# Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

itself within five months of the inability of

A PARTY TO THE HORRIBLE INJUSTICE of their perpetual exclusion from the benefits of the act of 1882." (Cheers.) Mr. Parnell quoted at length from statistics to prove that the fall in the prices of produce was not exaggerated. The estimated fall since 1885 averaged 22 per cent,, and as the average rent deductions amounted to 19 per cent., the tenants were 3 per cent. to the bad, without taking into account the increased cost of labor owing to the emigration of able-bodied men. The Land act of 1881, therefore, did not benefit the tenant farmers. The land commissioners themselves virtually admit that the rents fixed prior to 1885 were too high, because the rents fixed for the first six months of 1886 were greatly reduced as compared with the rents fixed earlier, averaging 18 per cent. less. (Cheers.) He admitted that the evictions at the end of 1885 and the beginning of 1886 were fewer than those that occurred immediately after the passing of the land act. This decrease in the number of evictions he attributed to the fact that at the ' might " see to undress,'



VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 7.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1886.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

# DISTRESSED IRELAND. arnell's Powerful Plea for Afflict-

ed Irish Tenants.

ndsbute Supports Parnell's Land Bill and Belivers an Eloquent Speech in 10s Favor—The: Government's Op-pusition to the Monsure.

LONDON, Sept. 20.-Mr. Gladstone at tended this evening's session of the House of Commons. A crowd had assembled outside to see him, and gave him an ovation when he came. He was received with a similar demonstration when he appeared on the floor. Mr. Gladstone looks as if enjoying robust health. Lord Randolph Churchill announced that the Government would at the next session introduce a pill to facilitate the transfer of land, reducing legal costs. This announcement was received with cheers.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, replying to an interrogatory by Mr. Parnell, said that since the 13th of June 1,000 families, comgrising 5,311 persons, had been evicted in Ireland, and that of these, 650 families, including 3,626 persons, had een readmitted to their former premises as caretakers.

PARN W. . LAND BILL. Mr. Parnell, in moving the second reading of his land bill, said the recent elections conveyed a mandate to the House of Commons that it should show itself willing and able to provide for the wants of Ireland equally as if it were an Irish Parliament. (Cheers.) It was useless to talk about the lateness of the session. The house was only six weeks old.

The majority of the new members were young, fresh and not overworked and they did not require a holiday. A state of urgency existed with reference to relations between landlords and tenants in Ireland. Mr. Parnell here explained the provisions of his bill. The first clause, he said. was the most important, because it dealt with the most urgent subject. It enacted that any statutory tenant whose rent was might apply for an abatement, in accordance with the provisions of the bill. The bill was to be a temporary measure with the exception of the second clause. It was intended to provide for what he hoped would be only a temporary emergency. It was intended to meet the depression in prices, but he could not tell now whether the depression was likely to continue. The depression commenced in \$55, and had continued unabated ever since. There are no signs of a recovery," said Mr.

Parmell, "indeed, THE BIGNS FOR THE FUTURE are growing worse, but I only ask the house possible to distinguish between those due next November, and that will be in the next session of Parliament. Until the house is able to take action on the royal commission we will abstain entirely from prejudic-ing the Government proposal. But we do know that since the bulk of the judicial rents has been fixed there has been a great depression in prices. Potato blight has spread to an alarming extent. Therefore it behooves the house to apply a temporary remedy now, and not wait for the royal commission to report, or for the Government to take action thereon, which will be impossible before 1687, supposing the house adjourned until the middle of February. A similar delay occurred in the consideration of the land act of 1881 and the arrears act of 1882. Therefore unless the House accedes to my proposal tenants and landlords will remain in statu quo for a year. (Cheers ) Our opponents will probably urge that it will be exceedingly difficult for the land court to ascertain whether tenants are really unable to pay their rents. But there was a similar diffi culty to overcome in connection with the Arrears act of 1882. The court satisfied

200,000 tenants to pay their rents. (Cheers.) SIMILAR QUICKNESS AND EXPEDITION will follow my bill and the work will probably be finished in three months. I propose further that the tenant shall deposit half of the amount of his rent, leaving the court to fore he should support the bill, although determine how much of the remaining half third. The only practical difference I make is that the State shall not be a loser. In closely follows the lines of the Arrears Act, which act worked justly and satisfactorily for all parties. The costs of evictions frequently exceed the amount of rent due. Therefore, it is necessary to suspend evictions to save tenants additional costs (cheers). As regards the leaseholders clause, it will prob ably be objected to on the ground that it ought not to have a place in the temporary bill. But the leaseholders have been waiting long enough-too long in fact-and I would

measure should ultimately appear. He felt bound in honor and justice to Cheers.) The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Morley.

end of 1885 the Earl of Carnervon, who was then viceroy, appealed to the landlords to reirain from evicting tenants at the beginning of 1886, and to the fact that Mr. Moriey, chief secretary for Ireland, had always discouraged evictions. But both of these factors had coased to exist, and the number of evictions had again become alarming. "The present viceroy," said Mr. Parnell, "is a noble lord of whom little is known except what is bad. (Cheers.) The present chief secretary, Sir Michael Hickr-Beach, says he is going to leave the tenants to their fate, as in no case must the loss be borne by the landlords." The speaker disputed the accuracy of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's eviction figures, and said that the quarter ending the present month would show a higher average of evictions than any quarter since 1851. If the Government, he said, armed with this bitl, should stay evictions in Kerry, it would

DO MORE TO RESTORE PEACE than all the General Bullers put together. (Checrs.) He claimed that the bill was essentially moderate, and calculated to pull matters smoothly through the winter. Mr. Parnell concluded by earnestly entreating the house to allow the second reading of the bill, which, he said, would benefit the landlords themselves. The working of the Land Act of ISSI showed that there were almost as few just men among the landlords as had been found in Sodom and Gomorrah. (Cries of "Oh!" and laughter.) If it had not been for the landlords, you might possibly have conciliated the Irish people. You rule in their folly. The landlords you placed there as your stewards proved false to their trust and oppressed their tenants, who have the utmost confidence that, as an act of justice, Parliament will not permit the bill to be lost, (Cheers.) Mr. Parnell's speech occupied one hour and twenty minutes in delivery. GLADSTONE'S REAPPEARANCE.

Mr. Gladatone, who was loudly cheered, said he was sorry to find in the course of the debate no signs of an approximation of an agreement between the two sides of the house. The tone of the speeches from the Government side was that of uncompromising opposition to any measure for the relief of the Irish Whether that attitude was justified ought to decide their vote on the second reading of the bill. How was it that of the numerous members representing farming constituencies in Ireland not one was inclined to move the rejection of the bill. He supposed that none, however fervent their allegiance to the Government, could be induced to do so. (Cheers) To the question "when was this inability of Irish tenants to pay rent first discovered," he replied, "when the Government first advised the Queen to issue a commission to enquire whether the fall in the price of produce affected the rent paying capacity of the tenants." It was too late now to argue that it was imthose who Wete disinclined to pay, because Parliament had more than once recognized that it was possible to draw un act with such distinction. n regard to the contention that tenants can obtain relief through the operation of Ashbourne's act only an insignificant number could avail themselves of its benefits, and such a multiplication of the relations between dehter and creditor, between tenants and state, as would be involved in the insufficient extension of that act, would, on economical grounds.

MEET WITH DETERMINED OPPOSITION from a large section of the house. (Cheers.) The issue of a commission afforded sufficient ground for Parliament to endeavor to relieve tenants who upon examination should be found unable to pay their rents, and the fact of the issue of a commission implied that there were such tenants whom the Government thereby promises to relieve. But such relief was to be given only after a long enquiry and after the framing and passing of the necessary bill, all of which would involve much delay. In the meantime a law existed under which the penalties of eviction might be inflicted upon a large body of men who, the Government admit ed, were not unwilling but were unable to pay their rents. It would be a monstrous injustice on the part of Parliament to allow such a law to he put in motion. (Loud cheers.) Therehe himself would have framed it difthe tenant shall pay and how much the ferently. The bill, however, could be landlord shall lose. Under the Arrears altered in committee. Continuing, Mr. Act the tenant deposited only one third of Gladstone said the Government admitted that his rent, the landlord losing one-third and the State advencing the remaining was interrupted by cries of "No." "Then," he asked, "what did Lord Salisbury mean when he said that the difference between just regard to the suspension of evictions, my bill | rents and judicial rents must be made up by

> Lord Randolph Churchill-Lord Salisbury never said anything of the kind. Mr. Gladstone-The noble ford is bold in his assertion. I do not know whether there is any limit to that boldness, but I see no ground to recede from my statement. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone said he had never committed himself as to rents of leaseholders, and therefore could hold himself open to consider what was said on the subject by both Nationalists and Conservatives, retaining full liberty to consider the best form in which the

VOTE FOR THE SECOND READING of the bill, which, apart from general policy, he believed was absolutely necessary, in consequence of an important proceeding of the Government, by which they were committed to propositions of the deepest importancepropositions involving the country in consequences the magnitude of which perhaps none of them was fully capable of realizing.

The Appropriation Bill passed the second reading by a vote of 176 to 66.

hearted fellow, and when a blind preacher resently came to his hotel, showed him every fuse. If the blessing is granted, it is attention, going so far as to carry a lamp to something in which I have no conlick fuse to enough the something in which I have no conlick fuse to enough the some of the vesper bent resonance. Additionally the something in the blessing is granted, it is tion of the little town. These who would be disappeared by the something in which I have no conlock for signs of an old town who would be disappeared by the something in the some of the establishment of a permanent Implication, going so far as to carry a lamp to something in which I have no conlock for signs of an old town would be disappeared by the some of the vesper bent resonance. Additionally the some of the state business and indicating the some of the state business and look for signs of an old town. The business are stated and indicating the state business and look for signs of an old town. The some of the antiquarians or tourists, and look for signs of an old town. The some of the establishment of a permanent Implication of the little town. The some of the state business and look for signs of the present exhibition for the promotion of the vesper bent resonance. In the state business and th

Cures in the Passionist Monastery of West Hoboken.

WITH A RELIC OF ST. PAUL.

For two or three years the Passionist Fathers in the monastery of West Hoboken have received many calls from the sick and the lame who have asked special intercession for the healing of their ailments, and many accounts have gone out and been believed of miraculous cures. It is the venerable Father Albino, the first of the Passionist Fathers who came to this country, and who has been con-nected with the West Hoboken church for nearly a quarter of a century, whose priestly blessings to most sought for by these unfortunates. It was only on Thursday last that what many believe to be a marvellous faith cure was effected through the instrument-lity of Father Albino. The sufferer was a woman | may be benefitted and they may receive no (a New York lady), who for many years had been auffering frem paralysis. She fell asleep ouce in a draft of wind which came in through an open window, and when she awoke she was powerless to move. She suffered great agony, and tried in vain the skill of eminent physicians. At last she heard the stories of strange cures by divine interposition which had come through the prayers of Father Albino of the West Hoboken Monastery. So she went there on Thursday afternoon in her carriage, and was supported down the long side of the church to the altar rail, being barely able to drag her feet along the carpeted floor. She knelt up to the rail, and Father Albino solemnly asked the blessing of God upon her, and at her request rubbed a sacrid relic upon her powerless hands and arms. Then he bade her arise, and she arose and walked weeping and praying to the door of the church, apparently restored to her usual health and all her discase departed.

On only the day before, it is said, Mrs. Catharine Murphy, who had come all the way from Pottaville, Pa., to ask the priest to intercede for her, was also cured of paralysis. She had been so sorely afflicted that she was unable to walk without crutches, but when the priest had blessed her and told her to have faith and try to walk without her crutches, she started timidly to obey him, and as her confidence came she moved easily, unaided, to a pew, where she knelt in prayer, the solemn scene being ren-dered still more touching by the sobs which came from the believers in all parts of the church. The woman left her crutches in the church and walked calmly out of the door through which but a few mirutes before she had been able only to hobble painfully.

Then there was the equally marvellous cure of Miss Lamonte, which took place on Saturday. Miss Lamonte came from the South, a long journey, and she, too, had tried all worlddevices and remedies to be rid of her disease It was in the afternoon, when, leaning heaviy upon her crutches, she toiled wearily down the aisle so many of the afflicted have trodden, and, with kind friends supporting her, knelt with her head resting on the rail and asked the priest to beg a heavenly bless ing for her. Gent.e Father Albino, who is a suft-voiced, magnetic man, as full of fuith as he is of years, placed his hands upon the suppliant's head and asked a blessing upon her, and that she might be freed of her affliction. Then he brought forth the sacred relic—a bit of bone which is said to have been a part of St. Pault. It is a mere airy trifle now, enclosed in a circular frame of massive silver, with a piece of glass before it so that all may look reverently upon it—the whole resembling a hand mirror in an elaborate setting. With this he rubbed the woman's shoulders and sides, saying : "Arise, my child." And this she did, but still leaning on her cratches; whereupon Father Albino

"Lay the crutches aside and walk without

fear, remembering your faith." The sufferer dropped the crutches, and, with her relatives by her side ready to catch her should she fall, went to a pow, where she prayed as others had prayed before her, and went away soon after, it is said, wholly healed. Her crutches she left at the rail, and they were put aside by the altar, where are nearly a score of other crutches, and even many more cares and supports which have accumulated there, their owners having gladly bade them farewell and gone away, as they devoutly believed, especially singled out by Providence as objects of His blessing. There are two great groups of these sad mementos of human ills. one on each side of the altar, and they are gazed upon with reverence by the suppliants who come daily to ask that their woes, too, may be relieved.

Yesterday afternoon there knelt at the rail a woman and a young man, the latter with his arm in a sling and the traces of suffering

"What is the matter?" said Father Albino as he approached the young man, whose eyes had not left the priest for a moment. "I've a pain in my shoulder," said the sup-

pliant, "and my arm is injured."
I will attend to you soon," said Father Albino, moving away, leaving the young man atill kneeling and patiently waiting.

"I am sorry these things get abroad,' caught a little of the spirit of beauty said Father Albino, "for they are calculated and to have tried to harmonize with the to awaken the vanity of priests. The people scene. It seems hard for instance to in their simple faith attribute that power to the priest himself, of which he is the humble instrument. People who are afflicted come to me and ask for my priestly offices in their behalf. I cannot refuse them. If they are healed it is the mercy of God. Sometimes the shine out through a mask of green trees, and same person comes once and twice and even | between them and the shore the pretty sumthrice with no result. I counsel such persons | mer cottages of the owners stand amongst the to pray and come again and again, and not despair. We have Protestants who come as color and form is most pleasing.
well as Catholics, and now and then a Jew, Then come the saw mills with their well as Catholics, and now and then a Jew, all asking relief from their disease. I make | wharves and lumber yards, all backed up | Fields, where some of my respected ancestors no distinction of creed. If the poor and by the green banks of the hillaide, and A hotel clerk at Corsica, Pa., is a kind afflicted come to me and request that I ack nestling God's blessing upon them, I cannot re- harbor lies the business and mercantile por-

and peculiar invocation, as though I had one down, and is being replaced with handsome for one person and another for another. Such requests as that wound me. I have only stantial manner that shows they are meant one supplication for the rich and for the poor to stay. The change effected in the last tour alike. It all rests with God's infinite mercy. We have had some surprising things happen; that I will say. But I ask no names and make no inquiries. I cannot specify particular cases of individuals, calling them by name. There was one very striking case of a gentleman from Brooklyn. He was a Pro- erected is on the hilltop in the centre of the testant, and he was trought here by a friend, town. The position is a most commanding who was a Catholic. He came here once and was improved, and he came here again with still more beneficial results. Then I told him to wait until he was able to come in the street cars, and not go to the expense of a carriage, and he did so, and after he came approaching vessel he went away cured. I do not wish to encourage this, to lead people to foster false hopes, especially poor people, who can ill ing fine stores of every description, large afford the expense. I cannot say that they industries, good schools and churches, and will be cured, or that they will not. They benefit at all. It is all in God's Providence. The relic we have is a very sacred one-one of the most sacred in America. It is often the people's wish that it be applied to the athlicted part, and I canot refuse them. It is several years now that suppliants have been coming to us thus, and often there are more year by year; and there will be few many of them—sometimes from ten to a hunsights in Canada in the future than the apdred in a day. I am often much exhausted. for my heart goes out in pity to them all, and I feel their afflictions as I ask blessings

upon them.' There is a disinclination among the other Brothers of the order to talk on the subject of the faith cures, and one of them said yesterday that it would be better if nothing whatever got into the newspapers on the subject. This view Father Albino holde, though not quite so radically as do some of his fel-

low members of the order.

The monastery, with the great domed church attached, is an imposing structure, towering far above the Hudson on the beautiful Jersey Heights. There are beautiful gardens about it wherein the Brothers ruise | Meath but second to none in Ireland, for ita | he approves the principle tine fruit and vegetables, and in the building scenery and grand views-the ancient Hill itself, on one corridor, are many rooms which are set aside for such of the laity as may desire a few days of the seclusion and quiet of monastic life. These rooms are often filled with those who, when in the world, are engaged in all varieties of active life, but who once a year, or even oftener, take a week or two weeks in which to withdraw themselves from the whirlwind of life Druids holding their festival at Tara, no tire and devote themselves to prayer, an examinar tion of their consciences, and repentance. The number of the afflicted who come daily for succor and divine inspiration, and on account of the fame of the Monastery as the scene of miraculous cures, is fast becoming

# THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL

second to none in the country.

As the national memorial to the devoted martyrs, Brebeuf and Lallemant, at Penet in guishene, has been so prominently before the spire still show. Saint Patrick's followers people of Canada of late in consequence of the ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner stone by suitaries of Church and State, it may be a creating to your readers to have a pen picture of the spot where, two hundred and fifty years ago, Church and State, in the persons of the missionaries and Champlain, started the loaven of Chris tianity and civilization in the pagan wilder-

The Bay of Penetanguishene, which is divided into two large basins, the inner and outer harbors, is exquisitely lovely. The outer harbor, a broad reach of water, locked at the entrance from any possible storm or sea by the large island-Brausoleil-and the southern groups of the thirty thousand islands of the Georgian Bay, narrows down at the junction with the inner harbor to a channel some one thousand feet wide. At this channel, on the left, as you enter the inner harbor, the hill, on which is built the Ontario Reformatory, with its noble facade of granite, and with its clusters of handsome houses and cosy cottages the homes of the officers and guards of the institution, stands out in bold relief. The grounds, which are large, are laid out with very beau. tiful park-like effect, and groups of the origi nal forest trees-naks, maples, elms and birches-set off the buildings and form a noble background. On the right of the channel there are some thousand acres of hardwood bush rising from the water in gradual ascent and forming at al' seasons, but more particularly in the fall, an exquisite setting to the deep blue of the water. Passing through the Gap and rounding Magazine lsland, on which still stands the arsenal of the garrison that formerly occupied the bar-racks that preceded the Ontario Reformatory at this point, we come in full view of the town of Penetanguishene, scattered along the heights on the left and lining the shores and banks of the inner harbor for a front of three

miles before us. The view of the town from the entrance to the inner harbor is a charming one. The ter-raced banks on each side rise to a height of two hundred feet, advancing and receding, dipping and rising, forming the most pic turesque diversity of scenery. Even the manufactories on the shore seem to have caught a little of the spirit of beauty get any heauty out of a tannery, yet Brerthaupt Bros., of Berlin, have made a veritable picture of the large tannery erected by them at the first point we pass The tannery buildings, painted a dark red lawns and trees, completing a group that in

in the southern end of the

modern buildings, erected in an honest, subyears is marvellove, more particularly considering the fact that old towns are hard to improve, but Penetanguishene has all the vigor and push of the youngest and most active of its neighbors.

