them had charge of the organization in the British turned the work over to another, who in turn left it to a third, and the last man neglected or misunderstood his instructions. As a late hour in the evening we had to hire an outside car and apply to friends living in different parts of the city, and by midnight all but four of the men had revol-Two were brought to the spot where vers. Col. Kelly and a few of the men were station ed in a field opposite the prison, about an hour before the escape, by Nicolas Walsh, a well known Dabin artist, who has since then died in Florence. Eleven men only had revolvers; one had a large knife, and a thirteenth man, whose name I have not mentioned and who came without orders, had no weapon whatever, and was sent home early in the night. Not a man refused to go to the ground, although some were unarmed when they started out. They fully expected a fight with police, warders or soldiers before the work was finished.

The night was dark and wet, and the few policemen on duty in the lonely neighborhood of the prison kept as much as possible under shelter. A thorough search was made of the Circular road, on which the prison fronts, Love lane, the bank of the Grand Canal, which runs at the rear of the prison, and a little lane ranning from the Circular road to Sally's Bridge, which crosses the canal close to the prison grounds. One policeman was met sheltering himself under an elm tree on the canal bank, and another peeped out of a hallway on the Circular road, near Clanbrazil street, but a little conversation, enlivened by a swig from a flask of whiskey, revealed the fact that not a single extra man was out and that nothing startling was expected. WAITING FOR STEPHENS.

The men arrived on the ground by different routes in small groups, and quietly took up positions previously assigned them. Kelly, Ryan, the optician, and Brephy were at a point opposite the prison wall, in a field on the other side of the Circular road, keeping in the shadow of a high wall running diagon ally inward from the road. Kearney, Cody, Mullen and Lawlor were placed under the shadow of a hedge at the gate of the field, directly opposite the prison gate. Harrison, Duggan, and O'Neil! were in a little dark nook at the Love lane end of the prison wall, between the latter and the wall of a cabbage garden that lay between the circular road and the canal. My instructions were to move from post to post, reporting at intervals to Col. Kelly till the time fixed for the escape, when I was to take my place with him. A low mud wall separated the field from the road, and in a hole on the inside of this wall John Ryan had, earlier in evening, deposited a coil of atout rope with knots arranged at about every two feet of its length, so as to make it easier to climb by when flung over the wall.

Here the men waited in the drizzling rain

best men among the Dudin coal porters, who the rope was wanted, and the "Quak, watching trains and outgoing vesses of al rope in front and ten in he rear, and on both were at that time mostly anti-Fenians. Denis queck," of a duck repeated by Ryan was to he gardison was placed under arms. Similar precautions were taken the who had amounce that the moment was at hand. Similar precautions were taken the who had amounce that the moment was at hand. Similar precautions were taken the who had among the loyalists. The stranglar of the centre. The stranglar of the centre of the centre of the stranglar of the centre of the centre of the stranglar of the centre of the stranglar of the centre of the centre of the stranglar of the centre of t

np but Byrne and Stephens, who was waiting any previous time. But there were not a in his cell dressed and ready to move. As thousand rifles in the organization. A really cending the stairs noiselessly, Breslin opened bold conspirator, having the splendid material the two doors leading into the corridor as that Stephens absolutely controlled, with quietly as he could, but it was impossible to do 8,000 out of the 25,000 troops then in Ireland heard Breslin turn the key in the cell door. He slid from the hammook, where he had been lying dressed. No superfluous words loaded revolver from Breslin, followed the latter as noiselessly as possible out of the corridor and down the stairs. Here an anxious pause of a few moments was made. If Mc-Leod, the jail bird rang his gong all was over, but no sound came from his cell. He after-ward explained his silence by saying that the key which let Stephens out of his cell tory. It was the one proud day of the would also open his and that had he Fenian movement. The government had given the alarm his throat would have been out. Hearing no alarm, Breslin opened the door inleading out into the prison yard. Between this yard and the Governor's garden was a very high wall, which had to be crossed before the outer wall could be reached. Breslin had been assured that the ladder used in lighting the lamps in the yard was long enough to enable a man to cross the wall, but on making the experiment now he found that a tall man standing on the top rung of the ladder could not reach within several feet of the top the wall. This was a serious hitch. McLeod might have rung his gong and alarmed the prison without Breslin being able to hear it, and not a moment could be spared. After a hurried consultation he decided to return to the prison, and, with Byrne's help, bring out two long tables from the lanatics' sitting room, on which to place the ladder. There was an unoccupied sentry-box close to where they stood, and inside this he placed Stephens. For all he knew there might be a policeman stationed in the Governor's garden; ro, assuring Stephens that Byrne would take care of anything between the sentry-box and the prison door, he told him to shoot any man coming from

the other direction. The two tables were carried out as quick as possible, and one placed on top of the other against the wall at a point where Breslin knew there was a tool shed on the other side which would facilitate the descent. The ladder was then placed on the upper table and held by Byrne and Breslin, while Stephens ascended.

#### THE CRITICAL MOMENT.

As Stephens stepped on the ladder he turned round and handed Beslin the re-This left an unfavorable impression on Breslin which nothing could efface. If there should be a policeman in the Governor's sarden he could easily stop the further progress of the fugitive, and the men outside the vall could do nothing to aid him. Stephens slimbed up the ladder, and, although there was some glass on the top of the wall, easily | fight. got over it, and dropped down to the shed on the other side and thence to the ground. He walked over to a pear tree indicated by Bres. lin, which grew close to the outer wall, and which would aid him in climbing it. Hearing no footsteps outside, he took a handful of and and flung it over the outer wall into the Circular road.

This signal was at once recognized. It was only the work of a minute for the little party with Kelly to cross the road and fling one enof the rope over the vali. Four of us held it, and immediately we felt a pull on it. There was evidently some hesitation on Stephens part about climbing, and, after waiting a moment or two, some of us cried out, "It's all right; we'll hold this ead while you

In a second there was a strong tug at the the top of the wall about eighteen feet high. The whole party had by this time rushed to the spot, and "The Old Man" was greeted good naturedly, but in muttered tones. He peered down as it doubtful as to who might be below, and was quite out of breath. After he had vainly tried to hitch the rope between two stones on the top of the wall, John Ryan told him to drop down with his back to the wall, and we would catch him. He did so, and ityan caught his feet on his breast, the sand on the soles leaving the imprint of the shoes on his butt-ned coat. It staggered Ryan, and as he was coming down I caught Stephens about the knees and let him slide to the ground. When he reached it his clothes were puckered round his body, and, as he had grown tat in prison, it made him cut a rather ludierons igure. I felt him tremble as Het him down, and this fact, caused probably as much by the exertion as by nervousness, gave the first shock to the belief I had previously entertained in his coolness and self-possession. The boys gathered around him and, shaking his hand with Irish fervor gave vent to their satisfaction in characteristic fashion. all this his only answer was in a husky whis-perto Kelly, "Come on; come on."

Stephens and Kelly at once crossed the road and turned into Love lane, a long winding street running through market gardens and having few houses. From Love lane they turned into Brown street. In this street was the house where the C.O.I.R. was to be concealed. Mrs. Boland, a sister of Mr. James O'Connor of United Ireland, and now a resident of Brooklyn, had undertaken to shelter him, and a bright boy of 15, who had acted as messenger between Stephens and Kelly before his arrest, was on the lookout. He taken by the cross road through Cote St. had marked the house by dropping a num. Paul. It was a hard tramp of three hours. ber of small pieces of paper in a line on the It had been raining most of the previous sidewalk, trusting to the rain to keep them in their places, but by the time the two conspirators reached the spot the rain had ceased and a gust of wind blew the bits of a bitter Orangeman. They were just about St. Paul and the Tanneries caused great extoring the Orangeman's bell when the boy citement. By the time it reached the Tan-

Breslin left the tables and the ladder as they stood when Stephens crossed the well, the ranks. and the false keys in the doors, so that there might be no mistake about the manner of the escape, and returned to his room in the hos- numbers were swelled by hundreds of stragpital, which he reached a little after 2 o'clock. He wore a pair of patent-leather shoes, so telegraphs in those early days to transmit the that his ordinary ones might not be spiled, news, and the report had reached Montreal and after carefully wiping the sand and dust from them he put them away, and, brushing full force, having the whole rebel camp of his clothes, got into bed and was fast asleep Chateauguay as prisoners. Such was in ten minutes. Byrne centinued to make his usual rounds and found no sign of any | day morning, the 4th November, 1838. The thing to indicate that the escape was known. that Stephens was gone.

THE ALARM.

A scene of wild confusion ensued. The two months before, been the actual manager of Napier. He had never had any difficulty for the rope to be thrown over. He was to at once notified, and in a few hours the police advancing, having been largely supplemented the movement. although everything was done with the police, but had knocked down the throw a stone over the wall as a signal that were scouring the city, searching houses and by straiglers. Ten of the Lachine Troop

garden that raised a false starm once. The Landlords and magistrates were paralyzed to O.I.R. was an hour behind time. with dismay, and fully expected the out-when the prison clock struck one Breaking break of a formidable insurrection. Had left his quarters in the hospital and quietly Stephens been ready to give the word opened the door leading to the corridor where then he could have got ten followers for the Stephens's cell'was situated. No one cise was one that would have answered to his call at so without making a slight noise. The police sworn members of the organization, 150 Irishman on the other side of the door at the other American commissioned officers who had gone end might bear if he was listening, and it McLedd through the civil war, and the Irish masses in was awake there would be trouble. Stephens Americ a at his back, might not have been able to separate Ireland from England, but he would have struck a blow at Brisish power been lying dressed. No superfluous words that would have forced England to concede a were spoken. Stephens, after receiving a Parliament in Dublin. The opportunity came

and went without being seized.

The people were wild with delight. Men who had until then looked with open hostil ity or cold indifference on Fenianism were seized with sudden enthusiasm. They shook hands with their Fenian acquaintances in the streets, and congratulated them on their vicbeen beaten in their own stronghold, and not a man ever suffered the loss of a hair. It made Stephens a lion, and turned his head. Byrne was arrested next day and committed for trial, but two successive juries disagreed, and he was finally released and allowed to leave the country. Not a shadow of suspicion rested on Breslin, and he remained at his post for a whole year, when, finding that he was likely to be arrested, he

Neither Breslin nor Byrne contracted for or ever received a single penny for the work. It was a labor of love. Stephens remained many months in Ireland directing the Fenian movement, stopping a great portion of the time in the house of Mrs. Butler, a fashion-able dressmaker, almost in the face of the Kildare Street Club, the headquarters of Irish royalty, and finally escaped in a fishing mack to France, whence he came to this Fenian chief, withdrew their custom, and she was ruined and died in poverty.

Such are the facts of the most remarkable escape of a political prisoner that ever took

place in Ireland. JOHN DEVOY, in N. 7 Sun

# Reminiscences of the Canadian Rebel-lion of 1837 and 1838.

By John Fraser, Montreal. No. 2.

The winter of 1838 had passed over quietly so far as Lower Canada was concerned and the volunteers were called upon to pile arms and to lay aside their warlike apparel. It was, literally speaking, "turning their swords "into ploughshares and their spears into 'rruning hooks and to study war no more.' The boys did not altogether relish this, for, it must be admitted, they were spoiling for a

Springtime came, summer passed, a bounti ful harvest crowned the year, and the chill blasts of November had again made fields and forests bare. Low murmuring sounds of discontent were then heard, here and there, over the length and breadth of the land, something like a smouldering volume, ready to burst forth at any moment. On Sunday morning, the 4th of November, 1838-a day long to be remembered in Canadian history—the stan-dard of rebellion was again raised in Lower Canada. The whole south side of the St. Lawrence was once more in open rebellion. The principal camps were at Beauharnois and Chateauguay.

The first actual outbreak of this second rehellion occurred at Beauharnois on Saturday atternoon, the 3rd. The patriots, as they other end, and we felt him struggling upward, till at last we saw his head and shoulder at the wards from the Cascades to Lachine, the passengers were det sined as prisoners, among whom were old Sheriff McImyre, of Cornwall, and Duncan Macconald, now of Mont-

> In the early morning of Sunday the 4th the patriots of Coats organy marched in force on Coughnavary to dis um the Indians. The Indians were attending early Mass in a small chapel half a mile behind their village. The chapel was surrounded by the patriots. They said they came as fricads to have a purley The Indians expressed surprise that friend should come armed, and asked them to pile arms preparatory to a friendly talk. The innocent patriots piled their arms—they were immediately taken possession of by the Indians. Sixty-four of the patriots were made prisoners, eleven more were secured during the day, making in all seventy five prisoners. The rest escaped through the woods to Chateauguay.

The arrival of the prisoners at Lachine was the first intimation there of the outbreak of the second rebellion. The Indians of Caugh-news crossed the river with the first lot of sixty-four prisoners and landed them near the To Windmill, close by the old parish French church, just at the foot of the cross road leading through Cote St. Paul. This was about 10 o'clook. The people of Lower Lachine were then on their way to attend morning service at their different churches. Fancy their surprise! Here was new work for them. It did not take long to muster Captain Begley's Lower Lachino company of foot and twenty of the cavalry, who took the prisoners in charge.

The line of march was soon formed. Instead of taking the high road to Montreal by the way of Cote St. Pierre, the march was week; the mud was ankle deep. The men would not hear of any conveyance being provided; the prisoners must walk it, they said; the men also walked. The march of paper in front of the next house, where lived the escort and their prisoners through Cote appeared and showed them into the right neries fully one hundred stragglers had joined, not exactly comprehending what it really was, as perfect silence was maintained in

News of the incoming prisoners with their escort had early reached the town. Their glers on their onward course. There were no that the Lachine brigade was marching in in actual report that reached the city that Sunreader of this day can picture for himself the At 4 o'clock he raised an alarm and reported excitement, hurry and bustle on the streets of Montreal caused by this report.

Far out in the outskirts of the city, to-wards the Tanneries, the escort was met by

prisoners in the centre. The stragglers who had joined were totally ignorant of the whole affair, except the fact of seeing the prisoners and their escort. The writer was one of this escort.

There have been, time and again, many programmed processions on our streets, but never before nor since that day has so remarkable a procession as this escort passed along the streets of old Montreal. In front and in rear, as steady as regulars, rode the young boys of the er med Lachine troop, with the bearskir helm; and drawn swords, and the foot con pa on both sides with fixed beyonets, guarding and protecting the prisoners from the surrounding excited and enraged citizens. They moved along steadily and in perfect silence.

Come, young Canadian reader, and take your stand with us on the front steps of the old French Cathedral, let us suppose the time to be about three o'clock on that ever to be-remembered Sunday afternoon, the 4th of November, 1838, and, in retrospect, let us cast our eyes up Notre Danie street. An immense crowd, reaching back to McGill street, having no flags waving nor drums beating to announce their approach, is slowly, solemnly advancing, in funeral-like procession! What is it and who are they? It is this escort from Lachine with their sixty-four prisoners wending their way down to the then "New Gaol" with thousands of the citizens lining the streets and following in the rear !

It was a sad day for the poor prisoners, all young men. They had marched out from their camp at Chateauguay in the early morn. ing of that day in high nopes and full of life and vigor ! They were now, in the afternoon, finding that he was likely to be arressed, he on the way to be enclosed within prison at Kingstown, and was in Paris the following walls! A few of them were afterwards liberated, others of them suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the crime of High Treason!

It were well if we could draw a veil over those dark days and darker scenes, and blot them out of remembrance. We cannot!

Wrongs! Yes, grievous wrongs did then exist in this Canada of ours, but the means to right them were misapplied! It must now, however, he admitted that out of the seed sown broadcast in that rebellion country. Mrs. Butler's patrons being mostly there arose over and above the ruins of loyalists, on hearing of her harboring the Patriot's Visionary Republic the grand structure or foundation of our present responsible Government, entombing, or casting to the winds, all family compacts or other obstructions, securing to Canadians their rights! And, in truth, it may be said, that the now glorious constitution of United Canada had not its birthright under the smile and sunshine of heaven, but it was cradled and nursed amid the rage and the strife of fratricidal foes !

WANTED A COMPETENT GENTLEMAN Traction for St. Gabriel Rev. J. J. Salmon, St. Gabriel Rev. J. J. Salmon, St. Gabriele.





# CURE

# SICK

results in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint while they also correct so deorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowsts. Even if they only cured

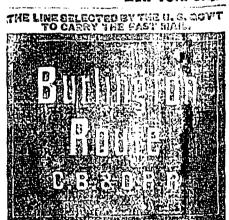
Ache they would be almost process to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find those first pills value able in no wanny ways that they will not be willing to do will ways they they will not be willing to do will ways they they will not be willing to do will ways they are all suck head.

The bane of so many lives that here is where we take our great boast. Our pills care it while there do not.

Carter's Little tiver Pills are very smail and very casy to take. One or two pills make a does.

carter's Little Giver Prins and very cast to they every cast to take. One or two piles make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or ever, but by their gentic action please all who ese them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by draggists everywhere, or sont by mail.

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It is the only line with its own track from CHICAGO TO DENVER. Either by way of Omaha, Pacific Junc., St. Joseph.
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From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, it rans every day in the year from one to three eleganitre equipped through trains over its own tracks between

every day in the year from one to three england, equipped through trains over its own tracks between Chicago and Denver,
Chicago and Omcha,
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Chicago and Topeka,
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Pooria and Council Bluffs,
Peoria and Kansas City.
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Kansas City and Denver,
Kansas City and St. Paul,
Kansas City and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Omaha,
For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest,
Its equipment is complete and first class in every

ror an points in Northwest, wast and Southwest. Its equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all important points interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring comfortand antety.

For Tickets, Rates; General information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any licket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address T. J. POTTER 1st V.P. & GEN. Mar. CHICAGO.

HENRY B. STONE, ASST. GEN. MOR., CHICAGO.
PERCEVAL LOWELL, GEN. PASS. AGT., CHICAGO.

Hot and dry skin?
Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Trothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Tramps, growing nervousness?
Trange soreness of the bowels?
Inaccountable languid teelings?
Inaccountable languid teelings?
Ine-side headache? Backache?
Trequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the eart?

eart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fittul rheumatic pains and neu-

Loss of appetite, flesh and attempth? constipation alternating with losseness of the bowels?
Droweiness by day, wakefulness

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Ohilis and fever? Burning patches

# ofskin? 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 until the disease stadually ress a firm grasp on the constitution the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pueumonia, diarrhoza, bloodlessnees, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease not a rare one—11 to an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complete.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warney's SAFE Cure has cured shousands of cases of the worst [1] 1 12 12 12 will cure you if you will use it promptly 21 14 21 it will cure the only specific for the universa

THE SIXTY-FIFTH.

COL OUIMET EXPLAINS WHY HE RETURNED TO HOMTBBAL.

A dinner was last night tendered at the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial to Lieut. Col. Hughes and Capt. Larocque, of the 65th batt., by the Pontifical Zounves and their friends. Mr. L. P. flebert presided, and was supported by Lieut. Col. Hughes and Capt. Larocque. Among others at the table of honor were Recorder DeMontigny, Mayor Beaugrand, Lieut. Col. Onimet, Capt. Ethier, Mr. G. A. Drolet aud Capt. Bauset.

The usual loyal and formal toasts having been responded to,

Col. Onimet, in answer to that of "Our Volunteers," said the toast was now no longer a formal one, but since the insurrection one of honor. For the first time the volunteers had been able to prove themselves no mere holiday soldiers, and had responded well and nobly to the call of duty. As French Consdians, having the bourdt of justicutions under the Government of England they had reason to be proud that they were among the first salled out to fight, for it showed that Canada had confidence in their loyality, and they showed that they were eager to go to the front and as willing as any other volunteers to do their duty. The Sixty-fifth as the representatives of the French had done honor ix. of the Gospel according to St. John. we to the nationality. The gallant officer then proceeded: "I wish to take this first opporunity in public, in justice to my regiment, to my compatitives and to myself, to reply to the accusations that I deserted my command and left Calgary for Winnipeg and Montreal. I wish now to state that when I left Calgary I did so with the instruction and at the urgent request of my commanding officer, Major-General Strange. He sent me to Ottawa to try and with my influence procure for him what and with my influence procure for him what he considered to be necessary for him to carry the words of honest Joseph Fiset, "I am on the part of the expedition he was entrusted | satisfied, if the doctors are not; I feel myself answers received to the telegrams which had been sent to the Militia other point of resemblance between the two department. Unfortunately, on my way to histories, to which I crave your attention. The Winning the desired powers were received Jewish doctors refused to give their assent by Major General Strange and the slauders to an evident miracle, because by so doing were circulated about me that I ran they would have been obliged to confess that away. Major-General Strange made a mis take, and from a military and political doctors in the present case, whether lay or point of view it would have been at the elerical, refuse to believe, because by giving time injudicious for me to make any state | their assent they would be constrained to ment in my defence. This I now take the epport may to do. Since that time General Strange has been kind enough to contradict the rumors and with the approval of the Minister of Militia, General Minuscoa, and my friend Col. Hughes, I now make this explanation. When I returned on my mission planation. When I returned on my mission miracles. Once admit a miracle, they must admit the truth of the Catholic must admit the truth of the Catholic which alone they are Minister of Militia, General Middleton, and Remembering the many sacrifices I have made, remembering what I did for the main tenance of the 65th as being the only Freuch regiment in Montreal, remembering that I did this for my country's sake, it was enough to make me sick to hear some of the population of this country brand me as a coward and a deserter. The 65th, during the campaign, were worthy the noble patrimony of their race, and I hope that the Canadian people

the most efficient regiments in Canada." Col. liughes said he had heard Major-General S range not only ask, but order, Col. Ouimet to return to O tawa for the purpose mentioned by Col. Ouimet and the General had since tola him (Col. Hughes) that he was most thankful for the services thus rendered by Col. Onimet, and that he was ready at any cost to let the public know that Col. Ouimet had done his duty well and carried out all his orders faithfully and well.

will have the esprit de corps to make it one of

# JUST THE THING.

W. J. Guppy, druggist, of Newbury, writes: "Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is just the thing for Summer Sickness. I sold out my stock three times last summer. There was a good demand for it." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is infallible for Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach and Bowel

In the eye of the California law, staring at a lady is an offense.

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP is a safe and reliable worm remedy for all worms afflicting children or adults

The house in which General Grant first saw the light had only two windows.

John Hays, Credit, PO., says: "His shoulder was so lame for nine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months has elapsed, he has not had an attack of it since."

A bill has been introduced in the Georgia legislature to impose an annual tax of \$2.50 upon all bachelors.

LOW'S S'LPHUR SUAP should be found with every toilet. It is cleansing and healing.

New York editors are not marrying actresses any more. One who has married an actress has ten children.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is precisely what

the citizens of Victoria, B.C., said at a pub-lic meeting held in that place on the 21st of

May last, when they issued an appeal to the

inhabitants of the Eastern Province imploring

their aid to secure anti Chinese legislation.

The appeal was nobly responded to by labor

organizations and the more respectable press

of Ontario and Quebec, but what were the

results? A \$11,000 pionic of Chapleau, N.

