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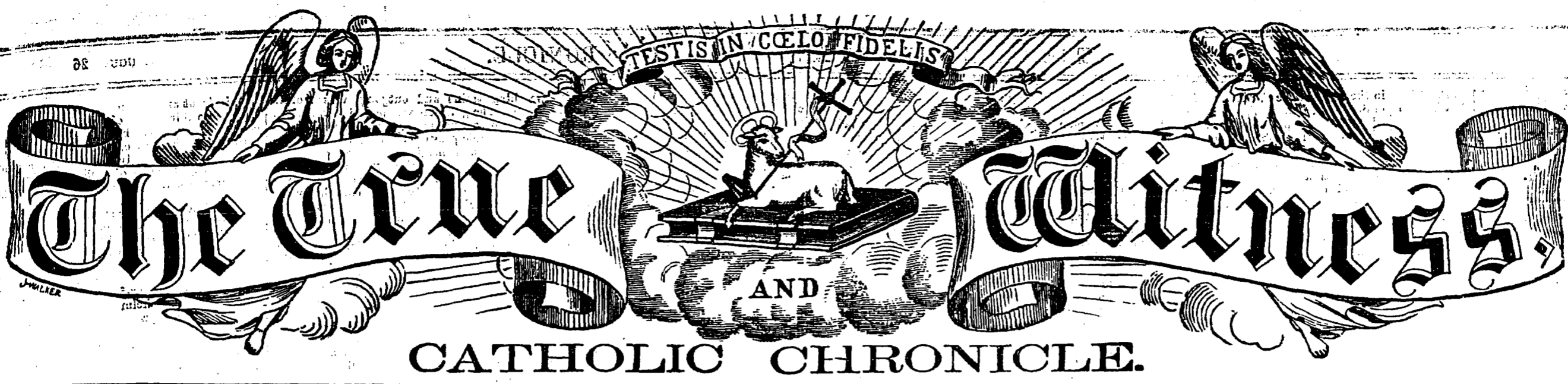
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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 Davitt delivered a lecture on "Twenty Years of Irish History," in aid of the fund being raised at present for James Stephens, the Fenian leader.

Land League movement is too recent to permit the formation of unbiased judgment as to its work. Born of the people, it inherited the people's weakness along with the people's might.

Thierry has so eloquently eulogized in chronicling the conquest of that country which has failed to subjugate this island home of ours: "This unconquerable obstinacy, this lengthened remembrance of departed freedom, this faculty of persevering amid suffering the thoughts of that which is no more, of never despairing of a constantly vanquished cause, for which many generations have unceasingly and in vain perished in the field and by the executioner, is perhaps the most extraordinary and the greatest example that a people has ever given."

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

PROBABLE RUPTURE OF HISPANO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. 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.

THE BRASS BAND.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY, M.P.

The failure of the Young Ireland movement found Ireland back upon a long period of political apathy and domestic wretchedness. Starvation and misery forced the people into steady and incessant emigration.

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.

THE BRASS BAND.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY, M.P.

count were increased to allow the sale of properties that were not encumbered. Whenver England has had to legislate for Ireland, she has always displayed a pleasing alacrity in legislating for the advantage of the Irish landlord class, and a corresponding perfidious unwillingness to legislate for the Irish peasant.

Lord Derby went out of office, and Whig Lord Aberdeen came in, and the leaders of the noisy distant 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.

THE BRASS BAND.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY, M.P.

Sadlier. In one of the greatest of German romances, the "Flower, Fruit and Thorn Pieces," of Jean Paul Richter, the hero passes 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.

AN ENQUIRY WANTED

BY THE FRENCH INTO PAIN'S FATE—A MATTER OF VEXATION.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Henri Rochefort says the English despatches put forth to falsify his statement that Olivier Pain had a process on his head, and was executed by order of the British officials in the Sudan, are a tissue of lies, and he demands a Government enquiry.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' PREDICTION.

NEW YORK, August 29.—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 everywhere the same. The cause is undoubtedly overproduction. England has gone on manufacturing until she has glutted all its markets. There is already a wide feeling there that England can 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, August 24.—The signal service has advised reporting a killing frost over the greater portions of the North-West territory extending southward to the Northern part of Minnesota. The temperature fell to 27 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 having the lakes in large parties to-day for the south.

CABLE BREVITIES.

The condition of John Ruskin continues to improve. The expulsion of Russians from Eastern Germany continues. Admiral Kennedy, who served in the Civil War in America, is dead. At the emperors' meeting at Krasnaya 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. Mr. Richard Lalor, member of Parliament for Queen's County, Ireland, is about to retire from public life on account of ill-health. He is an Irish Nationalist, and has sat for Queen's County since 1880.

"The work that should to-day be wrought... The help that should be sought... Old maxims, yes, yet stout and true... To do as thou wouldst be done by... And trust ourselves alone."

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 proceeding to disembowel it when their mother discovered them.

A SUSPECTED DYNAMITER.

DUBLIN, August 24.—A medical student named Colbert, who was recently arrested in London on a minor charge, is suspected of being a dynamiter. He had long been unsuccessfully watched by Jenkinson's men. He is believed to be mixed up in an attempt on Secretary Foster in 1881.

A PAGE IN IRISH HISTORY.

John Devoy Discloses the Secret of James Stephens' Escape.

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

Mr. John Dillon, in a speech delivered in Dublin recently on behalf of a testimonial fund for James Stephens, said that but for this Fenian chief and the movement which he led the Land League would have been impossible. No man who has made a careful study of contemporary Irish politics 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 to him by his sire to son," which has been continuing in one form or another since Strongbow and his band of mailed foot-boots landed on the shores of Erin in 1690. 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 statesmen 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 the 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 of the British Government. The late A. M. Sullivan, although corrected in a public letter by the principal actor in restoring the captive 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 Portuguese Governor, Marques, 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 city. Five of those who took part in it are dead. Another one is in Australia, 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 Stephens was at that time unquestionably the most popular and powerful man in Ireland. He was hated 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 powerful with a very large class of the people. His will was law to an organization numbering fully 80,000 men. The Irish in America regarded him as the predestined leader of a revolution.

The movement inaugurated by Stephens first attracted outside attention on the seizure of his organ, the "Irish People," in September, 1855, and on arrests which culminated in that of the leader some weeks later. The arrest of Stephens, K. K. Duffy and Brophy at Fairfield House and the seizure of the documentary evidence found there were naturally regarded by the Castle as the death blow of the conspiracy. It spread dismay among the rank and file of the Fenians. While this feeling was not shared by the leaders still at large, they could not help recognizing the fact that their followers were much discouraged by the blow. They went on with their preparations, however, and those who knew 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 in March, 1857, would have broken out.