The site on which the memorial is being town. The position is a most commanding one, and the building will be in full view from the basement up, from the water in the harbor. It will be the first thing to eatch the eye on entering the harbor, and its towers will form a glorious landmark to the

Situated as Penetanguishene is within four hours travel by rail from Toronto, containall the comforts an i conveniences of modern life, and with an embarrasament of levely sites for ville and park lots on the beautiful terraced banks overlooking the harbor, it cannot but become a place of importance.

The wisdom of its selection for the national memorial to the gall of Frenchman, who did so much for the history of our land, will show sights in Canada in the future than the approach up the waters of this lovely bay, with its vising hills dotted with lovely homes, in the midst of which the cross will stand out rom the lefty stone towers of the memorial, living testimony of the faith of those who, three centuries ago, gave up their lives here for the Master's cause.

## THE HILL OF SLANE.

Patrick, who landed at Colpa, now Colpe.

He and his followers came up the Boyne,

stopping at Slane. He went up to the Hill,

and on Easter Sunday morning he celebrated Mass, and lighted the Paschal Fire. The was allowed to be lit but theirs; they summoned St. Patrick before King Leoghaire and his court, where he baptized the King and several of his court. Returning to Slane he founded the beautiful chapet and monastery whose grand SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept and majestic ruins crown the summit of the Davitt arrived here from to sacred Hill. The beltry is the highest of any in Ireland, and from the formation of the name interviewed on the formation of the name is small by the large transfer of the name in the insurance of the name is the name of t heitry loft there must have been a chime of bella. The architecture even of remote area must have been grand, as the splendid windows in the college and must have been Frenchmen, as some of the mementoes scattered in the ruins show, one a carved stone with the Fleur De Lis in the wall of the college. It was noted as a seat of learning. The Dauphin of France, Dagobert, came there to be educated, and died during his studies. His grave is pointed out in the graveyard, with a plain slab with a crozier and a mitre, showing he was a dignitary of the Church. The beauty of the building was spoiled, to a certain extent, by the building of the pres-ent wall around the graveyard; the enclosing of the grand old Well, where the pious came to pray and make their stations, showing the stone where St. Patrick knelt to bless the well, with the imprint of his knees. No one would know the well in its present state; in fact the whole graveyard is in a most neglected state, a disgrace to the parish. St. Patrick consecrated St. Eric, the first Bishop of Slane, the ruins of whose nermitage stands on the north bank of the Boyne. Adjacent to the village in the chapel of Slane is a grand baptismal font, an outagon, in sandstone. that our late loved and much-regretted parish priest, Father Callery, had removed from under the first arch in the aisle of the chapel on the Hill of Slane. A few perches to the West of the Abbey, is a large Moat or Rath, but as it never was excavated little is known of its origin. A short distance beyond the Moat or a slight elevation is a splendid view of the Valley of the Boyne from Trim to Mornington, as also Skryne and Tara, the Mountains of Dublin, Kildare, Westmeath and Cavan, and one short half-mile distant and directly opposite are the mountains of Barrastown on which the ever momorable '98, the brave Wicklow and Wexford men made their final struggle in Meath ;-fighting like heroes, though betrayed, exhausted, and with no ammunition they made a gallant stand against the bloody Yeomen, under Colonel Costello, a Gorman, who shot a number of the brave fellows; their graves are there with the grass growing crimson on them. Many a true and thrilling tale is told of the atrocities of Costello and his bloody Yeo's around Slane during that period. But cold, indeed, must be the

"We'll watch and walt, we'll work and pray, and never will repine, Until a nation she's proclaimed and over Europe's shrine; To fatherland be firm and true in either good or ill, Our land is worth all we can do, for she is lovely still."

Stane was originally a city, had a Univer-

Irishman's heart that standing on such a spot,

with the sacred ruins at his back, and the

Croppy's Graves before his eyes, would not

say with the poet:

sity, and sent two members to Parliament: the city did not stand on the site of the present village. Nearer the Coatle, the fields where the present Marquis has lately built his dog kennel, are still known as the Chapel often heard Mass. Now the howl of the Saxon hound is heard where the 'sweet music of the vesper bell resounded. Hoping this I am asked at times to make a special old Penetanguishene is being rapidly torn pay the Hill of Slane a visit that trade.

will well repay them, for though one\_ston on another does not mark the site of Tara Grand Hall, the sacred and majestic ruins o Slane Hall at and as an everlasting record of the Faith of our fathers, and that sacrod fi-lighted on the Hill of Slave shines tofrom the rising to the settin, if the sun. I poor Irish, banished by England's base la and tyrant landlords, broug) that holy with them, and apread it: we rever an Inman went a chapel or set of was surspring up. -- Progheda Argus

# A TRUCE TO BE DIFLARED.

The l'arnellites' Obstruction to be Lessand to hive Mr. Paraell a Chance to Secure Consideration for His land Bill. Which Gladstone will support Justin McCarthy's Farewell.

LONDON, Sept. 16. The Sarnellite members of Parliament at an Formal meeting to-day agreed to about their obstructs tactics after a fall debate on the vote for the Irish police and permit the Government to consideration of the estimator, The object of this decision is to enable Mr. Parnell's tall, to reach a second reading on Monday. The plan of the Government is to pass the appropriations bill also before flow ing a division to be taken on the French bill. The Covernment whip will no emany members as possible, and it is the attentions of Conservations will be a rethan at any time since the opening of the syssion. No special call has been a sure to the Cladetonian members, lightly of which have paired. Mr. Gladston will speak on Tuesday. At the opening of the next cost in the Covernment int add to introduce new rules of procedure to prevent the character People too irrequestly in travelling in of business. It was state in the follows the House at the above in the follows the House is commons the scening that M. Well as the most beautiful spot not only in Gladstone would return on the ray and that M. Weath but some with a worse in Indian. land bill, and well speak in the favor and ve of Slane, on whose glorious summit the for its second reading, but to the conjects of first Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered several minor details, which will be notifiup in Ireland by our great Apostle Saint in committee.

" PSTEED TRELAND'S SOVIET Dungas, Sentember 16 suggests that in view of the contion of Mr. Parnell's land tenants in Irelan 1 resort "While it is disgraceful.

Ireland, "to enter the loater, it would be in the honorable to occupy the workconst campment against landlordism.

pamphlet issued by the lrie 1 al The State iotie unio**n o**n Farmer. ' Mr. Davitt says the account the advanced in the pamphlet are arrain a clouding and tend to create a mission of a more the minds of the American publicate the exact present state of affairs in treland

# PARTING WORDS.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S BLOQUIAN SHIRGH OS

HOME RULL LIVERPOOL, September 16.- Mr. destin Mc-LIVERPOOL, September 16.—M. do sin McCarthy, previous to leaving ye derday for New York, in reply to an address from the Young Ireland society, said the Home Rulers had made remarkable strides, such a me political cause had made within he memory of public life. When Mr. Paried, came into power there opened up an on tirely new chapter of history. The Irish struggle for legislative independence, after being a small body fighting against a great body. ing a small body fighting against a great body f the Commone, had risen to a position floating on the rising tide. Succe was within their sight. It was a question hardly of years, but of months. They had now to assist, guide and lead them the greatest Englishmen of modern times, the most elequent of English contors, the most gifted of English states more Defined his back came the great highish Respect of thy and a great mass of workingmen, the true democrats of this country. It was now a best question between the true Radical and the shore taberal What were their views upon home rule Nothing could intervene between the members and success unless some steamer in para leled and absolutely fatal mistake every influence that could seisten and for t a cause was sustaining and thenting to rule the national cause. Only some mid-in of their own could mar their chance, and please House they would make no mistal. They were as ing nothing that Englishmen their setver went not insist on having if they were cheed to such a combination with a different con-try. They were tired or being the ma-mies of England and side or half herease one country and the other. have party were not long since of larger and and making preparations to before time the t ward, and he would not be required if the party brought in a comprehensive men in the home rule for Ireland, but while he was a life to support any good measure be such a total see it left to Mr. Gladstone to crown the wor which, I in advance of all Englishmen, he had practically and carnestly and rathen. At am going to the United States, but not upon any political mission. I had be red, however, that educated Americans did not believe in Harry Rule. I whall tend to be level in Home Rule. I shall try to find them out, and on my return be able to give a list of them in a very small compass. No one knows more than I do how much the cause owes to the patriotism and devotion of the sons of Ireland in all parts of the world, and especially in the States, a feeling engine deted by the conviction that our cause is the cause of civilization, enlightenment, progress and humanity, and that it could not under Gast's providence possibly fail of success,"

A vote of thanks was cordially supported by

THE PRINCE'S SCHEME.

a shipping merchant. Mr. McCarthy was escorted to his hotel amid great cheering.

David Duncan, one of the M. P.'s for

LONDON, Sept. 20,-The Prince of Wales has sent a letter to the Lord Mayor of London suggesting as a suitable memorial of the Queen's jubilee the establishment of a permanent Im-

## <del>==</del> = THE ENGLISH SOCIETY PAPERS.

` :

The following gleanings from last week's "Schety" papers have been cabled to New

Vanity Fair is informed that a marriage will soon take place between Miss Carroll and Baron Louis de la Grange. She is the daughter of Lee Carroll, ex Governor of Maryland, by the only child of the late Royal Phelps, formerly head of the banking firm of Maitland, Phelps & Co., having wide connections with England. AN ANGIENT MARIOR HOUSE.

Mr. Carroll is the owner of Doughregan Manor, one of the very ten old style country seats remaining in the United States which stand in fine park-like grounds, and has most of the foures of a large weighth country seat, with it trues of a large weighth country seat, with it trues of a large weighth country seat, with it are of Carroll of Carrollton, one of the sign of the Declaration Independence. When he igned some one jokingly said. "Oh. you incur no danger, there are so many Charles Carrolls." Whereupon he promptly amondo When he igned some one jokingly said, "Oh, Carrolls." Whereupon he promptly appended the name of his residence, which identified him. Pere Carroll's sister married an Englishman, Mr. Caton, a resident of Baltimore, and had three daughters, who became the Duchess of Leeds, the Marchioness of Wellesley and Lady Stafford. None of them left issue.

FRANCE ISOLATED.

Then Vanity Fair voices a much prevalent feeling:—"What I regard as one of the worst features of our present position in European politics is the satisfaction expressed by so many at the is lation of France. They apparently do not see that the more complete this isolation becomes the more danger there is that France may be drawn within the sphere of Bismarck's influence. He has much to offer her, at other people's expense, and it should now be apparent to the dullest comprehension that England counts for little in his calculations. The longer we refuse to repair the breach which now exists between this country and our neighbor across the Channel the more difficult reconciliation will be. There are already indications of a leaning toward Germany on the part of France. However, the idea of England presuming to say a few words on any question of foreign politics, however, much her interests may be at stake, appears quite preposterously ridiculous to that overgrown vestry which we call our Parlia-

A BAD WOMAN.

St. Stephen's has overheard a conversation in third class life of a mechanic's wife who had brought her husband's dinner in a public house adjoining his workshop :— The hungry man entered and proceeded to de-

molish the regast.
"I say, Jack," observed the wife, perusing the newspaper, "I see that poor young kidnapped prince is going back to Sophia."
"Yes? (with his mouth full). I wish you'd

put in more seasoning." (Pause).
"Ah! it's hard, Jack, for a man to be torn

away from his wife by a lot of scamps."

"Wife? Sophia's not his wife."

'Not bis wife? Then the Czar has done quite right." (Tableau).

LADIES IN POLITICS The Court Journal learns that Lady Randolph Churchili is playing Mrs. Gladstone's part during that lady's absence from the ladies gallery. For years it has been Mrs. Gladstone's habit to come down with her husband to the House, and, taking her seat in the right hand corner of the ladies' gallery, begin a patient watch which often lasted till the small hours of the morning.

Since Lord Randolph became the leader of the House his handsome young wife has been constant in her attendance behind the grille of the ladies' gallery. Her solicitude is not a little touching, and it is by no means thrown away, for Lord Randolph's health of late has given anxiety to his friends. This recalls, it may be added, stories of the companionship and solici-tude of the Countess of Beaconstield on similar

FASHION IN HATS. The Country Gentleman asserts that :

The hate of woman are less apherical than ropes will in course of time be in good styl- again. The tendency of woman a hair is to hang down the back.

SOMETAING DIFFERENT.

The same paper says Mr. Huntley McCarthy seems to be in very celeate health. He is not robust to begin with, and he has worn himself out with much work and much study. One sees but hatte of him in Parliament. He has not yet entered the field with the "tanners and "b bs" of the Parnellite party.

One booked a year ago for a marriage between

this yourg gentleman and the daughter of J. L. Toole, but it is not to come off for some time. I understand the Irish party generally it greatly given to marriage. The Parnellite manage as a rule to marry fine women with properties.

IT WAS A LOVE MATCH.

Modern Society announces:—A regrettable fact that can scarcely escape the observation of anybody who comes into frequent contact with the court circle. This is Princess Bestrice's ever increasing spiritlessness. It shows itself in her face as well as in her action , and conjec tures as o the reason for it are numerous. If ever the mystery is solved it is to be hoped it will not be found that Her Royal Highress remizes she has made a mateke in her choice of a husband. But whatever be the cause, Princess Bestrice is wonderfully changed, and that not for the better. With regard to Prince Henry's exploits with horses, and particularly in the hunting field, we recommend to His Highness' notice a bon mot uttered by the Prince Consort. One day when he was thrown from his horse in the park, on his aide-de camp dismounting to render him assistance, the Prince said with a smile :- "Ah. an! I thought I had improved in my riding, but I find I have tallen off.'

"Pink Un," in the Sporting Times, having been on the Continent, narrates a story of a man who had been chewing a small eigar at the bar for over three-quarters of an hour, and who came up to a Darmstatter and asked:—
"Who is that young stranger at the marble

table? "Dat schentlemans? Oh, dot is Gangkaroo

Hill, de journaliste."
"Journalist be blowed! Why he's got a gold watch and chain on."

# SEVERE ON LABBY.

Returning to London, it adds :-Labby, having frequently tried in vain to take down the Chancellor of the Exchequer, wants to take down his salary. This is taking an unfair advantage. Lord Randolph has often taken down Labby, but he can't go at his salary, for the best of all reasons—Now the Grand Old 'Un's been put away, it's odds against Labby even having a salary.

# MERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

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

# OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS.

In the House of Commons last night the Parnellites and Radicals caused a protracted sitting by obstructive tactics. They fought the trish supply bills step by step, especially the items for the Viceroy's household and Chief Secretary's office. After an excited wrangle the House adjourned at 3.45 this (Tuesday)

# THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTER VII .- (Continued.)

"The severeignty and the honor of Vir ginia would not have suffered from the exer-one of a wise moderation and a magnanimous olemency. No one feared for the Constitution of the United States, replied the priest.

"Then you are for granting impanity to every lawless band of men who may choose to invade our house by night, shookdown all who retuse to join them, and call on the slaves to rise against ourselves, our gives and children? De Besument spain inquired.
"No! I should simply treat such cases as

they are now dealt with in European countries, consider such offenses mere political offenses—aggravated, ones to be sure; but not to be expected by capital punishment"
"Then," replied Mr. Waldron,

would condone wholesale murder, arson and insurrection, under the pretext of political aberration and fanaticism?

"I simply affirm my own conviction," Mr. Bingham answered, "that in the case of John Brown and his followers it would have been a wise policy to be moderate, Tlement, magnanimous; and that the exercise of such magnanimity would have made you a host of friends even among the bitterest opponents of slavery."

"And encouraged hosts of such murderous and unprincipled fanatics as this old bloodstained man and his sens !' said Mr. Pinck-

"No; your moderation would have disarmed them. John Brown was not unprincipled or conscience less. He was a thorough l'uritan, as firm en i deep seated in his convictions as his ancestor, Peter Brown, when he set sail in the ' May flower,' and landed at Plymouth Rock. He was nurtured in the belief that slavery was the greatest bine of the free America which his forefathers had lah red and fought to create. He pursued the abolition of slavery as that of the cause dearest to the heart of God, and was ready, at any moment, to sacrifice everything, even his own life and that of his brave sons, to promote it. He was incapable of doing anything he believed to be wrong in the night of his Maker. This is simple, historical truth. Such sincerity, allied with even extreme fanaticism, should not be treated as a mere lust of bloodshed, rapine, and disorder. You render such men harmless by treating them mercifully."

"But I am only preventing you, gentlemen, from attending to the object which brings you together," Mr. Bingham said. "I can only pray that He who watched so lovingly over the infancy of this great nation will not allow it, in the noontide of its power and prosperity, to waste on int rnal strife the mighty forces which should be devoted to all the best purposes of freedom and civilization. I have given my whole life, within the sphere of my calling, to serve our country to the lest of my power. Could I dis-pose of a thousand years of life I should devote them with the same singleness and zeal to that dear country's welfare and happiness. And so I bid you all a very good night. Pray do not stir," he continued, addressing Mr. Louis D'Arcy; "my young friend, Gaston, is waiting for me outside to see me safe to my

Mr. Bingham bowed himself out of the room, leaving his political antagonists not a little anxious to continue the discussion. The gentlemen, however, knowing how late the hour was, lost no time in coming to their immediate purpose.

"We have been commissioned, my dear sir," Mr. Waldren said, addressing Francis D'Arcy, "to inform your honored self and Mr. Louis D'Arcy you have been unanimousthey were, and pagedas are toppling out. The style of sum eer time was done to death in a jiffy. Bonnets and hats are coming down quickly, and in a little while we may hope to find women with hats upon their heads with the crowns upon their crowns. The coffure, too, is becoming more and more modest. The wish of every Southern statesman, as well as helf extern to represent North Carolina in the convention which is to assemble in Richmond on the eleventh of June. It is the earnest wish of every Southern statesman, as well as helf extern to represent North Carolina in the convention which is to assemble in Richmond on the eleventh of June. It is the earnest wish of every Southern statesman, as well as helf extended to represent North Carolina in the convention which is to assemble in Richmond on the eleventh of June. advice and influence in this enlightened crisis of our country s fate.

"We feel much honored by the message you bear us," Francis D'Arcy said, "and especially gratified that it should be conveyed to us by gentlemen so eminent in the esteem of their countymen. But, if I have been able to gather the real and settled purpose of those you represent, your object in meeting, either in Baltimere or in Richmond, is to lay the basis of an independent Southern Confederacy. Such, at least, is the unanimous and firm determination of the democracy of South Carolina."

"It is, unquestionably," said Mr. Pinckney. "Then, I pray God to take me out of this life before I see the day when the Union of States, out of which this nation has grown into such greatness and promise of widespread empire, will have ceased to exist," re-

plied Mr. D'Arcy.
"Let us hope," Mr. Waldron here said,
"that you will be as faithful to your native State as you have proved yourself to the

"I trust," replied Mr. D'Arcy solemnly, that every one who hears my name shall ever honor, in life and in death, his sacred duties as a citizen of the United States.'

"But you were a citizen of Georgia before you were a citizen of the Union," insisted Mr. Pickney.

"The same hour that gave me birth," the old gentleman answered, "made me a citizen of that glorious Union under which Georgia herself has grown up to be the prosperous and wealthy community we admire. I admit no priority of obligation in the sense you mean, save only that such priority must be, in right as well as in fact, in favor of that Union, one and indivisible, which the whole world, civilized and uncivilized, acknowledges as sole sovereign — supreme, paramount, and naional."

"But, surely,' urged his opponent, "you would not have me, a South Carolinian. separate my lot from that of my native State. To South Carolina my allegiance is due, whether she remain in the Union or choose to secede from it,"

"It is not for me to dictate to you, sir, your line of duty," Mr. D'Arcy replied. "I can only speak for myself and for my sons, whom I have endeavored to teach by word and example. I do not think they are likely to forget what is due either to their native State or to their common

"I shall answer for myself, father," said Mr. Louis D'Arcy. "Had I the blood of all my ancestors in my veins, I should pour it all out in the defence of the Union."