F. Davin and Judge Gray to British Columbia

which produced two different reports, both at variance with each other, but both intimating

that the evil was not as bad as represented.

The Hon. Mr. Chapleau, with unsurpassed in-

solence, in his report even going so far as to

say: "That their morality is not lower than that of the same classes of other nationali-

ties." Cou.d he have referred to the British

aristocracy? hardly at that time. Well, in

the face of this most contemptible and lying

assertion, we have the assurance of a man

known throughout the civilized world as a

scholar, a thorough upright and conscientious

man, who speaks of things and people as he finds them, that says that the "Chinese

population acts as a parasite on the State of California." According to the appeal above

mentioned, the same state of affairs existed, and

does exist in British Columbia. Would it not be advisable for the Hon. Mr. Chapleau

to take a few lessons from Monsignor Capel.

and learn to speak the truth, or as near to it

as his ramshackly conscience will allow, and

would it not act beneficial upon the members

of the government to have one man amongst

them who, if no other alternative remained,

could be relied upon to speak as near the

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is

pleasant to take; sure and effectual in de-

JOSEPH FISET.

"I am satisfied if the doctors are not. I feel myself cured, and am thunkful for it."—Stor.

Such, Mr. Elistor, were the parting words

of the young man, Joseph Fiset, as he went on his way a joicing to rejoin his family, thankful to God and St. Anne, to whose powerful intercession he ascribed his cure.

History, it is said, repeats itself, and the

read an account of the cure of the man born

blind. He also, as well as his parents, sub-

mitted to be interviewed by the doctors of the law. But (verse IS) they would not be-

lieve that he had been blind; for they said,

we know that this man is a sinner, because it

was on the Subbath day that Jesus opened

his eyes; and a man that is a sinner cannot

work miracles. He then said to them, if He

he a sinner I know not; one thing I know,

Jesus was not a sinner but the Christ. The

admit thas God hears and auswers prayer

addressed to Him through His saints, for it

would be blasphemy to suppose that he would

work a miracle in support of error. This is

the secret of the opposition of our Protestant

Church, in which alone they are performed. They seem to say what is the

ase of miracles in this enlightened age

Surely it is enough to believe those recorded

in the Bible, without troubling ourselves to investigate those of a modern date. What

comparison can there he between the cure of

some poor and ignorant cripple, and the won-

lers of the steam engine and the electric

telegraph, etc. To the latter, the inventions of men, they shout all honor and glory; to

the former, the bandiwork of God, they vouchaufe only a smile of incredulity.

B-fore I conclude, allow me to say a word

or two on what some writers for the press term the Faith Cure. By this,

term the Faith Cure. By this, they evidently wish it to be under-

stood that the Catholic seeking ra-

ief at our holy shrine must be animated

with a lively faith that a cure is certain.

That he must have a firm belief in the

Almighty power of God to cure him, I allow;

but to believe, without a special revelation,

that He will do so, would, in my opinion, be not faith but presumption. How fervent

soever the prayer, or how great the desire to

be cured, it must always be subservient to

simple headache or an obstinate corn.

old fashioned clubs.

The Goshen, N. Y., police force has been

supplied with rawhide whips, to be carried

during the day instead of the ordinary locust

clubs. Owing to the ease and safety with which they can be wielded, it is said they

inspire more terror among evildoers than the

mont, according to reports from that State.
The hoodlums burn and rob as they please,
in spite of the efforts of a law and order

league. Two houses belonging to members of the league have been burned recently, and

W. S. Conant, an inmate of the Concord.

N. H., asylum, was made violently insane, it is believed, by remorse, because he deserted

a mill where many members worked.

It is thought the news will save his life.

A. G. G.

am thankful for it." There is an-

Respectfully yours,

truth as a modern politician can?

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS: to turbe years' imprisonment—he de-Sin,-I have read with great interest, in SIRES TO BE HANGED. Friday's issue of the Post, the report of an

WINNIFEC, August 18. - Poundmaker's trial interview of a Western newspaper reporter with Monsignor Capel on the Chinese ques-tion, in which that eminent prelate, referring was resumed this morning at Regina. Col. Herchimer, in his evidence last night, swore positively that he saw and recognized Pound-maker at Cut Knife Hill during the fight. His to Chinatown, San Francisco, says: "It is "a terrible plague spot. Men herded toevidence tends to throw the onus of the Batgether without the smallest attention to tleford trouble upon the young bucks and decency or to the ordinary laws of bygiene. half-breeds who controlled Poundmaker. Chinese women, and to their lasting shame, Father Cochen swore that Delorme and the Caucasion women, living a life of open and Stonies compelled Poundmaker and the Inunchecked prostitution with Chinamen—the permanent Chinese slavery of many of dians to remain with them. Poundmaker tried on several occasions to get control of the these unfortunate Chinese girls. The alcamp. He counselled them to give up fight most open sale and purchase of American ing, and often said their acts frightened him. children by the Chinese for their country-The Indians threatened to murder the halfmen, the corruption of American boys, scarcely yet out of their teens, in these Chinese dens of wickedness, the widebreed prisoners several times, but Poundmaker intercoded to prevent bloodshed. spread gambling in Chinatown, etc., etc.'

Mr. F. Beverley Robinson, in his address urged that Poundmaker had no control of the braves, and if he gave his consent to his name being signed to the letter to Riel it was through rear. His attempt to escape to Dovil's Lake was also evidence that he did not approve of what was going on. He appealed to the jury to give the rrisoner the benefit of any doubt arising brough conflict in the evidence. Mr. Oler, on behalf of the Crown, disclaimed all desire on the part of the Crown to convict the prisoner if the evidence was not sufficient or a reasonable doubt existed. He held, however, that Jefferson's evidence was given ca efully and truthfully, and nothing had been brought to contradict it. He read and commented on the letter to Riel, drawing attention to his sending for Big Bear and telling Riel of the frog Lake massacre. He held him responsible for the fight at Cut Knife Creek, with its wounds and deaths.

POUNDMAKER SENTENCED

The jury retired at 12 30 p.m. and returned in half an hour with a verdict of guilty. Poundmaker, when asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed, replied : "I was good all summer. People told lies. I saved lot bloodshed. I can't understand how it is that after saving so many lives I am brought here. I could have been on the prairies if I would." Then, waving his hand mujestically, he said with a smile, "I am a man, do as you like. I am in your power. I gave myself up, you did not catch me." Judge Richardson sentenced him to three years' penitentiary. When he heard the sentence he asked that he be hanged right off as he preferred it to imprisonment.

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics, and a most perfect nersine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

### COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA.

THE PRIZES AWARDED BY THE AGRICUL-TURAL SOCIETY FOR THE BEST MANAGED FARM.

The judges appointed by the county of Hochelaga Agricultural society for the present year's inspection of farms and green crops in the county have just finished their arduous duties. The following is a summery of the

First class—lat prize, George Irvine, Pointe aux Trembles, 170 points; 2nd, Hor misdas Lapointe, Longue Pointe, 168; 3rd, D. & A. Drummond, Petite Cote, 166; 4th Thomas Irving, Petite Cote, 164; 5th, J. & S. Neshitt, Petite Cote, 162. The farm of Mr. Robert Benny, at Coteau St. Pierre, was awarded the highest number of points, viz, 180, but Mr. Benny not being one who obtains his living from the sale of the products of his farm only, but having other occupation, was excluded from receiving a money prize, and instead is entitled to a diploma from the Council of Agriculture.

Second class — Farms—lst prize, Joseph Decomplaint against the wounder forme Fils, Cote St. Michel, 157 points; 2nd, he did and then returned home. Theophile Collerette, Cote St. Michel, 141; 3rd, Stanislas Pesant, Cote St. Michel, 139; 4th, Joan Dagensis, Cote St. Michel, 133; 5ch, James Jeffrey, Petite Cote, 129.

Green crops, wheat—1st prize, William Henderson, 10 points; 2nd, George Buchanan, 93; 3rd, Thomas Irving, 91; 4th, James Henderson, 9; 5th, Robert Bouny, 87

Barley—1st prize, Hormisdas Lapointe, 10 points; 2ad, George Buchanan, 92; 3rd, Thos. Brown, 91; 4th, Thomas Irving, 91; 5th Jas. Drummond, 9

Oats-1st prize, George Kydd, 10 points; 2nd, William Henderson, 93: 3rd, Thomas Irving, 91; 4th, John Scott, 91; 5th, George Irving, 9.

Pease-1st prize, Hormisdas Lapointe, 99 points; 2ad, Joseph Delorme fils, 9½; 3rc, James Fietcher, 9‡; 4th, Busile Peraut, 9

points; 2nd, Daniel Scott, 91; 3rd, Robert Benny, 91.
Indian Corn—1st prize, Stanislas Pesant, 10

points; 2nd, Gilbert Latour, 92; 3nd, J. & S. Neshirt, 91; 4th, Joseph Delorme fils, 9; 5th, Theophilie Collarette, 84.
Potatoes-1st prize, Joseph Delorme, 10

points; 2nd, John Scott, 91; 3rd, George Buchaman, 91; 4th, Toomas Brown, 91; 5th, Daniel Scott, 9; 6th, Thom is Irving, 83. Turnips-1st prize, Robert Benny, 10 points; 2nd, Thomas Irving, 93; 3rd, J. D.

McIutosh, 91; 4th, John Scott, 91; 5th, J. & S Neshitt, 9.

Carrots—let prize, Robert Benny, 10 points; 2nd, Gilbert Latour, 9½: 3rd, Matthew Jeffrey, 9½; 4th, J. & S. Nesbitt, 9 5th, D. & A. Drummond, 82. Mangolds—1st prize, Robert Benny, 102

points; 2nd, Matthew Jeffrey, 10‡; 3 d.
Thos. Irving, 10; 4th, Thomas Brown, 9‡;
bth, J. D. McIntosh, 9‡.
Onions—1st prize, Bisile Pesant, 10 points; 2nd, David Scott, 93; 3rd, Magloire De orme,

the prayer of Christ: "Not my will but 1911: 4th, Onesime Dagenais, 91.
Thine be done." This, I think, is sufficient to dispose of the vivid imagination theory so Dagenais, 92 points; 2nd, Gilbert Latour, 94; 3rd, Onesime Dagenais, 9; 4th, Joseph Brousseau, S;; 5th, Theophile Collarette,

confidently advanced by doctors and scientists to account for the numerous miraculous cures at Ste. Anne de Beaupré. In propounding this theory, they are evi-Best Kitchen Garden-1st prize, Thomas Irving, 10 points; 2nd, J. & S. Nesbitt, 93; 3rd, James Drummond, 9½; 4th, Louis dently not sincere; so far from applying it to the cure of a case of chronic paralysis, they

would not recommend it for the cure of a Best 12 Grape Vines, either field or garden culture-1st prize, Paul Demarchais, 101 points; 2nd, Gilbert Latour, 10; 3rd, Peter

Del Vecchio, 93.
The judges, Messrs. J. V. Gadbois, of Terrebonne, and John Hay, of Lachnte, reported that they had much difficulty in rendering the awards. The farmers are making every year more and mere progress in agriculture, and a new and useful feature for which points are awarded is book keeping, Winoseki claims the unenviable distinction and farmers have at last seen the benefit of being the worst governed town in Ver of being particularly in this respect. The county society has been particular fortunate this year in having the services of the abovenamed judges, as they have the reputation of being amongst the foremost farmers in the

p.ovince. SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES from the army in the war. His doctor re-cently wrote to President Cleveland, asking

#### WHAT SPORTING MEN RELY ON. When Lewis R. Redmond, the South Carolina moonshiner, cornered, after for eight years eluding the government officials, was

asked to sirrender, he exclaimed:
"Never, to men who fire at my back!" Before he was taken five bullets had gone clear through him, but, strange to relate, he got well in the hands of a rude backwoods nurse.

By the way, if Garfield had been in the hands of a backwoods nurse, he might have lived. A heap of volunteer testimony against the infallibility of the physicians has been accumulating of late, and people are encouraged to do their own doctoring more and more. It is cheaper and quite as certain. Before Detective Curtin, of Buffalo, caught Tom Ballard he "covered" him with his re-

olver. Tom saw the point and tumbled ! Joe Goss was "covered" a few weeks ago and he tumbled, and so did Dan Mace. Death fetched 'em" with dreaded weapon-kidney disease. But they should have been lively and drawn first. They could easily have

disarmed the monster had they covered him with that dead shot-Warner's safe cure, which, drawn promptly, always takes the prey. It is doubtless true that sporting men dread this enemy more than any mishap of their profession, and, presumably, this explains why they, as a rule, are so partial to that celebrated "dead shot."

Redmond was right. No man should sur render when attacked in the back. He should 'draw," face about and proceed to the defence for such attacks, so common among al classes, will fetch a man every time unless covered" by that wonderfully successful dead shot."—Sportman's News.

## AVENGED HIS HOTOR.

A TRENTON FARMER SHOOTS HIS WIFE'S PARAMOUR.

BELEEVILLE, Ont., August 19 -Another

shooting affray is reported from the vicinity of the village of Trenton. It occurred on Sunday evening last, about a mile from the village, when John Wood shot and wounded Wm. Bradley. Bradley and Wood's wife eloped together last spring, putting up at Detroit, Mich. Wood got on the track of them in June, rollowed them up, and after im-prisoning them, allowed his wife to accom-pany him to her former home, where it is reported she made an attempt to poison him a few weeks ago. On Saturday last, young Bradley returned also. Next day Mrs. TO TAKE IT OUT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. Wood, the mother of twelve children, made some excuse to leave home and wended her way to meet her paramour. Wood being very suspicious followed with his rifle un observed, keeping out of sight in the woods. All of a sudden he came upon them both, not far from Bradley's home. He was only a few yards from them when he observed them. He raised his rifle to shoot her first but she instantly held up her child to shield herself, and cried for mercy. Bradley sprang behind a tree, calling to Wood not to dare to shoot, and the same justant discharging two shots from a 32-calibre revolver at him in rapid auc cession. Wood was exposed to his fire, but Bradley being under cover Wood could only see a part of his right shoulder, and sent a bullet at it. The ball entered the front and made its exit between the point of the THE SEIZURE OF THE CAROLINES shoulder and the spine. Bradley ran for the house Wood, being excited, shot again, forgetting to take out the shell of the first shot. This he extracted, and, reloading, he shot at him a third time. By this time Bradley was almost over an intervening hill and the bullet did not take effect. In a few seconds after he reached his own house. He says he heard the last bullet whistle near his head as he made his escape. Bradley is still alive and it is generally sup-posed will recover. Wood immediately gave himself up to the authorities, but owing to the circumstances he was advised to enter a complaint against the wounded man, which

Do you wish a beautiful complexion? Then use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses Louis Philippe, was twenty last January and purifies the blood, and thereby removes blotches and pimples from the skin, making with the thrones of England, Greece and it smooth and clear, and giving it a bright and hea thy appearance.

# MR. COLLINS'S IRISH VISIT.

Boston, Aug. 18 .- Congressman P. A. Col-

lins arrived home from a six weeks' visit

HE TRINKS IRELAND WILL GET A MEASURE OF HOME RULE WITHIN THREE YEARS.

to Ireland to day. On Irish politics, he said:
"The general election will take place in November next. The prospect is that instead of thirty-nine members, the party will number in the next Parliament eighty-three from Ireland 5th, Gedeon Dagenais, 84.

Horse Beans—1st priz , Thomas Irving, 10

the next Parliament eighty-three from Ireland and two from England and Scotland, time holding properties of the belance of cover less and the belance of the belan ing unquestionably the balance of power between the two great English parties, and dictating within reasonable limit the Irish policy. The probability is that in the next Parament the Liberal party, so called, will have a majority over the Conservative party, so called, with the Irish Nationalist members holding the balance of power. I have no doubt whatever that not only within the next Parliament, but that within the next three years, Ireland will get a substantial measure of home rule. By that I mean that the Grand Juries, composed mostly of landlords, who have now not only the power to present indictments, but to levy all county taxes and fines upon neighborhoods for outrages, will be shorn of all their privileges, except such as Grand Juries excrecise in this country, and that in their stead, for the purpose of county government, the representatives of the people will be clothed with the power of levying taxes and exercising all the functions which county governments do exercise generally in the United States. From these county governments, in time, a central government will be formed. It must be remembered that, in addition to what purely political work has been done by the Irish party during the past five years, they have succeeded in reducing the rents of the lands of Ireland from \$80,000,000 to some \$60,000,-000 a year. I may say further that in my judgment the financial co-operation of the Irishmen in America was never much more needed than now, and that, freely given during the next year or two, it will have more weight and potency than at any time hereafter. I think there ought to be an immediate energetic revival of the National

League movement in the United States." WHEN MISS KAICHEN FELT LUCKY. S. M. Simpson, the distribution cigar store them, that night by mail, took five of them home, gave two to Miss Kaichen, his sisterin law, who told him she felt lucky and to purchase for her two fifths for two dollars in The Louisiana State Lottery, and retained three himself. Next morning a message came to the effect that No. 8.999 had drawn the N. H., asylum, was made violently insane, it is more Nutritious and Strengthening than is believed, by remorse, because he deserted is more Nutritious and Strengthening than capital prize. He told Miss Kaichen to look, and found that she had 8,999. The ticket the news will save his life.

\*\*Consumption and Strengthening than capital prize. He told Miss Kaichen to look, and found that she had 8,999. The ticket through the money collected through the man's discharge, and has just received it.

\*\*Transis Joseph's birthday.\*\*

\*\*Transis Jos

# CABLE DESPATCHES.

HIS SUPPORTERS ACCEPT HIS DE-

NIAL. LONDON, Aug. 19.—The constituents of Sir Charles Dilke have resolved to accept Sir Charles' denial of the charges brought against him and to support him in the coming elec-

THE CANADA ON FIRE.

HAVRE, Aug. 18 .- The steamer Canada,

rom New York, arrived here on the 15th

inst. When 400 miles off this port a fire broke out in the steamer's main hold, but was extinguished before much damage had been

A RUMOR DENIED. ROME, Aug. 19.—Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, denies the state-ment that the Pope conferred with Mr. Errington, the English representative at the Vatican, regarding the appointment of Arch-

bishop Walsh. INTERCEDING FOR RIEL.

LONDON, August 17:-The International Ar-nitration Soc ety has sent a caple message to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, expressing the hope that he will commute the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel, the leader of the North-West re-

AN ELECTION MANIFESTO. PARIS, August 19 .- The central committee has issued an election manifesto completely ignoring M. Ferry's advice to the Radicals at Lyons. The manifesto advocates a revision of the constitution, separation of church and state and other socialisms.

ROCHEFORT'S ADVICE.

PARIS, August 19 .- M. Rochefort continues to demand vengeance on England for the alleged murder of Olivier Pain. He still thinks that Lord Lyons, the British ambassidor, should be made the object of attack by the friends of Pain and advises to publicly lusuit that gentleman.

#### AN INDEMNITY WANTED.

Panis, August 19 -M. de Freycinet has instructed the French consulete at Cairo to renew the enquiry regarding Olivier Pain's death. The Premier has promised that if it s proved that the English offered a reward for Pain, the French government will demand that England indemnify Pain's family.

WALES.

PARIS, August 18 - Henri Rochefort, writing in the Intransigeau, on the murder of Olivier Paine, urges that if the French government fail to exact satisfaction from England for the murder, the friends of Paine should watch for the coming of the Prince of Wales to France and avenge upon him the death of Paine.

#### A TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

London, August 19 .- It is understood that the reports of an alliance, offensive and delonsive, between England and China are un-true, but that England, China and Japan have arrived at a satisfactory understanding as to the course to be pursued by each power in the event of a war between England and Russia.

LONDON, August 18 .- The German Government has formally notified the Powers of Germany's occupation of the Caroline Islands, the plea being the repeated appeals from Guiman traders.

The Spanish Cortes at their last session appointed a special governor of the Carolines, who started for the islands before they were scized by Germany.

# A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

PARIS, Aug. 19 .- It is rumored that the Princess Marie, the eldest child of the Duke of Chartres, is betrothed to Prince Waldeman, the youngest child of the King of Denmark. The prince was born in 1858, and is consequently twenty seven years of age, while the fancee, who is the great grand-daughter of with the thrones of England, Greece and Russia.

INTERNATIONAL LAW CONGRESS.

HAMBURG, August 18 -The Congress for Codifying and Reforming International Law assembled at Hamburg to-day. Judge Pea-body, of New York; Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., and Dr. Wendt, of London; Dr. Meyer, o Bremen, and Dr. Wolffson, of Hamburg, were elected vice presidents. The congress has adopted a resolution declaring illegal the insertion of a clause in a bill of lading intended to avail shipowners' responsibility for sea worthiness or for the negligence of em-

# THE FIRST CASE UNDER THE NEW

LAW. Longon, Aug. 19. - A man, who refused to give his name, was arrested here last Saturday on a charge of having abducted, for immoral purposes, a young girl under thirteen years of age. As it was the first case of a rest under the provisions of the Criminal Amendment Act, a great deal of attention was attracted to the prisoner, He attempted to No 43 Fetter lane, and who had been "shadowed" by the detectives of Scotland Yard for fully eighteen months as a dynamiter.

GERMANY AND SPAIN. MADRID, August 19.—Spanish irritation over Germany's assumption of possession of the Caroline Islands is increasing. Newspapers here express indignation at the annexation. They say the act ignores the ancient rights of Spain and declares that the Spanish consuls, long before the annexation was made, notified Germany that the Spanish Governor of the Phillippine Islands, had, since last March, been making preparations for an active Spanish occupation of the Caroline Islands, and insist that in the view of all these circumstances, Germany's violation of international law was inexcusable.

#### CELEBRATING AN EMPEROR'S BIRTH-DAY.

Benlin, August 19 .- Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth-day of the Emperor anniversary of the battle of Gravelotte. In the Imperial family attended the ceremony. up around the monument. He remained to Leadville to a customer who asked to buy on foot an hour and appeared to be in excellent health. He received an ovation from the enormous crowds present. In the evening the Emperor gave a banquet in honor of Emperor Francis. He wore an Austrian uniform. Most of the foreign ministers and many other notabilities were present. Berlin and Potsdam were profusely decorated in

### CANADIAN NEWS.

A MINISTER KNIGHTED. OTTAWA, Aug. 18 .- The Governor General

this morning conveyed to Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, the pleasing intelligence that the Queen had conferred upon him the title of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, for services nendered in connection with the North-West rebellion.