Stephens, on being brought before the magistrate for preliminary examination, made a defiant 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 bereft of common sense, he could not have really felt. A few days later every one was satisfied that he knew all about the escape which afterward took place, and that this knowledge justified his attitude of defiance. He has ever since encouraged this belief, but the simple truth it was utterly without foundation. Mr. Stephens at that time knew nothing whatever of the possibility of escape, and the idea had not yet entered 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 Kearney, the ex-papal zone, now also in 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 determined 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 band of Fenians in the streets of Manchester two years afterward led to the hanging of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien. Kelly had almost from the seizure of the "Irish People" newspaper, two months before, been the actual manager of the movement, although everything was done

in the name of the C.O.I.R. After the arrest of Stephens, Gen. F. P. Millen had been elected to fill his place temporarily, and Kelly, who was not favorable to the new appointment, eagerly grasped at Breslin's proposal to release the chief, whom all would recognize as a man of great intelligence and force of character, who had resided many years in the United States; had served through 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. He entered into correspondence with Stephens, through Breslin, whose daily contact through the prison with the doctor gave him many opportunities for communicating with the prisoners. Breslin had, besides, several personal interviews with Stephens, and the details 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 provided against all possibility of escape, had a police sentinel placed on the other side of the door leading to that portion of the prison where O'Leary, Luby, Mulcahy, Roantrae, and the other Fenian prisoners were quartered, while the other entrance to the corridor was secured by two doors, one of wood and the other of iron. 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 impressions in beeswax of the regular keys in use in the daytime, and new ones were filed down to fit the impressions on an opinion as to the exact nature of the keys. The Governor of the affair a hitch occurred which showed the lack of precision and promptness characterizing the whole Fenian movement. The beeswax was not forthcoming at the time appointed. 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 finally in Breslin's hands, but even at the last moment he was obliged to do some fiddling 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 sure 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 Portobello Barracks, within fifteen 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 perform. 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 Dublin waiting for the light which we all confidently expected, and I could attend to no regular business. I had been placed in charge of the organization in the British army. We numbered about 15,000 men, fully 8,000 of whom were then stationed in Ireland. For that and other reasons I happened to be better acquainted with the local officers and rank and file of the Dublin organization than any man then within Kelly's reach. He told me he wanted me to pick out from ten to twenty of the very best men I knew in Dublin for a special work requiring courage, coolness, and self-reliance. 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 fight 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 his release by men inside the prison; that there would probably be no need for us, but we were to be on hand in case any accident should intervene in the escape. A dozen men, he said, would be quite enough, including himself and two others. These two were 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 RESCUE.

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 built 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 fingers, as the rough diamonds composing his circle were called, would have given a good account of themselves. Michael Coady, a friend of Kearney's, was a low-sized but extremely powerful man of great determination. He had a weakness for punching policemen occasionally, but, like Kearney, had a face which was a model for an artist. He had served some years in the Dublin militia. John Harrison was a born porter of magnificent proportions, who had spent some time in the English navy and seen service at Bonarville under Admiral Napier. He had never had any difficulty with the police, but had knocked down the

best men among the Dublin coat porters, who were at that time mostly anti-Fenians. Denis Duggan was a young coach builder who had served in the English volunteers, and was noted for his courage and coolness. Jack Malloy 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 who were to be ready to receive Stephens, so that each man could 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 them 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 officers of the organization. This led to serious embarrassment. Scores of men, especially the recently arrived Irish-American officers, felt hurt because they were not chosen to take part in the affair, and they angrily remonstrated. One man, who heard the rumor just as he was leaving for the south, was so overjoyed at the prospect that on the very night of his escape he confided the key to a soldier of the Fourth Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, 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.

READY.

At length the day fixed for the escape 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 Sheriff were busy 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 relax into the calm of despair, and the emigrant ship would soon effect a final solution of the Irish problem. Dublin Castle slept tranquil that night, with no warning of the panic and consternation that overtook it on the morning following. Toward midnight the little squad of men told off for a body guard dropped one by one into Lynch's public house in Camden street, a 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 hot temper, flew into a violent rage, and berated the leaders for their neglect. He was a born soldier, and expected soldierly precision and promptitude in such matters. "If they mismanage a little thing like this," he said, "how is it going to be when the real work comes?"

THE CRITICAL MOMENT.

As Stephens stepped on the ladder he turned round and handed Breslin the revolver. This left an unfavorable impression on Breslin which nothing could efface. It there should be a policeman in the Governor's garden he could easily stop the further progress of the fugitive, and the men outside the wall could do nothing to aid him. Stephens climbed up the ladder, and, although there was some glass on the top of the wall, easily 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 Breslin, which grew close to the outer wall, and which would aid him in climbing it. Hearing no footsteps outside, he took a handful of sand 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 end of the rope over the wall. 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 end while you climb." In a second there was a strong tug at the other end, and we felt it struggling upward, till at last we saw his head and shoulders at 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 if 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 Ryan caught his feet on his breast, the sand on the soles leaving the imprint of the shoes on his buttoned 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 fat in prison, it made him cut a rather ludicrous figure. I felt him tremble as I let him down, and this fact, caused probably as much by the exertion as by nervousness, gave the link 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. To all this his only answer was in a husky whisper to Kelly, "Come on; come on."

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 Brophy were at a point opposite the prison wall, in a field on the other side of the Circular road. The rest were hidden in a high wall running diagonally toward from the road. Kearney, Coady, Malloy and Lawler were placed under the shadow of a hedge at the gate of the field, directly opposite the prison gate. Harrison, Duggan, and O'Neill 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 the evening, deposited a coil of stout rope with knots arranged at about every two feet of its length, so as to make it easier to climb by when hung over the wall.

THE ALARM.

A scene of wild confusion ensued. The whole prison staff was aroused, and every nook and corner of the prison was searched for the fugitive. The Castle authorities were at once notified, and in a few hours the police were scouring the city, searching houses and

the rope was wanted, and the "Quack, quack" of a duck repeated by Ryan was to announce that the moment was at hand. There was a genuine duck in a neighboring garden that raised a false alarm once. The C.O.I.R. was an hour behind time. When the prison clock struck one Breslin left his quarters in the hospital and quietly opened the door leading to the corridor where Stephens' cell was situated. No one else was up but Byrne and Stephens, who was waiting in his cell dressed and ready to move. Ascending the stairs noiselessly, Breslin opened the two doors leading into the corridor as quietly as he could, but it was impossible to do so without making a slight noise. The policeman on the other side of the door at the other end might hear the was listening, and if McLeod was awake there would be trouble. Stephens heard Breslin turn the key in the cell door. He slid from the hammock, where he had been lying dressed. "No superfluous words were spoken," Stephens, after receiving a 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 McLeod, the jail bird rang his gong all over, but no sound came from his cell. He afterward explained his silence by saying that the key which let Stephens out of his cell would also open his; and that had he given the alarm his throat would have been cut out. Between the alarm, Breslin opened the door leading out into the prison yard. The garden of 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 of 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, so, 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 Breslin the revolver. This left an unfavorable impression on Breslin which nothing could efface. It there should be a policeman in the Governor's garden he could easily stop the further progress of the fugitive, and the men outside the wall could do nothing to aid him. Stephens climbed up the ladder, and, although there was some glass on the top of the wall, easily 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 Breslin, which grew close to the outer wall, and which would aid him in climbing it. Hearing no footsteps outside, he took a handful of sand and flung it over the outer wall into the Circular road.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT.