"Then you decline the message we have the honor to bear to you," said Mr. Waldron. "I must decline the responsibility of countenancing, no matter how remotely, any action tending to break up the government and divide the nation. I must, moreover, avoid the pain of having to enter a public protest against a course which I deem a sin against God and my country."

"Such are also my sentiments," Francis D'Arcy added. "It is not likely that the single voice of an old man of eighty, though raised with surpassing elequence, could per suade men whose face is set toward disunion and its probable consequences, civil war, the subjugation of the South, and yielding to the North the leadership of the Union, hitherto

held by us." "Oh, make your mind easy about that, my dear sir," said Mr. Pinckney, with a sneer. nervants of King Cotton."

"You must perdon me for reminding you that I am a much older man than you,"
Mr. D'Arcy said, as he advanced
toward the speaker and seized his
hand. "I must therefore recall to you, as well, the fact which Southern gentlemen are but too apt to overlook or to deny. The stern and indomitable spirit which animated John Brown till his very latest breath on the scaffold is the true spirit of New England and the Free States. You think it has been replaced by a spirit of greedy and subservient self-interest. But you have only to proclaim a pro-slavery confederacy and to fire the first gun against the flag of the Union, and you will see the entire East and West rise up like one many and, unimated by the persevering and tion the matter to me-only did to in the indomitable spirit of John Brown, march most delicate manner, and for the purpose of southward to defend the Union and to anni-acking my advice as to the best means of conhilate forever both your confederacy and the playery on which you build it."

"You are both against us, then," said Mr. ever with you in that faithful, brotherly love

the wounds it cannot prevent. "We hope that Major De Beaument, whose home is in South Carolina, will not be untrue to his State when the proper time off. Rose's heart is yet free. I shall never concomes," said Mr. Pinckney, grasping the

soldier's hand. "I pray the day may never come," wa "I pray the day may never tone, the latter's reply, "when I shall have to choose between my sworn allegiance to the D'Arcy.
"It is very good news, I think," replied to the latter's replied to the choose between my sworn allegiance to my native.

State. " But you would never wield your sword against her?" persisted the other.
"Never!" was the indignant answer.

should break it in my own heart rather than do so.

And so they parted for the night.

## CHAPTER VIII.

THE BITTERNESS OF PARTING. The prospect which such discussions as

those recorded in the last chapter opened to the patriotic soul of Francis D'Arcy, was so sad, and affected his health so seriously, that all his children -- even Mrs. D'Arcy herselfrejoiced at his near departure from the United States. When Mr. Alexander and his fellow-disturbers had retired, and the household was at rest for the night, Louis and his wife sought their father's quiet

"I always come here, dearest father," she said, " like a frightened or weary bird to the old nest. The spirit of your dear mother. Louis," she continued, "seems to be always here. Do you know that I feel her very near me to night," she added, addressing her father-in-law.

"You need repose, my poor child," said the old gent'eman, as he placed a low chair for hor near his own, and Louis seated himselt on the other side. "These days have been too full of emotion for you, Mary, though I never saw you looking more radiant with happiness than to-night.

"It is precisely her happiness that accounts for this depression. She is terrified by the very thought of leaving Fairy Dell," said her hustand.

"By the thought of leaving you and my baby girl, and my noble boy," Mrs. D'Arcy added. "But you will be with my father, Mary, and you will have Rosc and Genevieve and

Maud, and Charley during his vacation at least. " Surely, surely, Louis, the poor child will have all that; but she will miss you none the less. You would not be the true wife ly chosen to represent North Carolina in the the less. You would not be the true wife convention which is to assemble in Richmond that you are, my dear Mary, were you not thus to miss him. Yes, my dear, continued, after montent half categor is growing slowly but steadily in our own, that we may have the benefit of silence, "I feel, myself, that my angel-wife

s near me to night. This feeling and assur ance fill my soul with extraordinary peace and strength. He in whose bosom dwell the spirits of the departed just is ever near to us; and so are they, if we could only think of it, and be comforted by the thought! But this sweet sense of greater nearness and sudden increase of interior consolation is a special favor sent us after some great trial, or at the approach of some event that is to test our generosity. It is the voice in our inmost soul, both of the Divine Spirit and of His saints, bidding us to rejoice and prepare !"

"How many such sweet lessons did you give both Louis and me, in this same room. when she was with us, listening like us, her children, to your instructions !" the lady said.

with beaming countenance.
"Well, dear father," said Louis D'Arcy,
"I believe this sense of our nearness to God and our dear mother is given to both Mary and myself precisely, because our separation is near at hand."

"I know, Louis, what a sacrifice I am demanding of your generosity. And yet, my son, I think that at my age, and with your life so closely interwoven with mine, and with such closely united souls as ours have been, I am not a little generous in putting the ocean between you and me.'

"Most truly can I say, dear sir," Louis D'Arcy answered, "and Mary here present is ready to vouch for it, that to part with her who is the sun of my life and my home would be even less painful than to part with you. She, I have every reason to hope, will come back to me full of new health and life, after a year or two spent in Europe with our children : but I cannot bear the thought of having you your own education."

away from me for a single week,"
"Indeed, dear father," Mrs. D'Arcy said,
"I should love my husband less did he cease to love you more and more every day. Your beautiful affection for me, ever since the day you first called me daughter, has been the tenderness of a mother and the watchful devotion of a father for his only child."

"And I must also say, Mary," replied the old gentleman-"and in this your husband will not gainsay me -that father never had so peerless a daughter as I have had in you, and that no husband could have been blessed with a better wife."

"Oh! father, you spoil me with your praise; and you spoil me the more that you mean what you say."
"Well, my love," replied her husband,
"thank God you are not a young girl whose

head might be turned by flattery !' "You do not know, my dear," she said, smiling, "what constant temptations to vanity and self-love are all these delightful things you are both continually saying to me. often say to myself that I only resemble those acid fruits which are utterly worthless and unsavory, unless they are preserved in

honev. "And having succeeded in making you the sweetest and dearest of little women," her father said, "we must now keep you care-fully. But, dear Mary, we have been talking very seriously-Louis and I-about Rose and har affianced husband. Charles writes to me, on his return from Valencia to Paris, that he fears Diego de Lebrija is anything but a good Christian. This intelligence he communicates in obedience to my formal commands."

"Surely, father," said Mrs. D'Arcy, greatly shocked by this piece of news, "Charley has not been playing the spy over Diego?"

that you could have instructed the boy to watch over the conduct of any one."

"I was going to tell you, Mary," the old gentleman replied, "that, having heard from an ther source that Diego was a little tainted with the skepticism of the French university in which he was educated, I had cautioned Charles against contracting an intimacy with any one whom he did not know to be sincerely and avowedly a practical Christian. He was shocked to find his future brother-in-law a professed Voltairian, though Diego is very guarded in his conversations with Charles. After much thought the dear boy overcame his repugnance to mention the matter to me-only did so in the vincing Diego of the error of his ways. As this matter is one which vitally concerns the happiness of our little Rose, I com-Pinckney, with much emotion.

Pinckney, with much emotion.

Against the suicidal folly which hurries acms on which he founded his suspense you onward to utter and inevitable ruin, but ever with you in that faithful, brotherly love be made known to his sister. It is Charles's which must hope for a cessation of the unnatural strife, while striving itself to bind up confess to you, Mary, determined me to go to Spain. We must see and hear Diego our-selves. Should we find him to be really an sent to see it broken by giving ber happiness in keeping to a man without faith, and, most lik-ly, without conscience or principle.

> the old gentleman. "If Diego turns out to be what I fear he is, a good Providence is interfering in behalf of your child, and warning us, her parents, and guardians, in time."
> "And now as we are privileged to have early Mass again to-morrw," he continued, you must not lose a moment in retiring to rest. God bless you, my precious Mary, said, kissing her forehead, as she knelt for his blessing. "And may He preserve you both long, long to each other, my noble Louis. my other self !" And he folded his son to his heart.

Early as was the hour fixed for divine service on the morrow-and it was long before daylight-the chapel was filled with worshippere. The news had spread that Mrs. Francis D'Arcy, with the ladies of the family, were leaving on the next day for Europe, and all who could come had risen soon after midnight to see the family they loved so well united in their sweet chapel. And more sweet, more heavenly than ever before, sounded the notes of the organ in the lingering twilight, and rose in the fragrant and still May morning the blended harmonies of the voices that sang there from out the fullness of overflowing hearts!

Even Mr. Bingham, accustomed as he was to perform his part in this most solemn of ser- a feeling of the deepest sadness, would be to vices, felt his heart melting within him as Rose and her mother sang together each D'Arcy had been, from its very infancy, the invocation of the Litany, while the rest of the family, with the entire congregation, responded, thrilled themselves by the divine beauty of prayer and music, and by the touching circumstances of the occable.

Divine had been, from its very intancy, the invocation its very intancy, the invocation its very intancy, the invocation is the invocation of the time and invocation in the control of th aion.

the though of leaving home, and of parting with dear; pa and Gaston," Rose was say ing to her mother, as they both were leaving the chapel.

"The parting is far more painful to me, my child," Mrs. D'Arcy said. "Your father and I have never been separated from each other a single month since our wedding day. And the thought of separation causes me a deeper pang, now that they talk of war between the North and South." "Then why do we go just at present?"

asked Rose. "The three physicians consulted by your father agree in saying that I must go to Spain | versation with the travellers. r to Cubi, or lose my life.

" Mamma, dearest, don't mention it ! Of course, in that case, we must all put aside every teeling but that of anxiety for your preservation. Oh, my precious little mother," the fond girl continued, as she clung to the and, to show Rose that she could be side of her parent, "I should die if they kept me away from you.

"No fear of that, darling. You are as needful to me as I to you. Besides, you know your grandfather is absolutely obliged to go to Malaga; for he alone can eave our property there from utter ruin. And his own health needs a change of air and the genial climate of the South Mediterranean."

"But, dear mamma, how shall we ever be able to see all our poor people, and get everything ready by to-morrow morning?

"We must only do what we can, my dear, Mrs. D'Arey replied. "Your Aunt Louisa will not allow either the schools, the poor, or the sick, to suffer in our absence. She has ever been God's angel to the needy. And then again, your Aunt Montgomery is to be with her all summer, and both together will have good care of your tather and his

people."
"I know that I shall not be missed much, if at all," said Rose; "but I shall miss the children sadly on Sundays, and all my old friends at the factories and in the farm

houses. "Well, my dear, we shall find you plenty of the same kind of work to do in Spain, where you will, perhaps, find as much want to relieve. Besides, you must try to brighten up your Spanish and French, and prepare to make the most of your stay abroad to finish

"I am ready to devote myself to anything and everything you may deem best for me, dear mamma," said the daughter. "I owe you all that I know, even the happiness of benefiting our poor people. And I do hope you will not give me foreign teachers when we

get to Europe. You have only to direct me yourself, and you shall see how heartily I ahall apply myself." "But you have yet much to learn which I cannot teach you, dear. And time is flying fast for both of us. I must get teachers who

will push you on rapidly during the next twelve months." " Is it then so very necessary that I should

learn these languages to perfection, mamma? And can I not do very well without these extraordinary accomplishments ? \_You see, dear mamma, that I can do good to all our people, and help you to teach my sisters at well, without being either an ac-complished scholar or a consummate musician.

"Let us not discuss this question at pre sent," said Mrs. D'Arcy, who had now arrived in her own room. Her husband entered a moment after.

"Mary," he said, "Mr. Bingham is impatient to be off, and protests he will not wait even for your cup of coffee. My father is trying to prevail on him to wait and take a later train. Will you not come to the breakfast room at once?"

"Of course I shall, my love," replied his wife. "Do you go at once with your father, Rose. I have a little package which I have admire. prepared for Mr. Bingham, which I must wrap up carefully. I shall join you in a few seconds.

The package was, indeed, of but trifling size; but it was of great value. It contained The two gentlemen looked at each other some rare family jewels which old Mr. a much higher point of the Cut. It is upward true gentleman contented himself with kiss-

"Pardon me, dear father," Mrs. D'Arcy chalice of exquisite design and workmanship, ked, and supporting an arch of one hun-raid. "Indeed, I did not mean to insinuate that Froncis D'Arcy had forced the priest to dred and fifty feet span, under which socrept that very morning. The chalice you could put Trinity steeple, new York, and was also an heir-loom, and had come from the add its neighbor of St Paul's, without such Spanish ancestress of the family. The good ing the keystone of the arch! missionary, with tears in his eyes, was thanking his venerable friend for the princely gift, while all the members of the family sur-

while all the members of the family-currounder him, when Mrs. D'Arcy entered the breakfast-room.

"Surgly you can spare us one morading more, dear Mr. Bingham," she said, againe advanced to greet him. "This is to blour last day at Fairy Dell for the present year, at least, and most likely for the next as well.

to see you both in Cincinnati. Perhaps I for the fine season. There are only two might there find language more elequent to stories running in a quadrangle round a most onvey feelings of gratitude and friendship beautiful court or interior gardan planted with which every that to Fairy Deli fills me with the most beautiful flowering plant to more and more. T also long for some opportunity for my people to convey to this noble be found in this favored country and climate, family and its venerated head their grateful They have given me the heat anartment. family and its venerated head their grateful They have given me the best apartments—I sense of obligation and respect. Only consent mean your father has—with those for Rose to pass through our city on your way castward, and I shall delay my departure till noon, leaving just in time to be at home a day before you. "That will make us lose next week's steam-

unbeliever, this engagement must be troken er," Mr. Francis D'Arcy said. "However, off. Rosc's heart is yet free. I shall never conmy dear Mary," he continued, "I believe the gratification both you and Rose would derive from a visit to our dearest friend, will more go into the garden in the vast courtyard or than compensate for the delay. So I leave it stop outside beneath the shady walks of Ala. to you to answer."

Thank you, dear father," Mrs. D'Arcy said, "both for Rose and myself. Then, Mr Bingham, we shall have the pleasure of

possessing you till noon."
"This is an auspicious morning, dear madam," the clergyman answered; "for it has already brought me most precious and unlooked-for favors.

"Ah, the favors are conferred on us, friend," Francis D'Arcy replied. presence here—to me especially—is like the last hour of sunshine in a dying man's last day. And now, Mary, that we have secured Mr. Biogham for a little longer, let us all break our fast. Our other guests will not be astir for some hours yet. And we shall be able to visit, all together, our good people. You will gladden our working folk by one of your kind words, Mr. Bingham?"

"I shall be happy to witness once more their love for you and yours, my generous benefactor," the other replied. And after a brief blessing from the priest, all sat down to their morning repast.
And so, while Mr. D'Arcy and his son ac-

companied Mr. Bingham to the factory, the Major, Mr. Montgomery and Gaston went with Mrs. D'Arcy and Rose to pay a flying visit to the schools and to the dwellings of the sick and infirm. To say that there was among old and young, children and parents, state much less than the truth. Mrs. ple,—so they worshiped her very name. And Rose, in their grateful affection, was identified with her mother. There was sad "Oh, mamma, I cannot resign myself to leave taking in more than one house into which both ladies had never entered but to bear aweet consolation to the afflicted, and timely aid to the needy. Many heartfelt of political passions, and that you succeed in

> lady,-prayers. alse! that, were not to be fulfilled. Mr. Montgomery was too judicious to allow his sister in-law to do more than say a few words wherever they stopped, so the party returned early to the Manor House, where a few privileged old dependants of the family, like old Sally Porter and Farmer Mc-Duffie, were permitted to have a longer con-

and home were uttered for the pale, gentle

The Hutchinsons and Hiswassec were the only strangers that dined with the family. Lucy's grief at being separated from Rose was most touching. But even she left immediately after dinner with her parents, brave, tried to keep down her tears till her father's carriage was on its homeward, when she yielded to her feelings. Mr. Bingham, who was in the carringe on his way to Asheville-for he obstinately refused to allow any member of the D'Arcy family to accompany him-consoled the little sorrower as best he could, took tea with the Hutchinsons at Fairview, and was then driven to Asheville by Mr. Hutchinson

himself. On the parting of Mr. D'Arcy and his fellow travellers with their mountain-home and their dear ones, we drop the veil. The letter contained in the next chapter will inform the reader of what befell them after their arrival in Spain.

# CHAPTER IX.

IN ANDALUSIA.

Ronda, July 4, 1860. MY DEAR HUSBAND,-We have been now over a week in this most delightful place, and the rest, the mountain air, the delicious climate and the healthful atmosphere of social goodness that surrounds me, have made me quite forget the sufferings of the sen voyage and the prostration caused on cur arrival by

the intense heat of Malaga.
Your father's generous forethought had provided us with the beautiful residence from which I write to you. It is an old palace of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, which had been allowed to fall into decay, but which our dear parent has already made most comfortable, and will soon be perfect in every way. For he has got all the masons, carpenters, upholsterers and gardeners to be found far and near at work inside and outside the house. He has rented it at a wonderfully low figure for ten years, and may purchase it if I find it in every way suitable.

As you know Andalusia so well, dearest Louis, I shall not attempt to describe what I found the country and the people to be to my American eyes. But as your father says that you have never seen Ronda and its romantic neighborhood, I want you to picture to yourself exactly how we are situated here, so that your fancy, each time you think of your dear father, your children and your wife, may form a not unfaithful image of the reality.

The house we occupy adjoins the Alameda, or public walk, which itself skirts the brow of the hill, or gigantic mass of rock, on whose top Ronda is built. From the Alameda there is a sheer fall of five hundred feet down to the river Guadiaro, which flows or rushes rather round the mountain on three sides. The furious stream seems to have cleft the mountain asunder in the course of for "The Cut," (El Tajo) as ages, the citizens call the narrow river pas-sage, is less than two hundred feet in width, and is spanned by two bridges that your father, the children and myself go daily to

One of these, at the narrowest and lowest point, is a single arch thrown over the chasm in the time of the Moors, and over which, they say, there was formerly an aqueduct. The other bridge is at some distance, and at

Graffy united South. They know that cotton is king here, and they are the very humble hearty laugh, in which his father joined.

Accustomed as we were to mountain scenery and surrounding objects of surpassing grand-eur, we found ourselves here amid aubliner

breakfast-room.

"Surely you can space us one imorating more, dear Mr. Bingham," she said, another advanced to greet him. "This is to thour last day at Fairy Dell for the present year, at least, and most likely for the next as well.

And Rose—"

"Oh, Miss D'Arcy is not going away for swer," replied Mr. Bingham. "I still hope to see you both in Cincinnatt. Perhaps I for the fine season. There are only two and the girls adjoining mine. I cannot tell you what pains this most generous of parents has been at to provide me with everything that could make life delightful for me and the children. He has studied in the furniture our taste, the needs of the climate, and above all, my health and comfort.

So, my rooms are gems, and from them I can meda, where I can enjoy the invigorating breezes that are ever blowing round the mountain crest, or feast my eyes on the gor. geous scenery, while dear father recalls the stirring incidents connected with the history of Ronda under the Romans as well as unde the Moors.

The girls never tire of their walks on this enchanting Alameda, with its pavement of many-colored marbles, its graceful and shady trees, the rich variety of flower and shrub that fill its parterres, and the balmy, ecented air that, one might fancy, wafted hither from Paradise. And thus most interesting and charming as is this city, with all its wonders, the people are to me objects that attract and charm with a far greater power. It is not alone the singularly simple and appropriate costumes of both sexes, or their rare beauty of form and vivacity of expression, that strikes a foreigner so much as the evident gladness that shines forth in the faces of all classes. You, who have been so much in Spain, know well the elevation of the Spanish character, the noble pride and selfrespect, the courtesy and generosity that distinguish no less the peasant and the mountaineer than the noblest and wealthiest in the

But I must not dwell on this at present; many opportunities will doubtless be afforded me to give you my impressions of the people and the country, as I become acquainted with them. The peace which fills our new mountain home, and the enchanting aspects of nature and society around us, only carry me back hourly to Fairy Delt and its dear inmates, while the rumors which come to us from across the Atlantic of increasing agitation and impending civil war, fill my soul with deep anxiety for all my loved ones, for

you in particular, my own twin-soul. If I can only feel sure that you, dearest Louis, will not be carried away in this whirl prayers for a speedy restoration to health guarding our own people from the fever of discussion that has seized upon our fellow citizens. North and South, then I am conf. deat that my health will improve rapidly and steadily. Let me now say a word about Rose

and her affianced. As soon as the steamer had reached Malaga, we were agreeably surprised to find that Diego and his father, Don Ramon, had been waiting there for our arrival. Indeed, they had come a week beforehand to make sure that the villa which Don Ramon had rented perfect repair, and provided with furniture, servants, and all kinds of provisions necessary to our comfort. The old Marquis had not spared his paine, in spite of his age, his infirmities, and the oppressive heat that reigns at this season all along the southern seaboard. We found everything ready for us and in the most perfect order. The Marquis's old military habits would not allow him to rest until he felt sure that your father's wishes had been complied with, and no one of his subordinates dared to trifle or idle while his watchful eye was on them.