FROM QUEBEC. QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—The French delegates are so well using their opportunities down east that they are likely to be delayed on their arrival here till Thursday evening. The object of their visit is understood to be not alone to examine the country and its progress and capabilities, but also to study the manners and customs of the French Canadians, so as if possible to verify all the good news they have of late received of the enfants du sol. Several of the delegates are capitalists interested in numerous investments in the pre-vince. Others are members of the French

Geological society, who are well qualified to inspect and report on the mines and other geological matters. A local paper publishes the following in connection with the Kerr-Kehoe tragedy:— The murder theory is assuming an appearance of foundation, on account of certain circumstances. In the first place, the doctors are of opinion that Kerr could not have fired at himself twice. In the second place, Kehoe, who represented himself as a detective o Pinkerton's agency, was an impostor, and Pinkerton's agency are now on the lookout for him to have him punished. In fine, it is added that Kerr was an important witness in a scandalous case, and that, as his evidence would have compremised some scaly person-

ages, they got him assassinated. The trooper Kennedy, of the Cavalry school, accused of stealing from his comrades in the late campaign, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

#### A PETROLEUM MINE

Quebec, Aug. 18 -Some eight or ten years ago it was frequently remarked that at a certain place on the farm of Hilaire Trudel near St. Gregoire, Nicolet County, a peculiar odor was noticeable. Apart from casual remarks no notice was taken of it, but last summer more attention was drawn to the place, and, in different surveys and from information received, several gentlemen, all residents at or around St. Gregoire, decided to form a company, which accordingly was done during the past winter. Early this spring an engin er was sent from Quebec, who visited the locality and pronounced it a petroleum well. This encouraged the company, who got oil miners from Petrolea to come on with boring apparatus, and they are now tapping a well. These borers declare that the indications of the existence of coal oil resemble in many particulars those of Petrolea and when they began to here feretold the different strata of earth, etc., they would meet with Up to last Friday they had bored 210 feet. While boring the men said that at a certain depth they would come across a certain hard, finny stone that they called diamond (loadstone), and which they did, but four feet deeper than they predicted. The enterprise seems to be very promising, as last Tuesday several gallons were pumped up with the borings. The company issued a hundred shares at \$25 ach, and to date have sold ninety-six, this leaving only four to be disposed of. As soon as all the shares are taken up, the company will seek incorporation, and will then energetically push on the work. The place is situated hree miles to the southeast of the village of St. Gregoire, one of the principal villages of the new discess of Nicolet.

# NORTHWAST NEWS.

WINSIPEG, Man., August 19 .- A young man named James Beveridge, whose parents reside in this city, was killed at the railway construction in the Rockies a short time ago by a dynamite explosion. He was in the contract of McDermott & Andress and was out to thaw out some dynamite and shortly after an explosion was heard. The body was found afterwards upon the side of the mountain where it was blown, being terribly mutilated. Life was extinct. Another brother was drowned a couple months ago at Kat Portage.

A child, two years old, of Francis Ross, was drowned in a well at Minnedosa yesterday. The mother discovering that the child had fallen into the well, loaped in after it. The well is 22 feet deep with ten feet of water. Neighbors visiting the house were attracted by the screams of the mother, and with help succeeded in rescuing her after being nearly two hours in the water. The child was also taken out but dead. The mother is recovering under surgical attend-

# LORD RIPON'S DEFENCE.

London, Aug. 19 .- Dull as the political situation is at the present moment, it promises to become exceedingly lively soon. have not heard the last of the attack made by Lord Randolph Churchill upon the Marquis of Ripon, when presenting the Indian Budget to the House of Commons, although it was thought that as Lord Ripon had allowed conceal his identity, but was to day found to Parliament to dissolve before making any be John Coulbert, of Surrey, who had for a reply, he had determined to imitate Earl long time been employed as an "assistant" at Spencer and treat Lord Randolph's charges Spencer and treat Lord Randolph's charges with silent contempt. To day, however, the Marquis informed your correspondent that he intends to speak at Bolton next Monday night, when he says he will refu e every charge made against his administration and will also expose the superficial nature of the new Secretary's knowledge of Indian affairs, upon which he based his charges and upon which unhappily he models his whole policy in the Indian Office. Lord Ripon is evidently very thoroughly aroused, and it is expected that he will make a spirited defence and counter attack. All this will be solid enjoyment for the Liberals and there are not a few of the Conservatives who will rejoice to see the hotheaded young Secretary get Ja dressing down at the hands of the man whom he has needlessly stirred up.

# THE LIBERAL CAMPAIGN.

London, Aug. 19.—The Marquis of Hartington is announced to speak in Lancashire on he 29th inst., and as he is the leader of the Liberals in the absence of Mr. Gladstone, his Francis Joseph of Austro-Hungary, and the speech is awaited with eager interest. Curiosity is especially aroused to see what Lord honor of the day Emperor William unveiled | Hartington will do about the semi-socialistic at Potsdam a statue of the father of Freder-ick the Great. The Empresa Augusta, the ick the Great. The Empress Augusta, the lain. Both men are Liberals, although the Crown Prince, and most of the members of one is an extreme Whig and the other an advanced Radical. It can hardly be expected that the Marquis, who is the heir to the title man, on July 13th, met the Deaver agent of The Emperor made an address to the garrithat the Marquis, who is the heir to the title. The Louisiana State Lottery, and bought son, consisting of 5,000 soldiers, drawn and the vast estates of the Duke of Devonfifteen tickets from him, and sent ten of them up around the monument. He remained shire, will follow the Chamberland programme, which would curtail the power and partially confiscate the property of his order. On the other hand, if he denounces Mr. Chamberlain, he will emphasize and widen the quarrel between the two sections of the Liberal party, and union between them is now absolutely essential if they would score a victory over the Tories, who present practically a united front. Lord Hartington's

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WEDNESDAY ..... AUGUST 26, 1885

JIM McDermott, before he became British spy and informer, was made a Knight of the Papal Order of St. Sylvester for services rendered during the Garibaldi campaign. he fact that he has become a disgrace to the Order by his criminal plottings against the lives and liberties of his fellow men, just as Errington plotted against the religious interests of the Irish people, and on behalf of England has, it is said, been communicated to the Vatican, and steps are being taken by some of the Irish Nationalists to have his name expunged from the roll of the order. honored Errington in making the latter Viscount for the miscrable part he played in the dirty and abortive intrigue against the Vatican, in the appointment of Dr. Walsh to the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin.

THE important and honorable role filled by the late lamented Sir Francis Hincks in the most stirring and critical periods of Canadian history should win for his name more than a passing word of praise. He went to his grave without the slightest sign of funeral pomp or of mourning, but the exactions of the public health which forbade the paying of worthy honors to his mortal remains, will not prevent the rendering of a noble tribute to his illustrious memory. We warmly and heartily applaud the proposal by the Gazette that a monu erected in his honor, as ment be prominent a man ought not to be allowed to pass away with out having marked for all time the high estimation in which he is held by his fellowcitizens, and the sense they entertain of his labors on behalf of Canada. The Gazette says: "The opportunity for perpetuating the memory of one of Canada's foremost statesmen, one who for years exercised for the public good the vast influence acquired by his talents and industry, who was always found on the side of loyalty and patriotism, again arises with the death of Sic Francis Hincks, and it will be a fitting and altogether described tribute to his labors to place a statue of the deceased statesman upon the Parliament grounds, our influential citizens met to conwhich yet shall keep alive the memory of the great men who have loved and labored for Omada.'

MR. PARNELL'S idea of Home Rule is as broad as it is practical. In a public address yesterday he said it would be impossible to revive the natural industries of Ireland without the free election of a national assembly possessing the power e control over all the political and economic affairs of the country. The following instance of how England tries to crush out all industry and competition in Ireland will show that Mr. Parnell's idea of what Irish Home Rule ought to be is just the remedy for the situation. An unheeded complaint of the people is that the railways in Ircland, nearly all owned by foreign capitalists, specially favor the English ndustries at the expense of the home manufacturers and producers. For example, goods are carried from manufacturing towns in England to any port in Ireland at considerably lower rates than the rate from Dublin or Belfast to the same places. To such an extent to this discrimination carried that Belfast manufacturers actually find it cheaper when shipping to ports or inland towns in Ireland, to ship first to Liverpool and to have the goods sent thence to their Irish destination. The disadvantage at which this intolerable discrimination in favor of English manufacturers places their Irish competitor is more than disheartening. It is, what it is meant to be. orushing. When Parnell, in a few years more, gets the power of control over the economic affairs of the country, such a state of affairs will be rapidly wiped out. English misrule will be banished forever from the land, and God knows it will be time.

THE SMALLPOX PAPERS.

WHILE some of our English contemporaries m filling from three to ale and eight columns a their space with what every Tom, Dick special despatch says that the Tory in

and Harry feels, says, knows and thinks about smallpox, thus creating a needless smallpox scare, not only in our immediate neighborhood but throughout the continent and Europe to the great injury of our city, we find the French papers observing almost a strict silence on the little outbreak. They refuse to be thrown into convulsions over an ordinary phase of what is so thrillingly described as "our scourge." They do not see what is to be gained by giving the spread of the disease a fictitious importance and exaggerated dimensions. We are told that "the row" was kicked up in the English papers to awaken the public mind to the necessity of vaccination. Well, in our opinion, all this wild smallpox cannonading has ended in smoke and has accomplished nothing but a continental boycotting of Montreal. Noisy agitation and sensational newspaper clamor ing population to seek the protection of vaccine. This our English confreres admit exhorting Irishmen to give him their themselves. Consequently publicity, as far as they were concerned, should have been restricted to facts of, at least, some importance to useful imformation, to prudent counsel to the public, and to a vigilant super vision of the acts of the Health Department Beyond this there was no need to go.

THE boycotting of Montreal, its goods and chattels and citizens goes bravely on. Foreign hotels refuse to receive, as guests, people who are known to have come from Montreal. Even in our own land we are tested as strangers and looked upon with suspicion. The journals of ambitious country towns are making fervid appeals to their readers not to purchase or touch any goods that are shipped from here. We do not blame them, but confess that the insane publicity and exaggeration of the evil by some of our own mouths for pleasure or on business. The Advertiser justified them in cutting off all communication with this place. Our English contemporaries, which thrive on sensations, have worked the smallpox scare for all it is worth, but this time they have pocketed the dimes of notoriety at the expense of the city. Irreparable injury has been done to our name and business. The losses of 1885 kept a discreet silence. But now that our will never be recovered. Isn't it near time It would be a fit and proper piece of retalia. to put an end to the publication of the mas tion for the manner in which Gladstone of rubbish and nonsense about "our pet scourge ?" The thing has become nauseous. Drop it, and give the people a rest !!

> An election was held yesterday in East Durham to fill the vacancy caused by the sad death of Col. Williams, while returning from the North-West campaign. Mr. Ward ran on the Conservative ticket and Mr. Preston represented the Liberal interest. The efforts of the Opposition to win over the constituency were vain, and apparently met with no encouragement. Col. Williams had carried it by a majority of 381. Almost the same vote elected Mr. Ward, who polled majority of 379, or two less. The result of this election will, beyond doubt, exercise an influence in the Cardwell contest, strongly favorable to the Hon. Thos. White and against Dr. Allison. The fight by our city contemporaries, would lead the against the new Minister of the Interior is a treacherous one, as it is not a political opponent but an old party friend and supporter other in a population of nearly two hundred who has pitted himself against the Minister. thousand, and it is likely that if these had Dr. Allison expects to go in on a half-breed not died of smallpox they would have died of vote, by mixing a section of the Tory with something else, as the average death rate the Crit vote. It is quite certain, however, for each mouth has not been materially that the unnatural combination will not suc- increased. We fully understand that ceed, and that the Hon. Thomas White will | the spread of the disease is sufficient to war. head the poll on Thursday evening next by a rant the Health Department in sparing no substantial majority.

THE suggestion that the name of the late Sir Francis Hincks be not allowed to pass away unhonored and unsung, has been acted upon with commendable promptitude. Yesterday afternoon a number of sider the project of doing honor to the memory of Canada's ablest financier and one of its wisest statesmen. The opinion was unanimous that some substantial tribute of respect should be paid to the man whose forty years of service to Young Canada were of incalculable benefit in the moulding and shaping of its destinies. The meeting having put its expression of admiration and its sense of appreciation on record, instructed a committee of their number to decide on the best means to do mest fitting honor to the memory of Sir Francis' Hincks, and to report the result of their deliberations at an early date. Mr. Hague, who seconded the motion for the formation of this committee, very properly expressed the hope that the recognition of Sir Francis services would not be comined to the City of Montreal, but that a statue be crected on the Government grounds at Ottawa-the tribute of the people of the whole country, who have benefited by his wise counsel, his clear insight into affairs of state, his great courage and high administrative ability. The warm applause with which the meeting received this sentiment will, we trust, find an echo throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. The name of Sir Francis Hincks belongs not to a sect or to a locality, it belongs by every national, patriotic and public relation to Canada and to the Canadian people. Upon the one and the other rests the duty of treasuring and honoring it.

THE electoral campaign in Ireland opens to day with a grand banquet to Mr. Parnell, which will be held in Dublin. Unusual interest attaches to the meeting of the leaders of the National party, that will take place immediately after. The feeling and condition of the country are said to be most favorable to the national candidates. The registration returns have exceeded even the hopes of Mr. Parnell, and show an enormous addition of voters to the recently estimated numbers. A lof single blessedness."

that party has given up all hope of being able to successfully contest a single district in those localities at the Par liamentary election in November. Several of the Tory leaders in Ireland, who have carefully canvassed the country, have expressed themselves as even uneasy as to the outcome of the election in Ulster, their old strenghold. The chief business to be transact ed at the meeting of the Parnellite leaders land." will be to map out Ireland into districts, for assigned to each district. A list of the Parliamentary candidates has already been drawn up, and Mr. Parnell will start the campaign by issuing a manifesto to the voters population had increased from 370,792 to explaining the reason why that now, more than at any other recent period in the history of Ireland, the cause for which Irishmen were not required to urge the English speak. here fought so long demands a united Home Rule delegation in Parliament, and undivided support at the election in November, by voting for the candidates he has selected to represent them in that body. Altogether the reports from the central as well as the remote districts in Ireland show a prodigious amount of enthusiasm for the Parnellite party, and indicate an unmeasured triumph at the general elections.

MONTREAL A GRAVEYARD.

About a month ago the London Advertiser, to get up a little sensation of its own, made the staggering announcement that Montreal was then a hotbed of smallpox and that some two or three thousand of our citizens were stricken by the fell disease. Our contemporary moreover warned the people of Canada and of the United States not to go near the city either was naturally called to order for its malicious and grossly exaggerated statement about the public health of the metropolis. It was pointed out to our London friend that instead of the cases of smallpox numbering 2,000 or over, there were not fifty in the whole city. Since then the Advertiser has own city press have flooded their columns with smallpox literature, which conveys the impression to the outside world that our citizens are dying off by the thousand, our London confrére has taken fresh courage and sings out, "Did'nt I tell you so." It says :-"Smallpox has been declared epidemic in When, some time since, the Advertiser called attention to the serious number of cases of this loathsome disease in that city, the Montreal papers assailed us, and accused us of trying to injure the trade

This subterfuge of the Advertiser will not wors. It wants to make out that the condition of the city health to-day justified it in telling a barefaced lie a month ago, and that the Montreal papers were wrong in passing censure upon it. Our confrere can't get out of jail on any such plea. Besides the actual state of affairs in the city is not so bad as the five and six columns of space devoted to the "smallpox scourge" superficial observer to believe. In four months and a half there have been 120 fatal eifurt to secure protection for the general public health and in taking every precaution to limit the dangers of contagion; but we fail to appreciate the efforts of those alarmia s who are doing their best to turn the rest of the continent away from our doors. One would imagine from the newspaper accounts of the progress and development of the disease, that none but grave diggers and undertakers had any business in Montreal, and that any outsider who dured to come withinfour city limits had reached that bourne whence no traveller returns. Some of our confreres would do well to bear in mind an old Irish saying that "it is time enough to bid the devil good morrow when you meet him." So it will be time enough to give Montreal the reputation of being a smallpox graveyard when you have corpses to

# TAXING THE BACHELORS.

Marriage in several of the States of the neighboring Republic is falling greatly into desuctude; a fact which, more than wars or epidemics, threatens to seriously interfere with the permanence and progress of the national life. Indissoluble marriage is the only basis of respectable and progressive society. To make it a mere temporary arrangement and convenience, or to ignore it altogether, is to invite decay and ruin into the life of a people. A more effective and rapid process of disintegration could not be invented for a civilized people than to refuse to accept the duties and responsibilities of wedded life, or when accepted to make light of them. In the older States, especially those which are origin, marriage is going more and more out of tashion. We even find some of the legislatures already alive to the greatness and seriousness of the evil. The State of Georgia is the first to take prac. tical means to put new life and activity into they shall enjoy the enviable position in life of representation, extension of the franchise,

It is very properly proposed to appropriate the Legislative Council, and encouragement contemporary has sent broadcast the factory

erest in the south and west of Ire the taxes coming from this source to the of railway enterprises. During his term of wild assertion that the dipot was bachelor resides, in order to pay the tuition bachelors can be relieved of this tax by marrying. The bill earnestly requests the good ladies of the commonwealth to join the reformers and moralists of the country in order to correct what it terms "this most monstrous and ruinous evil which now stalks abroad in the Sunny South and would-be virtuous The vital statistics in other States disclose

electioneering purposes, and to have orators the same discouraging state of affairs. In Connecticut the marriages reported during ten years, beginning from 1850, averaged 3,477; for the last ten years, 4,677. The 580,000-that is, the population increased 56 per cent., the marriages only 34 per cent. The same is true of Rhode Island. In Ohio the same tendency is manifest, though not to so marked an extent. In the twenty years ending with 1880, Ohio's population, increased 37 per cent., but the number of marriages only 26. Matters are still worse in the highly cultured and Puritan State of Massachusette where the average number of marriages per annum for the ten years beginning with 1850 was 11,873, while the average number for the ten years beginning with 1875 was 15,138 The population of the state in 1850 was 994,514, and in 1875, 1,651,912, which shows that while marriageable people have increased 66 per cent, the actual marriages have only increased 28 per cent. Thus the population has increased twothirds and marriage scarcely a third Even these statistics do not tell all the truth, for a very large number of the recorded marriages are these of parties who had already married and had been divorced-an element which hardly counted thirty years ago. Besides this decrease in the marriage rate there is still a more marked one in the birth rate, which is strongly indicative of physical decrepitude and of a moral decline in the nation. Such conditions of life must inevitably tell in the long run against the healthy development of a people, and our American neighbors would be consulting their own interests in following the example of Georgia, and in putting their foot down on the evil.

> THE LATE SIR FRANCIS HINCKS. It is with feelings of deep regret that the

People of Canada will receive the announcement of the death of Sir Francis Hincks. His was a familiar and respected name among the men who have rendered valuable services to this young country. The role that Sir Francis played in public life for the past half century was as important as it was honorable. Whether on the floor of the House. on the platform or in the columns of the Press, of which he was a brilliant ornament. the deceased statesman was ever an intelligent, sincere and conscientious advocate of the people's rights and privileges. Sir Francis also took an important part in advencing the material prosperity and in developing the resources of the struggling colony. His biography would form a most iteresting study, and we hope to see some our Canadian literateurs take it up and do it justice. Sir Francis was an Irishman, having been born in rebel Cork on December 14th, 1808. His father was the Rev. Dr. Hincks, a noted archælogist and professor in the Royal Belfast Institution. The young Francis, after a thorough education, decided to pursue a mercantile life. He visited the West Indies and Canada in 1830, and was so favorably impressed with the latter that he resolved to settle here. He first returned to Ireland where he closed up all old accounts and married. The year 1832 saw him in York (now the city of Torento), as a general store keeper, He was not long among the natives before he made his financial ability felt and appreciated. He was made a director of the Farmers' Bank and afterwards of the Bank of the People. Sir Francis becoming dissatisfied with the administration of the political, "the property qualification. You can see affairs of the country, was about to abandon Canada for the United States, but fortunately he failed in securing certain lands in the State of Iows, and he decided to remain. He determined to fight the administration and labor in the popular interest, and the more effectually to do so, he started the Toronto Examiner in 1838, from which time Sir Francis became intimately connected with the public life of the country. The following year he was elected to Parliament for Oxford. which county he represented for thirteen years. He declared himself in favor of a union of the rovinces of Upper and Lower Canada, of such a system of colonial government as would secure a permanent connection with the mother country, of the secularization of the clergy reserves, and of local self-government for the people by mians of municipal institutions. He soon became a prominent and influential figure in politics, and on the 9th June, 1842, he was taken into the Baldwin-Lafontaine Cabinet, as Inspector-General or Finance Minister. In the general elections of 1844 Sir Francis suffered his first defeat, a circumstance which again brought him back to the ranks of journalism. peculiarly Puritan and Anglo-Saxon in their He had severed his connection with the Examiner, but now come to Montreal, where he established the Pilot, of which he was the chief editor and writer for years. While on a visit to Ireland in 1847 he was nominated for Oxford and returned by a large majority, and subsequently resumed his old the matrimonial market. A bill has been ministerial office of Inspector General. introduced into the Legislature to prohibit At the end of four years Messrs. Baldwin and provides that all male inhabitants of the for Mr. Hincks to form an administration, State who have arrived at the age of 30 years, | which he succeeded in doing with some diffiand who have never married, "shall be taxed culty. His chief colleague was Mr. Morin, \$2.50 per annum for the enjoyment of this | and the programme agreed upon included the unmarried state, and each year so long as secularization of the clergy reserves, increase

land has been completely paralyzed, and school fund of the county where the old power the first arrangements were made for the building of the Great Western, Northern, of children whose fathers are unknown. Old and St. Lawrence & Atlantic railways, as well as the Intercolonial railway, and the establishment of an ocean line of steamers (the Allan) between England and Canada was effected. The Grand Trunk Railway was duty"andof "criminalnegligence" towards the also inaugurated under his regime. On public by keeping on their property "decay. September 8th, 1854, the Hincks Morin ing masses of refuse," composed of bits of 1855 Sir Francis was appointed Governor of 1862, in which year he was created a Companion of the Bath, was transferred to British Guiana, the government of which he administered till 1869, when he returned to Canada and was made a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The finance ministry in the Dominion Government being vacant at the time the Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, offered the position to Sir Francis, who accepted it and held office till 1873, when he finally retired from public life and settled in Montreal. Sir Francis also figured prominently in the drawing up of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 when he was selected by Lord Elgin to represent the Canadian interests at Washington. He also served on the famous Ontario Boundary Commission in 1878 with Chief Justice Harrison and Sir Edward Thornton. Altogether his career was as creditable to himself as it was beneficial to the land of his adoption. Canada has lost, through his death, a capable and faithful servant, and the people we his memory respect and gratitude.

> RIEL'S COUNSEL MISREPRESENTED Our evening contemporary, the Daily Star, which wants Riel hanged, commended "to the attention of the foolish people who are attacking, not the constitutionality of the counsel, at the Papineau square meeting." These remarks, as reported by the Star, are as follows :---

"It was unfair to arraign before the tribunal of public opinion the judge and jury who tried Riel. They were simply the outcome of the law as it was found in the statute book. The law was passed by our own representatives, and we were responsible for surroundings, traditions and aims is not the iniquitious portions of it."

This, the Star adds, may be taken in c n nection with the fact that after the conclusion of the trial at Regina Riel's counsel waited on Mr. Richardson, J.P., and thanked him for the courtesy and fairness he had shown during the trial.