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 end of the rope over the wall. 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 end while you climb." In a second there was a strong tug at the other end, and we felt it struggling upward, till at last we saw his head and shoulders at 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 if 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 Ryan caught his feet on his breast, the sand on the soles leaving the imprint of the shoes on his buttoned 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 fat in prison, it made him cut a rather ludicrous figure. I felt him tremble as I let him down, and this fact, caused probably as much by the exertion as by nervousness, gave the link 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. To all this his only answer was in a husky whisper to Kelly, "Come on; come on."

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 Brophy were at a point opposite the prison wall, in a field on the other side of the Circular road. The rest were hidden in a high wall running diagonally toward from the road. Kearney, Coady, Malloy and Lawler were placed under the shadow of a hedge at the gate of the field, directly opposite the prison gate. Harrison, Duggan, and O'Neill 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 the evening, deposited a coil of stout rope with knots arranged at about every two feet of its length, so as to make it easier to climb by when hung over the wall.

THE ALARM.

A scene of wild confusion ensued. The whole prison staff was aroused, and every nook and corner of the prison was searched for the fugitive. The Castle authorities were at once notified, and in a few hours the police were scouring the city, searching houses and

watching trains and outgoing vessels of all kinds. The garrison was placed under arms. Similar precautions were taken elsewhere, and an utter panic prevailed among the loyalists. Landlords and magistrates were paralyzed with dismay, and fully expected the outbreak of a formidable insurrection. Had Stephens been ready to give the word then he could have got ten followers for the one that would have answered to his call at any previous time. But there were not a thousand rifles in the organization. A really bold conspirator, having the splendid material that Stephens absolutely controlled, with 50,000 out of the 25,000 troops then in Ireland sworn members of the organization, 150 Irish-American commissioned officers who had gone through the civil war, and the Irish masses in America at his back, might not have been able to separate Ireland from England, but he would have struck a blow at British power that would have forced England to concede 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 hostility 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 victory. It was the one proud day of the Fenian movement. The government had been 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 quietly slipped on board the Holyhead boat at Kingstown, and was in Paris the following night.

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 fashionable dressmaker, almost in the face of the Kildare Street Club, the headquarters of Irish royalty, and finally escaped in a fishing smack to France, whence he came to this country. Mrs. Butler's patrons being mostly loyalists, on hearing of her harboring the 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 DEVROY, in N. Y. Sun

Reminiscences of the Canadian Rebellion 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 pruning hooks and to study war no more." The boys did not altogether relish this, for, it must be admitted, they were spoiling for a fight. Springtime came, summer passed, a bonafide 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 volcano, 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 standard 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 Chateauguy.

The first actual outbreak of this second rebellion occurred at Beauharnois on Saturday afternoon, the 3d. The patriots, as they called themselves, seized the mail steamer Henry Brougham, while on her way down towards from the Cascades to Lachine, the passengers were detained as prisoners, among whom were old Sheriff McLary, of Cornwall, and Duncan Mcconnell, now of Montreal.

In the early morning of Sunday the 4th, the patriots of Chateauguy marched in force on Gungaher's and to 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 friends to have a party. The Indians expressed surprise that friends 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 Chateauguy.

The arrival of the prisoners at Lachine was the first intimation through of the outbreak of the second rebellion. The Indians of Chateauguy were crossed the river with the first lot of sixty-four prisoners and landed them near the Millmill, 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'clock. 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 Lachine 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 taken by the cross road through Cote St. Paul. It was a hard tramp of three hours. It had been raining most of the previous 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 the escort and their prisoners through Cote St. Paul and the Tanneries caused great excitement. By the time it reached the Tanneries fully one hundred stragglers had joined, not exactly comprehending what it really was, as perfect silence was maintained in the ranks.

News of the incoming prisoners with their escort had early reached the town. Their numbers were swelled by hundreds of stragglers on their onward course. There were no telegraphs in those early days to transmit the news, and the report had reached Montreal that the Lachine brigade was marching in full force, having the whole rebel camp of Chateauguy as prisoners. Such was the actual report that reached the city that Sunday morning, the 4th of November, 1838. The reader of this day can picture for himself the excitement, hurry and bustle on the streets of Montreal caused by this report. Far out in the outskirts of the city, towards the Tanneries, the escort was met by thousands of the citizens. The sight that met their astonished gaze was strange and new to them. Here was a large body of men advancing, having been largely supplemented by stragglers. Ten of the Lachine Troop

toe in front and ten in the rear, and on both sides were thirty men of the Lower Lachine company of foot, having the sixty-four prisoners in the center. 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 "red" and Lachine troop, and the foot company on both sides with fixed bayonets, guarding and protecting the prisoners from Brown's Bunch of cutting 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-Dame 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!

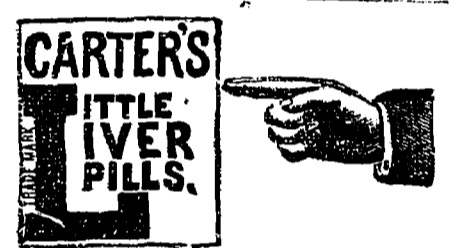
It was a sad day for the poor prisoners, all young men. They had marched out from their camp at Chateauguy in the early morning of that day in high hopes and full of life and vigor! They were now, in the afternoon, on the way to be enclosed within prison walls! A few of them were afterwards liberated, 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!

Wrong! Yes, grievous wrongs did then exist in this Canada of ours, but the means to right them were misapplied! It must now, however, be admitted that out of the seed sown broadcast in that rebellion there arose over and above the ruins of the Patriotic Visionary Republic the grand structure or foundation of our present responsible Government, entombing, or casting to the winds, all family compact 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 Teacher for St. Gabriel Academy, Point St. Charles, St. Gabriel, N. B. S. SALMON, St. Gabriel.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE.



CURE SICK HEAD ACHE. Sick headaches and relieve all the troubles incident to a diseased state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Dropsy, Biliousness, Constipation, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

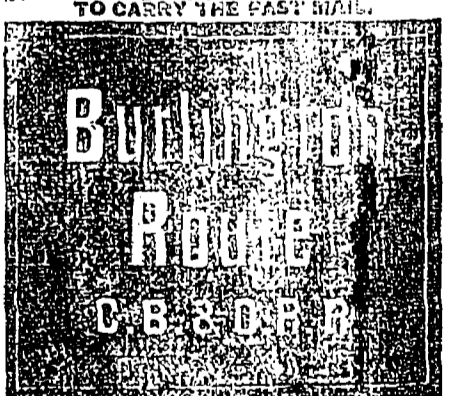
HEAD ACHE. Read this, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, during and preventing the annoying complaint which they also correct. As disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

ACHE. The base of so many lives that here it were we take our great boast. Our pills cure it while there do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. It is in vials at 25 cents each. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York City.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOVT. TO CROSS THE GREAT MOUNTAINS.