We arrived about two o'clock in the morning. It was a lovely moonlit night; and as I had slept soundly the night before and retired very early while we were on our way from Cadiz, I was up and on deck when we were boarded by the custom-house barge. In it, unknown to your father, came the Marquis and his son. Rose and the girls were still in their staterooms, and your father and I were seated in a cosy nook on the quarter deck, he explaining to me the various points of interest on the shore. All at once we heard his name pronounced at the gangway, and in a moment the captain with two gentle-men advanced toward us. Don Ramos, forgetful of lameness and everything, rushed forward and held father in a long, mute, and fervent embrace, "My dearest friend ! my more than brother !" being the only words uttered. Then your father led him forward and presented him to me, the old gentleman kissing my hand and expressing his joy at my safe arrival, and his concern for my health, in excellent English, and in tones that bespoke much more than the compliments of Spanish courtesy. Then turning to his son, who was standing, hat in hand, at a respectful distance, he beckened him to him and presented him to me first and then to your father. There was light enough to enable me to see that Diego was of a most commanding and graceful figure, strikingly handsome, and in every way, so far as I could judge, worthy to be the representative of his ancient house. He addressed me in very good French, though I heard him afterward speaking very fair English, and I thought him perfect both in his sentiments and his manner

of expressing them. Of course I felt very proud of my new son, and as the two old gentlemen eagerly questioned each other about the matters that touched them most, Diego was left to entertain me. At first, they were for feturning to land, after having paid their respects to us, but my father persuaded them to remain till the entire ship's company were afoot. And so we waited for two hours, until Miss Rose and her sisters made their appearance. Rose, who did not expect so early a visit, was not a little startled by the sudden apparition of the venerable Marquis, to whom she was presented by her grandfather. I did not hear the pretty speech of welcome that he made, but Viva repeated it to me word for word. He said that this was one of the happiest days of his life, and that he hoped soon to see his own happiness crowned by another day, when the house of Lebrija would hail in her its loved and beautiful mistress. Poor Rose turned pale and scarlet in turns, and could only reply by curtseying her thanks, and looking toward me in her utter distress. I was soon by her side, but Diego, on being introduced, with the delicate instincts of a

some:
"Hush, you silly little chit," said Rose,
putting on a blush as vivid as the scarlet which we had been just admiring on the loftiest peaks of the near Sierra.

"Mamme, darling," she said presently, will not you come down with me a moment to our stateroom ? I have something to say

to you before we go ashore"
I did not question her, knowing how exquisitely delicate and sensitive our child's heart is, and accordingly went down to my stateroom. Rose instantly locked the door, and throwing herself into my arms, burst into

a flood of tears. a flood or tours.

"Let me cry a little," she said, softly.

And when I had petted and soothed her,
"Mamma," she continued. "let us kneel down and pray to our dear Lord to do with me as He knows best for my good and the happiness of us all."

And with that sweet but irresistable imperiousness which marks Roso's manner in her serious moods, she made me kneel beside her, and I did pray with my whole heart that He whose fatherly love and wiedom directs all our ways should guide that rginal soul whose treasures of gnodness and gnorms'y I, her mother, could best appreciate of all living beings. When we had risen from our kness, she turned on me a face radiant with a strange light.

"What is it, my own darling?" I said.
"Has anything disturbed you? You were strangely troubled a moment ago, and now strangely troubled a moment ago, and you seem strangely happy."
"I cannot account for it, mamma,"

answered; "but the first sight of Mr. De Lebrija filted me with unaccountable and sudden terror. And as I placed my heart and my life just now in the hand of God, to be disposed of as He wills, I felt my whole soul overflowing with a peace and a contentment so heavenly sweet that I am sure He will have a care of me."

"Indeed I know He will, darling," I said.
And now let us join the gentlemen."

From that moment the child has behaved admirably. She has neither sought nor avoided the company of her affianced.
The old Marquis was, and is still,
for fixing an early day for the
marriage; but your father, acting as the head of the family, and speaking in your name and mine, insists that the written contract of affiancement drawn up by him, and subscribed by Don Ramon, expressly stipulates that Rose shall be left free, when of proper age, to ratify or reject the promise made in her name. Hance, your father gave the Marquis to understand that the whole matter must now be left to the young people themselves, or rather to Rose, who is thus at liberty to dispose her heart and hand. I confess, dear-Louis, that I am entirely in favor of Diego; he seems to me the type of the high born Spanish nobleman. I have, therefore, watched with intense interest the progress he has been making in our child's

Have I any solid grounds for thinking that Rose loves him? To this question, I think that both as a woman and a mother I can answer in the affirmative. I made up my mind about it during the first reception we gave after our arrival at our villa near Malaga. As I wrote to you, the company was very select, including the Duke, the family of General's Blake and O'Donnel, our own and Don Ramon's connections, and most of the aristocracy of the province. In that noble assemblage no one surpassed, and his often nauseous medicines. or even—as I judge—approached Diego de Lebrija, in manly beauty, graceful bearing, or brilliant conversation; together, the two shone like twin stars of ing the evening the ladies who sat near me could not help congratulating me on my child's happiness, remarking, as they did so, that "they were a peerless couple."

Moreover, unless I am sadly mistaken,

Rose was much touched by the homage paid to her as the affianced bride of Don Diego de Letrija. She could not avoid overhearing the half-whispered compliments paid to her future husband and herself as she moved about by his side.

When our company had left, which they here do at a very early hour, I kept Rose with me. She was excited, flushed, and nervous, though evidently pleased with the way she had spent the evening. Don Remon, on taking leave of us, could not help saying to me in her presence that he was the happiess and proudest father in Spain; and Diego, when he kissed my hand, whispered that he owed to it a gift far more precious than life.

Without directly questioning Rose on her feelings toward young De Lebrija, I pressed her to say everything that could relieve her

heart.
"It is all so new to me, mamma," she replied; "and you know I am only a child. But, indeed, dearest mamma, I am neither unhappy nor disturbed. I miss dreadfully all our poor people around Fairy Dell. I dream of my Sunday-school children, and of old Aunt Maria with her pickaninnies. And finding myself so suddenly in this strange country, with all these great people around me, and with the prospect of becoming one of themselves and settling down here for life, I could not help comparing myself to that poor little mocking bird on board our steamer. It was expected to have a gay heart and to sing blithely the first time its cage was set down on the European shore."

"Is this just to your parents, Rose?" I said. "Are you, then, the bird torn forcibly away from its nest and its native woods, and caged up to live mateless and to sing loveless far away from its kind?"

"Oh, no, no! not that, not that, darling mamma!" she said, burying her head in my bosom. "You know I could not mean anything unkind to you or papa, or to dearest grandpapa. Only you must confess that anything which suggests to me a life-long separation from the sweet nest in which I have been so tenderly reared, and from the mother under whose wing-Here she broke down, and I could do nothing but kiss my child and weep with her.

"It is natural that you should feel as you do, daring," I said, when I could command myself sufficiently to speak. "You only suffer as I did at your age and when looking forward to a separation from my mother."

"Ah, she was like you, dear mamma, and you can thus appreciate how intolerable is the thought of being away from you. Do you know that I pity our poor papa in his loneliness? It is the first time he has been

without you." "And have you thought of what I must suffer to be thus separated from your

"Indeed I have, dearest mamma, the child replied, as she looked so lovingly into my face. 4 Did you not tell me hundreds of times that his love alone, so full of manly

tenderness and devotion, could console you for the loss of your old home?" deep and true, and a devotion as not, and every despotism is hateful,—Lord satin in the noble husband your Lytton,

ing Rose's hand most reverently, while she smiled her acknowledgements. Viva and Maud, who rather seemed to enjoy this little some, were soon chasting volubly in French with Dicgo, and this gave my poor little Rose time to recover herself. Presently up came saucy Maud to me, saying in a loud whisper:

"Oh, mamma, don't you think he is hand-some?"

"Oh, mamma, don't you think he is hand-some?" absorbing that it takes possession of our whole affection for once and forever, making

the heart a captive with resistless force?" "I know, dear," I said, "that I loved your father from the very first moment I saw him; and he told me, many a time, that his love for me was love at first sight. But that first feeling of absorbing attraction for one who was so manly, so noble, so manifestly good and true, was not to be com-pared to the deeper, holier, and aweeter affection which was begotten up the close intimacy of our wedded life, by the daily and hourly experience of that peerless husband's exalted and spotless virtue, and of the thonsand great and lovely qualities which con-tinually revealed themselves to me. I believe this second love is a true gift of God, being the natural effect of the sacramental grace of

matrimony."
"Mamma," she replied, still looking away from me, "I do not know that I have experienced anything like that love at first sight you speak of. Mr. De Lebrija is so like our own dear Gaston and Charles, that I feel much drawn to him by the resemblance. Perhaps, if our dear Lord wills me to become his wife, He may till my heart with the exalted and holy sentiment that you describe. But, ch, mamma, I don't know, and I cannot pray for it." And here the child burst into

The next morning Rose was brighter and was so lovely that your father thought the ride would benefit me, besides enabling the girls and myself to see one of the richest tracts of Andalusia, one of the most beautiful countries, in very truth, to be found on the face of the earth. The two old gentle-men rode in the same carriage with me, while Diego was with Rose and her sist re, explaining to them the romantic history of all the famous old Moorish towns that we saw on our way. Even I, in spite of my ill-health, forgot everything else as I gazed on the enchanting scene, the blue sea to our right reflecting on its calm bosom every tint of sky and lofty mountain, and the fairy like lundscape that extended landwards, rising like an amphitheatre up to the Sierras, and disclosing at every step as we drove on some new perspective, more beautiful, we thought, than the preceding. Your father seemed as much at home on this enchanted coast as Don Ramon, and had drunk deeper of the historic and poetic lore connected with the atruggles of Moor and Christian. You know what fascination he can throw into these heroic narratives of the middle ages, and I never found him so eloquent as he was on that evening.

( To be continued. )

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."

If the above quotation is true, then Dr. R V. Pierce ought to feel highly flattered. on account of the many imitators of his popular remedy, the "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," for they have scores of imitators, but never an equal, for the cure of sick and billous headache, constipation, impure bloud, kidney pains, internal fever and all bowel complaints.
With a bottle of the sugared granules in the house, you can dispense with the family doctor

A Chicago artist suggests the erection of a and as he and Rose were occasionally drawn beautiful structure from 25 to 50 stories in But any excuse is better than none. Before height, of solid masonry, with thousands of leng we will learn in the natural progress of events the real purpose of his mission. That the evening the ladies who sat near me the dead. The immense building should be consult with him on the desperate situation of hollow in the centre, and a huge fire burning the government is beyond doubt. The active at all times in the basement, which would destroy all poisonous vapors and gases. The estimated cost is \$500,000.

> Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes I have used every remedy for Sick Headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

> In a dictionary printed in 1737, full of quaint things, is the following curious note about Hull, in Yorkshire: "This Town was famous for its good Government; and thance rose the Saying, called the Beggars' and Vagrants' Library: From Hell, Hull and Hulifax good Lord deliver us; Hull, for the severe chastisement they met there; Halifax, for a law of instantly beheading with an engine those who were taken in the act of stealing Cloth, without any further legal Proceedings, being probably more terrible to them than Hell itself.

# Horsford's Acid Phosphate

For Overworked Females. Dr. J. P. Cowan, Ashland, O., says :- "It proves satisfactory as a nerve tonic; also in dyspeptic conditions of the stomach, with general debility, such as we find in overworked females, with nervous headache and its accompaniments."

A weather beaten rock, on the top of which are cuts of turkey tracks backed therein by the tomahawks of braves, marks the spot at Fallen Timbers, where on August 20, 17S4, Mad Anthony Wayne met the warriors of the Indian nations and crushed them. The greatest of the chieftains who fought Mad Anthony was Turkey Foot, and at the spot where he fell a monument to mark the battleground is to be put up. On the agni-versary just passed no less than 5,000 people from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan met at the Fallen Timbers preparatory to organization tor the purpose indicated.

It is estimated that the submarine cables of the world have cost \$175,000,000. The receipts from all sources are now upwards of \$16,000,000 annually, leaving a net revenue of a little less than \$11,000,000. Allowing for renewals on existing lines, the cable stock of the world yields on an average 4 per cent. per annum.

Germany produces 73,000 planefortes an nually, England makes 45,000, the United States 42,000 and France 20,000. Canada, it is safe to say, also turns out some thousands, for there are numerous factories in the Deminion. There are probably two hundred thousand instruments made in these five countries every year.

"Hateful" is a word which cannot be too the loss of your old home?"

"And will you not find a love equally address the public, for every public is a des-

# OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 13.—In order to catch the workingmen's vo'e, Sir John Macdonald has caused an aunouncement to be made in the Mail that he intends to establish a Labor Bureau. Better late than never may be said of this latest move, but there are none so simple as not to understand why it is made at this par-

The urgent necessity that has long existed for the establishment of a labor bureau has been brought to the attention of the ministry brought to the attention of the ministry frequently during the last eight years by the Opposition. Like the Factory Act, however, it was put off from year to year, and nothing was done till now, on the eve of a general election, when "party exigencies" require attention to the long neglected demands of the workingmen, the Premier becomes addenly alive to the import-since of doing something. His motive is trans-parent. It is not love of the workingmen, nor a statesmanlike desire to aid the solution of a great problem that move him to do what he should have done years ago. His sole object is to catch votes, and in his present strairs he would say or do anything Workingmen ought to have their eyes opened by this time to the SCREMES AND TRICKS OF POLITICIANS.

But they shou'd seize the opportunity which those straits bring within their grasp to secure all possible advantages from the necessities of a man who was never known to do the proper thing, except through fear of losing, or hope of gaining, support. Let them beware, howgaining, support. Let them beware, not gaining, support to be duped ever, of allowing themselves to be duped ever, in the promise. Let them by his specious promises. Let them bear in mind that all he is after, all he cares about is their votes. Let them take all the concessions they can get from his fears happier than I had seen her since we left home. The Marquis and his son called in the afternoon, and proposed an evening ride through to Velez de Malaga, where they have one of their largest domains. The weather was so lovely that your father thought the nobody is so obtine as to suppose it anything

else but an election dodge, ALL HIS PROMISES, ALL HIS PERFORMANCES should be taken, as the money from his agents who go about the country buying influence and votes, is taken by those who know him and his methods. I would repeat the advice of the apostle, "Be wise as serpents, innocent as doves." Accept his promises, insist on performonces, take his money; but let neither his promises, his performances nor his money swerve you one hairsbreadth from your conscientious purpose of numshing him for his evil deeds. As to

THE MONEY QUESTION

something has to be said. Where does this money come from? Who subscribed it? Who does it rightfully belong to? A little reflection will discovered. will discover the sources of corruption. Under the fiscal system which he has established, Sir John Macdonald has created a number of wealthy rings of manufacturers, contractors and others for whose tenefit taxes are imposed on the general public far in excess of the amount that goes into the treasury. He has also heavi-ly subsidised a number of railway companies. When he wants to carry an election, these people are called upon to subscribe, and they do subscribe largely. This money is placed in the hands of

A CHIEF MANIPULATOR,

who puts it "where it will do the most good." It is evident the money comes originally from the taxation of the general public, that it was unjustly appropriated by the Government for the benefit of their wealthy supporters. Therefore, to the people it rightfully belongs. It is their money. And when a Tory agent offers to bribs or buy votes with it. take it by all neans.

Economists tell us that it is vey wrong to pauperize the working classes by giving them state aid and recognition. How about those other paupers, the capitalists, who can accure whatever legislation they require.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

is here, and has been stuffing the reporters with a yarn about his coming to Canada to arrange with the government for the permanent establishment of a Colonial Exhibition at London. The pretence is too thin. It deceives nobody. assistance of the fighting doctor is a necessity to the party just now and will be more necessary at the general election. Should it be deemed advisable to dissolve this fall, Sir Charles will take the stump and run for a constituency in Nova Scotia, as

A CABINET MINISTER. It is hoped that he will be able to prevent that province going over bodily to the Opposition But his interference will make little difference. He can help his friends to make a stronger fight, but he cannot prevent their defeat. He will have to face an opposition in Nova Scotia. intensified against the Government and bitterly hostile to himself for having been the author of the calamities brought upon the province, the violation of every pledge he gave at the time of confederation.

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—Sidney Smith said it would take a surgical operation to make a Scotchman understand a joke, but it would take two operations, one of which would have to be a creative feat, to make the Gazette understand a creative feat, to make the observe interstands a lie straight from the shoulder, when "political exigencies" requires that form of speech. It can also enjoy the intense humor contained in Government printing jobs at seventeen and twenty times the ordinary rates. These things are within the comprehension of the genius that presides in the comprehension of the genius that presides in the Gazette office. I am, therefore, by no means astonished that it should entirely mistake the meaning of my letter in The Post of Saturday. It was natural that

THE ORGAN OF BOODLEDOM

should writhe under the contempt of its contemporaries; that it should occasionally squeel and sometimes squawl was also quite natural, and sometimes squawi was also quite natural, but it now appears that its understanding is like its hide, pachydermatous. My critical theory to account for Sir John Macdonald's disloyalty to the Crown and to Canada in stirring up sedition, may not be worth much as fact, but it is better than Tom White's lying to excuse a lie. But perhaps he r. of Byron's opinion, and thinks "a lie is but the truth in masquerade." We all know that truth is at the bottom of every lie. Still

"Who dares think one thing and snother tell, My soul detests him as the gates of hell." It is always pleasanter to deal courteously with an opponent than to unveil our candid thoughts concerning him. The denial of the Globe's reconcerning him. The denial of the Grapes report of a passage in Mr. White's speech in Haldimand made by the Gazette, was courte-ously accepted in these letters, and judgment suspended till further was heard from the Globe.

THE "GLOBE" HAS REPLIED

to the Gazette, and maintains the correctness of its original statement. A review of the circum stances will, I think, sustain the contention of the Globe, and prove that Mr. White has been at his old trick of "party exigencies."

The Globe's charge was as follows:—
At a meeting at Cayuga last week, Hon.
Thos. White accentuated an incendiary speech
by producing a portrait of Riel with a rope
round his neck. As he unrolled the portrait, he sneeringly remarked:
"This is one of the new saints of the Roman

Catholic Church!"
The Gazette declared the statement to be false in every particular and that there was not a show of fact to warrant it. Mr. White was in Toronto when the Globe made the statement, and next day the Mail gave the annexed version of the story:—

The facts are these: Mr. White, in the

course of his speech, referred to the success ful attempt of the Liberals in the Province of Queboc to make the Riel question the sole issue in Chambly. He dealt with the language used there, and described the indignities heaped upon Mr. Chapleau at the nomina-

Mr. White pointed out, what is quite true, that the Riel feeling was being carried so far in Quethe Rief feeling was peng carried so har in such bee that the Liberals there were netually having the reb-l's protrait framed and placed in their houses beside those portraits of holy men which decorate French-Canadian homes, and are

placed there as incentives to good living.