Our contemporary has done Riel's counsel double injustice, while at the same time trying to damage Riel's prospects for a favor able hearing at the hands of the Government. Mr. Fitzpatrick uttered no such endorsation of the judge and jury as is put into his mouth by the Star's report of his speech. He, on the contrary, denounced them in the plainest of the golden calf-an achievement which terms, just as Mr. Lemieux didafter his arrival | in the natural course of events, would, of from Regina to a Star reporter, when he charged the judge, as well as the jury, with being prejudiced against the prisoner, and Or were the charges made because of an old expressed his readiness and ability to prove grudge which a distinguished statesman and that men were on the jury who laid wagers connection of the Herald owes the G. T. R. on Riel's life, and had bet that Riel would be hanged. In fact all the circumstances of the trial warranted Mr. Lemieux in pronouncing, as he did, the trial unfair and a fraud.

What Mr. Lemieux has charged against the judge and jury, Mr. Fitzpatrick did not retract, but emphasized it in his Papinean square speech. These are his own wordz :-

"Nous voyons encore un jury nommé par ce magistrat, unjury choisi parmi les crès-tures du gouvernement, sans égard à la queli fication fonciore. Vous voyez quelles garar. ties offre un pareil tribanal, quelle justice on doit attendre d'un simulacre de jury qui n'est là que pour carégistrer la volenté du magie-trat du gouvernement. tends pas, aujourd'hui, mettre le juge Rich arcison en accusation, j'ai eu à Regma l'occasion le dire ma manière de penser et jo l'encai encore bientô à Winnipeg." (Appls ) "We see moreover a jury named by this " manistrate, a jury chosen among the creat " tures of the government without regard to " what guaraztees such a tribunal can offer, what justice can be expected from a counterfeit jury which is only there to register the will of the government's magistrate. I do not intend to arraign Judge Richardson to day, I have had occasion already at Regina to say what I thought of him, and I will again have the opportunity at Winnipeg 'to repeat it." This authentic declaration of Mr. Fitzpatrick's sentiments and opinions is not altogether like what the Star attempted to pawn off on him to damage Riel's cause. Our contemporary further endeavors to create a belief that Mesers. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick were so much impressed with the fairness of the trial that they actually called on Mr. Richardson to thank him for his impartial and fair conduct, just as if it was not his duty to be fair and impartial. But the facts are the other way. Messrs. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick did not wait upon Judge Richardson, nor did they express any thanks for what he did not deserve. It is not a very honorable or edifying exhibition to see a public journal trying to hound a man into his grave by a cruel process of misrepresentation.

THE HERALD BETWEEN THE DEPOT AND THE GOLDEN CALF. The Herald has been reduced to silence over the sanitary conditions of the Bonaven. ture depot. Unresteemed contemporary has had the good sense to quit a contest in which it could develop nothing but abuse of its the evil of too many old bachelors in Georgia, and Lafontaine resigned, and Lord Elgin sent | critics and malice towards the object of its attack. In doing this much the Herald has displayed commendable prudence; but, for its own sake as well as that of justice, we would like to see it take a step further and make a manly apology for the wrong it has so unwarrantably inflicted on the manageabolition of the seignorial tenure, election to ment of the Grand Trunk Railway. Our

veritable rest hole, where the health of the while was in constant and imminent danger, and where the traveller was ever liable to bring away with him the germs of infections diseases. It also charged the Grand Trunk management with a "terrible dereliction of ministry announced its resignation, and in | coal, wood, paper, clo. It was but a matter of fairness to expose the injustice and malice Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, and in of the former charge, while it was fun to "show up" the hollowness and ridica. lousness of the latter accusation. Two Posr had both the fairness and the humor to do the one and the other and, we believe successfully, if the silence of the Herald is to be taken as an indication of the result.

During the course of the discussion excontemporary had the temerity and impadence to publish a paragraph which was very much like the proverbial stene thrown in a glass house, or like that unsteady weapon, a boomerang which recoils on the head of the thrower. The paragraph we have reference to escaped our attention at the time. It reads as follows :-

"It is hard to understand how any paper with a claim to respectability, which has in mind the best interests of the people at large, can stand up in defence of such an abomination. There is only one way to reconcile such things, and it is easily done when the motive ia known." It was an unpardonable piece of sillings

on the part of the Herald to draw attention

to such a subject. It was worse than

people throwing stones in glass houses; it was suicide. With its well-known record of subserviency to corporations, which it is needless to mention, but among which are certainly the biggest financial ghouls that Canada or any other country ever had to deal with, the Herald should be the last paper on this side of the Styx to direct Riel trial, but the fairness of the judge and suspicion towards or to impugn the jury, the remarks of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's motives of its neighbors. Our contemporary has for some years past been unable to accept the oft-repeated challenge to stand up and prove its disinterested. ness, its spirit of self-sacrifice or an honorable solicitude for the sole public welfare, when it stooped to be the mouthpiece of a golden calf. A paper with such exactly in a position to impuga the motive of THE Post when we offer a fair, honest criticism and an unauswerable refutation of its malicious onslaughts on a public concern which does not happen to have the good wishes of the golden calf. Might we ask the Herald if its dire description of the Bonaventure Depot as a dangerous pest hole and its crushing charge of "criminal negligence" against the G.T.R. management were not intended as an effort to frighten the travelling public and thus tap the passenger traffic and drive it to do homage at the shrine course, be worth an additional something to the subscription plate of our contemporary? on account of some exteriorate bill of services which Mr. Hickson cannot see the propriety or the justice of paying out of the C. T. R. tunds? We do not say that the conduct of the Harala on this particular occasion was inspired by the desire to damage the G T.R., or by any sordid or revengeful motives. We simply ask if it was?

> If our contemporary was not so actuated, it will not have any hesitation in withdrawing charges which are shown to be to just and unfounded, and in offering genus restation, by way of apology, for the beam which its utterances must necessarily do to the Grand Trunk Raitway Company.

#### ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL. THE FIRST REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRA-

TION OF THE FUNDS FOR THE WORK.

The work on the St. Peter's Cathedral, it

is needless to say, has been constantly proceeding rapidly during the present spring and summer, and it will prove interesting to our readers to learn how the different subscriptions and funds collected have been disposed of. The general receipts derived from two pilgrimages to St. Anne de Beaupre and one to L'Assomption was \$1,523.18, to which was added certain subscriptions collected within the city and the offertories at different churches for the late Mgr. Bourget, which amounted to \$8,434.94 bringing up the total to \$9.958.12 To this sum was again added several subscriptions taken ontside the city, and collections at memorial services for the late archbishop amounting in all to \$1,608.77, which served to bring up the grand total to \$13,090.07.
The expenditure for the work at present going on has been since the beginning of the year \$9,907.49, thus leaving a balance of \$3, 182.58. The above report goes to show that the number of subscriptions already paid up is comparatively small; and that there is ample room to believe that the 400,000 Catholics of the diocese should be able to furnish a subscription list ten times as large. Many persons have been compelled to refrain from subscribing owing to the circumstances in which the country is at present placed. Those persons unable to contribute as liberally as others in a higher state of life are at least able to give one dollar, even though it were by partial payments, and thereby participate in the immense advantages of the spiritual treasury which is opened to all benelactors of the cathedral. This treasury, filled with an abundance of spiritual riches, consists, as we have already said, of 1,000 Masses, 145,000 Communions, 322,000 Stations of the Cross, 515,000 Rosaries, and 25,600 other pious works yearly, during the four years ending January 1st, 1890. All persons, living or dead, will enjoy all those advantages. Any subscription, no matter how small, will be

READ THIS

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

thankfully received by Father Racicot, at the

Bishop's palace, or by any of the severa

parish priests.

Accuse 26, p.

#### IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND. P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont..... J. J. Flynn ...... 6.00

### MERRICKVILLE, Aug. 12, 1885. T. BUCHANAN, Esq., Montreal:

D. Phelan....

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find five dollars as my subscription to the "Irish Parliamentary Fund," the formation of which I see announced in The Post of yesterday. I wish I were able to give more, as I consider the Irish Parliamentary Party, under the leader-ship of Mr. Parnell, worthy of the encourage-ment and support of every Irishman. P. KYLE.

#### RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

On 18th inst religious professions were held at the Church of the Sisters of Charity of the Providence Convent. The ceremony was very grand and imposing. The divine service was celebrated by Grand Vicar Marechal. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father F. X. Cloutier, curé of Three Rivers. The following young ladies bid their adieu to the world and made a solemn vow to hereafter devote themselves in serving God:—Misses Odile Cloutier, of St. Elisabeth, in religion Sister Eustelle; Melvina Couturier, of Quebec, Sister Française; Anna Lavallée, of River Point, N.T., Sister Octavien; Sophie Bibeault, of St. Francois du Lac, Sister Ceciliepne; Alexina Rondeau, of St. Norbert, Sister Lydie; Eugénie Destriomasons, of L'Acadie, Sister Ranedict; Victoria Bergeron, of Three Bivers, Sister Lucian; Azilda Gagnon, of Sault au Recollet, Sister Athanasie; Rose Ialonde, of Coteau du Lac, Sister Celet; Domithilde Dazé, of St. Vincent de Paul, I. J., Sister Cyprien ; Amanda Cloutier, of St. Proper, Sister Feliciende; Marceline Tessier, Ste. Martine, Sister Flore; Angele Pratte, of Maskinonge, Sister Desiré; Célinio Provencher, of Becancour, Sister Albani; Emma Brissette, of St. Felix de Valois, Stater Maximine; Philomene Pilon, of Lanorie, Sister Aldegoude; Cornella Lippe, Sister Adeline; Albina Des rosier, of Lanoraie, Sister Odilon; Georgina Ouellette, of St. Hilaire de Bogot, Sister Zénaede; Eleonure Massicotte, of St. Prosper, Sister Sarah ; Czema Lavallee, of Sherbrooke, Sister Irene; Restitute Costin, Sister Louis de Gonzaque ; Rosalie Hudon, of St. Phillippe de Neri, Sister Sabithe ; Julienne Deschenes, of St. Elizabeth, Sister Fabien ; Eugenie Langlois, of St. Phillippe de Neri, Sister Cordule; Louise Renaud, of Mascouche, Sister Adelard ; Domithilde Dorion, of St. André de Argenteuil, Sister Oswald; Sarah Saucier, of Maskinonge, Sister Alexandria.

The Rev. Abré J. B. Z. Bolduc, of the Bishop's palace, assisted by the Rev. Fathers C. A. Collet and D. Pelletier, officiated on the 20th inst. at the Bon Pasteur convent of Quebec. The ceremony was very interesting and imposing, and was witnessed by the many triends of the happy ladies. The following took the veil:—Sisters Lumina Talbot, Marie St Emilie; Rose Anne Doyle, Marie St. Colomban; Georgina Diou, Marie St. Appoline; Louise Mathilda Premont, Marie St. Lucie; Sarah Gosselin, Marie St. Chilippe de Neri; Marie Louise Huot, Marie Hermenegilde; Josephine St. Arnaut, Marie des Séraphims. Several members of the clergy nesisted at the curemony, among whom were noticed the Rev. Abbé A. A. Blais, Chaplain of the Community, Fathers R. Casgram, F. Dumoulin, and F. X. Plamandor, Chaplains of the St. Jean Baptiste Church; Father J. Villeneuve, Curé of St. Victor de Tring, Father Chas. Breon, Curé of L'Islet, Father F. X. Gosseliu, Curé of St. Roch of Quebec, and Father E. Roulleau, Vicar.

### REMARKS OF A CATHOLIC BISHOP ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL GRANT.

At the Grant memorial celebration in Omaba, Bishop O'Connor, of that city, spoke as follows: "I happened to become acquaint ed with two private acts of General Grant during the war, which I think deserve men tion on the present occasion. They are two flowers I would place to-day on the bier of the dead Captain, whose loss a nation now mourns. After the fall of Vicksburg, the Confederate officers of that garrison were summoned to headquarters to be paroled or committed as prisoners of war. Among them was a Colonel Daniel Beltzoover, of Pittsburg, Pa, who, I believe, had commanded the river batteries during the siege. He had been a class fellow and a bosom for ad of Grant at West Point. He had reason to know that the (ineral was aware of his presence, and he felt hurt at receiving from him no token of recognition. One by one his comrades were disposed of, o. disposed of themselves. Whon all had left the room, and with them the Union officers in attendance upon Grant, the latter went to the door, turned the key, and then, going to his old friend, embraced him, saying: " Dan, my dear fellow, I am glad to see you; but need I say I regret that, after so many years, we should meet under present circumstances? What can I do for you? Paroled, or a prisoner, learned from one nearly related to Colonel Beltzoover.

"During the last year of the war it was my duty to visit occasionally one of the chief military prisons of the North. It contained several thousand Southern soldiers, officers, and men. Dining one day with the officer in command, he told me that during the excitement caused by the outrages said to have been committed against our prisoners some time. at Andersonville, he had received a letter from one high in authority at Washington informing him he would and William Jackson started for the slate be expected to retaliate those cruelties quarry at the same time to bear the news of on the prisoners under his care. I had resolved said the officer, rather than do so, to throw up my commission, but before taking this step I thought it well to lay the matter before General Grant. I accordingly sent him a copy of the letter. His immediate reply was: 'Pay no attention whatever to communication received from Washington.' This, added my host, was just what I had expected from General Grant, and I took

"These acts of General Grant speak for themselves. They put his character in no new light. They but emphasize what you already know of his public record.

"The war gave him fame and high position, but to no one else did it bring as many hardships and consuming cares as to him. His march to victory, as everybody knows, was no dress parade. But neither the hard knocks received from a gallant foe, nor the fear of public opinion, nor the fierce popular passions that surged around him, ever made him forget for a moment his duty as a man and a soldier. At a time when the bitter feelings always ougendered by civil strife led some other men to say and do things they afterward had reason to regret, no word escaped his lips or pen; he did no deed that his children and countrymen cannot recall

without pain.
"No doubt he will be remembered as the saviour of his country, but his fidelity to his friends, his generosity to the conquered and most trying circumstances, will give a halo effort to rid Dalton of the bad characters that interests and families generally?"

Here the countemance of the Cardinal became to his reputation as a soldier such as surrounds infested the town.

the names of but few military leaders in the

past and present. "And should the storm of civil war ever again burst over this land, which God forbid, his example will not be lost on public men. By it they will learn to be calm in the face of danger and of popular excitement, to be firm of purpose, to put country above party, and principle above the petty aims of personal ambition. And thus what his sword saved. the memory of his virtues will greatly help to preserve for generations yet to came.

#### THE LATE JUDGE LORANGER.

The Hon, ex Judge Loranger died suddenly on the 19th inst, at the Island of Orleans, at seven o'clock. He was born at Gamache, February, 1823, and educated at Nicolet college, and afterwards studied law with Judge Polette of Three Rivers, and was admitted to practice at Montreal in 1844. He was appointed to the rank of Q. C. in 1854, becoming a partner of Mr., afterward Judge, Drummond, greatly distinguishing himself as a criminal lawyer. He was elected to the old Parliament of Canada for Laprairie in 1854 and entered the MacDonald-Carter government as provincial secretary. He was elevated to the bench in 1864, and after active service retired from his arduous duties in 1879. His Honor was also Professor of Law at Laval, and received the high honor and distinction of being created a commander of the Order of Pius IX. by His Holiness. The deceased gentleman was also author of a number of useful and valuable legal works, and was employed by the government on the codification of the laws of the province. The decessed gentleman was twice married, and leaves a daughter, wife of Mr. H. Archambanelt, advocate, and a son, Joseph, of great promise. The late judge was the brother of Mr. Justica Loranger and Mr. J. M. Loranger, Q.C. This unexpected event has cast a gloom in the legal and other circles in which the deceased was so generally respected The flag on the City Hall was hoisted at half most this afternoon.

The funeral services over the late Hon. T. J.

J. Loranger took place on 22nd inst. at the Notre Dame Church. The friends and those who had been generally acquainted with the deceased professionally and otherwise were in great force, and the representation of the citizens was a strong proof of the esteem in which the late judge was held. The church, which was de sely growded, was heavily draped and the wincows darkened, which proved a most solemn contrast to the immense catafalque so brilliantly illuminated and adorned. The solemn Mass for the dead was cerebrated by Grand Vicar Marechal, assisted by the Rev. Messre. Gegnon and Filiatrault as descon and sub dea-con. After Mass His Lordship Bishop Fabre pronounced the absolute being attended by the Rev. Messrs de Garpe and Turgeon. The Rev. Messes de Garpe and Turgeon. solemn musical portion of the ceremony was directed by Professor Labelle. A number of clergymen of Notre Dame and other churches, who were well acquainted with the deceased, also attended the so enin coremony. The body having

been removed to the hearse the cortege proceeded by way of St. James and St. Attoine to the Cote des Neiges o metery. The procession was headed by the St. Jean Baptiste society. their fine banner, heavile draped, being carried by a representative body of firem n. Adde-gation of Papal Zouaves, the Cinb Canadien and the French Benevolent society (to eign), besides representatives of different oth r national and literary societies, als took part in the pracess on. The pull bearers were Chief-Justice Sir A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice Johnson, and Mr. Justice Berthelot, Sher ff Ch. vean, Hon. Louis A chambeauit, Messrs Dessuthers, M. P., C. S. Rodier, and R. Bellemarre. The chief mourners was the youthful son of the deceased with his son-in-law, Mr. Archambeault, and next in the mountal procession followed the Hon. Judge Loranger and his brother. The tegal profession was largely represented, our re-porter noticing the Hon. Justices Mathieu, Doherty, B. by, Cross, ex Judge Mackay and others, leading the profession among the Queen's counse. The Magistrate and Recorder, the Deputy Sheriff., Mr. Marchand and other principals in the Court house were also present.

# THREE BROTHERS KILLED.

# TWELVE HOURS.

MARTIN'S VALLEY, Penn., August 22 .- The violent deaths of John, Wyman and Jason Truly, three brothers, which occurred be-tween 11 o'clock on Friday night and 11 delock on Saturday morning, has created a profound sensation in this village. The hree men were sons of a widow living here. John was 34 years of ago and was a flagmon

on the East Branch Railroad. On Friday night, about It o'clock, he was sent to change a switch on the road, and in running along the track he fell into a cattle guard. He struck on his boad, breaking his neck and crushing his skull.

Jason Truby, aged 36 years, worked in the slate quarries four miles from the village, The recent rains had filled several deep cavities in the quarry with water. Early on Saturday morning Jason went to work. A narrow hemiock board had been laid across one of the pits full of water and he was walking over it when it tippe I with him and thre whim into the water. His head came in contact with the edge of the stones, stanning him, and he was drowned before aid could reach you can command my services." This episode him. Wyman Truby, 38 years old, was a in the history of the siege of Vicksburg I miller. He worked near his mother's house. About 10.30 o'clock on Saturday morning he was at work in the mill, when the flooring of a grain bin in the room above him gave way, and he was buried beneath hundreds of bushels of wheat. A boy who was in the mill ran out and gave the alarm, and several men hurried in and made efforts to extricate Truby, but the work could not be done in time. When he was taken out he had been dead

> James Whittaker was sent to carry the news of John Truby's death to his relatives, quarry at the same time to bear the news of Jason's death. Both Whittaker and Jackson went on their errands and reached the mill together to break the news to Wyman just as they were carrying his dead body out. The terrible news of the death of her three sons prostrated Mrs. Truby so that she is not expeoted to live. Nine years ago her son William was killed in New York, where he was employed in a grocery house.

# KU-KLUX IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 22.-Last night band of Ku-Klax, supposed to be from Murray county, went to Dalton and cleaned up the lawless element of the town. They went to a disreputable boarding house, kept by Armistead McKain, and beat the occupants. Tom Turner's house, of similar character, was visited. Turner offered resistance, and was killed. Other houses were also visited and the English. occupants whipped. A white man, boarding with negroes, was ordered to leave town or suffer the consequence. The party visited the house of William Kidd, in search of Bill Kidd, a notorious man, and twenty-five or thirty shots were exchanged. It is not known whether Kidd was hurt or not. The Kidd establishment was demolished. It has long been very disreputable. The mob took in all the disreputable houses, regardless of the courants and then were the disreputable and then were the disreputable houses, regardless of the courants and then were the disreputable houses, regardless of the courants and then were the same than the same color of the occupants, and then went to the Mayor's office and left a list of those under his adherence to principle, even under the mob surveillance. The whole affair was an

## 4 CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

CARTINAN MANNING'S PROPOSAL OF A SINFERENCE-BIGHT POINTS OF DIS-SION-ENGLISH POPULAR DEVO-TIONS-INTERESTS OF WORKINGMEN-MUSIC AND EDUCATION-INTERVIEW WITH CARDINAL MANNING ON A CATHO-LIC CONFERENCE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August S.—A cor espondent se-cently learned that the latest brilliant idea to which Cardinal Manning lends h s powerful aid is proposition to hold in London a congress or convention of English speaking Catholics from every portion of the globe. The assist-ance of the New York Herald in placing that proposal before the world has been asked by an proposal before the worl i has been asked by an American Catholic of much repute who is now in London. Cardinal Manning was pleased to talk of the propsed c ngress with the Herald, whose correspondent duly waited on him by apwhose correspondent duly waited on him by appointment. His Eminence, as will be seen by his own language (carefully revised by himself,) entered into the spirit of the proposition with enthusiasm. He hoped that English speaking Catholics of the United Staes would support the proposition as readily as it would be supported in England, where, His Eminence gave assurance, it would be met with most lively indorsements. He vouched for the sanction—with the blessing—of the Holy the sanction—with the blessing—of the Holy Father to the undertaking, as well as the approval of Cardinals Newman, Howard and Moran, and the whole Roman Catholic hierarchy. The co operation of Cardinal Newman was particularly emphasized by His Eminence The ref-rences hereafter made by Cardinal Manning to "English popular devotions" in Roman Catholic churches may, perhaps, he regarded as highly significant and suggestive of church methods that my be as much appre-cated by members that in the United States as here. Indeed, so popular is the idea here that when recently the Vespers were rendered in a prominent Roman Catholic cathedral in England they attracted great crowds of non-

UNITY OF THE CEURCH. "Yes, I thus very highly of the proposition," said the Cardinal; "it would result in the greatest possible good to the Church at large, and in an especial monner to the Church in England. Nothing could be more apportune as a testimony to the word of the unity and the vitality of the Church. Here in England there is on every hand dissension and all sorts of bickerings among those of the Pan-Anglican hurch. Our coming together ic a congress of the kind would be a living proof of the oneness of our Faith throughout the whole world, though we be of the same tongue with them. While the questions that would come before the congressor convention, as you please to call it-would be indeed of momentous import, yet we should meet as a happy family, coming from every side of the earth, and treat them in a spirit of peace and unity that can only come from an undivided and divine inte est."
"Would the Holy Father sanction such an

undert king ?" was asked.