It is the only line with its own track from CHICAGO TO DENVER, Either by way of Omaha, Pacific Junction, St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas City. It connects in Union Depot with through trains from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND and CITY OF HEAVEN. It traverses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS, IOWA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO with branch lines to all their important cities and towns. From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, it runs every day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between Chicago and Denver, Chicago and Omaha, Chicago and Council Bluffs, Chicago and Atchison, Chicago and Joseph, Chicago and Kansas City, Chicago and Topeka, Chicago and Cedar Rapids, Chicago and Sioux City, Peoria and Council Bluffs, Peoria and Kansas City, St. Louis and Council Bluffs, St. Louis and St. Paul, Kansas City and Denver, 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 particular, and at all important points it has Pullman and Signal cars, thus insuring comfort and safety. For Tickets, Rates, General Information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any ticket agent in the United States or Canada, or address T. J. POTTER, 117 V. P. & Gen. Mgr., CHICAGO. HENRY B. STONE, Asst. Gen. Mgr., CHICAGO. PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Tired or broken-down fluids? Acid stomach? Aching joints? Pruritic soreness of the bowels? Strange unaccountable languid feelings? Incessant breath and pleuritic pains? Headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fitting rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-pain breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and death is inevitable. This fearful disease is a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint. It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured thousands of cases of the worst. It will cure you if you will use it promptly as directed. It is the only specific for the ureters.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH.

COL. OUMET EXPLAINS WHY HE RETURNED TO MONTREAL.

A dinner was last night tendered at the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial to Lieut. Col. Hughes and Capt. Laroque, of the 65th bat., by the Pontifici Zouaves and their friends. Mr. L. P. Hebert presided, and was supported by Lieut. Col. Hughes and Capt. Laroque. Among others at the table of honor were Recorder DeMontigny, Mayor Beauregard, Lieut. Col. Oumet, Capt. Eshier, Mr. G. A. Drouet and Capt. Bauset.

The usual loyal and formal toasts having been responded to,

Col. Oumet, 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 Canadians, having the benefit of instructions under the Government of England and they had reason to be proud that they were among the first called on to fight, for it showed that Canada had confidence in their loyalty, and they showed that they were equal to the volunteers to do their duty.

The Sixty-fifth as the representatives of the French had done honor to the nationality. The gallant officer then proceeded: "I wish to take this first opportunity in public, in justice to my regiment, and to my compatriots and to myself, to reply to the accusation 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 he considered to be necessary for him to carry on the part of the expedition he was entrusted with. There were no answers received to the telegrams which had been sent to the Militia department. Unfortunately, on my way to Winnipeg the desired powers were received by Major-General Strange and the shades were circulated about me that I ran away. Major-General Strange made a mistake, and from a military and political point of view it would have been at the time injudicious for me to make any statement in my defence. This I now take the opportunity to do. Since that time General Strange has been kind enough to contradict the rumors and to give the approval of the Minister of Militia, General Middleton, and my friend Col. Hughes, I now make this explanation. When I returned on my mission the public believed I was sick, and so I was remembered the many sacrifices I have made, remembering what I did for the main tenance of the 65th as being the only French 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 will have the esprit de corps to make it one of the most illustrious regiments in Canada."

Col. Hughes said he had heard Major-General Strange out only ask, but order, Col. Oumet to return to Ottawa for the purpose mentioned by Col. Oumet and the General had since told him (Col. Hughes) that he was most thankful for the services thus rendered by Col. Oumet, and that he was ready to give any vote to let the public know that Col. Oumet had done his duty well and carried out all his orders faithfully and well.

JUST THE THING.

W. J. Guppy, druggist of Newbury, writes: "Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is just the thing for Summer Sickness. I sold but 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 Complaint.

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, P. O., 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' Electric 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 LEPHUM SOAP 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.

CORRESPONDANCE.

To the Editor of the True Witness:

SIR,—I have read with great interest, in Friday's issue of the Post, the report of an interview of a Western newspaper reporter with Monsignor Capel on the Chinese question, in which that eminent prelate, referring to Chinatown, San Francisco, says: "It is a terrible plague spot. Men herded together without the smallest attention to decency or to the ordinary laws of hygiene. Chinese women, and to their lasting shame, Caucasian women, living a life of open and uncheckered prostitution with Chinamen—the permanent Chinese slavery of many of these unfortunate Chinese girls. The almost open sale and purchase of American children by the Chinese for their countrymen, the corruption of American boys, scarcely yet out of their teens, in these Chinese dens of wickedness, the widespread gambling in Chinatown, etc., etc."

Now, Mr. Editor, this is precisely what the citizens of Victoria, B. C., said at a public meeting held in that place on the 21st of May last, when they expressed their sympathy 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 picnic 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 insolence, in his report even going so far as to say: "That their morality is not lower than that of the same classes of other nationalities." Could 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 ramshackle 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 truth as a modern politician can?

Respectfully yours, E. L.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms.

JOSEPH FISET.

"I am satisfied if the doctors are not. I feel myself cured, and am thankful for it."—32ae.

Such, Mr. Editor, were the parting words of the young man, Joseph Fiset, as he went on his way rejoicing 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 miracle to which I have just alluded may be taken as a proof of the proposition. In chap. ix. of the Gospel according to St. John, we read an account of the cure of the man born blind. He also, as well as his parents, submitted to be interviewed by the doctors of the law. But (verse 18) they would not believe that he had been blind; for they said, we know that this man is a sinner, because it was on the Sabbath day that Jesus opened his eyes; and a man that is a sinner cannot work miracles. He then said to them, if He be a sinner I know not; one thing I know, that whereas I was blind I now see. Or, in the words of honest Joseph Fiset, "I am satisfied, if the doctors are not; I feel myself cured, and am thankful for it." There is another point of resemblance between the two histories, to which I crave your attention. The Jewish doctors refused to give their assent to an evident miracle, because by so doing they would have been obliged to confess that Jesus was not a sinner but the Christ, lay or clerical, refuse to believe because by giving their assent they would be constrained to admit that God hears and answers 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 friends of all phases and denominations to miracles. Once admit a miracle, they must admit the truth of the Catholic Church, in which alone they are performed. They seem to say what is the use 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 be between the cure of some poor and ignorant cripple, and the wonders of the steam engine and the electric telegraph, etc. To the latter, the inventions of men, they about all honor and glory; to the former, the handiwork of God, they vouchsafe only a smile of incredulity.

Therefore I conclude, allow me to say a word or two on what some writers for the press term the Faith Cure. By this, they evidently wish it to be understood that the Catholic seeking relief 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 the prayer of Christ: "Not my will but Thine be done." This, I think, is sufficient to dispose of the vivid imagination theory so confidently advanced by doctors and scientists to account for the numerous miraculous cures at Ste. Anne de Beaupre. In propounding this theory, they are evidently 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 simple headache or an obstinate cough.

A. G. G.

The Goshen, N. Y., police force has been supplied with rawhide whips, to be carried during the day instead of the ordinary lousous clubs. Owing to the ease and safety with which they can be wielded, it is said they inspire more terror among evildoers than the old fashioned clubs.

Winooski claims the unenviable distinction of being the worst governed town in Vermont, 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 a mill where many members worked.

W. S. Coan, an inmate of the Concord, N. H., asylum, was made violently insane, it is believed, by remorse, because he deserted from the army in the war. His doctor recently wrote to President Cleveland, asking the man's discharge, and has just received it. It is thought the news will save his life.

POUNDMAKER SENTENCED.

TO THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT—HIS DEBTS TO BE PAID.