The denial of the Gazette and the admission of the Mail do not agree. But the report of the Globe is substantially the same as that of the Mail. As the Herald quite properly ob-

"The one alleges that the Cabinet Minister said that Riel, whose picture he exhibited to the audience, was one of the new Roman Catholic paints. The other alleges that the Minister said, in effect, that the French were treating him as one of their (Roman Catholic) saints. The Globe's statement as direct; the Mail's is diluted and applications of the statement as direct; the Mail's is diluted and applications. and is written expressly to help the Minister out of an indefensible position, with the careful choice and balance g of words and sontences, which a difficult task sometimes imposes. When this is the very best the Mail can do for a Min-ister in difficulty, the public are warranted in believing that the Glube version was probably not far satray." In its issue of Saturday the Globe returns to the subject, resterates its original statement,

and adds:—
"There can be no mistake as to Mr. White's purpose in producing that picture and making such a statement. It was unspeakably base and contemptible. He did not suppose at the time that what he said and did would be reported. Because he meant to say much that he did not wish the people of Quesec to hear of, Mr. White for once made the great sacrifice of not having his speeches resorted in full. But so great an outrage on propriety could not be concealed. Mr. White's infamous attempt was exposed in the Globe."

But the strongest proof of Mr. White's trifling is found in the fact that the Gazette published part of the Mail's apologetic article, out carefully omitted that part in which the Mail admitted that Mr. White exhibited Riel's portrait and asserted that the French people now hang the picture among those of the

The way Mr. White has taken to defead himself is in such perfect keeping with the policy of his party, which is riding the Protestant horse in Ontario and coddling the Catholics in Quebec, that all hopest men must turn away

with disgrest.

The Catholic people of Canada, French and English speaking, have done nothing to deserve the threats, the insults, the success of Mr. White and his Tory associates. But they would be more than human if they did not resent them. Perhaps it is only another illustration of the old proverb—" Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

THE TORY GAME IS UP. A vigilant and fearless press has exposed it. Ontariowasto becaptured with the "No Popery" ery. The sensible Protestants of Haldimand repudiated it, and, as Haldimand spoke, so will the majority of constituencies in Ontario. Sir John Macdonald has put on George Brown's Tom White may parade in the same cast off rags of bigotry, but he will find them a veritable shirt of Nessus clinging to him till they end his political existence.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15th .- Mr. Thomas White is greatly exercised, I am informed, over my letter of last Thursday. But if he will take the trouble to glance at my letter of Friday, the day fol lowing, he will see that the Gazette's denial of the words imputed to him in his speech at Cayaga is courte usly accepted. The plea is at the same time admitted that it would be but proper to wait for what the Globe had to say in support of its original allegation. All candid men will acknowledge the perfect fairness of my atti-tude. Nothing could be farther from my thoughts than to wrong Mr. White or anymember of the ministry. Heaven knows they have actual sins enough, and more than enough, to answer for without trumping up charges sgainst them. The Globe has given its answer since Friday, and maintains the truth of the report on which my remarks were founded. If Mr. White

RETRACTION AND SATISFACTION he should therefore seek both from the Globe. Towards Mr. White personally I feel the kindest sentiments, like the Bagman in the

Said the Bagman to the Rayman, 'I'll do you n harm.'"

rhyme-

I dealt as fully and as fairly as I could with the matter in my letter of yesterday, and can only repeat that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to retract and apologise for any thing I may have written which is not in ac cordance with fact and fair play. At the same time I would remind Mr. White that wolves do not prey upon wolves, and, if one newspaperman wants to get a character from a brother chip, about the worst place he can seek it is in a court of law. He centrols a journal which, according to his own showing, enjoys

IMMENSE INFLUENCE

and enormous circulation. His advantages over one to humble as I are very great, for, in addition to his journalistic power, he is a member of parliament and a minister of the Crown. He can defend himself with pen and press, and voice and vote, from a vantage which I cannot hope to canulate. Yet I am not afraid to meet Mr. White with pen, in press, with voice, or vote in whatever way he may choose, trusting in the goodness of my cause and the purity of my

"My good blade carves the casques of men, My tough lance thrusteth sure, My strength is as the strength of ten Because my heart is pure.

I may not be a perfect Sir Galanad, but I fancy that, compared to Tom White, I am as good as if I were a great deal petter, and that is enough for all practical purposes.

TO SILENCE "RIDEAU" may be an object worth striving for, but if achieved what would it matter while the Globe and every Opposition paper in the country keeps repeating the story? The Globe of last Saturday repeats it in the following words:—

"Mr. White, when speaking at Cayuga, exhibited a picture of Riel with a rope around his neck, and told his audience that the picture was that of one of the new saints of the Catholic

Why does Mr. White not take action against the Globe, which winds up its article with the

following words:—
"Perhaps if the efforts of Mr. McCarthy,
Mr. White and the Minister of Justice, to persuade the people of Haldimand that
there was only one issue, had been successful, there was only one issue, had been successful, Mr. White would not be so desirous of escaping from responsibility for what he said at Cayuga, but as matters now stand such responsibility is exceedingly inconvenient. The plea of "political exigencies," which he made when he was accused of lying by Sir D. A Smith and Sir George Stephen, may satisfy those who still adhere to the falling fortunes of the Tory party; but Mr. White must know that it cannot satisfy the people of Canada, whose intelligence he insulted, whose feelings he offended, whose desires for peace and good will offended, whose desires for peace and good will amongst the races and denominations that make

up this Canadian people he defied, whose sense of decency he so grossly outraged."

For Mr. White to threaten The Post, while the Globe keeps thundering away in this fashion, is, to say the least, rather singular. If he has been wronged, he knows the author and should seek redress from him, not from those who have no desire or intention of wronging any body, but who have simply accepted published reports in good tath, and balanced the probabilities of truth and error to their best judgment.

QUEBEC PROTESTANT LIBERALS. An acquaintance just returned from a holiday trip informs me that he met several gentlemer from the Eastern Townships, from whom he enquired as to the state of political feeling among the English-speaking people of that section. He wanted to know if the Riel agitation and the

the Liberal cause. He was informed that the Tory game was a dead failure and that Liberal Protestants are only too glad to know that their French neighbors had discovered the insincerity of their late political allies. They welcome the conversion of French Quebec from Macdonaldism with the greatest pleasure and are satisfied to join with them in punishing a ministry that would light the fires of race and religious discord to gain a paltry party advan-tage. I may say that the feeling is the same here. English-speaking Liberals and French Canadians are working together in perfect har-mony and will go to the polls together as they did in the days of Baldwin and Lafontaine for the suppression of Toryism.

CABINET COUNCILS

are held here daily. Nearly all the ministers are here; so is Sir Charles Tupper. It is sheer nonsense for the Tory newsgapers to pretend that all this earnest consultation is for the simple purpose of establishing a permanent Colonial Exhibition at London. That is a matter which could be settled in no time. The real truth is, that they were discussing the situa-tion, cleaning up arrears of business neglected during their aumner junketings, and gen-crally putting their house in order for the change which they now r cognize as inevitable. The proposition to dissolve and

## GO TO THE COUNTRY

this fall meets with very little favor, the certainty of a ministerial rout all along the line being admitted. The policy likely to be adopt-ed is a waiting one. The parliamentary term does not end till the 20th June, 1887, so that the ministry have nine months yet wherein to indulge the hope that something may turn up in their favor. Unless Providence intervenes I can see nothing favorable to them in the coming year. Should the Local Government of Quebec succeed in securing a majority in October, we may have a general election for the Dominion instead of another session. Should the Opposition win the day, there will be no dissolution till next summer. In any case, the Liberals have an immense advantage, and will overwhelm the Ministry with exposures should there be another session. The popular tide is running strong against the Tories, and must increase with time.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not orly reliable, but is almost infallible to cure Cholera Mortals, Dysentery, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and the various Summer Complaints, whose attacks are often sudden and fatal.

LAWRENCE FRENCH-CANADIANS. THE COLONIZATION SCHEME RECUIVED WITH FAVOR.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 14 -In September of last year the Canadian French Colonization Club of Lawrence was formed, the object being to repatriate such French-Conadians residing in Lawrence, Lowell, and other French-Cana-dian settlers as were disqualified to become citizens in the United States, owing to the ack of English education, and such others as desired to emigrate back to Canada. Many now in large manufacturing cities have large families of small children, heads of which are obliged to work for small wages, barely sutlicient to support themselves.

Dr. Jamson La Palme, a physician of this city, a gentlemen of refinement, well versed in agricultural matters, realizing the situation in which several of his fellow-countrymen were placed in this city, conceived the idea, realizing that it would be far more advantageous to the Canadian Government to appropriate several thousand dollars annually towards this purpose than devote money to bring emigrants from Europe. He consulted with J. Edward Marier, one of the leading French Canadians of Lawrence, regarding the project, who strongly coincided with him, and in addition, Mr. Marier, who is a writer and speaker of ability, published several extended England. The views expressed being strong ly endorsed, a club was formed in this city by the above-named gentleman. Soon after, Dr. lanson La Palme visited Lowell, where, with the aid of Camille Roussia, a merchant, he there organized a similar club. Each club has a president, secretary and treasurer. It is expected clubs will be formed in other cities soon, all to be united together for the purposes of carrying out the objects designed.

A NATIONAL EVIL.

There is no question but that Dyspensia is he national disease of our country, and when complicated with diseases of the Liver and Kidneys is the cause of untold misery. Burdock Blood Bitters will almost invariably cure the worst case known.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

TORONTO, Jept. 16 -The Trades congress went through a large amount of business to-day. It was decided to sustain the Knights of Labor and other labor organizations in the counties of Lincoln and Welland in their protests against the contempiated action of the Dominion Government in unwatering the Welland canal for five or six months during the winter, thereby throwing over 2,500 peothe winter, thereby throwing over 2,500 people out of employment. The congress called for much more stringent legislation in the directing of prohibiting the importation of Chinese labor into Canada. The congress was formed into a permanent body. Charles Marsh, of Toronto, was elected president; Mr. W. Congress was feeling to the provident and Deviation of Hamilton wing marshant and Deviation. way, of Hamilton, vice-president, and David Hastings, of Toronto, secretary-treasurer. An executive board, consisting of ten members from different parts of the Dominion. was constituted. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Hamilton. Resolutions were passed calling for the abolition of the Senate and the office of Lieut. Governor, and fixing the salary of the Governor-General at \$15,000 per annum. The blue label of the International Cigarmakers' Union was approved of by the congress after a sharp discussion.
A large number of resolutions were adopted calling upon the Government to introduce reforms in the interests of the working classes. The congress adjourned to-night to reassemble at the call of the executive.

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in epute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial tempera tures. In short, these Pills afford relief, if they fail of being an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills, the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength and vigor to every tissue of the body.

fifteen hundred dollars an inch for water Angeles County, Cal.

AN UNFAIR CARTOUNIST. ARCHUISHOP LYNCH, OF TORONTO DESERVEDLY

REBUKES "GRIP His Grace Archbishop Lynch, & Toronto, while in the maritime provinces, in the following letter to the editor of Grip, which ex-

plains itself :--CHARLOTTETOWN, P.F. L.

Augus: 25t , 1886
DEAR MR. BENGOUGH, —I am very sorry

that you considered it your outy to the

country to publish a caricature of me helding a whip over the head of the Hen, Mr. Mowat, with this legend, "A state of affairs the people of Untario do not approve." If the picture represented the real rate of the case, i should be in first heartily to disapprove of it. I we perhaps the vanity to think that the great majority of the people of On arise will believe me when I say that the property which you assign to me is one which never assumed and never shall. 1 \_ve already stated some time ago, in a ublished letter under my own signature ... a Protestant clergyman, that I never expressed a wish to Mr. Mowat or to any of his cabinet that Mr. Massie should be dismissed from the Central prison, as he had many good qualities, etc., but I did frequently express the wish that the punishments inflicted on the prisoners, especially on the young, should be mitigated. I was justified in this by the reports of the impartial and humane commissioner appointed by the Government to report on the charges against Mr. Massic. On my return from here I shall request you to publish extr. to from the report of the commissioners that recommend ameliorations. This will justify me in requesting and recommending certain changes. Even culprits should have access to impartial persons who live outside the prison walls. We are not living in a country subject to Russian tyranny. The publication of the extracts of the commissioners will prove that all the acts of Mr. Massie were not t:umphantly vindicated. I am serry that you took your inspirations in this case from the ill informed Presbyterian Review. You say in your article "that after the investigasuppose the archbishop had done likewise, but it appears not, according to the Review. His Grace has been at it ever since, and a now on the eve of success." Every were of this, my dear sir, is, as far as I am concerned. contrary to the truth ; as Hon. Mr. Mount and his colleagues can assert under oath. I reassert that I do not even know the name of the recently appointed book-keeper, said maliciously to be a spy on Mr. Massie. I don't recollect to have reconmended any officer of the Central P. s i. I have heard that the appointment of a co-k keeper was made at the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Central Pris on. Now, with regard to the elections.

well known that I interfere but very lit ! : the newspapers wonderfully exaggerate that very little. Electioneering untruths are not what are falsely termed white lies, especially when the honor of a fellow man is unjustly assailed. I have often told the Catholice that whatever political opinions they con-scientiously hold they should ret — and never give their vote for any many consideration, "that the franchise is too sacred a trust to be either bought or sold." Priests are strictly for hidden to recommend from the pulpit a candidate of either party. There have been in parliament at Toronto four Conservatives and five Liberal members;

this fact speaks in our defence. I have not seen the article in the Preston terian Review, but I am of opinion that all honest Protestants will not countenance in that Review unwarrantable and untrue assertions. Their motto as well as ours is "truth and honor." It is a pity that that motto does not govern political writers as it does family

I am, Dear Sir, yours, etc., † JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH. Archbishop of Toronto.

A NORTHWEST HERO.

THE ST. CATHARINES MEMORIAL TO ALEXANDER WATSON, OF THE 90TH, UNVEILED.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Sept. 14. .- This ifternoon a vast assemblage were here to witness the unveiling of the fine monument erected by private subscription of the citizens to the memory of Alex Watson, an old St. Catharines boy and member of F company, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, who died last year in the hospital at Saskatoon from wounds received in the fight at Batoche. The monument is a really handsome piece of work made wholly from the fine limestone of the Queenstown quarries. It rests on a base six feet square, weighing twenty-six tons, and to the top of the architrave is eighteen feet high, above which on a pedestal stands a fully accourted statue of a Canadian volunteer, 6 feet 2 inches in height, standing at ease. On the sides of the monument are the arms of the Dominian riflemen and artillery, and on the front are the words, "To the memory of Alexander Watson, NC. Battalion Winnipeg volunteers, and his comrades-in-arms who fell in action during the rein arms who fell in action during the re-bellion in the North-West Territories, 1885." On the reverce side appear the words, "Duck Lake, Fish Creek, Butoche." At 3 p.m. Major-General Middleton, Capt. Wise, A.D.C., accompanied by Mr. Malby, the mayor; the president of the committee and the committee, as well as the aldermen of the city, assembled. A guard of honor from the 19th Buttalion and the St. Catharines cavalry, under command of St. Catharines cavalry, under command of Lieuc. Col. Thomson, of Niagara, were present. Ald. Goodman opened the proceedings by requesting the mayor to receive the memorial as a gift to the city. The mayor received the gift, and after a short eulogy on our brave defenders, asked Major General Middleton to unveil the work. The General made an expressive speech, in which he hore high testimony to the discipline and valor of the men he led in the Northwest and stated that when in England he had no heaitation in assuring the Queen of the loyalty, good feeling and bravery of her Canadian subjects whom he commanded during the late troubles. The demonstration was a great

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

The liver secretes bile to move the bowels: the kidneys secrete urine to carry off uric acid, which would poison the blood; the stomach secretes gastric juice to digest or dissolve the food, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters acts upon these organs and purifies the blood by cleansing all the secretions of the system

EJECTING HIS TENANTS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 14.-Lord Annesly has issued one hundred ejectment notices against the tenants on his estates in the County Down. The tenants are suffering for money owing to the lateness of their harvest.

THE LEAGUE'S TREASURER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—It is reported that Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, is about to resign the treasurership of the Irish National League, and that Rev. Maurice J. Dorney, of St. Gabriel Church, at the Stock Yards, will has been refused at Sierra Madre, in Los be selected by the Executive Committee of the League to succeed him,

THE TRUE WITNESS"

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES:

F CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

#### TO ADVERTISERS.

to ned number of advertisements of a marketor will be inserted in "THE TRUE
SS" at 15c per line (agate), first insertion.
The each subsequent insertion. Special
No per line. Special rates for contracts
on the state of the st

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERE.

Subscripers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove hould give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

Themittainees can be safely made by Registered Lester or Post Office Order. All recultiances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will e by date on the address label when their subcription expires.

cription expires.
Sample copies sent free on application.
Parties withing to become subscribers can do se magin any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their focality. Addréss all communications to

## The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

AND DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU LAR SUBSCRIPTION RICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF UBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY ..... SEPTEMBER 22, 1856

In appears that the Mail is renounced as After its bulyageous and infamous articles on his Province, no Government would dare to Mail ever since its first establishment. Whatever it has touched seems to have turned to organ, "it has managed," as a prominent member of the party once said, "to do more harm to ite friends than half a dozen Glober."

WHILE a roazing apostle of Grangemen is endeavering to convince the people of Canada eir aims and object nothing but peace, oyalty and good will to men. tils friends in Great times and Ireland are to all appearance doing their very best to disprove his assertions Vesterday it seems those firebrands were at their bloody work again in Belfast and Liverpool. At the former the result were and a woman killed and others which How much langer is this turbul occumpiracy to be permitted?

THE British occupation of Thasen, the most northern teland on the Ægean Seo, and not far ing paper in Boston to reason as follows:from the Tuckish coasts, seems to indicate a determine a somethe part of that power not to weaken her hold in the Esstern Mediterranean. A grance at a map will show the mportance of the island as a strategical osition. The theory that the completion of the Canation Pacific Railway smald be the ignal for a gradual withdrawal of British forces f. on the east of Europe meems not to be is the circle of immediate events.

The Americans have no great reason to thank there advocate at Helifax, Mr. Meagher, for his conduct in connection with the fishery metter. His tactics in connection with the investigation in the Admiralty Court may be saided to a certain type of court in he United States, but they are not calculated to impress his own countrymen when attempted in a foreign country. The New York 7 . . and the N.Y. Post administer that gentlemen some very appropriate anuba-His course seems to indicate that the Amerian fishermen on trial do not come into court vith clean hands, and have something they shine on.

THE reception of the Lord Lieutenant of reland seems from the cable dampatches to have been a very mixed affair. The cheers and grouns seem to have been about equally divided, though neither one nex the other have any special significance. But there is a tion. singular feature in connection with the state entry. The customary charicts were, it seems, dispensed with, and the Marquis and Marchieness rode on horseback, the ludy, as reported, in white poplin, as a "tribute to the Irish people." A white peplin riding habit is certainly a novelty, but as to the following lines from an article in THE POST is a kind of taffy which will not be very ment to the Blake resolution has had in Engeffective in the present temper of the Irish people.

THE National party in the House of Commons has acted wisely in determining to cease serve no purpose, as it is only productive of of the recent letter of Mr. Goldwin Smith.'

ence, if it does not govern, the course which in Ireland during the minter. ...

We fear that those poor people who may be trusting to the "discovery" of Signor Succi for relief from their occasional hunger will find they are trusting to a broken reed. The prospect of maintaining a hungry family for a week on a quarter of a dollar is certainly a pleasing one, and the age of Land Leagues seems to cause, according to the telegraphic despatches, " dukes, princes, senators, deputies and hosts of toreign doctors" to flock to the Signor's salon, all, no doubt, tempted by the treasure promised by the discoverer. But, as a matter of fact, it is no discovery at all. There has long been known a plant giving out a fluid that has a marvellously austaining power when taken internally. It is well known in South America. At the time Dr. Tanner made his noted fast it was suspected that what was called water, and which he drank so much of, was this liquid. Very likely Succi has something of the same order, and is going to make a little cheap notoriety on the etrength of it.