"Oh, by all means, and give it his blessing.
In fact, such c ngresses are not unknown right
under the very eye of His Holiness, though of course they are not of such ast import as this one proposed, which I sincerely hope to see carried to a successful issue. I refer to the meetings held in Italy called Congressi degli Interessi Cattolici-that is, congresses to consider Catholic interests. One year they are held in Naples and the next in furin, and so on. S ch meetings have also been held in Belgium. This one, however, would surpass in general interest any held since that of Malines, which was held in 1-60 or thereab uts. This was, however, corducted in the French la guare. Cardinal Wiseman was there, the present bishops of Leeds and Salford, and myself. Among prominent civilia s were the Count de Montalembert, the Duc de Brog-

lie, and a Italian clergyman.
"Now," continued His Eminence, "I would suggest, so as to escape the slings and arrows suggest, so as to escape the sings and arrows of those who question the populety of this Congress, that we take for a model those held in staly; and most assuredly as they are held by the sanction of the Holy Father. Trey are, to be sure, only local affairs we should take in half a world But by avoiding all railing controversies against those that are ALL MEET ACCIDENTAL DEATHS WITHIN the fullest freedom to conduct our lusiness to our own satisfaction and to the lasting welfare of English speaking Catholics."

SCOPE OF THE CONGRESS. "Would Your Emin-ness tate the most important matters that would come before such a

Congre s?"
"Well, I would be in favor of dividing its labors, with an diotted time to each of the prinsiple questions. First-We should ook for statistics of the

Church and its progress among the s veral English speaking pe ples of the nations repre-"See md-Our views on English popular de-

votions. "Third-Ecclesisstical, music on which we regred should undoubtedly fall out, though we agreed on one Faith.
"Fourth-Education, taking in ecclesiastical

the hit her and primary education.

"F f h-A full consideration of the working. msn's interests and our faul es generally. "Sixth—The subject of social evels. Here our labors would be fincalculable value. have no doubt head of the painful consideration of this subject that has been recently forced upon this country.

"Seventh-The subject of enigration would be a field for much needed calightenment. Through ignorance on this subject a vast amount of misery is worked every year and chiefly among those of our own Church. Where to emigrate, when to emigrate and when not to emigrate, are points on which much enlighten-ment is needed, and I have not the least doubt that in such a great gathering as this Congress would be this matter would receive the fullest and most reliable ventilation.

"Eighth-One of the great works of good the Congress could accomplish would be to formulate some system of international correspondence and co-operation among English speaking But these are only the heads of some of the subjects that would come ap for con-What does Your Eminence mean by Eng

lish popular devotions? was then asked.
"I mean the using of vernacular devotions, or devotions in English, in our churches. It is matter that is receiving great care and study by our bishops in this country, and even now fter long and careful preparation, we have in the press a work of about one hundred and fifty pages, which comprises many devotions rendered in the Envlish language. We have collected some of the fine old hymns, many of them over three handred years old, and translated such devo-tions as the 'Paalter of Jesus,' the fine old litanies for the four sensons and several offices. This will no doubt be a stepping stone. The Bishop of Salford has now a service approxi-mating somewhat to the vespers, such as the singing of the psalma and various hymns in English. It is in very great favor in his cathe-dral."

Cardinal Manning was reminded by the Herald representative that the late Archbishop Hughes, of New York, was a strong advocate of having the services of his Church celebrated in

"I had not heard of that," said His Rminence. "Raglish speaking people all over the world, I dare say, are quite the same as they are here—they want everything that is worth saving to be said in their own language. It is this that gives our language its strongly aggres-

"What does Your Eminence propose should be considered under the head of workingmen's

# deeply impressive, and His Eminence answered

the question with great fervor.

"Ah," said he, "there is a vital subject.

Take my own discose for an example. I have
200,000 Catholics here—not many to be sure, among four millions. Out of these 180,0 0 are of the order of very poor. The women do washing, scrubbing and the like, and the men carry brick and all such purely manual labor. Now you can see how much such people can be benefied by the intelligent watchfulness and care of those who are blessed with higher advantages in life's strugge. The workingman wants lifting up and sustaining all over the world. He should have all the protection, rights and advantages bave all the protection, rights and advantages it is possible to give him and his family. His children should be in an expecial manner the children of the Church. We in England, like the Catholics in the United States, pay school rates to the State, but we support our own schools besides, and these are the hope and the reliance of every Catholic workingman who cares to see his children brought up in the Church of their forefathers and in the fear and love of God. Every safeguard nee istobe th:own about the family in this age of unbridled vice, and the good that this international Congress may do in this direction cannot be estimated.

CRUBCH AND STATE. "There are, indeed, enormous questions aside from these that must c me before the gathering," continued Ilia Eminence, thoughtfully. "Take, for instance, the relation of the Churchto new legislation, as well in the United States as in England, and the civi ization senerally of the nineteenth century. The legislation of today is latitudinarian. It places all beliefs, all working all advection on the same furting. worships, all education, on the same footing. Now, when we consider our Church is a unity of faith, worship and education, the question arises,—What should be the attitude of such a Church to a State founded on the principles of modern legislation? So far as I am co-cerned I have but one answer—absolue independence, accepting no bribes, no honors, and always obedient to the law-where not in conflict with our consciences as Casholics. In the face of all this obnoxious legislation, it is with pride that I can say Eng lish speaking Catholics everywhere are obedient to the laws, and I may as well add, so as to f re-stall criticism, that the Irish would be also had they not been the most persecuted of any race I know of. The only race that I can think of as having suffered wrongs anywise comparing to the Irish is the Polish. The Irish are a most loyal people if treated with justice

#### The Cardinal delivered the latter declaration. with striking emphasis.

#### THE ATTENDANCE.

"Would Cardinal Newman be in favor of such

a Congress? was next asked.
"I think, decidedly," answered His Eminence "In fact it would bring together a very large attendance of the bishops of the three kingdoms. In England we have fifteen, in Scotland seven and in Ireland twenty-eight, bestdes a number of titular bishops. I can assure you that the Congress would bring together the flower of the Cherch on this side of the water, both clerical and lay.

It was suggested that some of the five Eugish speaking cardinals might be induced to attend.

"Most certainly, should it be a physical possibility," he replied. "Of concse your own venerable and much beloved Cardanal cCloskey could not come, which would be most regretable, and Cardinal Newmon, I fear, is too old, Cardinal Howard would. I am sure, be happy to attend it possible. Then the c is Cardinal Moran, of Symey. His Emmence would be suce to come with the delegates from Australia, and by that time the United States will perhaus be a gardinal to good from Parket. hops h ve a cardinal to send from Boston. At least I hope it, and we may as well count on

This later piece of information was imparts with a merry twinkle of the eye and a shake of the head that seemed to convey that he could tell all about Boston's c ming card nal if it were permissible for His Emmence to speak. "And how about Your Limnence?' ventured

the correspondent. "Oh, you can count on me. I am heart and soul in favor of such a great gathering, and wih do all in my power to bring it about. It is grand idea. It will be historical and will be the first great step that indefinable unification of the English speaking peoples of the world that must come about in course of without our unity, and by presenting our views on the may interests that must necessarily time. It will be a signal step toward attracting English speaking nations to each other. I am very certain the project will find favor the beauty and still exercise among all classes of Englishmen, both here and I am very vertain the project will find favor among all classes of Englishmen, both here am in the colonies. It will be a gathering that England herself will have reason to be proud of, aside from any religious view of it. It will rethe means of opening bereyes to many things but perhap it wil be unpleasant for her to hav the news brought home to her very doors of the magnitud and str noth of the relicion she abandoned among nations of the earth who speak her own ton ue."

# THE DELEGATES.

"What basis of representation would Your Eminence suggest for the congress?" "Let it be at the tree choice of every dionese. Let each discuse with the hishop's sanction choose its delegaces in its own way. It shed be elerical as well as lay, and the more of each the merrier. Let us have a grand family gather-uc, and by all means induce as many bishops and pri state attend as p satte. We need all the learning and experience we can muster, and I should be proud to some splendid representation of the acts and sciences. While we are at it let us have a congress that will be a pride and i glory to the Church and a somes of the highest gratification to English-speaking people of every religion and every nation. I would suggest that the great confraternities and societies be amply represented as well as the Christian Broth-rhood,"
"Then Your Eminence is in favor of holding

the conference in London?

By ah means. This is the centre of English-speaking Protestantism, it is true, but we shall not assemble in a spirit of bravado or de fiance. We are aggressive; that is our duty. We must be, if we hope to help in the redemption of mankind, let them speak what tongue they may. It is right that we should gather here, because London was an English Catholic city before other English nations were bern and because it is the heart of the English-speak ng world. I would suggest that committees be formed in the United States and Canada that should work together, as it were; that a committee be formed in Australia to carry on the good work there, and that committees be formed good work there, and that committees be formed issuing and serving warrants of arrest on young here and in Scotland and Ireland that should also work in unison, and that, finally, a sort of international committee be formed in London to receive the results of all the others. A more morning Smith would release the girls after extended to the second of the committee of the commit receive the results of all the others. A more simple method might be to let the committees of these six countries report direct to the inter-national committee."

"When would be the best time to hold the congress?"
"It is out of question this year. The early hast part of next summer strikes me as the best period, say in the month of June. Many Catholics will be soming this way then, in any event,

as a means of recreation, and they might as well come on this noble business should they be acceptable delegates, I am obliged to the Horald," said His Eminence, finally, "for in-teresting itself in such a great undertaking, and also for giving me an opportunity through its powerful agency to express my views on the

# IN DEFENCE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BERLIN, Aug. 22 .- Dr. Windthorst will take a leading part in the meeting of German tacked by the strikers. The excitement Catholics at Mulster in September. He pro- i brought to the scene numbers of persons, and poses a union of the Catholics of the world for the defence of the Church. The scheme is approved by the Vatican.

### .... THE LAND WAR.

LIMERICE, August 20.-The Earl of Devon has finally made an offer to ten of his tenants to grant their demand for a reduction of 30 per cent. in the rents. The tonants will decide today whether to pay or resist. A defence fund is being raised and much excitement prevails.

# CABLE DESPATCHES.

## PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20 .- Mr. Paruell has summon ed the members of the Irish Parliamentary party to meet in the city on the 25th to consider what plan shall be adopted to advance the cause of the party in the approaching electoral campaign.

ANOTHER RIOT IN IRELAND. DUBLIM, August 23.—There was a riot at Keady, county Armagh, to-day. Bands of Orangemen on returning to Keady after an outing were prevented from entering the town. The Orangemen persisting, the riot act was read and thir y shots were fired. No blood was shed

#### REPUBLICAN VICTORIES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, August 12.—The elections for the members of the French Councils-General re sulted in a complete Republican victory, which pressages a Republican triumph at the coming election. M. Grevy, addressing a group of friends who gathered to welcome him to his country seat at Mount St. Vaudry, said the republic was now placed upon a solid basis, and that the approaching elections would reduce the number of his party's opnonents in the Chamber of Deputies and consolidate the republic. The Clemencean party, on the other hand, are confident of the re turn of a small but compact majority. M. Clem neeau is affected with neuralgia and rheumatism, and also suffering from general xhaustion of the nervous system. His doctors arge repose.

#### THE DYNAMITERS AND THE TORIES.

London, August 22.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a copy of a letter from O'Donovan Rossa to his dynamite agents in Havre and Antwerp. Rossa blames these agents for their present inactivity and says to them: "You have plenty of oatmeal and won't use it." He then commands them to recommence the dynamite war and arrange for several "simultaneous explosions in England forthwith." "Red Jun McDermott," Rossa says, "is still living although there is a reward of \$2,000 for his execution." The correspondent of the Gazette attributes the present apparent apathy among the dynamiters to a wrangling between the radical section of the party and the moderates. The latter, he says, wish to give the present Tory prime minister, the Marquis of Salisbury, a tair trial, and they contend that a pursuit of a policy of exasperation against England just now would hopelessly destroy all chances of nome rule.

#### THE PEARCE-FRANCIS SCANDAL

London, August, 20 .- The Pearce Franci scandal has assumed a new phase. Mr. Pearce shows that attempts to blackmail him were made by the family of his alleged victim, and lectures that the editor of the Pall Mart Cazette supported Francis not because he bereved his stary, but simply to boom the "Maiden Tribute" agitation. Miss Francis has written the following remarkable letter to the Gazette: -"Sir, -- In the accounts in your paper of what happened between my ather and Mr. Pearce, it was stated that Mr Pearce had seduced me. Now you do not consider, or care, how such statements affect me or my name, and it is most cruel to me. It is so well known to everyone that for some time lately you have been exposing all wrongs done to young girls, that I feel sure from what has been said about me that everyone would class me with those unhappy girls. So I ask you in simple justice to print this letter in your paper. In the first place I am nearly 25 years old, so that when I left my father's house last January 1 was 24. Mr. Pearce had nothing at all to do Mr. Pearce having seduced me is quite false. I am bound at my age to tell you why I family of a gentleman as companion to his wife, but after the public mention you have and of mo and the artel wrong you have done me, I may have to leave, and if I do I cannot at this moment see what is to become or me. Surely, then, it is only fair and just to me that you should insert this letter. Yours truly, A. M. Francis."

# UNITED STATES.

THE NEW ENGLAND FRUIT CROP. Springerend, Mass., August 20 - Reports from over one thousand correspondents of the ruit-growing region of New England, New York, New Jersey, D laware and England show that, although this is an "old or nonbearing year" for apple trees, the crop will only fall a little short of 75 per cent, of that of an average bearing year. There has been little damage from canker worms throughout the section covered. There is great abundance of cider apples, and many will be fed to cattle. Plums, where grown, will be a good crop. Pears average about 75 per cent. of a full crop, with quality generally good. Grapes in the East fall below an average crop, but the quality makes up for the loss in quantity. Quinces fall below the average crop Berries and cherries were a great crop, the largest for years. The condition of the English apple crop is good, but below expectations, as the fruit is falling. The crop will fall below the needs of that country, and as fruit from the cholera infected fruit districts of Europe will be shut out, the prospects for shipments from this country are very good.

A HEARTLESS VILLIAN. LASATETE, Ind., Aug 20,—Constable Thos.
D. Smith was suspended from duty yesterday for conduct which rivals that of persons implicated in the Pall Mall Gazette revelations Under cover of his authority Smith has been ssuing and serving warrants of arrest on young acting from them a promise to say nothing about the matter and through fear of additional imprisonment they have for the most part kept silent. Many other offences of a similar nature are charged against Smith, who makes no attempt to deny the charges. The villains in questions have been uncarthed through the astrumentality of the Women's Christian Temparance Union

# PATAL LABOR RIOTS.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., August 29 .- The miners and laberers employed at Lentz, Lilly & Co.'s colliery here were recently notified that a ten per cent. reduction in all wages would go into effect at once. The men resolved not to accept the reduction. The mules were therefore hoisted from the mine and the mine closed up. Yesterday Hungarians and Polaks were put to work about the mine, and late in the evening the foreigners were atthe fight became general and was participated in by one hundred men and boys. All sorts of missiles were used, stones, clubs and fence rails. From fifteen to twenty-five persons were seriously, and several Hungarians were fatally injured. As soon as one man became disabled he was carried away, and the battle renewed. The Hungarians fought desperately. Another encounter is expected.

CONVICTS AT LARGE.

of 168 convicts from a stockade on the Spartansburg and Asteville road in North Carolina is confirmed. A gentleman just arrived from Merritaville reports having seen four of these men with their shackles still on roaming around the country and seemingly making no effort to get out of the way. The guards were asleep when the excape was effected. One man was shot and killed by a guard, aroused by the stampede. A posses and a number of detectives with blood hounds are at work and may secure of the men.

STARVED TO DEATH. EBBs, Pa., August 23 -Mr. and Mrs. Vic-Ense, Pa., August 23 — Mr. and Mrs. Victor Repose, poor but exceedingly proud and sensitive people, entered the poor director's office yesterday with their child, a beautiful but emaciated young girl. "For God's sake give us food for her," said the man, with emotion. When their turn came the pair told their tale of suffering, and upon turning to the girl to confirm the story it was found and had died of starvation while her parents were waiting their turn for relief.

#### A SERVANT MURDERS HER MISTRESS.

PARIS, August 21 .- A rich maiden lady named Menetray recently disappeared. A female servant named Mercler told the neighbors that the lady had entered a convent, leaving her to manage the property. The servant brought her own relatives to the house to live. Suspicious being aroused, the police entered the premises and discovered the lady's body buried in quicklime in the garden. The servant and her companions tried to escape, but were arrested.

#### A MANIAC IN THEIR BED CHAMBER.

#### A FARMER'S FIERCE STRUGGLE WITH THE MADMAN TO PROTECT HIS DAUGHTERS.

Oxpord, Pa., Aug. 22. -Rabert H. Hodgson, a well-to-do farmer residing near here, has two grown-up daughters who live with the family. Last night at about midnight Wm. Pearce, a lunatic living more by, oscasped from his keeper, and went to the Halgron mansion. He climbed upon the portion, and entered the bodehumber of the young ladies through an open window. The girls were sleeping soundly at the time. Paires seized one of them by the arms and dragged her to the floor. Sie gave .. bud scream, and in a moment her sister, who was lying in the same room, awoke and shrick d for help. Mr. Hodgson, who occupied an adjoining room, heard the cries of his daughters and hastened to their assistance. The maniae, however, bolted the dear on the inside, and for a time prevented his catching. Mr. Hodgson quickly forced open the door and entered the room. No soone had be done so than the madman sprang at him like a tiger, and a terrible struggle cosmel. The terror stricken girls in the meantine escaped through the hallway into the street and gave the alarm. The neighbors quickly responded, and after a severe stuggle the insane man was securely bound. Mr. Hodgson was severely cut and bruised in the encounter, and when rescued was about being pitched out of a second-story window. Pearce was taken to the asylum to-day.

# CANADIAN NEWS.

FEARFUL RAILWAY AUCIDEMT. TWO YOUNG GIRLS MANGLAD TO DEATH. OTTAWA, August 22.—A fearful accident occurred this afternoon on the Canada Atlantic Railway at the bridge over the Rideau, about a mile and a quarter from the Kigin street station. A few minutes before three o'clock the freight train No. 6, consisting with my leaving and what you said about of a locomotive, twenty-one cars and Mr. Pearce having seduced me is quite false, a van, was coming from the east, and the danger the children w

when on the curve, just at the bridge, preferred to leave my father's house. For the engineer discovered four children on the some time now I have been living in the structure. The bridge is one which is not intended for public use and warning notices are placed at each end of it. Sceing at a Chase, the driver, an old, exceful hand, at once reversed his engine and signalled "down brakes." The train was not going very fast and for a few seconds he hoped to control it. In some way two of the children got away, but the two ridest girls, of about eleven and fourteen years of age, were caught by the train and manufed to death. The greater portion of the ours passet over them and literally tore there to pieces. Chose brought the train to a stand, waited only long enough to make arre nothing could be done, and uncoupling his engine drove into the station and reported what had taken place. Dr. Grant was at once sent for and returned with the driver to the scene of the estastrophe. His presence could avail nothing. The fragments of the bedien, which were to some cases many feet apart, were placed in a tool chees and brought to the city. An examination of the locomotive showed that there were no marks on the pilot nor any indication that it had touched either of them. The driving wheel and several of the car wheels were marked with blood, hair and fragments of skin, showing the dreadful mutilation which the victims had suffered. So far it has been been impossible to ascertain their identity, but they are said to be the

> on Theodore street. The two girls killed on the Canada At'an tic railway bridge near this city on Saturday were named Minnie and Maggie Tobin, aged 14 and 11 respectively. Seeing that the train was gaining upon them rapidly and that it would be impossible for all four to be saved the eldest girl, Minnie Tobin, with a selfsacrificing heroism seldom seen, seems to have determined to rescue her companions regardless of her own life. She jerked the terrified little hove who were running along the ties, to a place of safety at the extreme outer edge of the bridge, returned to the centre of track and had ner hands upon her little sister in the effort to save her when both were struck by the train and must have been killed instantly as the bodies were crushed and mangled beyond recognition.

children of a man named Hogan, who resided

# FROM WINNIPEG.

Winnipeo, Man., Aug. 20.—Poundmaker, the great Croe Indian chief, One Arrow, and a dozen half-breed rebels, late members of Riel's council at Batoche, arrived this evening from Regina en route to the Stoney Mountain penitentiary. They were in irons and firmly manacled and in charge of a detachment of mounted police. There was an immense crowd at the station to witness the arrival, and the personal appearance of Poundmaker created a favorable impression. They were driven through the city to Fort Osborne, where they remain until the train leaves for Stoney Mountain in the morning.

The Canadian Pacific railway have com-

pleted financial arrangements for the extension of the Manitoba Southwestern railway. The location of the railroad has been approved by the Governor in Council in three sections, first from the point to which the road is at present completed, Carman to Manitou, a distance of thirty miles, second from Manitou southwesterly to Whitewater lake, about eighty miles; third from section 19, township 8, range 4 west, westerly to-ward the southwestern corner of township 8, range 9, reaching a settlement to the north GRENVILLE, S.C., August 20 .- The escape of Tiger hills.