WINNIPEG, August 18.—Poundmaker's trial was resumed this morning at Regina. Col. Herchimer, in his evidence last night, swore positively that he saw and recognized Poundmaker at Cut Knife Hill during the fight. His evidence tends to throw the onus of the Battleford trouble upon the young bucks and half-breeds who controlled Poundmaker. Father Cochen swore that Delorme and the Stonies compelled Poundmaker and the Indians to remain with them. Poundmaker tried on several occasions to get control of the camp. He counselled them to give up fighting, and often said their acts frightened him. The Indians threatened to murder the half-breed prisoners several times, but Poundmaker interceded to prevent bloodshed.

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 fear. His attempt to escape to Devil's Lake was also evidence that he did not approve of what was going on. He appealed to the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt arising through 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 credulously 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. 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 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 prairie if I would." Then, waving his hand unemotionally, he said with a smile, "I am a man, do as you like. I am in your power. I gave myself up, I 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 nerve, 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 AGRICULTURAL 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 summary of the awards:

- First class—1st prize, George Irvine, Pointe aux Trembles, 170 points; 2nd, Hor misias Lapointe, Longue Pointe, 108; 3rd, D. A. Drummond, Petite Cote, 106; 4th, Thomas Irving, Petite Cote, 104; 5th, J. S. Nesbitt, Petite Cote, 102. 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—1st prize, Joseph Desormeaux, St. Michel, 157 points; 2nd, Theophile Collarette, Cote St. Michel, 141; 3rd, Stanislas Pesant, Cote St. Michel, 139; 4th, Jean Dagenais, Cote St. Michel, 133; 5th, James Jeffrey, Petite Cote, 129.

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

Barley—1st prize, Hormidas Lapointe, 10 points; 2nd, George Buchanan, 9; 3rd, Thomas Brown, 9; 4th, Thomas Irving, 9; 5th, Jas. Drummond, 9.

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

Potatoes—1st prize, Hormidas Lapointe, 99 points; 2nd, Joseph Delorme, 9; 3rd, James Fletcher, 9; 4th, Basile Pesant, 9; 5th, Gaden Dagenais, 9.

Horse Beans—1st prize, Thomas Irving, 10 points; 2nd, Daniel Scott, 9; 3rd, Robert Benny, 9.

Indian Corn—1st prize, Stanislas Pesant, 10 points; 2nd, Gilbert Latour, 9; 3rd, J. S. Nesbitt, 9; 4th, Joseph Delorme, 9; 5th, Theophile Collarette, 9.

Potatoes—1st prize, Joseph Delorme, 10 points; 2nd, John Scott, 9; 3rd, George Buchanan, 9; 4th, Thomas Brown, 9; 5th, Daniel Scott, 9; 6th, Thomas Irving, 9.

Turnips—1st prize, Robert Benny, 10 points; 2nd, Thomas Irving, 9; 3rd, J. D. McLutsh, 9; 4th, John Scott, 9; 5th, J. S. Nesbitt, 9.

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

Mangolds—1st prize, Robert Benny, 10 points; 2nd, Matthew Jeffrey, 10; 3rd, Thomas Irving, 10; 4th, Thomas Brown, 9; 5th, J. D. McLutsh, 9.

Onions—1st prize, Basile Pesant, 10 points; 2nd, David Scott, 9; 3rd, Magloire Desorme, 9; 4th, Onesime Dagenais, 9.

Best Market Garden—1st prize, Jean Dagenais, 9 points; 2nd, Gilbert Latour, 9; 3rd, Onesime Dagenais, 9; 4th, Joseph Brousseau, 9; 5th, Theophile Collarette, 9.

Best Kitchen Garden—1st prize, Thomas Irving, 10 points; 2nd, J. S. Nesbitt, 9; 3rd, James Drummond, 9; 4th, Louis Couture, 9.

Best 12 Grape Vines, either field or garden culture—1st prize, Paul Demarquis, 10 points; 2nd, Gilbert Latour, 10; 3rd, Peter Del Vecchio, 10.

The judges, Messrs. J. V. Gadois, of Terrebonne, and John Hay, of Lachute, reported that they had much difficulty in rendering the awards. The farmers are making every year more and more progress in agriculture, and a new and useful feature for which points are awarded is book-keeping, and farmers have at last seen the benefit of being particularly in this respect. The county society has been particularly fortunate this year in having the services of the above-named judges, as they have the reputation of being amongst the foremost farmers in the province.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES is more Nutritious and Strengthening than any other combined or single remedy. The Medical Profession universally prescribe it in Consumption, and all wasting conditions, with splendid results.

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 surrender, 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 revolver. Tom saw the point and tumbled!

Joe Goss was "covered" a few weeks ago and he tumbled, and so did Dan Mace. Death "fetched" him with a dreaded weapon—kidney disease. But they should have been 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 surrender when attacked in the back. He should "draw" face about and proceed to engage the foe for such attacks, so common among all classes, will fetch a man every time unless "covered" by that wonderfully successful "dead shot."—Sportman's News.

AVENGED HIS HONOR.

A TRENTON FARMER SHOTS HIS WIFE'S PARAMOUR.

DELRIVER, 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, followed them up, and after imprisoning them, allowed his wife to accompany him to her former home, where it is reported she made an attempt to poison him a few weeks ago. On Saturday last, 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 unobserved, 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 instant discharging two shots from a 32-calibre revolver at him in rapid succession. 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 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 is generally supposed to 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 he did and then returned home.

Do you wish a beautiful complexion? Then use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and thereby removes blotches and pimples from the skin, making it smooth and clear, and giving it a bright and healthy appearance.

MR. COLLINS'S IRISH VISIT.

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

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Congressman P. A. Collins arrived home from a six weeks' visit 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 and five from England and Scotland, thus holding 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 Parliament 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, except such as Grand Juries exercise in this country, and the representatives 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 is 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 man, on July 13th, met the Deaver agent of the Louisiana State Lottery, and bought fifteen tickets from him, and sent ten of them to Leadville to a customer who asked to buy them, that night by mail, took five of them home, gave two to Miss Kaichen, his sister-in-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 capital prize. He told Miss Kaichen to look, and found that she had 8,999. The ticket was sent on and the money collected through the First National Bank of Denver, Col.—Denver (Col.) News, July 23.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

HIS SUPPORTERS ACCEPT HIS DENIAL.

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 election.

THE CANADA ON FIRE.

HAVRE, Aug. 18.—The steamer Canada, from 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 done.

A RUMOR DENIED.

ROME, Aug. 19.—Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, denies the statement that the Pope conferred with Mr. Errington, the English representative at the Vatican, regarding the appointment of Archbishop Walsh.

INTERCEDING FOR RIEL.

LONDON, August 17.—The International Arbitration Society has sent a cable 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 rebellion.

AN ELECTION MANIFESTO.

PARIS, August 19.—The central committee has issued an election manifesto completely ignoring M. Ferry's advice to the Radicals. 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 ambassador, should be made the object of attack by the friends of Pain and advised to publicly insult that gentleman.

AN INDEMNITY WANTED.

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

TO TAKE IT OUT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, August 19.—It is understood that the reports of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between England and China are untrue, 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.

THE SEIZURE OF THE CAROLINES.

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 German traders.