THERE is a clamor raised in Great Britain at present for the summary removal of the name of Sir Charles Dilke from the roll of the Privy Corneil and the cancellation of his patent. One of what Macaulay termed its periodical fits of morality" is at present passing over the island, and the outraged would prefer to take his office, whatever it for the same principles in Ireland. But the of the Colculal porsessions are more virtue of the people is not to he astisfied with any nere resignation. This the errant barenet sent in after his trial in order to avoid the other contingency. But it may be pointed out that Dilke, sadiy as he has fallen from decency, is not a convicted felon, and, if offences of morality are to be so punished by the ('rown, who cannot cancel hereditary honors without parliamentary power, it is hard to say what disastrous havoc would be the Government party organ. No wonder, | played among the ranks of the nobility. It may be worthy of note that the last instance of a Privy Councillor being struck from the acknowledge it. It is remarkable that a roll was that of Sancroft, the Anglican Pristrange fatality seems to have attended the mate, James II, running his pen through the name himself. "It will be a kindness to re lieve him of attendance if he is sick," said the ead-sea fruit and ashes. As a Conservative | angry King, and shortly after the incident of the "seven bishops" occurred.

Titl. American Fish Bureau has reported that the take up to the 9th inst. was 42,805 harrels, as compared with last year up to the same period of 252,696 barrels; in 1884, hat his order is the model of reflection, and 263,753 barrels; in 1883, 102,203 barrels, and in 1882, 275,882 barrels. This result will go far to open the eyes o people of the Eastern States in the particular and the American people in general to the fact that the Canadian fisheries are of greater importance to them than they thus far found it convenient to acknowledge. The view that we have maintained, that a rizid enforcement of our rights would be the best provocative of reciprocity, seems to be proved correct as time goes on, and the figures quoted above have caused one lead-"This, we believe, sustains us in the argument we advanced, that while Canadians, under the Halifax treaty, obtained advan tages altogether disproportionate to those which we secured, the government of that country did possess certain rights which we could well afford to obtain at the price of reascuable concessions. That the Canadians should insist upon a maintenance of the three mile limit rule is not at all strange, when it is taken into account that our government on the coast of the United States insists upon the maintenance and the enforcement of precisely the same regulation."

# HON. THOMASKIVHITE.

La our Ottawa correspondênce it will be seen that "Rideau" explains and qualifies his previous statements concerning th. Hop. Thomas White. We hope hon, gentleman will accept this explanation. We may, however, supplement this by saying that we regret that any construction of a nature reflecting upon his personal integrity could have been placed upon vish concealed and fear to permit the light the statements made in the letter of "Rideau." We certainly, though we differ from the Hen. Mr. White in some of his public acts and criticise them freely, must add that we are well aware his reputation as a citizen of Montreal is too well known to permit of any suspicion reflecting on his personal reputa-

# THE GAZETTE AT FAULT.

THE Gazette is apparently becoming desperate over the Costigan Home Rule resolution matter. With much ingenuity, but with a total lack of ingenuousness, it quotes the tribute" we fear it will be found that this referring to the effect Mr. Costigan's amendland: -"But much is being made just now (in England) of Mr. Costigan's amendment \* \* and the erroneous construction that is placed on the unfortunate parliamentary episode is doing great harm. The harmful obstructing business. Such a course can influence has received impetus in consequence irritation, and the Government is strong The friends of Mr. Costigan, it may be seen, enough to vote down anything proposed, to are evidently at their wits' end to find a line suspend, eject and generally play the dictal of defence when these words have to be tor. And the sconer the estimates are passed twisted into a vindication. The Gazette the sooner will Mr. Parnell's bill be reached. adds :- "If an erroneous construction is being Now that Irish affairs are so well before the placed upon the Costigan amendment by the wind, the policy of asserting the rights of the enemies of Home Rule to the detriment of the majority, which was necessary before when it cause, the proper construction would set matwas being ridden over and trampled on by ters right in the minds of all intelligent men." the minority, seems needless at present. The This is certainly a very profound conclusion, indications are that the principle involved in | and no one can fail to be struck by it. But, Mr. Parnell's bill commends itself to the unfortunately, the "erroneous construction" public and a large portion of the House of has obtained force in Great Britain, and is to Commons, and, as we have said, whether it all appearance being fostered more and more

struction" put on the unfortunate parliawill be adopted with reference to the tenantry mentary episode—namely, that Canada was not in favor of the principle exposed in Mr. Blake's resolution, but was in favor of Mr. Costigan's diluted amendment—has done, we repeat, incalculable harm in a moral sense, and will probably do much more before the lie is caught.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE PREMIER.

It is again rumored that Sir John Macdonald proposes to retire from public lite and that the Imperial Government proposes to treat him as they treated the late Sir Francis Hincks, and shelve him into a governorship. This statement is made on what is alleged to be "good authority," though the Globe does say what it is. The iset is that Sir John Macdonald has long looked to be called "up higher" to some office in which he could spend the evening of his days in quiet and comparative peace. Any time during the last ten years the public has heard rumors of his accepting the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court, a position on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the ministry at Washingtonnot a bad suggestion by the way-and even the Governor-Generalship : all these rumers have been based on "good authority," and if a recorded remark of Mr. Fish is trustworthy there appears to have been some foundation for the Washington story. But the rumor at present gains weight from the fact that the ministry is doomed, and that it knows it. Naturally, the Prime Minister not be in the position of a defeated minister. But to this there are evident reasons for opposition. His retirement would precipitate defeat and make it, when it came, a rout. There is consequently strong pressure being brought to bear on Sir John not to leave his trembling friends at this crisis.

## DOGS. It seems that "man's faithful friend"

falling into bid odor in certain quarters, and

we are confronted with the question, "What is the good of a dog?" A terrible bill of indictment is brought against "poor Tray," the ever faithful, ever kind creature of song. A captions critic asks in a contemporary :-"What do nine dogs out of ten do for their living? They do not act as scavengers, as a protection they are the rottenest of reeds, and they produce nothing but more dogs. On the other hand, they are successful disseminators of vermin and cutaneous disease, and are the occasion of the most intense anxiety to those who, or whose children, have had the misfortune to be bitten by them. But it is chiefly as disturbers of reet that dogs are nuisances. In thousands of cases the question of life or death depends upon whether the critical aleep of the patient is lengthened or cut short. Thousands of valuable lives have been lost because at the supreme moment when quiet was

necessary the velping of some worthless cur has caused the patients to start in fright from the sleep which would have enabled nature to repair damages. Not a night passes but he sleep of infants and of their parents is broken by the howling and barking of some whelp, even the selfish owner of which could not give any reason why it should be permitted to live. Why should not the taxes on dogs be made ten times their present amount and enforced : This is news indeed. So far as the subject

of noise is concerned the complainant is straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel in laying the blame of the suffering of sick persons on the dog. The license of noise exists in so many forms, and death and sickness is caused by it in our cities with such impunity, that it seems absurd to lay the blame on the canine race. In fact, in this respect they are not nearly such offenders as cats. But the why and the wherefore which the writer sceke suggests other questions. What is the use of a man? he might have asked, and reasoned quite as accurately as in the case of dogs. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in her recent novel, speaks of "Chinese, newspaper writers, and other unfortunate works of God." She, we presume, would argue concerning those creations in the manner doggie is treated in the quotation above. And man himself is said by a German philosopher to be a superfluity, as is proved by his gradual abolition of himself by machinery. Better perhaps to leave these things in the course nature has placed them. Though, no doubt, many people think they could greatly have improved on creation if they had been consulted.

#### MR. COSTIGAN'S HOME RULE AMENDMENT.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has a very high oninion of his own opinions. So have a great many in Canada. But it is not to be supposed that the people in England attach much weight to anything he may say. On the contrary, the reverse is rather the case, and it is tolerably notorious that it was the very great indifference with which his peculiar views were received by his own countrymen that caused him to shake off the dust from his shoes and seek the shores of America. Hence his distorted argument and venomous statements concerning the Irish question are not likely to greatly influence the English. But he may indirectly mislead them, and so exercise an evil influence, and this is shown by a letter he has recently addressed to the Times concerning the unfortunate Home Rule resolution moved by Mr. Costigan. In the course of a violent attack on Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, Mr. Smith says :-

"Mr. Gladstone, in his pamphlet on 'The Irish Question,? once more asserts that he has the British race in the colonies on his side, and he exults in the belief that England; in upholding the Union, is deserted by all her children. Once more, so far as Canada is concerned, traverse his assertion. A resolution in favor of by his policy, moved in the Gauadian Parliament by his friend Mr. Blake, was thrown out by an overwhelming majority, and an amendment which any Unionist might have subscribed was

No better proof could be found of the evil But much is being made just now of Mr. passes or not, its principle will at least influ | by interested persons. The "erroneous con- | hidden in the, practically, anti-Home Rule Costigan's amendment, as the opinion of

resolution, moved [by Mr. Costigan. At a Canada is at present thought a great deal ances, but this is a matter easily time when a strong resolution of the Cana- of, owing to the prominence the Dominion dian Parliament would have been a great source of comfort and strength to those struggling for Home Rule, the Minister is placed on the unfortunate parliamentary of Inland Revenue who, of all others, ought episode is doing great harm. The harmful to have gone hand in hand with the movers of the resolution, deliberately aided in frustrating the object at issue. It is hardly Mr. Goldwin Smith, to which reference has alnecessary to repeat what we have again and again said in as strong language as we could find concerning the conduct of Mr. Costigun in that matter, We hope that now will himself acknowledge that our condemnation of his course of action was justified. The most deadly opponent of Home rever, very valuable. A resolution in tavor of his (Mr. Gladatone's) policy, moved in the amendment as one which "any unionist might have subscribed to," and regards it as an assertion of Canada, majority, and an amendment which represented in her Parliament, that she is no any Unionist might have subscribed was represented in her Parliament, that she is no will himself acknowledge that our con- Canada is by no means committed to the ap-Home Ruler and is opposed to the principle. blamed for the unfortunate fact.

## HOME RULE AND SCOTLAND. The efforts of the Scottish Home Rulers have

hardly received that attention from the pub-

lic which they deserve. This is no doubt due

to the overshadowing presence and the greater

may be, before the elections so that he would | movement is in progress, and will, doubtless. continue to gain in force. The very presence of Mr. Angus Sutherland in Parliament notwithstanding their unfortunate contiguity preves this. There is something like retributive justice in his election. We are told that at the commencement of the century the then Marquis of Stafford burned down the house of the present member's great grandfather, together with many others of evicted tenants. The parliamentary representative of that part of Sutherlandshire has been regarded as almost the personal right of Lord Stafford, but the extended auffrage has shown the drift of public opinion in that part of North Britain. This action is due to the awakening Revenue. As was anticipated at the time. of the people to the fact that they have rights in the soil in accordance with the ancient customs of the country, which rights have proved incalculable. been wrested from them. The hardy toilers of that rugged region have been reminded of certain historical, economical and political phases of their condition, and the crofters' agitation has assumed its present shape. They are reminded of the historical fact that the system under which they live is the feudal system of England and the result of military conquest, which gradually swept away the sucient tribal rights of Scotland. Gradually, because as a matter of fact it was not until after the '45 that the legal craft, by means of deeds which the people did not fully understand, took from the clansmen their rights in the public lands and vested them in private individuals, and the old "chieftains," previously vested by the clans with certain administrative functions only, became proprietors of the lands. From that moment the clans commenced to perish in all but name and sentiment, the latter weakening, naturally, with time and as the members were compelled to scatter, making way for the deer and sheep of their chiefs. From that time difficulty and pov. rty have been sillicting the poor Scottish tenant until at last what is known as the Crofters' movement has been forced into existence. This has assumed such proportions that last year a bill having for its object the advantage of the Crofters, so far as enlarging their holdings were concerned, was passed; but as the lands are generally held on long leases this act is not of much avail. The ball, however, has been set rolling, and will certainly not be easily stopped in its progress. The logica; conclusion of the agitation is fairly expressed by Mr. Sutherland himself in a

recent speech, as follows :-"I believe that the solution of the land quetion in Scotland will be found in Home Rule for Scotland. When Scotchmen are allowed to manage their own affairs, deer parks will go and the workers will get the land. We intend to work and agreete both for Home Rule and a settlement of the land question. The Irish have shown us what energy and determination can accomplish. We are planning an active, an aggressive, but, of course, a perfectly legal canpaign. A conference will be held in Scotland before the close of this month which will be attended by delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom. Hitherto no assistance of any kind has been had from expatriated Highlanders. The work has been carried on mainly by a few people at a con-iderable loss of time and means but it is now thought that the movement has assumed such proportions as to justify an ap-peal to Scotchmen all over the world to assist in andoing the wrongs of the past."

THE COSTIGAN AMENDMENT. The more the comments of the English press upon the subject of that disastrous amendment of Mr. Costigan to Mr. Blake's It is clear that it has conveyed the idea that Canada, at least of the Imperial possessions, is not in favor of Home Rule. The Englishman is not a reasoning animal, or if he reasons at all it is sluggishly, and if he reaches the truthful end of a proposition, it is, as a rule, by clumsy methods. Else it should not take the average Englishman two minutes to arrive at the conclusion anat, logically, Canada must of necessity be strongly in favor of Home Rule. She must support it on principle, for she not only possesses, it herself House of Commons and no organization in favor of Irish Home Rule, Canada was ob-

has recently been brought into in the mother country, and the erroneous construction that influence in question has received additional impetus in sensequence of the recent letter of ready been made. This is made very clear Colonies on his side. Mr. Goldwin Smith states that a resolution in favor of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, moved in the Canadian Parliament by his friend Mr. Blake, was thrown out by an overwhelming majority, and an amendment which any Unionist might have subscribed was carried in its room.' preponderance and more imposing agitation The Chronicle says :- "As a rule, the citizens British than the British, and it is satisfactory to learn that Canadians, to the mischievous influences and unsettled political working of the American republic, are still true to their traditions. Mr. Parnell receives no support from them and their Parliament did itself credit by rejecting by an overwhelming majority a motion moved in tavor of Irish Home Rule." Such examples could be quoted at great length it our space permitted. But the three given are enough to prove the evil line of thought into which British opinion has been driven by the course pursued by the Minister of Inland the mischief done by the amendment in the

> A POSSIBLE DEPARTURE. This is a critical moment in the course of mest exportation from this continent. The agrarian controversy just now raging in Ireland attracts the greater part of the attention of the public, and the latter is perhaps not as generally aware as it might be that the spirit of unrest is moving quite as strongly, though less demonstratively, in other parts of the British islands. There appears to be, from certain remarks made in the Glasgow Herald, a tendency on the part of the present Conservative Government to endeavor to counteract this agrarian feeling by offering certain concessions in the direction of such a protective policy as would tend to keep toroign cattle out of the British isles, and so rehabilitate the present failing business of the farmers. The Glasgow paper dolph Churchill, which seem to indicate that in certain contingencies the administration is prepared to go to this length and cast to the winds the free trade policy, absolute and simple, which has so long been an article of taith in the British mind. There are many objections to the plan, the principal one being that it seems next to impossible to raise enough cattle for domestic consumption. But if the temper of the people falls in with the offer of the Government, and the country were to acquiesce in a return to a policy of prohibiting foreign meat, it would be necessary for our exporters to be on the alert. The few remarks of Lord Randolph shows clearly that foreign cattle only would be prohibited, and by "foreign" he did not refer to that raised in British possessions At present Spain, Holland and the United States are heavy contributors to the meat supply of Great Britain. The proposed course would exclude the United States, and Canada would be about the only field for cattle trade with Great Britain left available. Our exporters should be ready when the opportunity comes:

# THE "MAIL" AND ITS PARTY.

The course now being pursued by Sir John Macdonald towards the Mail newspaper is not likely to deceive anyone. An organ the Conservative party must have, and there is at present nothing to take the place of the paper in question. To do what was done once before-start another paper-is out of the question, though the leaders of the party realizing." would, it is said, not be very sorry to see something of the sort done. It is an open Home Rule resolutions are read, the more secret that there has been much tension of does the evil it has wrought become apparent. | late in the relations between the managers of the paper and the Covernment. But no one is likely, in the face of existing circum. stances, to be deceived by the manifesto published in yesterday's Mail. It is rather a peculiar time for the paper in question to "define its position;" and, when it gravely announces that "a mere organ—an instrument manipalated by a certain set of politicians—it has not been; and we need scarcely add that at this stage in its career, when it is enjoying an unprecedented measure of public favor, it does not intend to assume so unhappy, not to say so unworthy a role"—the public will but cherishes it, and, more than that, be inclined to laugh. An organ it has been went into rebellion to obtain it. When there from its start, and, as has been too often were only forty Repealers in the British proved, one by no means always a source of strength or comfort to the party.

Concerning its outrageous attacks on the taining it for herselt. It ought, therefore, to Catholic Church, the Mail glories in its inbe plain enough to England that the principle liquity, and practically amounces that it of Home Rule cannot be opposed by Canada, intends to continue its present course Of course, it is compelled to refer to Sir John Macdonald's re ion of its utter a rush of diggers toward the place.

o Mash ya ve dha e bholait Antheil air sa eag de gail

enough understood by those who read it. The enlightened conscience" appealed to may be not so dull as the paper seems to think Senator O'Dunohoe summed the position up very effectively in the course of an interview yesterday with a reporter of the Herald as follows :-

Repodiated the Mail / It is all humbug. Sir John without the Arail is nowhere in Ontaric. He might as well repodiate his brain or his right hand! He might as well repudiate in said in as strong language as we could by the comment in the columns of the variable listing the conduct of Mr. Coetigan that matter. We hope that now sees the fruits: of his work he latter is confined to the evidence that with and electioneering agents and himself acknowledge that our concarried in its room." The Graphic says: - fact. It needs no special demonstration. You Home Ruler and is opposed to the principle.

This, it is hardly necessary to say, is not the case, but if the impression that it is obtains force in Great Britain, and bears evil influence, we know who is entitled to be Home Rule he had the British race in the tion and metructions direct from the Premier himself. 'Of all the hollow, shallow, flimsy bit of humbug the dexterous Premier has ever attempted to impose upon the public, and which to hoodwink his old and confiding supwhich to hoodwink his old and confidence of the supwhich to hood with the supwhich the su porters in Quebec, this pretended repudiation the sickest.