CLIMPSES -INTO-THE-PACTORIES WHERE HERE ARE EMPLOYED—A PRIGHTFUL

SOMMENTARY ON THE MIKED BLEMENTS

COURTS TIED HAND AND FOOT IN

BONDS OF CORRUPTION

LONDON, August 5.—Those who did not men, noblemen, men called to the helm of COURTS TIED HANDSAND FOOT IN

know it before must, be satisfied by this time that there is something peculiarly rotten in English acciety. Only a corner of the veil has been lifted. Few realize the corrupt condition of the vast majority of this densely populated island. Here is a fact which is so well established that no responsible person will deny it, namely, that owing to the mis-erable poverty of the masses marriage, with its fees, expenses and liabilities, is becoming gradually extinct in the most thickly peo-pled sections of all the great towns and eities, probably, without exception. This is the sort of thing that spreads quickly. Ten souples go together now without the sanction of wedlock where one made the venture among the young of both sexes to live as man and wife outside the law in that case made and provided. Ask any London police-man what he knows about illegitimacy and he will tell you his observation justifies the belief that out of every 8,000 people in London of the lower orders at least 1,000 are leading immoral lives. In this connection I recall a remark made by a Birmingham manufacturer. A gentleman shown around the factory was annoyed at the unspeakable invitations addressed to him by the work girls, some of the latter quite pretty, and among the lot more than one extremely handsome. He expressed his astonishment to the employer, who, throughout the tour of the buildings, seemed to pay no attention to the labguage of the girls. The manufacturer replied: "Why, what do you expect? These girle heat such talk from their birth. Many of them are illegitimate, and the rest prostating what he knew in a witness box or to an editor? I can vouch for it, speak hably haven't the remotest idea what mar-riage means. The boys and girls grow up ing in a general way, that the man who assails one in authority here, unless perfectly independent of the world, together, work together, and naturally pair off and live together when they feel like it." "Wouldn't you prefer to see your work people married?" asked the visitor. "Not a bit of it," responded the manufact-

I dont want girls with such high notions about this factory. They think marriage is a luxurious ceremony, nothing

We live to learn. A man may be pretty well posted in English social life and yet have much to discover before he is up to half the realities in this teeming hive of humanity. Birmingham is not a speci-ally immoral place; on the whole it is tolerrbly moral as life goes now. It is full of churches, and religion is considerably affected; but what can be expected of half a million or so of laboring people in and around this center, or any other center like it, who have for years been kept down below starvation point? The pemp and circomstance of marriage, birth or death must lose its interest to a population five sixths of whom are not earning boy's wages, and the everwhelming mass of whom in the best of times average two days' work a week on a soale of wages so low that six day's full pay would harely suffice to keep the wolf from the door. Manchester is worse than Birmingham, Sneffield is worse than Mansheater, London is worse than both to-Men familiar with the police courts and under currents of Glasgow and Edin-burg assert that London cannot hold a candle to either of those places for immorality, born of poverty and misery. The classes who live together unmarried, enormous as their number are, and rapidly as these numbers increase, are, after all, as drops in the ocean compared to the married who are living with other persons' husbands and wives. I should say, basing my opinion not only on my own ob-servation but on the experience of magisservation but on the experience of magis-trates and police, that fully one fourth of the entire population of the United Kingdom is Mrs. Lawford, house is a small one in the living in violation of the moral laws, either in bigamy, or adultery, or concubinage. Poverty, grinding poverty, and its faithful com-panion, ignorance of everything that is beau-ful, orderly and decent, are at the bottom of the mirchief as regards the lower orders. But as regards the upper classes, pure una-dulterated illeness is chiefly responsible. There is a pratty place in this country called Plymouth, a naval and military station. 1 don't know a more charming part of the Island, Seciety in Plymouth is somewhat mized, as is inevitable where there are dockyards and garrisons ; but above the cosmopolitan elements are the permanent circles of native anistocracy, giving tone to the place. Plymouth is peculiar in one respect; it acts like a beauty loadstone, attracting the female loveliness of all Cornwall and Devon The two counties, although exquisitively fascinating in natural features, are deplorably poor, and Flymouth being the only town of importance, good looking girls of poor parentage naturally look to it as the goal or their sinistion, the city paved with gold where they are to find fortunes. I was down at Plymouth the other day and had a talk with one of the principal druggists about the characteristics of the town. As we were talking two young officers came in. When they had been supplied and left the druggist said: "These are the sort of fellows who have rained Plymouth. I heard one of them say there wasn't a chaste woman left among

That was a professional exaggeration, doubtless," I remarked. "Certainly not," was the reply. "Between poverty, ignorance, and bad bringing up as regards the poor; loose morals and the importation of every vicious practice under the sun by the army and navy, as regards the upper classes, I don't know what we are coming to. There is one thing I do know professionally, and any doctor who is not afraid to say the truth knows it as well as I do, that parity among the women both high and low of all our large towns is disappearing altogether. Things have got so in this country that it can hardly be otherwise. It seems as though a flood of corruption had been let loose upon us from all parts of the world. Half of our people are driven to evil and the other half make it the business of their lives."

If it were the object of this article to minister to diseased appetites for scandal or prurient taste it would be easy to supplement these general remarks with abundant personal instances, illustrating by daily experiences the deplorable growth of public depravity throughout Great Britain, but I am animated solely by the desire dictated by a sense of duty to extract from the revelations coming to light on this side of the Atlantic for the benefit of the American side orly those facts which serve to draw public attention usefully and the awful state into which society must inevitably drift where the extremes of aristocracy and wealth, povertyand ignorance, exist side by side in the same community. We have seen how effectively the Pall Mall exposures were diverted out of the lines they intended to take, directly it appeared that the reigning family and ruling classes were involved. A magnificent committee with high-sounding titles undertook to conceal the identity of leaders in the works of iniquity by convertsafe, sure and speedy to remove worms from children or adults.

mg the exposure into an inquiry whether

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN ENG. there was anything to expose expect and the A SAMPLE SALVATION OAPend is a pairty amendment in a law which has never been enforced and which hintered millions of English people out of twenty never THE MAN WHO MARRIED HER FOUND SHE

heard of before and never will hear of again.

state, can be subpossed as witnesses. But

we are not likely to have it. "The courts are

themselves in the hands of men tled hand

and foot in the bonds of corruption. It

seems but the other day that I received a letter from Nottingham, informing me that

Judge Williams, one of the greatest judges in the land, had been found dead in a brothel,

and requesting me to personally carry the intelligence to the London papers, as all the local papers, telegraph agencies, and so forth, bad been terrorized—the authorities

and the wires were being watched to "spot"

in looking over the morning's papers, I find a regretful notice of Judge Williams'

death, ending in eulogy of His Lordship's high character and attainments. From this

fully, without the slightest concerted effort

of the powers above, to keep the unsavory

truth respecting a Judge out of the papers, we can judge what would happen if a serious

attempt were made by a newspaper to bring out the facts relating to fast members of Ministries of the Crown. Every person fami-

liar with the political departments of state is perfectly well acquainted, for instance, with the disgusting immoralities of more than one

member of the Gladstone Cabinet, but who among them, I should like to know, would

care to brave the risk he would incur by

is done for in a worldly sense from the mo-

ment he commences the work. He becomes

a marked man. The authorities are up in

arms against him. Every instrument of the

law, every part of the machinery of govern-ment is set in motion to destroy him. And if

he be rich as Rothschilds his riches will hen e-

forth be as dried leaves to him to fer as Eag

lish society is concerned. But public opinion

mong such of the mildie classes as con-

stitute "the decent remnant" has been pretty

well aroused just now by the Pall Mall

Gazette's revelations, and if by chance a good

opening to get up a lawsuit should offer

t will undoubtedly be made the most

or other, sometimes very horrible let me

tell you, does not come into the course and

under the eyes of London editors, but, under

pressure, is suppressed and never a word comes out. I speak from personal experience, having in my dependent days acted under compulsion from headquarters a hundred

times. As long as the present excitement

lasts something or other is sure to crop up

which the papers will not ignore, and our hope is that the publication may embitter

THE COLERIDGE WEDDING.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BRIDE OF ENG-

LAND'S LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

unpleasant goesip concerning the bride's family. The New York Herald cor-

Victoria road, Kensington, between Cornwall

Gardens and High street. The neighborhood

showed several photographs of her daughter, one of which was taken in New York during

the visit there which led to the engagement

DESCRIPTION OF THE BRIDE. Lady Coleringe is a blunde, with a rather pretty oval face, and is said to be musical in her tastes. She has a fine, well cultivated

voice. Lord Coleridge is an old family friend

of the Lawfords, and was a classmate at Eton of Colonel Melville Lawford, of the Madras

army, a relative of Budy Coleridge. Although this friendship had not been kept up of late

years, it led to Miss Amy Augusta Jackson

Lawford being placed under Lord Coleridge's

protection on the voyage from New York two

ears ago, and the steamer acquaintance

pegun resulted in an engagement soon after

THE PAMILY REPUSES ITS CONSENT.

It was not so stated by Mrs. Lawford, but it is probable that the marriage was delayed

in hopes of the sons and relatives of Lord

Coleridge withdrawing their opposition. As this was not done the marriage was, by Lord

Coleridge's request, quite private, and took place at the bride's home. Lord Coleridge's

children were not present and sent no gifts.

Lady Coleridge was married in a travelling

dress of gray cloth, trimmed with white frieze velvet and silver braid. As jewelry

she wore pearls and diamonds, including a

diamond pendant given by Lord Coleridge.

Although the bride is a Presbyterian, the

marriage service was conducted by the Rev.

J. T. Richardson Fussel, of Trinity College.

Immediately after the wedding the couple

left for Devonshire, and will later spend a few

weeks in travelling through Northern Eng-

THE DEIDE'S MEMORIES OF NEW YORK. Lady Coleridge was born in India, but on

the death of her father, who was in the

Bengal civil service, she was brought to England and educated here. She is thirty-two

The visit gave her so pleasant an impression

of the country that another visit with Lord

KNOWN BY THESE SIGNS.

Dyspepsia may be known by Hearthurn Sour Eructions of food, Wind Belching, Weight at the Stomach, Variable appetite, Contive Bowels, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters

will positively cure Dyspapsia, although in its worst chronic form.

A widow in Harrisburg has beaten the re-

ALWAYS REQUIRED—A good cathertic medicine. National Pills will not disappoint you.

Iowa's Scandinavian vote is about fourteen

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS 'are

thousand; its German vote about thirty

cord by eloping with two coachmen.

thousand.

land and Scotland.

Coleridge is not impossible.

with Lard Coleridge.

LONDON, August 19 .- The unexpected mar-

parties so as to bring about a row.

THE MAN WHO MARRIED HER FOUND SHE A SOURCE HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND. New York, August 21 .- Among the first

soldiers of the Salvation Army to invide the quiet and reaceful city of Elizabeth last fall was Capt Jennie Wilson, a plump, petite and attractive blonde. She at once became the chief attraction at the meetings, and insured a good nightly attendance of the young men. She was an eloquent talker, and her attractive manners played havor with the hearts of the young men, many of whom were soon quarrelling about her. Howard Moore, one of her most ardent admirers, induced ber to go to his house to board, and there she became acquainted with his elder brother, Henry, who soon became so infatuated with her that he insisted upon marrying her, saying that he could not sleep at night or attend to his business in the day unless any one sending off, the news. Sure enough, he possessed her. She finally consented, with reluctance, and the marriage took place on

May 13.
Within two days after the marriage the couple quarrelled, and before many weeks they were at swords' points. Then Moore employed a detective to trace up his wife's history, and as a result of his investigations paragraph he appeared to have died at his they were at swords' points. Then Moore official lodgings. All the other papers contained similar paragraphs. I sent the correct history, and as a result of his investigations version to my friends on the London press. he made affidavit, yesterday, before Justice hut in each case they dared not print the Dabb, that her name was Jennie Frye, that truth. If so much trouble was taken success she had a husband living at Bellows Falls, Vt., whose name was Charles H. Frye. He therefore charged her with bigamy, and a warrant for her arrest was placed in the hands of Sergt. Cotton, who went to her house and found her locked in the house with her husband's brother Howard. She quietly accompanied the officer to Justice Dabb's office, where, after hearing the affidavit read, she declined counsel, and said she guessed she could man-age her case so that it would come out all right. She went to jail in default of \$1,000 bail. She exhibited no fright, and asked to see the reporters, to whom she talked with

great freedom, saying : "I was married to Charles Frye by the Rev. Isaac McAnn, at St. Albane, on Nov. 29, 1879, and got a divorce from him in 1883 When I came to Elizabeth I was an enthusiastic soul saver. I was persuaded to go and board at Moore's house, and Henry, poor stick! persuaded me to marry him, by saying that he couldn't live without me. Before we were married a day the trouble commended. His sister had an ugly temper, and made it hot for me. He was one of my supporters when I withdrew from the army and started a mission here, and I gave up the gospel business and went to housekeeping right after the wedding. I am glad now to get rid of him, even in this manner, and you can bet your sweet life he'il be sorry for this."

She laughed hilariously throughout the of. Rarely a week passes that some scandal interview, and made use of many expressions which were not commonly used by members

of the Salvation Army. Detective Sherring, of this city, who was engaged in hunting up her record, said yesterday that she had applied for a divorce from Frye, but had failed to get it, and that since leaving Vermont she has been engaged as a professional roller skater, a book agent, a domestic and a Captain in the Salvation Army. He said that she was 28 years of age, and was born at Lisbon, England, from whence she came to this country when an

Henry Moore said that before leaving the house yesterday morning he captured a note written by his wife and addressed to his brother. It begged him to pretend to go to work and to return to the house as soon as possible after he (Henry) had gone. She said she must see him for a while. Henry smiled as he showed the note to the reporters.

riage created considerable sensation in London, and caused many inquiries and some While riding to jall in the horse cars she said that she joined the Salvation Army at Sing Sing because she was a good tambourine respondent accordingly called on Mrs, player and liked the fun.

EMIGRATION 10 CANADA OTTAWA, Aug 20 -Prof. Tanner, of Lond in.

Government examiner of agricultural classes in is good. The house is plainly though neatly furnished and with excellent taste. Mrs. Lawford kindly gave your correspondent details of the wedding, and with evident pride the state of the wedding, and with evident pride the state of the wedding. by the Governm nt. will likely prove advantage ous to the Dominion. In Great Britain the Impo ial Government give a regular course of instruction to about 9,000 agricultural young men and women annually. Of these about 6,000 go before a board of examiners, of which the professor is a member A large or portion of these are sons and daughters of farmers The professor's visit to Can da on this occasion is to endeavor to increase the facilities for passing these people over to some of the older provinces, as well as to the North West. In addition to the class of young people above alluded to there are many others who have a small amount of capital, who promise to make good ertlers, and are eminently suitable to this country, but to make their couse successful, necessary means will be required to be adopte; whereby they can settle in small villages in tead of being isolated. The necessity for such an associated system of residence is for the purposes of mu ual benefit, and they claim it is absolu ely necessary for the protection of small capitalists and the maintenance of riendly asso lations. The Professor has received some encouragement from the Government, and feels c nfident that his suggestions in connection with

the scheme will be early acted upon

A pet ton signed by 1,500 citizens of Hull
has been forwarded to the Governor-General
praying for the commutation of the death sentence passed upon Riel.

A BATTLE.

LIMA, Aug. 19 .- On the 18th instant the Government troops occupying Canta, consisting of 350 infantry and one hundred ca. alry, were surprised by the rebel forces, numbering from 1,800 to 2,000 men, said to be under command of General Caceres or Colonel Morales Bermudez. The battle lasted five hours. When the Government troops had exhausted their ammunition and their mitrailleuse had been disabled, a bayonet charge was attempted, but without success, and they retreated in confusion. Lieut. Col. Bustomente, seeing that all was lost, shot himself. The losses on both sides years of age. The object of her trip to were very heavy. Two hundred fugitives of America was to visit relatives in New York. the government forces have arrived at Lima and environs.

THE OMNIPRESENT OLIVIER.

BOMBAY, August 20 .- The supposed priest, "Father Kanovics" by name, who was arrested at Cochin, on the Malabar coast, on suspicion of being a spy, has been sentenced to six month's imprisonment. During his ex-amination he admitted that he had been in Egypt and was acquainted with Olivier Pain, but refused to answer further questions. Several witnesses have left here for Cochin to try to identify him. His appearance tallies with Sir Evelyn Baring's description of Pain.

What Toronto's well-known Good Sarmaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure." CLARA E. POBTER.

Laurel Hill is 2,500 teet above the sea

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS 22 COMINGUPON US. 4 CT

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us una-wares: Maby persons have pains about the cheet and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has abad taste, feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has abad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sacky, slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is prond There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint-all-gond sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough set in at first dry; but after a few months it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when

a sort of whiring sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become cos-tive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is fre-quently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in furn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of it, warred forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others or kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upen each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will sot upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curstive Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suf

confidently recommend it to all who may be sulfering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully.

Jeo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe' 55, Highgate, Kendal:—I have share great pleasure in tecompositing the always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have

sold many grosses.
Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andever:—] have always taken a great interest in your medi-zines and I have recommended them, as I have Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it ar pleased, and recommend it. Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingabridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Furness:—It is needless for me to say that your raluable medicines have great sale in this district greater than any other I know of, giving great

Robt. Laine, Melksham:— I can well recom-mend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself.

Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept. 23, 1882 Dear Sir,-Last year I sent you a letter recom mending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicales die out with me but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and u still in as a great de mand as when I first becau to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general debility

A certain minister in my neighborhood says : is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much ple asure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.

A J. White, Esq. 15th August 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 upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and de-

medicine without the signtest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. Webb,

Mr. White.

A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street,

Montreal For side by all druggists, and by A. J White limited), 67 St. James street. city.

The fees which each new recipient of the Order of the Gartar pays amount to nearly

DO NOT DELAY.

Do not delay, if suffering any form of Bowel Complaint, however mild apparently may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Ex tract of Wild Strawberry. It is the old re-liable cure for all forms of Summer Complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist and all deaters in patent medicines.

According to tradition, famines occur in Japan every forty or fifty years.

IS IT ACTING RIGHT?

If you are troubled with inactive Liver. your complexion will be sallow, frequent sick headache, aching shoulders, dizziness, weariness, irregular bowels, and many other serious complaints. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the Liver and all the secretions to a healthy

Black is the popular color now for Long Branch bathing suits. Figs sell in Georgia at two and a half cents

per dozen, The best medical authorities acknowledge

the great value of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and frequently prescribe their use with the utmost confidence, well knowing that they are the most effectual remedy ever devised for diseases caused by derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Glass windows were first used in the year

Ill-fitting Boots and Shoes cause Corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. \*. \* Gold bullion reaches an annual product of

\$400,000 in Goorgia. IT IS SURPRISING how quickly Han-ington's Quinine Wine and Iron, acting through the Blood, removes all Pimples and Blotches and produces a clear, healthy skin. See that you get "Hanington's," the original and genume.

Bluefish have been scarce all along the coast this season.

Unequalled—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The second secon

AN INFORMER PUNISHED. -BAID MADE -DN A-COURT HOUSE AND A

Lichwither Roughly Handled! SINCOB, August 20.-A very serious riot occurred here last night. A man named Houck, of Houghton, has been laying complaints against hotel keepers' throughout the county for violating the Scott Act. Last evening he had one of the hotel keepers of Simcoe up before Police Magistrate Matheson, He based his complaint on receiving liquor from the accused, which he obtained by pretending he was sick and appealing to his generosity. He succeeded in obtaining a little after considerable persuasion, for which the hotel keeper would receive no pay. After the court adjourned, they left Mr. Houck in the magistrate's office as there was a large crowd around and he not like to face it. Instead of dispersing, the crowd grew larger and more demonstrative and commenced throwing stones through the windows at Houck, who threw back, and having armed himself with an axe he awaited the foremost of the crowd, which now showed signs of forcing the building. The first to enter the room was a young fellow named Mark Alway, who received an ugly wound on the leg with the axe and was rescued with difficulty by the crowd. The crowd then shattered the building and made a general rush for Houck, and succeeded in capturing him, and as the front door was locked lifted him bodily through the front window into the atreet. They then gave him a good pounding, and had not some of the citizens interfered and taken him under their protection they would have doubless landed him in the dock. When rescued he had two ribs broken and is severely bruised about she face and body. He was taken to a citizen's resi-dence, and later removed to jail, where he still is. No action has yet been taken against

THE OLD ALMA MATER.

PREPARING FOR THE MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVENTION-PRUGHAMME OF EVENTS.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Montreal College convention was held yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the college. The attendance was nume ous, and great interest was taken in the proceedings. Ray Curé Leclero, vice-president, occupied the chair. Among the present were the Grand Vicar, Mr. Marechal, Rev. Messrs. Plingnet. Deguire, Sent-nne Lefebvre, O. M. J; Racicot, Tassé, Schmidt, Desruchers, Cherrier, Reid, Charrentier, Dr. Luchapelle, Dr. Casgrain, Dr. Dagenais, Messrs. Plingnet, Monk, Decary, Perreault, Derume, Rissimpatta Charvana Casaradian Bissonnette, Chauveau, corresponding secretary, and H. J. Cloran, hon. secretary.

The chairman explained that the object of the

meeting was to make the final arrangements for the holding of the convention, which promised

to be a great success.

The programme of events was discussed and adopted. It was decided to make the Uabin-t de Lecture on Notre Dame street the ralying point for all the students at 8 o'cl ck on the morning of the 9th of September, the day of the Convention I hen the distribution of the commem rative medals would take place; nd thence the students would go in a bod, to the church of Notre Dame to assist at a Thanksgiving Mass, and at a sermon for the occasion. At the conclusion of the religious ceremony, the students will take the old lise of m rch to the mountain farm, that is, along No re Dame street, up Mountain, and slong Sue brooke to the college, where an address will be presented to the Superior A grand dinner will be served on the beautiful grounds attached to the college, if the weather is fine and a spendid band, under the able direction of Rev. Mr. Desrochers, will discourse music in the mean-time. In the afternoon the Congress will be held under a large tent, when the orators for the occasion will deliver their speech s. After supper there will be a grand promenade concert, with fireworks, and a brilliant illumination of the immense college buildings.

A special invitation to assist at the

ceremonies will be a dressed to the Press.
The executive committee will institute a respection committee for the convention and they will have to attend to the needs and wishes of the to make arrangements with the railway and steamboat companies for reduced rates of travel. A final letter of invitation will shortly be published in the papers to all the students to come and partake of the hospitality of their old Alms Mater. The day after the convention there will be a solemn Mass of Requiem for the souls of all the deceased directors, p of essors and a udents of the college. It is the intention to publish a pamphlet containing a historical potion of the college. notice of the college, the names of the student and a full account of the pr ceedings of the con

Holloway's Ointment and Pills,-Counsel for the delicate. - Those to whom the change able temperature is a protracted period of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. This cooling Cintment, perseveringly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsey, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen giands, ordinary catarrh and pronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. This Obstment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully contend with influerza; they allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough.

Buenos Ayers now has thirty nine newspa-

A EPLENDID DAIRY

is one that yields its owner a good profit through the whole season. But he must supply the cows with what they need in order for them to be able to keep up their product, When their butter gets light in color he must make it "gilt edged" by using Wells, Richardson & Co's Improve | Butter Color. It gives the golden color o June, and adds five cents per pound to the value of the butter.

Professor Milne has been making experiments in Japan, encouraged by the govern-ment for the purpose of studying effect of earthquake movements, which he produces artificially by subterranean explosions of dynamite and the dropping of heavy weights rom a great height.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affections."

North Carolina is receiving the benefit of a steady flow of immigration.

MALADIES MULTIPLY ONE ANOTHER.-A

simple fit of digestion may—especially if the constitution is not naturally vigorous—throw the entire mechanism of the liver and bowels out of gear. Sick headache follows, poisoning of the blood by bile ensues, and there is grave Check the threatened dangers at the outset with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery gland, it follows that while all cannot be ery and Dyspeptic Cure, the medicine that drives every impurity from the blood, and drives every impurity from the blood.

Take all iff all Take all the Ridney's and Liver

-Take all the Blood purifiers. -Take all the Dyspepeia and Indigestion

Gures. -Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious

Take all the Brain and Nerve force specifics.

Take all the Great health restorers.
In thort, take all the best quantes of all these, and the best, —Qualities of all the heat me inines in the world, and you will find that—Hop

—Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers of all—concentrated in them,
—And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or—combined. Fin!!!!
—A thorough trial will give pointies proof of this.

Hardened Liver

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in

my grave.
J. W. Morry, Buffelo, Oct. I, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering. "I was dragged down in debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for

for years, caused by a size taning sent large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year age, by the advice of my pastor, I commerced using Hop-Bitters, and in one month we were all will, and sone of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to ray to all poor met, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's vist will cost. I know it."

—A Workprogram.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops as the white label. Shun all 'he vile, poisonous staff with 'Hop'' or " Hops'' in their nam.

A BLOW TO THE LIBERALS.