The Spanish Cortes at their last session appointed a special governor of the Carolines, who started for the islands before they were seized 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 Waldemar, the youngest child of the King of Denmark. The prince was born in 1858, and is consequently twenty-seven years of age, while the princess, who is the great-granddaughter of Louis Philippe, was twenty last January. This marriage would connect the Orleans 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 P. C. Wood of New York; Sir Travers Twiss, Q. C., and Dr. Wendt, of London; Dr. Meyer, of Bremen, and Dr. Wolfson, 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 employees.

THE FIRST CASE UNDER THE NEW LAW.

LONDON, 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 conceal his identity, but was to-day found to be John Coulbert, of Surrey, who had for a long time been employed as an "assistant" at 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 Philippine 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.

BERLIN, August 19.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth-day of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austro-Hungary, and the anniversary of the battle of Gravelotte. In honor of the day Emperor William unveiled at Potsdam a statue of the father of Frederick the Great. The Empress Augusta, the Crown Prince, and most of the members of the Imperial family attended the ceremony. The Emperor made an address to the garrison, consisting of 5,000 soldiers, drawn up around the monument. He remained 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 honor of the day.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—Festivities were held throughout Austria and at the European embassies here yesterday in honor of Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A MINISTER KNIGHTED.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Governor-General this morning conveyed to Hon. Mr. Cameron, 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 rendered 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 de sol*. Several of the delegates are capitalists interested in numerous investments in the province. 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-Keboe 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, Keboe, who represented himself as a detective of 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 compromised some scaly personage, they got him assassinated.

A 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 the 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 engine was

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WEDNESDAY AUGUST 26, 1885

JIM McDermott, before he became a
British spy and informer, was made a Knight
of the Papal Order of St. Sylvester for services
rendered during the Garibaldi campaign.

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.

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
of control over all the political and
economic affairs of the country.

THE SMALLPOX PAPERS.
WHILE some of our English contemporaries
are filling from three to six and eight columns
of their space with what Jerry Tom, Dick

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
were not required to urge the English speaking
population to seek the protection of vaccination.
This our English conferees admit
themselves. Consequently publicity, as
far as they were concerned, should
have been restricted to facts of, at least, some
importance to useful information, to prudent
counsel to the public, and to a vigilant supervision
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 treated 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
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 1855
will never be recovered. Isn't it near time
to put an end to the publication of the mass
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
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 351. Almost the same
vote elected Mr. Ward, who polled
a 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. Thomas
White and against Dr. Allison. The fight
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
who has pitted himself against the Minister.
Dr. Allison expects to go in on a half-breed
vote, by mixing a section of the Tory with
the Grit vote. It is quite certain, however,
that the unnatural combination will not succeed,
and that the Hon. Thomas White will
lead the poll on Thursday evening next by a
substantial majority.

THE suggestion that the name of the late
Sir Francis Hincks be not allowed to pass
away unremembered and unsung, has been
acted upon with commendable promptitude.
Yesterday afternoon a number of
our influential citizens met to consider
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 most
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 confined to the
City of Montreal, but that a statue be
erected 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
today 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 candidate. The registration
returns have exceeded even the hopes of Mr.
Parnell, and show an enormous addition of
voters to the recently estimated numbers. A
special despatch says that the Tory in

erect in the south and west of
Ireland has been completely paralyzed, and
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 ex-
pressed themselves as even uneasy as to the
outcome of the election in Ulster, their old
stronghold. The chief business to be transacted
at the meeting of the Parnellite leaders
will be to map out Ireland into districts, for
electoral purposes, and to have orators
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
explaining the reason why that now, more
than at any other recent period in the history
of Ireland, the cause for which Irishmen
have fought so long demands a united
Home Rule delegation in Parliament, and
exhorting Irishmen to give him their
undivided support at the election in Novem-
ber, 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
for pleasure or on business. The Advertiser
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
kept a discreet silence. But now that our
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 conferees has taken fresh courage and
sings out, "Didnt I tell you so." It says:—
"Smallpox has been declared epidemic in
Montreal. 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
of that city."

This subterfuge of the Advertiser will not
work. It wants to make out that the condi-
tion 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 conferees 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"
by our city contemporaries, would lead the
superficial observer to believe. In four
months and a half there have been 120 fatal
cases in a population of nearly two hundred
thousand, and it is likely that if these had
not died of smallpox they would have died
of something else, as the average death rate
for each month has not been materially
increased. We fully understand that
the spread of the disease is sufficient to war-
rant the Health Department in sparing no
effort 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 alarmis-
t who are doing their best to turn the rest of
the continent away from our doors. One
would imagine from the newspaper ac-
counts 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 dared to come
within four city limits had reached that bourne
whence no traveller returns. Some of our
conferees 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 small-
pox graveyard when you have corpses to
fill it.

TAXING THE BACHELORS.

Marriage in several of the States of the
neighboring Republic is falling greatly into
desuetude; a fact which, more than wars or
epidemics, threatens to seriously interfere
with the permanence and progress of the na-
tional 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 disinte-
gration could not be invented for a civil-
ized 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
peculiarly Puritan and Anglo-Saxon in their
origin, marriage is going more and more out
of fashion. We even find some of the
legislatures already alive to the great-
ness and seriousness of the evil.
The State of Georgia is the first to take prac-
tical means to put new life and activity into
the matrimonial market. A bill has been
introduced into the Legislature to prohibit
the evil of too many old bachelors in Georgia,
and provides that all male inhabitants of the
State who have arrived at the age of 30 years,
and who have never married, "shall be taxed
\$2.50 per annum for the enjoyment of this
unmarried state, and each year so long as
they shall enjoy the onerous position in life
of single blessedness."
It is very properly proposed to appropriate

the taxes coming from this source to the
school fund of the county where the old
bachelor resides, in order to pay the tuition
of children whose fathers are unknown. Old
bachelors can be relieved of this tax by marry-
ing. The bill earnestly requests the good
ladies of the commonwealth to join the re-
formers 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
land."

The vital statistics in other States disclose
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
population had increased from 370,792 to
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 28. Matters are still worse in the highly
cultured and Puritan State of Massachusetts
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
15,135. 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 25 per cent. Thus
the population has increased two-
thirds and marriage scarcely a third.
Even these statistics do not tell all the truth,
for a very large number of the recorded mar-
riages are those of parties who had already
married and had been divorced—an element
which hardly counted thirty years ago. Be-
sides this decrease in the marriage rate there
is still a more marked one in the birth rate,
which is strongly indicative of physical de-
crepitude and of a moral decline in the nation.
Such conditions of life must inevitably tell
in the long run against the healthy develop-
ment 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 HINCKES.