### THE PARNELL DEBATE.

It is stated on something like credible authority that Mr. Sexton has received information to the effect that General Buller has reported to the Imperial Government that rents are too large in Kerry and Clare, and that the people cannot pay. If this is the case, the fact will be the source of much strength to those now taking part in the debate on Parnell's bill. It is certain that General Buller has shown by his previous report that he is convinced of the unhealthy condition of affairs among the tenantry, and it is therefore more than probable that Mr. Senton's information is correct. In view of this circumstance it is difficult to see how any decided opposition can be offered to the bill by the Government. The proposition i. fair and simple. The first clause of the measure proposes to enset that any statutory tenant whose rent direction of festering misconception has as been fixed prior to Dec. 1884 may apply for an abatement. The second proposes 'a stop evictions. In view of the position of affairs, with the Government Commissioner himself proving the truth of the complaints of the Irish party, the very moderate proposition embodied in the bill ought to receive the support of the administration But it seems very doubtful whether it is not destined to receive the most uncompromising opposition. So far only one member has spoken against the bill; but that one member is a Government supporter and professes : speak on behalf of the ministry. If he fairly indicates the Government intention, then it seems that the very fair, reasonable and honest proposition embodied in Mr. Parnell's bill is doomed to rejection. The dea expressed by Mr. Parcell when ne said that the "elections had conveyed a mandate to the House of Commons that it should show itself willing and able to provide for the wants of Ireland equally as if it were an Irish Parliament," does not seem to be a happy one. It is true that the motion of rejection is to be moved by a private member and this leaves the Government free. So, at the last moment, it may see the necessity of doing something. It it does, it must be in the direction of putting into force the principle which Mr. Parnell's bill contains in its provisions. It is hard to see how the administration can allow the existing condition of affairs to remain until the reassombling of l'anliament. The case was exposed in all its hideousness by Mr. Gladstone when he said that at present a "law existed under which the penalties of eviction might be inflicted on a large hody of men who the Government admitted were not unwilling, but were unable, to pay their rents." The leader of the Opposition also put the case in a nutshell when he stated that the bill, apart from general policy, was "absolutely necessary." There is, however, a ray of light gleaming through the dark cloud. The certainly not unfriendly action of General Buller, added to the unanswerable arguments of those supporting the bill, may cause those who oppose it to see that its passage is an absolute necessity, practically an act of mercy and justice, else there will be evictions and consequent suffering. The consequences will be seen laten, consequences. of the utmost magnitude. And of the vastness of these consequences the Covernment, as Mr. Gladstone said, seems to be indifferent, in fact it seems "not fully capable of

# UXBRIDGE.

Father Allain's bazaar is announced to take place in the Market Hall, Uxbridge, on the 11th, 12th and 13th prox. All who still hold unsold tickets would do well to dispose of them at once and make their returns at or before the last of this month. Also, parties who have promised prizes or something for the tables are respectfully requested to send them as soon as convenient to Rev. Father Allain's address.

# A NEW DEPARTURE.

Catholicism for the first time in American history has an organ conducted by colored men in its behalf. The American Tribune, just published at Cincinnati, O., has the following to say in its salutatory: "We will do what no other newspaper published by colored men lias ever dared to do-give the great Catholic church a hearing, and show that it is worthy of at least a fair consideration at the hands of our race, being, as it is, the only place on the continent where rich and poor, black and white, must drop prejudice at the threshold and go hand in hand to the altar,—Indianapolis World.

A new gold field in the northern part of Western Australia has been discovered which is estimated to extend over an area of nearly 4,000 square miles. Already there is

and the major region to the first of the second of the sec

# OUR OFTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Sept. 18th.—The following appears in restorday's Free Press.— THOMAS WHITE MAILED."

"The Hon. Thomas White has denied that The Hon. Thomas White has desired that during the Haldimand campaign, he exposed a picture of Riel with a rope around his his neck and anceringly described hum as the last new asint in the Roman Catholic Ohnich. In reply to this we are authorized to state that the Rev. Father Bardou, of Cayura, says that if Mr. Whita did not use the identical around reported in the uress, they expressed and says that if Mr. White dud not use the identical words reported in the press, they expressed substantially the same. The Rev. Father was in the hall and heard Mr. White say so. Father Bardou is willing to come out over his own name and declare this if Mr. White possists in his denials. Now let Mr. White look for a big hole into which to creep. His insult to the faith of mearly one-half the population was, although 'party exignicies' demanded it, cruelly malignant and likely to bear bitter fruits as coming from one who professes to be a Protestant. Such from one who professes to he a Protestant. Such

from one who professes to be a Prosessate. Such Protestants diagrace their faith."

In support of the foregoing, I may add that I also am authorized to give the statement of Father Bardon, who is the parish priest of Cayuga. I have likewise been arsured that, if necessary, a number of electors, who were present when Mr. White made his famous accellate willing to come forward and testify to the are willing to come forward and testify to the arbitrantial, acquiracy of the Globe's report, substantial acquirecy of the Globe's report, copied by THE POST.

Nothing that I could write would add weight to the above. In olden times when roads were bad and infested with robbers it was the custom bad and innessen what roboers it was the custom to mil false guides by the ears to the ungerposts at the cross-roads. Pour encourager les autres. In these modern days we are less cruel, and must leave the punishment of men convictand must leave the punishment of man convicted of offences like that charged against Mr. White to public opinion. This is an exceedingly diagrosable matter, but Mr. White's denial has necessitated the production of proof. There it is. It would be much pleasurer could we conduct the production of proof. There it is. It would be much pleasurer could we conduct the production of power that has hitnerto merit in aught from them but exceration. That, to, with and meet our opponents as gentlemen. If that cur political discussions without personalities and meet our opponents as gentlemen. If that has been made impossible in the present instance, the fact is owing entirely to Mr. White himself. "Party exigencies" may have betrayed him again. In that case pity is all we can feel for one who cannot recordis political conduct with moral principle.

THE COSTIGAN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has written in the London Times a counterblast to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule pamph'et. The opening passage in Mr. Smith's letter is interesting to readers of THE POST, as giving the view entertained by the enemies of Home (Rule of Mr. Costigan's famous amendment to Mr. Blake's resolution of last session. Mr. Smith writes:

"Mr. Gladstone, in his pamphlet on 'The

"Mr. Gladatone, in his pamphlet on 'The Irish Question,' once more asserts that he has the British race in the colonies on his side, and he exults in the belief that England, in upholding the Union, is deserted by all her children. Once more, so far as Canada is concerned. I traverse his assertion. A resolution is favor of his policy, moved in the Canadian Parliament by his friend Mr. Blake, was thrown out by an average helming majority, and an amendment, to everwhelming majority, and an amendment, to which any Unionist might have subscribed, was

Carried in its room."

From the very first, the attitude assumed in these letters and maintained by THE POST, has been fortified by concurring circumstances and the opinions frankly expressed by the optonents of Home Rule in and out of parliament. I cannot suppress an expression of my gratification at the vindication of the correctness of my position in this matter, as well as in the affair dealt with in the opening part of this letter. The enemies of Ireland and the faith in the old country and in Canada who daitherately chose to insult, revile, and, as far as they were able, injure the cause which all true Irishmen and lovers of freedom and justice hold dear, have been driven into a corner. Their been driven into a corner. subterfuges have been torn away, their motions exposed, their bigotry has been blazoned to the world, and the Irishmen in Canada who, out of mistaken loyalty to their last without countenance save from im-placable enemies of Irish freedor, like Goldwin Smith. Were I never to write another line the facts presented in this letter would stand for all the institute of all I have said on these subjects

OlTAWA, Sept. 17 .-- Conservative circles here have been somewhat disturbed of late over the report that Mr. G. W. Perlay, a wealthy lumberman, of the firm of Perley & l'attee, was to be requested to accept nomination for the city's representation in the House of Commons. It has even been asserted that requisitions were in circulation asking him to present himself for election If this be true, the parties moving in the matter are working very secretly. I am, however, inclined to think there is some foundation for the report, for reasons quite obvious. Hitherto a compact has existed, in accordance with which both parties nominated an English Protestant and a French Canadian for the Commons, and an Irish Catholic for the Ontario Assembly.

THE PROSPECT

of the Conservatives losing almost the entire French vote, which has heretofore gone largely in their favor, has suggested to the wirepullers of that party the advisability of nominating two Protestants. Of course they are too actute to take this action openly, but the Protestant Electoral Association, which is in reality a Tory secret society for hoycotting Catholics, could, and probably will, nominate Mr. Perley. In order to keep up a semblance of loyalty to the old compact Senator Clemow, who is Tory Boss at the capital, will, no doubt, insist on the regular nomination of Mesers. Mackintosh and Tassé, for reasons which need not be particularised. In any case the disruption of the compact by the ultra Protestant wing of the Tory party may be set down as certain.

THE LIBERALS,

on the other hand, will adhere to it and nominate Mr. A. F. McIntyre and Dr. St. Jean. The above-mentioned complications will be increased by the largely unknown political complexion of the new tranchise. The voters' list has been doubled under the new list, and, if a judgment may be formed of the new element in the electorate from locality and other things, it would seem to give the Liberals quite an advantage. The enormous increase in the Civil Service since 1882 must, however, be taken into account as a very decided Conservative gain. The several elections in the Liberal vote in the city has

REMARKABLY SOLIDARITY,

nor is it likely to be affected to any appreciable extent by the "No Popery," anti-brench cries. I should therefore estimate that any strength the Couservatives may have gained will be largely overbalanced by losses among the French and Irish, while the ultra-Protes tant split and the new electors furnish elements of unknown quantity. Taking matters as they now stand, I believe the Liberals would carry the city by a fair majority. There is no telling, of course, what a year may bring forth, but at present I can see no signs on the pulitical Lorizon of a change, nor can I imagine anything that the Ministry may do to win back confidence among those they have alienated.

THE ORANGE DELEGATES,

The city is posted with placards calling a

Grengeman, perfectly in accord with all they may say. Converts to their way of thinking they cannot make, for the Home Rule line is drawn as sharply here as it can be. They will be allowed to have their say and to go se they came. To preach against Home Rule in a country where saifgovernment is prized above all things is an exhibition of stupidity that none but Orange-men blinded with bigetry could think of making.

PROTESTANT CONSERVATIVES,

who are not Orangemen, may give these delt gates attention, inasmuch as Torylam in Canada has been placed in line with 1 rish and English Torylam by Sir John Macdenald. French Catholics and Irish Home Rulers have been deliberately read out of the Tory party by the Mail and by the speeches of Mesars. White and McCarthy. To make good the loss thus created an attempt is being made to recruit the party from the "Scotch Grite," a class that has always been reviled among Tories as the embediment of all that is mean, narrow and hard-fisted in Canadian politics. The "Scotch Grita" do certainly represent the Paritan element in Liberalism. Stere, upright, uncompromising liberty lovers, they stand with Mr. Blake in Canada as their brethren stand by Mr. Gladatone in Scotland. More unpromising material for conversion to Tory iam, or the wretched patchquilt of fads and factions which goes by that name in this country, could hardly be imagined.

The folly of ministers and the desperation to which they are reduced are beautifully expressed by this puerite game. Imbedity alone could expect men who have opthe certainty of going into hopeless opposi-tion with him and his Boodle Brigade. The idea is too absurd altogether.

MR. WHITE'S CAYUGA SPEECH.

In addition to the testimony given by the Rev. Mr. Bardon, quoted in my letter of prains out of the party and filled its head and a free education given to every schoolar, as yesterday. I am at liberty to state that with laughing gas or some other intoxicant is not the fault of the nation if those who attend that has densived it of all samblance to reasonities schools turn out the laughing for the the evidence of a number of persons, who were greent when Mr. White nurolled the picture of Riel and spoke of him as a new saint of the Catholic Church, is being collected and will shortly be given to the put licin | Quixote in a way that will leave no possible doubt concerning Mr. White's words, and no loophole of however ingeniously contrived "exigencies" through which he can essape responsibility. All we want to get at is the truth. Father Bardon's evidence will be sufficient for most people, but the facts must be attested in such a way that the most deter-mined partizan will have to admit them genuine. So the matter stands for the Dresent.

AFTER THE EXPOSURES

of the last twelve months by the Tory press and Tory orators, he would be purblind indeed who could not see the danger that menaces the peace and prosperity of the country through the continuance of Sir John Macdonald at the head of affairs. Unless Conservatism of lunatic asylums where the inhabitants means the disintegration of confederation and the promotion of civil and religious discord the Government can no longer sail under Conservative colors. Every Conservative who holds patriotism above party must see that the overthrow of the ministry is essential to the welfare of all classes and sections. Party names lose their significance in the presence of issues that involve the subjugation and suppression of two great classes of the people. But this is not Conservatism. It is the madness of a clique of demagogues driven insane at party associations, supported and defended the prospect of being driven from positions. Mr. Costigan's amendment are left at they have diagraced with every infamy of they have diagraced with every infamy of which men entrusted with government could be guilty.

THE NEW COUNAGE

made its mysterious appearance among the Indian voters in Haldimand, made its He said at London that it was unfair presence known here immediately after to hold him responsible for the utterances. The minting of this coin has been rather roughly done, and several own utterances? He must think that it is, merchants refused to take it on account of its suspicious appearance. Even a bank teller declined it till he was assured of its genume. assirted. In his esgerness to play upon the ness by an official of the Finance Department. presions on a prejudices of his hearers, for the Now the question arises. How did so many bright new quarters suddenly burst out on the Indian Reserve in Haldimand ! How were they abstracted from the Government vaults, and who abstracted them : Who was the Boodleman who discovered the new silver mine for dazzling the eyes of the Indians: These are questions that call for answers, in order that those who give quarters may get no quarters in the forthcoming campaign, OTTAWA, Sept. 18 .- The following te egram

appears in the Chiten this morning:—
"Montreal, 17th.—Hon. Thos. White, Minister of Interior, has entered an action for \$10,000 damages against J. P. Whelan for alleged libellous statements published in the

Montreal Post some time ago.

I have been given to understand that the "statements" referred to were contained in my letter of September 8th, Reference to The osr of Thursday, 9th, will show the matter on which the alleged complaint is founded. The subject discussed was the speech delivered at Cayaga in Haldimand by Mr. White, in which, according to the Globs, he made use of the now famous words that Riel, whose picture, with a rope round the neck, he produced, was "the last new saint of the Roman Catholic Church." These words I characterized as "blacken red in the rest of the Roman Catholic Church." as "blackguardism with a touch of blasphemy." They expressed my opinion then, they express them now. And I venture to assert that they express the opinion of every man in Canada who is not a bigot or a fool. Mr. White's organ, the Gazette, denied having made use of the words attributed to him bushs Gazett. "blackguardism with a touch of blasphemy." the words attributed to him by the Globe. I courteously accepted the denial the very next day. Since then the Globe has reiterated its report and adheres to it us correct; and now we have the testimony of the Rev. Father Bardon, parish priest of Cayuga, to the same effect.

A JOURNALISTIC OPINION of the public utterances of a Minster of the Crown may be worth ten thousand dollars, more or less, but no journalist and Minister of the Crown can appeal to the law of libel to stifle that opinion, without laying himself open to the charge of cowardice. Mr. White has never exhibited any tenderness in dealing with his political opionests. He has exercised the right of criticizing as freely as any man in Canada, and for him to fly into court for rehabilitation is more provocative of annusement than apprehension.

WHAT DOES HE WANT?

WHAT DOES HE WANT?

Does he want to compel me to change my opinion of his alleged conduct and words. He can never do that. I believe the action attri-buted to him would "disgrace the memory of Titus Oates." I believe so without malice, as I would hold the same belief did any other man act and speak as he is reported to have acted and spoken. And I will maintain under all circumstances that he who uses language calculated to stir up race and religious animosicy acts the part of a demon. Is there any libel in that? It there be, all history is a libel, and righteous indignation is a punishable offence. But, perhaps, Mr. White imagines he has public meeting at the Royal Rink to give a been damaged to the extent of \$10,000 in the reception to Rev. Mr. Kane and Mr. Hill reasons guessed at in my letter for his alleged Smith, "Loyalist" delegates from Ireland, to intruct Cenedians and Americans on the nection with the Gazette. Has he no longer

he did at Cayuga, I will retract every word I have written, apologiza, and benceforth forever regard that speech about Riel as the noblest effort of oratory known to this or any other age or language.

OTTAWA, Sept. 19. - Never in the history political contests has such a speciacle of b ndonment been witnessed as the Tory party presents to day. Ministers contradict, disavow, repudiate, each other's utterances at every turn, while their organs in different provinces are run on lines diametrically oppoand praise of Government. It would seem them, but we would like to know their cause as if Sir John Macdonald had knocked the Public schools are to be found in every State, and a free education given to every scholar. It able action. Mounted on the Protestant horse, and waving the bloody shirt, the Im-

TILTING AT THE WINDMILL Here we have a Premier who has exhausted all the devices, all the stratagems, all the tricks and dodges of which human nature depraved by politics is capable of conceiving, turning on himself, like the scorpion sur-rounded by fire. But all his offences are as nothing compared with the evil of his example. The corruptions of public life, the debauchery of manners so painfully apparent during those later years, are owing to the brilliant example he has given of successful vice. He has played upon the baser nature of his party till it is as bad as himself. He rules a government of paradoxes and proclaims a policy of antitheses. Were the constituences of Canada a collection were separately confined according to [their he is now performing.

THOUGHTFUL MEN.

who become most circumspect at times of scnses. Even those who have been accustomed to regard him as a miracle of political liverances and say it is time for him to retire. for he never opens his mouth to speak but he gives the lie to something he had previously time being he has won the Shakepearian dist action'

"IMMEASURADGE LIAR."

What a ead pity that the faculty of speech should survive the wreck of memory and the oblitaration of moral sense. What more humiliating speciarle could be presented than this! And to ask a sensible, practical people to entrue; the helm of State to a man so utterly lost to reason and common sense is certainly to demand too much. Mad men have been kings, but they were kings by accident of birth. Has it been reserved for Canadians to entrust their doctrines to the hands of one who in any other walk of life would be considered a fit candidate for a lunatic asylum. The scandal of his pro-ceedings is only equalled by their absurdity, and give good ground for the reported movement among certain of his followers to secure his retirement.

WORSE THAN ALL is the evident fact that a large part of his parliamentary following has contracted the same mental disease that sillict: their chief. Many of them, like Mr. White, appear to have drank with him at the fountain of forgetfulness, and lie with the most refreshing candor. Look at the composition of the Cabinet; compare the professions of its members with their practices.

Hon. John Carling, representing the beer interest, presides at a temperence meeting. Hon. Mr. Foster, representing the Prohibitionists, votes in Parliament against the Scott

Hon. Mr. Bowell, representing the Orange men, pays secret visits to Catholic priests. Hon. John Costigan, representing the Irish, votes against Home Rule.

Hon. Mr. McLelan, representing Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia declares for secession. Sir H. Langevin, Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, representing French Canadians, hung in effigy and repudiated by their people.

Kon. J. H. Pope, representing Quebec Protestants, transplants French Canadians to

the Eastern Townships.
Sir Alexander Campbell, Hon. Mr. Thompson and Hon. T. White, representing nobody, go as they please,
Hon. Frank Smith, representing whiskey,

the only man true to his colors. Surely such another baker's dozen of twolegged paradoxes was never gathered together since the world began. One could almost fancy he heard them sing :-

"Life is all a variarum,
We regard not how it goes;
Let them cant about decorum,
Who have characters to lose."

merits of the Home Rule question. As far as this city is concerned, and I think it is practy in the same everywhere, the result of their mass in consection with printing contracts.

If Mr. White does not fear to lose his position may be originated accurately before hand. They will address an audience of Orengemen, perfectly in accord with all they may say. Converts to their way of think-may as a Minister, what I have writting and minister, what I have writting they cannot make, for the Home Rule line is drawn as sharply here as sharply If Mr. White does not fear to lose his position and makery as a Milaister of the Crown although the publication of my opinion of his altogod conduct as a minister, what I have written can do him no harm, and I seed not retract or applicage. But if he fears that he will lose peculion and salary on account of the hanging of the public and salary on account of the hanging of the position and salary on account of the hanging of the position and salary on account of the hanging of the public age to the position and salary on account of the hanging of the public age to the position and salary on account of the hanging of the public age to the position and salary on account of the hanging of the public age and early on the position in his own person?

If Mr. White does not side free on the reiling and early the public age and the position in his own person?

If Mr. White does not side free on the reiling and early the take back what I said on that head.

If Mr. White he no share in reaches, mines, timber limits, he is a much maligned mass, and I am willing to apologize to kind for superior or concisence, in a passe where he can help him and life in the way of a man without a stupic or concisence, in a passe where he can help him self," Mr. White known perfectly well the measure of the silication and the him had in the way of a man without a stupic or concisence, in a passe where he can help him self," Mr. White known perfectly well the measure of the silication and the him had in the way of a man without a stupic or concisence, in a passe where he can help him self," Mr. White known perfectly well the measure of the silication and the him had in the way of a man without a stupic or concisence, in a passe where he can help him self," Mr. White known perfectly well the measure of the silication and the stream of the silication and the silication and the stream of the silication and the sil which fall in the way of a man without sample or steel, the pacture would be compared to conscience, in a piace where he can help him plete. Indian savagery doubtless often a self," Mr. White knows perfectly well the meaning of the situation in ended by those words. Does the inscription apply to him? And, if there are no "packings and stealings," what are the legitimate perquisites of a Minister of the character of the legitimate perquisites of a Minister of the Comman But if Mr. White feels aggrieved, I the legitimate perquisites of a Minister of the Crown? But, if Air, White feels aggrieved, I am willing to apologize for having said anything that could be construed into a charge of personal dishancety. I frankly confees I meant nothing of the kind, and never intended to make any clarge that could be construed into one of personal dishancety.