London, August 19.-Mr. Davitt's surren der to Mr. Parnell is a serious blow to the English Liberals, who had hoped to secure his influence with his countrymen in further. ance of Mr. Chamberlain's Socialist campaign. Now that Parliament has prorogued, the Liberals have no longer any chance of disturbing the good understanding between Mr. Parnell and Lord Randolph Churchill. It is plain that in the English constituencies which have a large Irish vote, except in two or three cases where the Nationalists will run candidates of their own, Mr Painell will throw the full weight of his authority in the Conservative scale. If the Liberals could use Mr. Davitt on the other side, this weight would be largely counterbalanced for, though Mr. Parnell has a secure ascendancy in Ireland, where the tenant farmer interest is supreme, Mr. Davitt has a large following in England and Scotland. His scheme to nationalize the land is widely favored among his landless countrymen here. Now that he has again cast in his let with the Irish parils.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positive'y cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertis ment.

mentary party, the Linerals have lost the

chance of offsetting the Parueli Churchill al-

liance with a Davitt Chamberlain combina-

The correspondent of a Western paper claims that in a thousand New York working girls there are to be observed as many beautiful faces of the Lady Cara Vere de Vere type as in the same number of young ladies attending the fashionable Fifth avenue

IT NEVER FAILS.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will never fail you when taken to cure Dysentery Colic, Sick Stemain, or any form of Summer Complaint. Relief is almost instantaneous; a tew doses cure when other remedies fail.

In a recent review of the once despised Persian army 10,000 finely uniformed and equipped soldiers were in line. Russian instructors for the cavalry and Austrian for the nfantry and artillery have brought the troops up to a good standard of efficiency.

A QUADRUPLE FORCE.

The reason why disease is so soon expelled from the system by Burdock B and Bitters is because that excellent reme y acts in a fourfold manner—that is to say, ip on the Bowels, the Liver, the Blood and the Krineys, driving out all bad humor, and regulating every organic function.

The imports of coffee for the year ending June 30 were the largest on record -572,599,552 pounds. The consumption per head is estimated to have been since 1831 from 8.28

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltain Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, torms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Bult Co., Marshall,

There are in the world 397 justitutions for the education of deaf mutes. Germany has 90 ofthese, France 67, Great Britain 46, and the United States 38. Recent oureful estimates place the number of these unfortunates at 800,000.

Mich.

Mr. Parpetus Boileau, Ottawa, says: "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals and on retiring to bed. In one week I was cured, and have had no trouble since. I believe it saved my life.

A farmer without hands, and who does all the work on his land, is one of the successful cultivators of the soil living near Roswell, Ga.

THOMAS CARLYLE,

the great Scotch author, suffered all his life with dyspepsia, which made his own life mis erable and caused his best and truest friends not a little pain because of his fretfulness. Dyspepsia generally arises from disease of the liver, any as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Access 23, 1885

等小型走到1994年了,所以《据了说话》【4·数《60世数注意》。《从44年》2014年上

BJAN ON THE IRIST NATIONAL

dele b LEAGUE, and CHICAGO. Ang. 18—Editor of the Herald.
This morning is Herald publishes a New X ork telegram which declares on the authority of the Daily News of that city, that "the Irish National League in this country is now virginal dead" and concludes. tually dead," and concludes :

Whether rightly or wrongly, the belief has gained ground that the organization was to some extent being used for American politisal purposes, and that is why it has an exist. ence, merely on paper to-day. The News then cites the manifesto issued last year by Patrick Egan, president of the league, calling on all Irishmen to vote the Republican ticket, on all little. This disrupted the league, driving all men of independent opinions out of the erganization.

The representatives of the league from all

parts of the Union ought to know better parts of the New York Daily News. They say than the dead; and the great convention which will be held in this city next January which will be note that it is both alive and will demonstrate that it is both alive and strong. A very gross injustice is purposely done to officers of the league of late years by comparing the receipts of those later years with the receipts of the league in its first years. During its first years there was threatoned famine; there were erictions, more numerous by thousands than those of later years ; Farnell and his associates were imprisoned, and an extraordinary impetus was given to the raising of funds by the issuance of the "no rent" manifesto. Large sums of money were raised by believers in the "no rent" policy who did not belong to the regular league. For all these reasons. many of which no longer exist, funds have not come in as they did in former years. Nor were they needed to the same extent. So much for the decrease of funds.

Now, for my alleged manifesto. Your New York contem, orary must have been deceived by a forged manifesto, for there was no gennine one to be cited. I never advised the members of the league how to vote, nor did I take any part in the canvass. On the con ir ry, when called upon and written to by a eres of my countrymen on the subject of American politics, I positively re-fused to give any advice, and I so refused because I was president of the league. The only excuse any one can find for talking of a manifesto is this: After the convention which nominate ! Cleveland, and at a time when I had not the slightest idea that I would ever be president of the league, i expressed my opinion in private conversations. After I was elected president of the lesgue, a Democratic paper published at Lincoln, where I reside, persisted in alleging that I was actively supporting Mr. Blaine, and it gave as my motives for supporting that gen tleman reasons which had never in the slight est degree influenced me. It was impossible under these continued wrongful statements longer to remain silent. I wrote a brief letter correcting its misser-resentations and stating why I preferred Blaine. I exercised merely the privilege which belongs to every other citizen, that of speaking for myself, and sorrectingerroneous statements made concerning me. In so doing I did not assume to speak for or to advise others, and I issued no manifesto "calling on all Irishmen to vote the Republican rickes."

How ridiculous is the charge that the league was used for political purposes in Blaine's interest will be manifest when it is remembered that many of its leading offi ial canvassed for Cleveland. Vice-President Doherty, of Boston, was an active Cleveland supporter, and I am glad to see by this morning's papers that he is honored by his party and appointed to an office. Mr. Firstley, his townsman, the league's national committeeman from Massachusetts, supported Cleveland. Vice President Wilnere, of Pennsylvania, actively supported Coveland. J. G. Donnelly, of Wisconsin, one of the Executive Committee of seven, supported Cleveland. M. V. Gannon, of lown, also a member of that commit tee, was the condidate of his party for Attorney General of his state, and made ches through mt the State for Cleveland Dr. Hanrahan, the national committeeman of Vermont, worked hard for Cleveland, and is so prominent in his party as to be Mayor of his city. Mr. Corkery. of Hinois; Judge Fazgerald, of Ohio, and John Fazgerati, of Nebraska, all National committeemen of the League, earnestly supported Carreland, and since then Judge Fitzgerald, I am glad to say, has been redeeted by his party, with the aid of the Cincianati Irish-Americans who supported Blaine, he being the only man on his ticket who was elected. I mention these facts, which I could ald to indefinitely, to show how unfounded is the story that the League was all on one side in American politics, or that it was ever sought to be placed on any

The enemies of the Irish cause used to try to make us have each other in Ireland on secount of religion. Their last attempt is to make us hate each other in the United States n account of American politics. We are no less tolerant here than are our countrymen at home, and we are not going to cease working for Ireland, and working unitedly and with tolerance for each other, because of any differences in American politics.

PATRICK EGAN. "Oh, wad some power the giftle gie us, To see ourselves as others see us!"

Few women want to appear sick, and yet low many we see with pain written on every cature, who have been suffering for months rom femule weakness, and who could casily cure themselves by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to be found at any lrug store. This remedy is a specific for

Florida will soon be of more importance than the custure of oranges.

# CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indianissionary the formula of a simple vegetable tenedy for the speedy and permanent cure of onsumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affactions also a positive all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Vervous Complaints, after having tested its conderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-ering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a lesire to relieve human suffering, I will send ree of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, a German, French or English, with full direc-ions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by ddressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOTES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 eow

A Methodist conference in Georgia has forpidden church members in its jurisdiction to ttend baseball matches.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of the Best Celebrated Voltale Belt with Electric Suspentry Appliances, for the sperdy roller and permanent us of Evicative and Delmasses, it is so it vicality and Manhood, and ill indirect troubles. Also, for many other diseases of the second of the Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guardeed. No risk is incurred. Hustrated pumphicit, illustrated for the control of th

# AYER'S HAIR NO More Bald Heads.

Restores the color, gloss, and youthful To produce a new growth of hair freshness of the hair; stimulates a rich and on bald 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; preparation 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 Hair Vigor, used in my family for several their vitality, and a new growth will reyears, 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 protracted illness, with turning prematurely gray. It ranks fever, my hair all came out, leaving me among the first

luxuries of our house." Miss Kato Rose, Incoreal Optario

AYER'S HAR VIGOR.

Wigor, and, before I had used gersoll, Ontario,

writes: "While 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 sores, and in less than twelve months hair is as thick and vigorous as ever. I produced hair a foot long.

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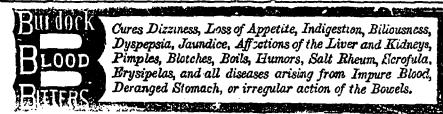


scalp in a healthy condition."

still use the Vigor occasionally to keep my

entirely bald. I

procured a bottle



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



IRISH SELF-GOVERNMENT.

CLIFFORD LLOYD CONDEMNS CASTLE RULE

-MR. PARNELL ON HOME RULE LONDON, August 21 .- Mr. Clifford Lloyd publishes in to day's Times an elaborate tatement of what he designates "Ireland's needs." Among these he placed, first, local -elf government, which he advocates. He also advocates the establishment of elective county boards and the transfer of the power of initiating improvements and financial arrangements from government appoinces to direct representatives of the Irish people. The abolition of the whole system of Irish bureaucracy is strongly commended, and Mr. Llayd thinks I reland should be incorporated as an integral part of the United Kingdom. from which the present vicerovalty excludes it. The control of the courts of justice, the police and general taxation, Mr. Loyd argues, should be kept in the hands of the federal Parliament. He condemns home rule in the main demanded by the Parnellites, and he thinks its establishment in Ireland would result in civil war between Ulater and the remainder of the country. The 7 imes, com-menting on the whole subject, says that Lord Randolph Churchill's new regime which involves the country boards' scheme advocated by Mr. Lloyd, would certainly bring about a conflict between the boards and the Dublia Castle Government in the event of the continuance of the latter. This being the inevitable ou come of the plan, the enemies of Castle Government will, the Times says, urge the opportuneness of sweeping away the whole Dublin castle establishment, the supporters of which must, therefore, quickly prepare some defence of its existence. What the defence can consist of the Times does not undertake to suggest, but declares that the friends of Dublin castle can hardly defend it from the charge of being a despotism. Besides, continues the Times, Mr. Lloyd's accusation against the Castle implies that its despotism is of a kind which, when an exceptional occasion arises for its exercise, necessarily proves incapable, and this charge of incapacity, the Times declares, is the gravest of all charges against which the defenders of Castle rule in

Ireland have to defend themselves. PARNELL'S IDEA OF HOME RULE. DUBLIN, Aug. 21.—Mr. Parnell to-day entertained the Dublin Municipal Council at Arklow on the Avoca. In an address he said it would be impossible to revive the natural industries of Ireland without the free election of a national assembly possessing the power of control over all the political and economic affairs of the country. He hoped that a few months, or at least a few years, would bring back to the Irish people the right to govern Ireland at home and banish English misrule forever from the land.

A MARQUIS INDICTED FOR MURDER. BISMARCK, Dak., August 21.—The Marquis de Mores, a millionaire cattle man, has been weak backs, nervous or neuralgic pains, and de Mores, a millionaire cattle man, has been all that class of diseases known as "female indicted on a charge of murder by the grand complaints." Hustrated, large treatise on jury. The charge has been hanging over diseases of women, with most successful him for more than two years. When the courses of solf-treatment, sent for three letter marquis first settled here he fonced in a large stamps. Address World's Dispensary Meditact; the cowboys objected, and bad bleed cal Association Buffalo, N.Y.

While in Bismarck one day, the marquis received a despatch warn-It is said the culture of pineapples in ing him against cowboys, who had threat-florida will soon be of more importance than ened to kill him on his return to Little Missouri. Hereturned, but stepped from the north side of the train while the cowboys waited his arrival on the south side. He succeeded in getting home, but the cowboys surrounded his premises. The marquis and two friends crept through the weeds to safe shelter and awaited their opportunity, when the three fired, one of the shots killing one of the cowboys. It is not known whose shot killed the man, but the morquis was arrested, given a hearing and discharged. The Marquis de Mores is a son in law of Baron von Hoffman, of Wall street, New York. The Marquis left the city for New York last night.

> In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different sea sons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.
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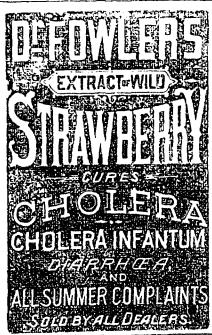
Pr. R. R. Clerk, So. Hero, Vt. "Linkey-Worthscuredmy who after two years such in J. C. L. Summerlin, S. m Hid, Ca. IN THOUSANDS OF CACES it has enrod where all else had fitted. It is mild, but efficient, CHITAIN IN 178 ACTION, but have been all esc.

harmless in all cases.

(Wit elements the Blood and Strong hose new gives New Life to all the important or successful body. The natural action of the Hidrey in restored. The Liver in classed of all these and the Bowel, more freely and healthful more fr In the way with the front the cylindric case and the production of the control of In this way " as worst discuses are craditated

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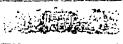
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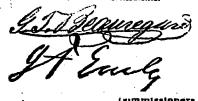
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5	do	2000				10,000
10	do	1000				10,000
20	do	500			• ••	10.000
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300	do	100		** ** ** ** ** ** ** * * * * * * * * * *	••••	30.000
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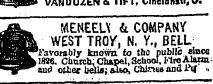
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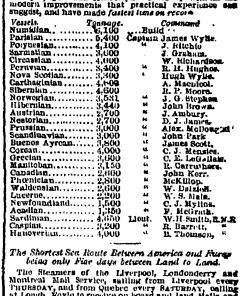
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Rates of Passage from Quebec:—Cabin, \$60, \$70 and
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Note: The Group Court State of the second of the substitution of the second state of the second of t

\*CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE WITNESS: Srs. To day's mail brought me I am I aws Wirness of the 12th inst, containing reports of meetings held at Montreal and Longuouil to express sympathy with Riel and to protest against the carrying into execution of the sentence of death recently passed upon him. The first speaker at the meeting in Montreal "endeavored to impress upon his andience that the meeting had nothing whatever to do with politics, religion or national ity, but merely to ask for justice for Riel." The same mail brought me to-day's Halifax Morning Herald, which contains the follow-

ng editorial remarks :-It is semi-officially announced that 'the public subscription for the defence of Riel' has only resulted in securing a few hundred dollars, and that after all their noise and bluster Riel's Rouge friends intend to sak the government to pay the expenses of defending him. This is certainly a very sad exhibitions With the whole Rouge party in Quebec crying out that the province was in a state of 'seething excitement' over Riel's case, they have only been able to raise three or four hundred dollars to save him! But after all it is only what might have been expected. Grit exeltement never extends to the pocket—except he a 'grand stand' at election times, 'to put down bribery and corruption.'

Riel is evidently a half crazy grit, with a faculty for jabbering and scribbling. We smoorely hope that his lower province imitators will not end their careers as Riel is likely to end his—with a 'dull thud,' but if they de not stop talking annexation and conti nental policy' and that kind of rot, there is ne telling."

It would appear from these remarks of the

Merald that the defence of Riel is taken hold of only for political purposes. But from what I can gather from reading your reports of the meetings above referred to, it has nothing whatever to do with politics. A large proportion of the population of the Lower Provinces sympathized with Riel and the Metr in their efforts to obtain redress for real grievances. Had Riel been able to obtain such redress by force and arms, he would to day be called a brave warrior and a true patriot, instead of the prospect of ending his career with a "dull thud." But now as he is condemned te die for a political offence, one political party think that the greatest odium it can attach to the other is to connect it with Biel, the leader of the North West rebellion I apprehend, however, that this is not very complimentary to a large and influential portion of the people of Canada.

Your numerous readers would be glad to have your opinion of the sentiments expreseed by the Halifax Herald.

A SCHOOLIBER. Newborough, N.S., August 14, 1885.

NORPENDENCE FIRST, FHDERATION AFTERWARDS.

Pe the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-I am opposed to the present project of Imperial Federation. I am in favor of the Independence of Canada first, and an International Confederation, or Alliance, of coequals in status, rights, privileges and prero-

gatives, afterwards A Federation, (or Confederation) of unequals in status, etc., would be an unwork-able combination of discordant elements incapable of a living union,-and, in a brief period, would necessarily eventuate in another

of too oft-recurring Canadian crises.

To be "citizens," not "subjects," is the cry el advancing humanity.

"Independence" and "citizenship" are one

and inseparable. There can be no real "Canadian citizen-

ship" until Canada is an independent nation. Fow desirable emigrants will settle in a country of which neither they nor their children can become "citizens" de facto. "Colonialism" for peoples capable of, and Atted for exclusive sovereign self-government, is, of necessity, rapidly and happily massing away.
The 'Mother Country' will best subserve

her own interests even by favoring the independence of Canada. Let us have independence first, and Inter-

national Confederation afterwards.

In stating these propositions, I claim that my love for the "Mocher Country,"—my native land, —is no less than that of any other

resident of the Dominion.

Richmond, P.Q., June 3, 1885.

CELERY CURES RHEUMATISM.

A German correspondent of an English pyper writes as follows: "I have had a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and was healed in two days time by soup made from the stalks and roots of celery; therefore I desire to make this simple remedy known through the columns of your valuable paper for the benefit of all suffering from gout or rheumatism in any form. New discoveries—or what claim to be discoveries—of the healing virtues of the latest is that celery is a cure for rheumatism; indeed, it is asserted the disease is impossible if the vegetable is is cooked and freely eaten. The fact that it is always put on the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from being known. The celery should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drank by the patient. Serve warm with pieces of toasted bread, and the painful ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician who has again and again tried the experiment, and with uniform success. At least two-thirds of the cases named 'heart disease' are ascribed to rheumatism and its agonizing ally, gout. Small pox, so much dreaded is not half so destructive as rheumatism, which, it is maintained by many physicians, can be prevented by obeying nature's law in diet. Here, in Germany, we boil the roots and stalks, as the root is the principal part of it, and afterward eat it as saidd, with oil and vinegar. I received such immediate benefit that I am anxious to let all the rheumatic sufferers termination of the rebellion was due quite as

LAVAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The following prizes have been awarded by the County of Laval Agricultural Society for

the best tilled lands :-1. Hormisdas Hotte, Saint Martin, 168

points.
3. Adolphe Ouimet, St. François de

30

10 The judges were Messrs. J. B. Lecours, of St. Laurent, and D. Forget, of Terrebonne.

The statement of circulation and specie for last month shows the amount of circulation outstanding on the 31st as \$17,134,552; specie and sterling deheutures or bonds \$5,860,138, being \$539,000 in excess of the amount re

quired by law. The Post Office Savings Bank's statement THE PRENCH DECEGATES.

The reception given by the city last hight to the French delegates and to Major-General:

Sir Frederick Middleton in the City Hall proved a brilliant event. About two thous and ladies and gentlemen gathered in the vicinity of the Mayor's foom about 8.30 p.m. and while awaiting the presentation of the address had a good opposition of the addre dress had a good opportunity of viewing the pretty decorations of the City Hall. Among the pretty decorations of the City Hall. Among the inscriptions in various parts of the building being the following: "Welcome to brave General Middleton," "La Nouvelle France Salue la Mere Patrie," "Union de la France et de l'Angleterre," "Vive la France, "Qui Vive? France!" "Honneur aux Enfants de la France," "England for Ever," and "Welcome." The council chamber where the formal address was to he presented was hand-

somely decorted with evergreens and flowers. Opposite the Mayor's chair was the city coat of arms, with the Union Jack and Tricolor for a background. At about 2 o'clock His Worship Mayor Beaugrand, attired in his robes of office, and Madame Beaugrand, followed by the members of the City Council and their ladies, the delegates and ladies and the general public, entered the chamber, when Mayor Beaugrand, after a few introductory remarks, read the following ad-

GENTLEMEN DELEGATES.—The demonstrations of friendship and of candid confraternity of which you have been the object all the way from Halifax to Montreal ought to have given you to understand that you were not in a strange country. You will meet among us the sons of Canadian France greet ing you as their elder brother from France across the sea. You tread the soil of a happy and prosperous country under the alps of the British Government; but a country inhabited by a small people who, while showing themselves loyal to the flag that protects them, also remain faithful to the ties of blood and sentiments of fraternity which bind them to the old mother country, France. All Montreal without distinction of origin and creed, hail your arrival among us, because you came as bearers of words of peace and union and of offers of industrial and commercial relations. Be welcome! I am personally happy to have the occasion of offering you officially the hospitality of the commercial capital of Canada. Montreal, founded by the French, has grown and prospered under the English regime. May we be permitted to hope that your visit to us will be a precursor of serious renewal of relations that could not be otherwise than advantageous both to France and Canada. Bs doubly welcome, because you represent a nation that is to-day the friend of England-a nation which has mingled the Gallic blood of France with the Saxon and Celtic blood of Great Britain upon the glorious plains of Inkerman, of Alma, and of Bala dava, and under the walls of Sebastopol. With you, gentlemen, we are proud to have kept this memory in our heart, and this is why we are so happy to receive to-day guests

a sign of progress and of civilization. H. BRAUGRAND,

Mayor of Montreal. Mr. de Molinari answered in a brief hut clever manner, reviewing in a few words the friendship existing between France and Canada, and concluded by saying that he hoped that both countries will continue to increase both in population and financially. He also congratulated His Worship upon the reception tendered them, and promised it would

of distinction, who are bound to us by the

sacred ties of blood, and by the historic alli-

ance of the two flags which are to day for us

never be forgotten by them. Father Labelle, being enthusiastically called for, also made a few remarks expres sive of his gratification at the reception accorded him and the members of the delegation.

After a few remarks in conclusion from the day. Mayor the party adjourned to the Mayor's room where the dainty repast served by Mesers. Hall & Scott was partaken of.

Owing to a delay on the train Major-General Middleton and Lady Middleton did not arrive until ten o'clock when they were received by Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzie, D A.G., and Lieut. Col. Worsley, brigade major and staff and escorted to the Mayor's apartments, where His Worship presented the general with the following address :-

To General Sir Fred-rick Middleton. Commander in-Chief of the Canadian Militia:

The municipal authorities of Montreal are happy to take the occasion of your first visit to this city to felicitate you most sincerely on your brilliant conduct during the late insur rection. You had to surmount unknown difficulties, and besides you had to depend in great part on troops who had never before been under fire. But electrified by your courage and confident in the talents of their chief soldiers, lought like veterans, and you yourselt have gained the admiration of the Canadian people and plants are continually being made. One of the approbation of your sovereign, who has never, perhaps, had it in her power to confer the honor of knighthood on a soldier braver than yourself. The whole city of Montreal followed with the most lively interest your success in the North-West, for you have become almost one of our-selves, General, by the ties which bind you to our city. Your charming companion in life, Lady Middleson, who so graciously and so rightfully shares your honors, was one of the noblest and most beautiful of the children of cur great city, and it is with a sentiment of pride and affection that we associate her name with yours in offering you the warmest welcome and the most cordial hospitulity. H. BEAUGRAND,

Mayor of Montreal. General Middleton briefly returned thanks for the kind expressions contained in the address. Alluding to the North-West rebellion, he said that the volunteers who so promptly responded to the call of duty had done nobly. Whatever glory was attached to the happy much to the volunteers as to himself, for it

was they who had done the hard work of the campaign.