It is with feelings of deep regret that the
People of Canada will receive the announce-
ment 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 hon-
orable. 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 in-
telligent, sincere and conscientious advo-
cate of the people's rights and privileges. Sir
Francis also took an important part in
advancing the material prosperity and in
developing the resources of the struggling
colony. His biography would form a most
interesting study, and we hope to see some
of 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 archeologist 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 1839, and was so
favorably impressed with the latter that he
resolved to settle here. His first return to
Ireland where he closed up all old accounts
and married. The year 1832 saw
him in York (now the city of
Toronto), 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 dissatis-
fied with the administration of the political
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 Iowa, 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
provinces 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 means of municipal institu-
tions. He soon became a prominent and in-
fluential 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. He had
severed his connection with the
Examiner, but now came 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
ministerial office of Inspector General.
At the end of four years Messrs. Baldwin
and Lafontaine resigned, and Lord Elgin sent
for Mr. Hincks to form an administration,
which he succeeded in doing with some diffi-
culty. His chief colleague was Mr. Morin,
and the programme agreed upon included the
secularization of the clergy reserves, increase
of representation, extension of the franchise,
abolition of the seigniorial tenure, election to
the Legislative Council, and encouragement

of railway enterprises. During his term of
power the first arrangements were made for
the building of the Great Western, Northern,
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
also inaugurated under his regime. On
September 8th, 1854, the Hincks-Morin
ministry announced its resignation, and in
1855 Sir Francis was appointed Governor of
Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, and in
1862, in which year he was created a Com-
panion of the Bath, was transferred to British
Guiana, the government of which he ad-
ministered 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 Washing-
ton. 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 him-
self as it was beneficial to the land of his ad-
option. Canada has lost, through his death,
a capable and faithful servant, and the people
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
Riel trial, but the fairness of the judge and
jury, the remarks of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's
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 out-
come of the law as it was found in the statute
book. The law was passed by our own re-
presentatives, and we were responsible for the
iniquitous portions of it."

This, the Star adds, may be taken in con-
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
a 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 endorsement
of the judge and jury as put into his mouth
by the Star's report of his speech. He, on the
contrary, denounced them in the plainest
terms, just as Mr. Lemieux did after his arrival
from Regina to a Star reporter, when he
charged the judge, as well as the jury, with
being prejudiced against the prisoner, and
expressed his readiness and ability to prove
that men were on the jury who laid wagers
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 Papineau
square speech. These are his own words:—
"Nous voyons encore un jury nommé par
ce magistrat, un jury choisi parmi les cir-
cultes du gouvernement, et, sans regard à la
qualification foncière. Vous voyez qu'il s'agit
d'une offre au tribunal public de justice on
doit attendre d'un simulateur de jury qui n'est
là que pour enregistrer la volonté du magis-
trat du gouvernement. . . . Je m'en-
tends pas, aujourd'hui, mettre le juge Rich-
ardson en accusation, j'ai eu à Regina l'oc-
casion de dire ma manière de penser et je
l'ai dit en votre honneur à Winnipeg." (Appl.)

We see in-rever a jury named by this
magistrate, a jury chosen among the crea-
tures of the government without regard to
the property qualification. You can see
what guarantees such a tribunal can offer,
what justice can be expected from a coun-
cil of juries 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 at-
tempted to pawn off on him to damage
Riel's cause. Our contemporary further
endeavors to create a belief
that Messrs. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick were
so much impressed with the fairness of the
trial that they actually called on Mr. Richar-
dson 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 edify-
ing exhibition to see a public journal trying
to hood a man into his grave by a cruel pro-
cess 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. Our esteemed contemporary has
had the good sense to quit a contest in which
it could develop nothing but abuse of its
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 manage-
ment of the Grand Trunk Railway. Our
contemporary has sent broadcast the

will assertion that the depot was a
veritable pest hole, where the health of the
public was in constant and imminent danger,
and where the traveller was ever liable to
bring away with him the germs of infectious
diseases. It also charged the Grand Trunk
management with a "terrible dereliction of
duty" and of "criminal negligence" towards the
public by keeping on their property "desay-
ing masses of refuse," composed of bits of
coal, wood, paper, etc. It was but a matter
of fairness to expose the injustice and malice
of the former charge, while it was fun to
"show up" the hollowness and ridicu-
lousness of the latter accusation. The
Post 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 our
contemporary had the temerity and impu-
dence to publish a paragraph which was very
much like the proverbial stone 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 abomina-
tion. There is only one way to retrace such
things, and it is easily done when the motive
is known."

It was an unpardonable piece of silliness
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 subservency to corporations, which
it is needless to mention, but among
which are certainly the biggest financial
gigolots 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
suspicion towards or to impugn the
motives of its neighbors. Our con-
temporary has for some years past
been unable to accept the oft-repeated chal-
lenge 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
surroundings, traditions and aims is not
exactly in a position to impugn the motive
of the Post when we offer a fair, honest
criticism and an unanswerable 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
of the golden calf—an achievement which
in the natural course of events, would, of
course, be worth an additional something to
the subscription plate of our contemporary?
Or were the charges made because of an old
grudge which a distinguished statesman and
connection of the Herald owes the G. T. R.
on account of some extortionate bill of
services which Mr. Hickson cannot
see the propriety or the justice
of paying out of the G. T. R. funds?
We do not say that the conduct of the Herald
on this particular occasion was inspired by
the desire to damage the G.T.R., or by any
sort of or revengeful motives. We simply
ask if it was?

If our contemporary was not so situated,
it will not have any hesitation in following
charges which are shown to be unjust and
unfounded, and in offering a manly
apology, by way of apology, for the harm which its
utterances must necessarily do to the Grand
Trunk Railway Company.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

THE FIRST REPORT OF THE ADMINIS-
TRATION OF THE FUNDS FOR THE WORK.
The work on the St. Peter's Cathedral, it
is needful to say, has been constantly pro-
ceeding rapidly during the present spring and
summer, and it will prove interesting to our
readers to learn how the different subscrip-
tions 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 offerings at different
churches for the late Mgr. Bourget,
which amounted to \$8,434.94 bring-
ing up the total to \$9,958.12. To this
sum was again added several subscriptions
taken outside 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 \$13,995.07.
The expenditure for the work at present
going on has been since the beginning of the
year \$9,807.40, thus leaving a balance of \$3,
187.67. 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 pay-
ments, and thereby participate in the im-
mense advantages of the spiritual treasury
which is opened to all benefactors of the
cathedral. This treasury, filled with an
abundance of spiritual riches, consists, as we
have already said, of 1,000 Masses, 145,000
Communications, 322,000 Stations of the Cross,
515,000 Rosaries, and 25,800 other pious
works yearly, during the four years ending
January 1st, 1890. All persons, living or
dead, will enjoy all these advantages. Any
subscription, no matter how small, will be
thankfully received by Father Arcand, at the
Bishop's palace, or by any of the several
parish priests.

READ THIS!

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

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN ENGLAND.

IMPRESSES INTO THE FACTORIES—WHERE GIRLS ARE EMPLOYED. A FRAGMENTARY COMMENTARY ON THE MIXED ELEMENTS—COURTESY, TIED HANDS AND FOOT IN BONDS OF CORRUPTION.

London, August 5.—There who did not know it before must be satisfied by this time that there is something peculiarly rotten in the English society. Only a corner of the veil has been lifted. Few realize the corrupt condition of the vast majority of this densely populated island.

THE MAN WHO MARRIED HER FOUND SHE HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND.

New York, August 21.—Among the first soldiers of the Salvation Army to invade the quiet and peaceful city of Elm St. last fall was Captain William Wilson. She at once became the attraction at the meetings, and insured a goodly attendance of the young men.

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning.

AN INFORMER PUNISHED.

A BIRD MADE ON A COURT HOUSE AND A WITNESS ROUGHLY HANDLED! SINGING, August 20.—A very serious riot occurred here last night. A man named Houch of Houghton, has been laying complaints against hotel-keepers throughout the county for violating the Scott Act.

Take all the Blood Purifiers.

Take all the Blood Purifiers. Take all the Dyspepsia and Indigestion cures. Take all the Great health restorers. In short, take all the best medicines of all.

THE COLERIDGE WEDDING.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BRIDE OF ENGLAND'S LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. LONDON, August 19.—The unexpected marriage created considerable sensation in London, and caused many inquiries and some unpleasant gossip concerning the bride's family.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—Prof. Tanner, of London, Government examiner of agricultural classes in England, is in the city on business with the Department of Agriculture.

A BATTLE.

LIMA, Aug. 19.—On the 18th instant the Government troops occupying Ctha, consisting of 350 infantry and one hundred cavalry, were surprised by the rebel forces, numbering from 1,800 to 2,000 men.

THE OMNIPRESENT OLIVIER.

BOMBAY, August 20.—The supposed priest, "Father Karvot" by name, who was arrested at Cochín on the Malabar coast, on suspicion of being a spy, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

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 Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the old reliable cure for all forms of Summer Complaints that require prompt treatment.

IT NEVER FAILS.

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

KNOWN BY THESE SIGNS.

Dyspepsia may be known by Heartburn, Sour Eructations of food, Wind Belching, Weight at the Stomach, Variable appetite, Costive Bowels, etc.

ALWAYS REQUIRED—A good cathartic medicine.

National Pills will not disappoint you. Iowa's Scandinavian vote is about fourteen thousand; its German vote about thirty thousand.

FREEMAN'S WORK POWDERS are safe, sure and speedy to remove worms from children or adults.

Laurel Hill is 2,500 feet above the sea level.

IT IS SURPRISING how quickly Hanington'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 genuine. Bluefish have been scarce all along the coast this season.

THE IMPORTS OF COFFEE for the year ending June 30 were the largest on record—572,559,552 pounds.

The consumption per head is estimated to have been since 1831 from 5.25 pounds to 9.40.

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CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE WITNESS: Sir, To-day's mail brought me from the...

Riel is evidently a half crazy grit, with a faculty for jabbering and scribbling. We sincerely hope that his lower province...

It would appear from these remarks of the Herald that the defence of Riel is taken hold of only for political purposes.

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

A SENSIBLE MAN, Newborough, N.S., August 14, 1885.

INDEPENDENCE FIRST, FEDERATION AFTERWARDS.

To the Editor of THE 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 equals in status, rights, privileges and prerogatives afterwards.

Federation (or Confederation) of unequals in status, etc., would be an unworkable combination of discordant elements incapable of a living union.

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

There can be no real "Canadian citizenship" until Canada is an independent nation.

Few 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 fitted for exclusive sovereign self-government, is, of necessity, rapidly and happily passing away.

The "Mother Country" will best preserve her own interests even by favoring the independence of Canada.

Let us have independence first, and International Confederation afterwards.

In stating these propositions, I claim that my love for the "Mother Country," my native land, is no less than that of any other resident of the Dominion.

J.H.G. Richmond, P.Q., June 3, 1885.

CELESTIAL CURES RHEUMATISM.

A German correspondent of an English paper 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."

The following prizes have been awarded by the County of Laval Agricultural Society for the best tiled lands:

- 1. Hormisdas Hotté, Saint Martin, 163 points.
2. Felix Lavoie, Saint Martin, 157 points.
3. Adolphe Ouhmet, St. Francois de Sales, 163 points.
4. Philias Labelle, Ste. Rose, 152 points.
5. P. O. Grenier, Ste. Rose, 151 points.

The judges were Messrs. J. B. LeCour, of St. Laurent, and D. Forget, of Percébonne.

The statement of circulation and specie for July shows the amount of circulation outstanding on the 31st as \$17,154,552, specie and sterling deposits on hand \$5,900,135, being \$23,054,687 in excess of the amount required by law.

The Post Office Savings Bank's statement for July shows: Deposits during the month, 609,282; withdrawals, \$463,479; balances credit of depositors, \$15,184,314.

THE FRENCH DELEGATES.

THE CIVIC RECEPTION LAST EVENING.

The reception given by the city last night to the French delegates and to Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton in the City Hall proved a brilliant event.

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At this season there will be more or less weeds that have escaped the cultivator and the hoe in potato hills.

It is a great point gained to get the oat crop in the barn or stack without rain.

It appears that a four-year-old steer, weighing 708 pounds, was fed an average daily ration of 14 2/5 pounds of oat seed.

New York farmers, whose land is rich enough to grow two or three tons of clover hay per acre, are apt to conclude after a few years' experience in curing it that it is worth more to plough under than for any other purpose.

Rank growing potatoes are not much troubled by the potato beetle so long as there are small weakly ones growing beside them.

This extensive piano house is now receiving from the various manufacturers, of which they are agents, their fall stock of pianos and organs.

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, Fla., Aug. 24.—The gift of France to America, Liberty Bells, is being sent to the United States by the steamer "Washington," the pedestal of which is to show in bas-relief figures of Gen. Grant and Lee.

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.

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.

A BOSTON SCANDAL. Boston, August 19.—Rev. W. W. Downes, pastor of Bowdoin 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.

THE FARM.

It is an old saying that a drought starves farmers to death, but too much rain starves them.

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

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.

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RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Rev. Father Beaudry, Superior of the Clero de St. Vincent, of Quebec, will return from Europe on the 10th of September.

The Rev. Father Hamon, S.J., is believed to have arrived on Monday, the 24th inst., to establish the Society of the League in different parts of the United States.

The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe on Saturday last ordained Mr. W. J. Alexander. The newly ordained priest was at once appointed to the parish of St. Simon.

This morning a Grand Mass was celebrated at St. Roch's altar 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 miraculously cured at St. Anne de Beaupre recently.

The annual retreat of the curé of the diocese of St. Hyacinthe began last night at the Seminary, and will conclude on the 27th inst. It will be preached by Rev. Abbé Giband, 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 St. Amé.

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

Mr. R. A. Mills and wife (both converts) have tendered Bishop Moore, of St. Augustine, Fla., five acres fronting on Mills Lake adjoining their home place at Chululota, Fla., for a convent and school, and 40 acres for an industrial school for boys, and a home for aged and invalid priests.

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 course of study in philosophy and theology in the early part of September next.

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 today was strong. The New York market opened weak. In London consols sold at 100 1/8; United States 4 1/2 per cent bond, 114 1/8; Erie, 17 1/8; New York Central, 103; Canadian Pacific, 46 1/8; Illinois Central, 13 1/8.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The only movement of any consequence in butter is in creamery, which is commanding a fair price at 19c to 20c for good fresh jobbing lots. There is also some demand for fine dairy suitable for the leading grocery trade at 18c to 19c.

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.

TRANSACTIONS.—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.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Lieut. Danenhower, U.S.N., who was with De Long, 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.

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 of 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 inflicted by the said act."

LATE HOURS.

Just received, part of a manufacturer's stock of real RIDER DOWN quilts at much below value. The whole lot to be offered for sale next week at a little over half their regular value.

Together with a large purchase of WHITE BLANKETS, which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

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