The remainder of the evening was spent in social conversation, excellent music being provided by the City and Victoria Rifles bands. During the evening several of the ladies present contributed to the evening's enjoyment by singing, and the reunion was brought to a close shortly after midnight. At nine o'clock a brilliant though rather brief display of fireworks was given on the Champ de Mars before a large assemblage.

THE EAST DURHAM ELECTION. PORT HOPE, August 24 .- The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the lamented death of Col. A. T, H. Williams in the North-West took place to day and resulted in a victory for the Con-servative candidate, Mr. Ward, who headed the poll by 379 votes, only two less than at the general elections in 1882, when Col. Williams was elected by a majority of 381 over the Grit candidate. The majorities for Mr. Ward were in Millbrook and Cavan, 262; between herself and the minister. Downs reduced this to 379.

Le de la companya del companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya del companya del companya del companya de la

THE FARM

keeping them thrifty until the time comes for heavier feeding and fattening.

Some varieties of not very common grasses are rendered almost worthless to many farmers from lack of knowledge as to the best time to cut them. Orchard grass and meadow feacue need to be cut very early or they will soon become woody and innutritious.

There is much less second crop after a cutting of timothy than after clover, and what does grow is of more value as protection to the roots, which run near the surface and are often badly injured by deep freezing, though not thrown out as clover roots often are.

A young heifer growing up to be a cow and bred to calve sometime next spring, is more sure to pay her keep through the winter than any other kind of horned stock. If not sold when she has her first calf, she will at least pay her way for a year, when she will certainly be worth more.

At this season there will be more or less weeds that have escaped the cultivator and the noe in potato hills. If a good, scaking rain comes these weeds may be pulled out without injury to the crop. If dry weather prevails the weeds should be out off near the ground to lessen the absorption of moisture as much as possible.

.. It is a great point gained to get the oat crop in the barn or stack without rain. Oat straw, when bright, makes very good feed for horses, and with some meal on it and chaffed, a great saving of hay can be effected. When not at work oat straw and grain should keep

any young horse in good condition. It is always bad policy to crop bearing orchards, and one reason for this is that it generally prevents their pasturing by pigs, which are the best scavengers for destroying wormy fruit, with its contents. The apples in our market would be fairer if pigs had the range of apple orchards, and the pigs them-selves would be more healthful food. If not ringed, pigs will give an orchard all the plowing it needs, with no injury to tree roots.

It appears that a four year-old steer, weighing 708 pounds, which was fed an average daily ration of 1425 pounds of cotton seed, with eleven pounds of hay and straw, made a net gain in firty six days of 260 pounds—an average of one pound of flesh for each five and a half pounds of food consumed. A series of experiments proved that the cotton raising farmer can realize enough from feeding his cotton seed to stock to nearly pay the entire cost of growing his cotton crop.

New York farmers, whose land is rich enough to grow two or three tons of clover hay per sore, are apt to conclude after a few years' experience in curing it that it is worth more to plough under than for any other pur pose. This is especially true in seasons when wet weather makes clover difficult to cure. To make clover hay good feed after it has been soaked through several good rains re-quires a considerable addition of grain, which to most stock will scarcely repay its cost.

The mysterious disease known as blight comes on potatoes from causes little understood It generally attacks potatoes just after they have been set, and as the vines turn bl ck and die the further development of the tuber is arrested. It seems to attack potatoes most freely in hot weather accom panied by rain, and is generally more destructive on potatoes planted shallow, nor whose natural growth is near the surface. Entire fields are often destroyed in a single

Rank growing potatoes are not much troubled by the potato beetle so long as there are small weakly ones growing beside them. It is not to be interred from this that the rank growth is distasteful to the larves. The truth is that a heavy mass of leaves hold so much moisture until late in the day that the eggs laid on these leaves will often fail the hatch. The small plants dry out quickly, and the potato beetle, especially in moist, cool times, selects these on which to deposit its eggs.

#### N. Y. PIANO COMPANY, ST. JAMES STREET.

This extensive plane house is now receiving from the various manufacturers, of which they are agents, their fall stock of pianos and organs. Of these the specimens of square and uprights received from the famous house of Albert Weber, New York, are really magnificent in tone and finish. There are also some fine squares and uprights from Decker & Son and Bicon, of New York, and Vose & Sons, of Boston, which is worthy of special mention. This firm is noted for the sterling quality of the instruments they handle. Thou also offer a large stock of second-hand planes, in fine ord r, at great bargains. See advertisement. A New York musical pager says: "The Weber plane is used by all the leading artists of America, except when they are bound by a contract to use the instrument of some other manufacturer." In Mount St. Marie and other Convents in the United States it is the leading piano.

A REILRA GIET PROPOSED. DEFUNIAR SPRINGS, Fla., Aug. 24.—The gift of France to America, "Liberty Enlighting the World," has started a movement here

to send a return gift of a colossal bronze statue of Washington, the pedestal of which is to show in bas-relief figures of Gens. Grant and Lee and the early French-American missionaries. It is proposed to place this American tribute in front of the main entrance to the Pantheon, in Paris, with the permission of the French government.

# HEAVY RAINFALL IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 24.—The signal service here reports that heavy rains have fallen during the past 36 hours in northern Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, and eastward through the lower lake region. The fall in this city from seven o'clock on Sunday morning up to three o'clock this afternoon was 3.89 inches. In the great storm of August 2 of the present year there was a fall of 6.33 inches, so that thus far during the present month there has been over ten inches of rain fall, the greatest amount yet recorded in one month in Chicago. It is still raining.

# A BOSTON SCANDAL

BOSTON, August 19.—Rev. W. W. Downe, pastor of Bowdon Square Baptist Church married, and having a family of eight children, was arrested on a charge of holding improper relations with Mrs. Annie Tabor, a married member of his flock. Mrs. Tabor denies the existence of improper relations for July shows:—Deposits during the month, Manvers, 274, and Port Hope 30; total, 566, has a large and fashionable congregation, and 609,282; withdrawals, \$463,479; balances but Preston's majority of 187 in Port Hope the affair has created a great scandal. Mrs. oredit of depositors, \$15,184,314. RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Prices range from 11c to 12c per lb, as to quality and size of package.

The Rev. Father Beaudry, Superior of the Clercs de St. Viateur, of Joliette, will return has remained quiet all rounds. A few British fire the control of t from Europe on the 10th of September.

The Rev. Father Hamon, S.J., it is believed, will leave on Monday, the 24th institute establish the Sacred Heart. League in different parts of the United States.

weather.

The smisll potatoes found in digging the early crop, if boiled and mixed with a little meal; make excellent food for growing pigs.

The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe on Saturday. The early crop, if boiled and mixed with a little meal; make excellent food for growing pigs. to the parish of St. Simon.

This morning a Grand Mass was celebrated at St. Roch's alter in the Notre Dame church, asking God for the cessation of the smallpox. epidemic.

On the 26th inst. a pilgrimage was held to St. Eustache, the occasion being the transferring of the relics of St. Eustache, recently

brought from Rome. A young man named Roy, who had been an invalid for the past few years, was miracul-ously cured at Ste. Anne de Beaupré re-

The annual retreat of the cures of the dio cese of St. Hyacinthe began last night at the Seminary, and will conclude on the 27th inst. It will be preached by Rev. Abbe Gibaud, of the Seminary. The diocesan synod, which is generally held after this retreat, will not take place this year.

The Rev. Abbé Dominique Pelletier, who arrived lately from Rome, where he had been studying the sacred sciences for the last four years, has been appointed professor: of theology of the Grand Seminary of Ste. Amee.

The Rev. Sisters of the Convent of Charity will shortly open a convent at Pointe-aux-Requimeux, the residence of the Apostolic Prefect of the Gulf, His Lordship Bishop F. X. Bossé.

Mr. R. A. Mills and wife (both converte) have tendered Bishop Moore, of St. Augustine, Fla., five acres fronting on Mills Lake adjoining their home place at Chuluota. Fig., for a convent and school, and 40 acres for an industrial school for boys, and a home for aged and invalid priests. The industrial school can be made self sustaining in a few years. The benefactors are the only Catholics in the place at present.

Mr. Michael Donovan sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, whence he will go to the Jesuit College at St. Bruno, in Wales, to assist at the ordination of his eldest son, the Rev. Daniel Donovan, who has just completed a seven years course of philosophical and theological studies. The ceremony will take place in the early part of September next. Rev. Father Donovan will probably pass another year at the College of Mold hefore returning to Canada, when his many friends will be pleased to greet and welcome him. Mr. M. Denovan, after witnessing the ordination, purposes making a tour through England and Ireland, and of paying a visit to his native place in Cork.

# DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

There is a gradual and healthful expansion of business in most lines as the season advances. Travellers for city dry goods and boot and shoe houses have secured a large number of fall orders, and in the iron trade we notice a growing confidence in values.

The stock market to-day was strong. The New York market opened weak. In London consols sold at 100 1 16; United States 45 per cent bonds, 1141; Erie, 171; New York Central, 103; Canadian Pacific, 461; Illinois Central, [36]

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS -The only movement of any consequence in butter is in for the leading grocery trade at 12c to 19c. As to the medium and poorer grades there seems to be no enquiry whatever. The export trade is practically dead. Eggs-Good fresh stock has been selling at 121c to 131c. but anything doubtful in quality is sacrificed at any price. Provisions -Pork sold fairly well, there being a demand for small lots of short cut at \$13 25 to \$13 50 per bbl. Lard hams and bacon have also met with a good jobbing enquiry.

DRY GOODS.-The wholesale trade con tinues to be actively engaged in the execution of orders. The majority of the travellers have returned from the regular fall trip and are unanimous in reporting a good feeling throughout the country. Since the middle of the month there has been an improvement in remittances. Prices, generally, are firm, and the outlet is such that manufacturers are not accumulating stocks to any great extent. The The city retail trade is quiet but in the supurbs business has been fairly active.

Wool.-The demand for wool has continued moderate. At the next London wool auctions, September, 1,290 000 bales are expected, of which 71,000 bales were held over from the last sales owing to low prices. The Buston market continues strong and firm with large sales. The inquiry is still good and in many instances more wool would have been sold if it could have been offered. CHERSE. - Transactions are few and far between. Holders are not prepared to accept the views of buyers, and the latter, with few exceptions, see no money in the article at present prices. There is a large quantity in the country and considerable here; some of the latter, it is said, will have to change hands at an early date. It is reported that 7c is about an average price for most of the hest stock here, and we quote 64c to 74c; French cheese, 5c to 62. At London, Ont. 396 boxes sold at 71c, 430 at 72c; 820 at 83 and 800 on private terms. At Woodstock, the holders of 9,270 boxes of July make asked Sc. but there were no buyers at that price.

UTICA, N.Y., Aug. 24.—The sales of cheese were 600 at 6½c, 4,800 at 6½c, 1,400 at 6½c, 1,350 at 6½c, 2,100 at 6½c, 575 at 6½c, 170 at 7c, 200 at 7½c, and 1,360 consigned. The market was active, and showed no decline from last week from last week.

LITTLE FALLS, Aug. 24.—Cheese sales were 4,050 at 6c, 2,225 at 81c, 475 at 61c, 535 at private terms, 1,000 on commission; 850 farm dairy at 4 to 7; also 40 packages butter at 19 to 201c, the bulk at 191c. The cheese market was to lower than last week. GREEN FRUIT. -There has been an ample

supply, but the trade in fruit has ruled dull. Apples have again fallen in price, but are depressed at the decline, and there seems to be no demand for them. We quote good to be no demand for them. we quote good to fair at \$1.50 to \$2 per brl.; choice \$2 to \$2.50. Oranges \$5.50 per box. Lemons \$5 to \$8 per box as to quality. American peaches \$2.50 to \$3 per crate. Canadian \$1.25 per basket. Bartiett pears \$4 per keg; \$8 per bril Bananas dull at \$1 to \$1.50 per bunch. Water melons \$3 per dozen, 25c each. Concord grapes, lic; Delaware 18c. LEATHER. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business in

the manufactured article continues fair, the influx of orders from travellers being large. The situation as regards leather is unchanged, and we notice the same state of affairs prevails in Boston as is the case here.

Honzy.—A considerable quantity of strained honey has arrived, but it is slow of sale. der was finally restored. The control of the co

houses continue to write idolefully of the frontrade. There is a good demand, for nails as dealers are getting their stocks sorred up for the fall trade; the mills are all running at full capacity. The situation as regards nails are the fall trade. in Boston is reported, as follows: There has been an improved demand this week and trade is now-very fair. Collections are batter aleo.

FLOUR AND GRAIN-The flour market has been quiet. Two thousand sacks of Strong Bakers' were taken for export to London and severa lots of flour were also sold for shipment below. The movement from the West for through shipment is increasing but the amount of business on spot is light.

GROCERIES—A fair business has been done

in staple lines of groceries. Teas have been moving to about the same extent as last week, a good proportion of the new crop being among the shipments. Sugar—The market has been firmer during the pastfew days with granulated held for 610 to 61c. The St. Lawrence refinery is again in operation. The European accounts are favorable generally, Sales of 100 hhds molasses sugars at 4kc : 55 do muscovado. 51c; 95 Jamaica, 51c; 147 Bar badoes, 510. Refined have been in good demand from home sources, and of both hards and softs the supply was very well cleaned up, with no great change in values. Coffee has been quiet and somewhat neglected.
Molasses fairly steady but slow of sale.
Spices in limited demand.

TORUNTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business continues generally very fair. In all departments of trade there is the usual amount for this season of the year. Remit tances are fair. The money market rules unchanged. There is but a quiet business doing.

BUTTHE -The amount of business doing is light. Very choice dairy is in good demand, and all offering sells readily at 140 to 15 per ib.; best store-packed has been selling for 12c to 13c per lb.; leavings are slow at 7c to 8c per lb.; Lutter on the street has sold at 18c to 20c for pound rolls, and 14c to 15c for tube and crocks of choice. Cheese shows very little change, selling at 8c to 85c for good to choice, and 75c for inferior. Eggs have been in good supply and plenty offering; round lots are worth 1020 to 110; sales on the street have been made at 12c to 13c.

GROOKRIES .- A very satisfactory business is being done. There is a fair demand for everything. Sugars continue very firm ; yellows are scarce, prices are unchanged, granulated has been selling at 63c. Canada refined sold to-day at 43 to 6c and granulated at 63 to 7c. Fruits unchanged. London layers \$2 50 to \$2.75; block baskets, \$3 25 to \$3.50; loose muscatels \$2 25 to \$2.40; new suitanas for the first princes, Bosnia, 5 to 64c; do. French, 4 to 44c. Tobaccos in good demand; myrtie navy 58c; solaces 42 to 53c. There is also a good demand for liquors.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. -Flour is inactive and easier. Superior extra guaranteed sold at \$3 90. Wheat—Little doing; prices easier. The market closed with No. 2 fall offered at 87c with 84c bid. No. 3 fall held at 84c; spring nominal. Barley continues dull and unchanged. Oats—Offerings are light, but sufficient to supply the demand. Peas—Nothing doing. Prices nominal at 660 for No. 2 Rye—None offering. Bran has been inactive. Oatseal opinion of the formal opinion of the continue of th inactive. Oatmeal quiet at \$4 for car lots and \$4 25 to \$4.50 in small lots.

HIDES AND SHINE, -Hides are in good demand at firm prices, green are selling readily at former prices; cured are firm at 9c. Caliskins are scarce and unchanged. Sheepskins have advanced 5c to 50c with all offering wanted. Tallow is slow at 3u for rough and 6c for rendered.

WOOL -Buyers and sellers still apart, but creamery, which is commanding a fair sale at one large lot of fleece changed hands on p.t., 19 to 20c for good fresh jobbing lots. There and a few lots of 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. have been is also some demand for fine dairy suitable moving at 15c to 17c for coarse to medium, and 18c for fine; Southdown worth 22c. but scarcely any offered. Super in good demand and firm at about 22c, but very scarce. Extra nothing doing, but steady.

PROVISIONS .- The demand continues fair: for bacon there has been an active inquiry prices are steady; cumberland has sold at 61c; rolls are not offered and bellies are scarce and firm at 11c. Hams are in good demand at steady prices. Lard, continues quiet and weak in consequence of the plentiful supply of poor butter; tinnets are quoted at 84c to 9. and pails 94c for small lots. Pork, slow and unsteady; small lots are quoted at \$14 Hops-Country lots of choice have sold at 10c; brewers have bought single bales at 10c to 12c. White Beans continue quiet and unchanged with finest quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.20 and poor at 75s.

AGAINST FURTHER POLAR EX-PLORATION.

WASHINGTON, August 19 -Lieut. Danen hower, U.S.N., who was with DeLong, has prepared a long paper on the polar question, which is to be read before and discussed by the members of the United States Naval Institute in Annapolis in October. Lieutenant Danenhower is very strongly against any further Artic expeditions. He says: "After having served with one Arctic expedition, and devoted seven years to the study of the sub ject, as well as to the watchful observation of the numerous efforts and the comparatively insignificant results attending sacrifice of human life and treasure, I unhesitatingly record myself as opposed to further exploration of the central polar basin with our present resources. The gradual extension of observatory stations in the interests of meteorology, magnetism and other scientific branches should be made, but national support should not be given to another polar expedition." The above view is diametrically opposed to that of Lieut. Greely and other explorers, and the discussion it will awaken will prove highly interesting. It is probable that most naval officers will coincide with Lieut. Danenhower.

Sir John Macdonald, superintendent-general of Indian affairs, to day issued the following proclamation:—"I hereby give public notice that the sale, gift or other disposal to any Indian in the North West territories of Canada, or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, is hereby prohibited, and that every person who, after this notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent-General of Indian affairs for the time being, sells or gives away, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the North-West territories of Canada, or in any part thereof, any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge will incur the penalties in-flicted by the said act." Persons guilty of an infringement of the act will incur a penalty of not more than two hundred dollars or shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court before which the conviction is had.

Dublin, Aug. 22.—There was a riot in the city of Londonderry yesterday. Forty soldiers beat a crowd of civillans. The latter turned upon the soldiers and the picket guard had had to be called out. The guard was obliged to carry fixed bayonets for self-defence. Order was finally restored.

sumption was \$1,146,797. The total interports were valued at \$3,973,168, and the soldiers are the picket guard had had to be called out. The guard was obliged to carry fixed bayonets for self-defence. Order was finally restored.

TATE HOURS'S A

Take a welk along any of the streets where late hear stores are and you will done that, not withstandhear stores are and you will find that, not with stand-ing all the writing, talking pretending and pretens-ing to be in fayor of early cleans, that the stores are kept open as usual unit from nine to ten and eleven octooks of the standard practice of placing oarly closing eards in their window to deceive the

public has been an annual affair in Montreal

in militaria salah adi s EIDER DOWN!

Just received, part of a manufacturer's stook real EiDER DOWN QUILTS at much below value. The whole lot to be offered for sale next week at ; little over haif their regular value. Together with, a large purchase of WHITE BLANKETS, which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

S. CARSLEY'S

ा । NEW GROS ROYAL COLORED DRESS SILKS! at special low prices, in all the lea

S. CARRLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

SEE OUR

NEW GROS ROYAL DRESS SILES IN THE VOLLOWING SHADES.

NEW GROS ROYAL SILK! THE SHADES OF BROWN.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY. NEW GROS ROYAL SILK! SIX SHADES OF PINK.

S. CARSLEY'S.

1765 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

Notre Dame Stren MONTREAL

#### Man Wanted SALARY STA in his locality. Responsible house. References of changed. GAY & BR 05.13 BarclaySt...R. Z 8-13

DIED.

PURCELL.—At Laprairie, P Q., on the 19th instant, Margaret Josephine Daly wife of John P. Purcell, of H. M. Customs, Montreal. FITZSIMMONS.—On the 17th inst., at Lake Plaude, N.Y., W. J. Fitzimmons, aged 32

MURPHY. - In this city, on the 16th instant, John Murphy, aged 68 years, a native of County Carlow, Ireland, 49 years a resident of Orms-Carlow, Ireland, 49 years a resident o town, Chateauguay Co., P.Q.—RIP. O'CONNELL. -At Sherrington, on the 8th

of Augus., of hemorrhage of the lungs, Edward, seventh son of Timothy O'Connell, aged 18 years
KELLY.—In this city, on the 17th inst.,
Margaret Ann Brady, aged 27 years beloved
wife of Edward Kelly, and niece of Thomas

and John Cluns. LORANGER.-At 1 Isle d'Orléans, on the 18th inst., Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger, aged 62 years, formerly minister and judge of the Superior Court of Montreal, and president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society.

A NOTED STAGE ROBBER.

San Francisco, August 19 - William Smith, alias C. P. Weibusch, one of the most notorious stage robbers on the Pacific slope, is again on trial for having robbed the mails and Well's, Fargo & Co.'s express, on a stage from Sierra valley to Truckee on June 29.n, 1881. While waiting in ambush for the stage a light wagon, coutaining seven men, appeared. The robber captured the conveyance and stood the occupants up for an hour and a half until the Sierra valley stage arrived. This contained four passengers, all of whom were compelled to get down except the driver who was obliged to break open Wells, Fargo & Co.'s box and hand out the contents. While this was going on, two vechiles approached and the driver in each was compelled to get down and mingle with the other prisoners. At the close of the afternoon's performance Smith had 13 men, 16 horses and four vehicles, under control of his double barrel shot gun.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK. 23 NEW YORK, Aug. 19 .- A despatch from Health Commissioner Raymond, of Brooklyn, warned the sanitary authorities to day to be on the lookout for Henry Ryners, 22 years old, a sailor on the schooner John Gibson, had leit the vessel, now lying at a Brooklyn dock, sick with symptoms suspiciously like those of yellow fover. The John Gibson came into port from Cientuegos on August 6th, and was detained at quarantine till August 10th, when all being well on board. she was allowed to come up to her dock. It is reported now that her captain had died on the voyage from fever. Another re port has it that there was no sickness on board which, if true, cannot be ascertained at present. Ryners left the ship yesterday and it was found that he had crossed to this city. Search was at once made for him, but before it was begun a cita-zen had found Ryners lying very ill in the all Battery Park and had helped him to No. 27 able to go further. There Dr. Conant, a sanitary inspector, found him, and had him at once removed to the Riverside Hospital. During the night he developed the well known signs of the dreaded disease. This morning he was removed to quarantine.

The premises in State street were disinfected, and the Brooklyn health officers are looking after the ship and its partly discharged cargo,

The quarterly returns of the Toronto Board of Trade show that for the three months end-ing June 30th, 1885, the total dutiable goods imported were \$2,827,332, and \$2,605,883 were entered for home consumption. The total free goods imported were valued at \$1,145,636, and the amount entered for con-sumption was \$1,146,7970 The total im-