If, in conclusion, Mr. White can show that there is "a principle of public policy tounded on responsibility for public good which could possibly induce a man in his position to act "as he did at Cayner. I will retract every word I

Never before was crime of all grades so ran not in the United States as now. Every day we read of direful occurrences that make our blood run cold, and infanticides have of late become as prevalent that the readers of the daily newspapers have ceased to wonder at their oc currences. Lynching seems to be a national pastime, and divorces are as common as been other crimes, which we will not atain or pages by nentioning, and which are name! or in a journal like the Catholic Herald, are of daily courrence. We will not mention them, but we would like to know their cause. State cagnot be blamed for it, but we fear the sustent is inadequate to cope with the infidelity which is now prevailing among us. Men like Ingersol are corrupting the youth of the counsuccessful crime follows in its wake. Catholic parents should be careful to send their childre to Catholic schools, and should remember that on them depends the eternal happiness or misery of their children. - Catholic Heva'd.

NATIONAL CURRENCY. We cordially endorse the demand made liour Toronto namesake that the Government should assume the duty of furnishing the pe ple with the medium of exchange, now to a large extent supplied by private institutions call if "banks." No matter from what point the subject is regarded, desirability of a change is evident. The issue of silver currency has always been regarded as the exclusive duty of the Government. Why is there a distinction made in the case of paper? Banks full from time to time, and the holders of their "promises to pay," alies "bank bills," are losers to a greater or less extent. The medium of all business transactions is of such universal necessity and peculiar crazes, and he going the rounds among them to tickle the fancy of each class by pretending sympathy with its lunacy, he could not play a more astonishing part than News.

Noninations on the 5th prox. elections on who become most circumspect at times of political conflict, as British soldiers, according to Macualay, grow more sedate as the terrors of battle increase, observe his antics with pitying determination to put a stop to them as soon as possible. Everywhere I hear expressions of astonishment and disapprobation at Sir John's conduct. People wonder if he has really taken leave of his access. Even those who have been access. the 12th, such are the orders from the Quebec present altitude in the sister province. It may as well be admitted at once that in an election time in vindication of the truth, the honesty, of brand new silver quarters, which first sagacity shake their heads at his recent dements. In 1870-1 the late Hon. J. S. Mardonald went to the people of Untario with clean record, a surplus, and a powerful, because novel, patronage, but the Rielery, which was then a cry for Riel's punishment, broke his back. The cry against Riel's punishment promises to do as much for Mr. Ross in (nuebec. Warwick living throned and dethroned kings, but Riel dead is a bigger nusance to governments than he was when alive. Mr. Ross and his friends complain that the Mail does not care what becomes of them. A good many Conservatives are joining Mr. Ross in not caring what becomes of the Mail.—World.

THE INDIANS.

The noble redman is apparently not on the decline in Nova Scotia. The descendants of the Micmacs in this province numbered 1,656 in 1871. By 1881 they had increased to 2,125, an increase of 27.5 per cent., a greater proportionate increase than among the English, Scotch, Irish or French population of the province.— Halifax Chranicle.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Some, but these neither the more numerous nor the more influential friends of temper ance, are anxious to have a third political party formed, the one only plank of whose platform shall be "prohibition" pure and simple. The temperance question has no doubt its political aspects, and these are neither few nor unimportant. But it is greatly more a moral question, properly so called, than a political one, and as such has to be wrought out and carried to a successful issue rather by moral sussion than by doubt, done much for its advancement, but the agitation for the dissetablishment of only so far and so fast as general public opinion has approved of and endotsed. When legislation, on the other hand, has been too far before the general sentiment it has hindered rather than helped; such will always highly is the same under whose hanner than dered rather than helped; such will always be the case.

To turn, then, the temperance movement into a mere political engine so as the better to secure what some may look upon as necessary logislation in its favor, would be as short-sighted and injudicious as anything well could be. No one believes that such a third party as is talked of would carry the country and go into power. - Toronto Globe.

WANTS PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY,

What the English press should endeavor to accomplish is union instead of division in local matters. To carry to the polls of this Province matters which belong and can only be charged to the Dominion House is sure to end disastrously for the place. This Provincial House has been too often used for Dominion party purposes. Last session a great deal of time was nasted over Dominion matters which should not have been introduced, but were used unfortumately as a means to entrap members to this and that one's views of Dominion questions, The same dodgs is now used by cunning tricksters. The question which should decide the fate of the Ros Government is this:-Are they worthy of our confidence Have they managed to carry out a sound, honest Provincial programme, and are the finances in a good state? But these questions are not troubling some of the cunning politi-INDIANS AS ORANGEMEN.

Some months ago I gave an account in these letters of how the Government had employed Dr., Oronhyatikha to go among the Employed Dr., Oronhyatikha to go among the thomaling some of the continuing point cannot and newspaper men to-day. It is who hung Riel? Whether the Conservatives or Liberals did, what has the preding Local cannot the day of the continuing some of the continuing points. employed Dr. Uronyatikas to go among the knewn that we have no control of the judiciary of country. As to the Dictor's assertion that Indians and establish Orange lodges. It the land, if our local numbers are to suffer for he can understand an argument, this may appears that he has been performing his misthe acts of our Federal ones, then let us go in for be true, but he certainly has not shown himself appears that he has been performing his mis- the acts of our Federal ones, then let us go in for sion with zeal and assiduity, for he is re- the abolishme t of the Lical House, or make thus far to be capable of making one. Mr. Admiral Lynch a pension of \$6,000 a year.

their responsibilities are confined. But there is little room to doubt the present Ministry of the Province of Quebec stand in very close re-lations to the Federal Administration. The lations to the received Administration, and people knew this. They knew that to retain the present too corament of Quebec would be to some extent to strengthen the hands of Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Chapleau, and they will no doubt decline to be a party even to re-motely aid men who have been parties to a policy of centralization uttorie at variance with the feelings of the people of Quebec. -- Zondon

THE RESCRIONS AS CURRENCE.

In Quelice county the contact is likely to be In Quebre county the cont at an likely to be between Hom. Mr. Garmen, the late member, and Mr. Thos. Chase Casgrain, berrister of this city. Mr. Casgrain enters the campaign with fine prospects of success. He will, if elected, aupport the Rose-Taillen administration. Mr. Casgrain, in his candidature throughout the county, will appear to to many prejudices. Race, religion and revenge form no part of his political stock in trad. He is a Liberal Conservative places to a men, the Government. Conservative, pledged to g to the Government of the Province of fair and honest support, because he believes that the Covernment i entitled to that support, but the t-overnment is entitled to that support, but the followers of economy and public grounds. The Government has honestly performed its duties. It has done instice to its mission, and the county of Unebec, we are sure, will show that it has confidence in the record of the administration, and will elect Mr. Casgrain to a seat in the Assembly. We hear that he will enter on the came sign in the course of a few days.

There is likely to be a vigor us fight in the three Quebecs. Mr. Owen Morre's trying conclusions with Mr. Carbray in the West Mr. Prachy or Chateauver' cortesting the Centre with Dr. Rinfret, and Mr. Prouin running against Mr. Shehyu in the East. There can be no doubt about the fact that every division will be stubbornly contested by the Conservatives. be stubbornly contested by the Conservatives. Among the possible candidates for Quebec Centre, besides Mesers. Peachy and Chatean text, we find the names of Pelisle and Bussiere. Out of the four gentlemen mentioned it ought not to be difficult to find a unitable standard bearer for the Government. In the Hast, Mr. Shehyn has neld the confidence of his electors for a long time. He, too, is a group candidate, and his rival must be a man of exceptionable strength if he would make a worthy showing against him. But no man in these days is no strong that he cannot be beaten, and Mr. strong that he cannot be beaten, and Mr. Drouin may be desended on to run well Mr. Carbray's chances seem good for the West. He has represented the division for one term with considerable acceptance, and appeals therefore with confidence to the electors for re-election. In Levis, Mr. Lemieux is to have opposition though the name of his opponent has not you been made public. Mr. Charais, editor of the Courier, has been asked to stand for this important county, but he has, after consultation with his friends, declined the honor. The eyes of the Conservative electors turned to the old

THE LOYALIST DELEGATES.

Dominion member, Mr. Belleau, but he, too, we understand, refused to come forward. Chronich.

To the Editor of The Post

DEAR SIR.—I was among those who went to the "Loyalist recting" in the Mutual street Rink last Thursday night, to how the Rev. Dr. Kane and his colleague, Mr. G. H. Smith, give what they are pleased to style their version of the Irish Question from a loyalist point of view, for the enlightenment of the Canadian people. Before the meeting opened those gentlemen informed a reporter of one of our city papers that all they wanted was a fair and impartial hearing from the press and people of Canada. These, I have no doubt, our people will readily concede, but they will also reserve to themselve the right to criticize anything to which they may take exception in the atterances of those Apostles of Loyalty. Dr. Kane, after having addressed the meeting as brethren and sisters. protested his extreme loyalty to the Empire, declared his unimposchable and unsultied Protestantism, and his great and undying affection for Her blajesty the Queen, stated that he would walk right up to the question of Home Rule from his point of view. Now, let us see what this amounts to. The brethren and sisters salutation may do very well in its place, but it is a trifle too inti-mate for a public meeting to which all classes were invited. In telling about his love and solicitude for Her Meet Gracious Majesty, he seemed to think that all Canadians were ignor-ant of a certain plot concected by that association of which he is so distinguished a member, to prevent Her Maissty (then the Princes Victoria) from ascending the throne, in order to place thereon one of their own members. He also appeared to forget, what is a matter of issue rather by moral sussion than by induriety, that at a meeting of this same order mere local enactment. Legislation has, no of which he is the representative, held during highly is the same under whose banner the Ringston during his memorable visit to this country. Next the doctor goes "straight up to Home Rule" by keeping away from it entirely, and decining vigorously against an imaginary "dismemberment of the empire." much in the same style as a peevish child who shuts its eyes at sight of a dose of very necessary medicine, and cries I won't! I should! In speaking of the lrish question, he informed his hearers, by way of comparison, that there were no Scotch nor W.lsh questions, and that Mr. Gladstone was the only man whom the Pernellites had converted to their way of thinking. But in this connection he entirely forgot to explain what he thanks the test the second leading to the control of the control thought about the recently organized land league in Wales or the crotters agitation in Scotland, or how it was that the voters of those two coun tries decided by overwhelming majorities in favor of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. The Doctor next had a slap at the Belfast Police, assured his audience that he was perfectly capable of understanding an argument, and closed with the usual Orange blood and thunder appeal to physical force. Now, his remarks about the police may be, in a measure, true, but

the system which appoints Protestant officials

to preserve the peace in Catholic localities and

vice versu is entirely out of harmony with the people's feelings, and has been prolific of much

mischief, which goes far to show the necessity of the Irish people to have charge of their own local affairs. The talk about blood and bayonets, coming especially from a minister of the Gospel

of Peace, will not be heard with much favor by

n very large majority of the people of this

Smith is somewhat more adrest in his dealing with the subject than is his reverend colleague, though not a particle more legical. And he gave neither time, place, dates or circumstances to establish the truth of his humarous statements. He took particular pleasure in representing Mr. Patrick Egan as having absconded with #300,000 belonging to the National League, but it is a well knews fact that the sore apot about this transaction with Messre. Smith, Kane and others of their lik is that the vigilance of Mr. Patrick Egan saved to it e National League, but it is a well knews fact that the vigilance of Mr. Patrick Egan saved to it e National League, but it is need their lik is that the vigilance of Mr. Patrick Egan saved to it e National League, this large sum of money when it was about to be confined by the minrors of the Government. In conclusion I would remark that the statements of three Legalists are about an reckless and disjointed as any Nationalist could well desire, and when they apply such epithets as beggar, felou, robber and sevancie, to the leaders of a cause respective with men as the Hon. W. E. Gandstone, Carrier Shewart Parnell, Justin McCarthy, and, in our own provisor, the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, and thousands of others of as upright and intelligent men as can be found in any country mader the sun, the account of the Loyal and Patrictic Union, which they claim to represent.

A CANADAR. they claim to represent.

Toronto, Sept. 16th, 1886.

THE CZAR AND BULGARIA.

HIS REPLY TO THE SORRANJE'S REQUEST FOR PROTECTION.

Soits. Sopt. 19.—When the Rumian agent here was presented with the Sobranje's telegram to the Crar praying for his friendship and protection, the agent said: "Prince Alexander's departure has removed the obstacle to good relations between Russia and Bulgaria, which was a source of great danger to the prosperity of Pulgaria, which Russia has at heart. Russia cannot admit even the idea of Prince Alexander cutuming to Balgaria. This fact, therefore, is the guarantee of the This fact, therefore, is the guarantee of the happiness and internal tades and which nappiness and internal ladersmeans which your telegram mentans. Other guarantees you present within yourselves, in moderation and in concord. Remember well that the present order of things in Bulgaria, and that their sanction can only be acquired by produced. and moderation in the present Government and in the members of the future great assembly. It is in over protected any 'party, Russia desires harmony among you all and she especially desires that your Government shall be above all party spirit. The president of the Subranie then questioned the agent regarding the identity of the new candidate for the Bulgarian throne. The agent replied that that would entirely depend upon the powers. In his private capacity the agent added he had no information to give, saving "The jury when elected does not know what it will have to adjudge. The assembly must elect whom it thinks best, capable of representing the dignity of Buland moderation in the present Government and best, capable of representing the dignity of Bulgaria. The Russians in Bulgaria deny all Catla. garia. The itusians in bugaria deny art complicity in the seizure and deposition of Prince Al xander, but have advised moderation in the treatment of these who were implicated, "in order to maintain quiet and prevent discon-tent from spreading." The Russians say they consider that now the object of the plot is ren oved no one can proceed against the nature in the plot. The Balgarians rejeice that the Bul-garian question has a some lamere international character. They think this tends to avert the danger of an armed occupation. The Bulgarian deputies are anyous to know what candidate for the Bulgarian throne would be acceptable to the powers before proceeding to the election of Prince Alexander's successor, as they are not willing to choose a condidate whom the powers might reject. The Sobranje closes its present session to day. A okase will be read before the adjournment, fixing the date for the election of the source of the condition of the source of the source. the great assembly, which is to elect a new

A BUSSIAN OPINION.

St. Petershard says it cannot reconcile the Bulgarian address to the Czar praying for his friendship and protection with the Sobranje's reply to the apsech of the Regency opening the session. "This confusion," says the Journal, "justifies General Kaulbars' mission. His counsels will extricate Bulgaria from the existing crisis. The reorganization in the Sofia Assembly and among those guiding it must be checked." The Russian papers generally consider that Gen. Kauliurs' mission renders the sending of a special Russian commissioner unnecessary.

A DIFLOMATIC TRIEFAT.

Sorra, Sept. 20.-The Russian agent here has officially threatened to suspend relations with Bulgaria if the Government yield to the Sobranje's demand for the punishment of the authors of the revolutionary conspiracy.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS STATEMENT FOR JUNE-SPROULE FURTHER RESITED. OTTAWA, Sept. 16 -The statement of Gov-

erament savings banks for the month of June shows that business continues to increase and that the people are making greater use than ever of this means of securing their earnings. The statement shows as follows :-Deposits for June. 638,135 Interest allowed during year. 728,845

raid during year.....

Balance 30th June ...... \$20,014,458 This shows an increased balance of \$2. 195,992 over last year.

A deputation from the County Council of Carleton, consisting of Warden Dawson and Messre. Thomson, Morgan, Cassidy, and Cummings, waited on Sir Hector Langevin this afternoon and urged that steps be taken by the Government to protect New Edinburgh aud other portions of the county from the spring freshets of the Rideau River. The Minister received the deputation in his usual courteous manner, and suggested that the usual course should be pursued of presenting the matter in the form of a memorial from the Council, on receipt of which he promised to lay the matter before his colleagues.

Sproule, the British Columbia marderer, has been further respited until October lat. This has been done on the intercession of the American Consul here, in order to give Secretary Bayard an opportunity to examine into the

TROUBLESOME BELFAST.

BELFAST, Sept. 20,-All was quiet this morning. At noon, however, a large body of the Queen's Island shipyard workmen, all Orangemen, marched ostensibly through the streets on their way to and from dinner, as if to provoke a fight. At Carrickhill they were attacked with volleys of stones and a desperate fight susued, lasting for some time. Many men on both sides were wounded. Desultory combats both sides were wounded. Desilitory combets between the mobs and police occurred in various parts of Belfust this evening, but no one was fatally injured. There was much stone throwing, and the police used their baton freely. One detachment of police being at tacked by overwhelming numbers, was obliged to flee. They were pursued by a howling mob and assailed with stones and other missiles. Finally, a strong body of soldiers succeeded in Finally a strong body of soldiers succeeded in rescuing the policemen. The barrackson Davis street were again stoned to-night. A number of houses were wrecked by the rioters. The rotal number of arrests made to-day was 124.

Brifast, Sept. 21.—Reinforcements have

heen telegraphed for by the authorities. A hastily summoned meeting of magistrates was presided over by the Mayor last night. Vigorous action will be taken to ensure the peace of the city.

RETAILED CUEST WELLET Committee of the control of the conferences of the con-

# THE COUNTY OF BROME.

neual Fall Exhibition of the Agricultural Society and Princ List.

The annual fall exhibition of the Agricul tural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of the county of Brome closed on Wednesday, and proved to be a great success in point of exhibits. Owing to the inclement weather on the first day the attendance was very meagre, but the thousands who flecked to the show on the following day, fully made up for the loss in the previous day's re-

The following is the prize list, so far as could be obtained:—

FARMS AND GROWING CROPS. TOWNSHIP OF BROME.

Judges-Messrs. Ezra N. Davies and D. J. Farm-1, Nathaniel Pettes; 2, M. M. Williams; 3, Myron E. Bullard; 4, Egbert L. Scott; 5, Darwin Stone; 6, J. S. Williams; 7, Mark Richard; 8, R. J. Ladd; 9, Ezra W. Farmer ; 10, John Crawford. Kitchen gaidens—1, Mrs. H. S. Foster; 2, S. A. Fisher; 3, N. Pettes; 4, C. D. Ban-

Half-acre corn—1, M. A. Pickel & Son; 2, Chancey Davis; 3, Wm. McLaughlin; 4, Rev. C. Baucroft; 5, J. H. Hastings; 6, J.

R. Libbits. Quarter acre fodder corn-1. H. S. Foster 2, E. P. Stevens; 3, Melville Patterson.

Acre cats—1, E. S. Miltimore and son; 2, W. and H. Thomas; 3, H. E. Williams; 4, C. D. Bancrolt; 5, M. M. Williams; 6, David

Bottie. Orchards-1, Luther Hastings; 2, Rhicard; 3, Wm. S. Knowlton; 4, Geo. W. Wilson; 5, Horace Cooley.

Acre barley—1, J. S. Williams; 2, L. B.
Whitman; 3, Hershel Sanborn; 4, Edwin

Witman; 3, Hersnel Sandorn; 4, Edwin Wilson; 5, J. C. Pettes.
Acre mixed grain—1, J. R. Goddard; 2, M. M. Williams; 3, C. R. Ladd; 4, Chas. E. Pettes; 5, R. J. Ladd.
Hall-acre peas—1, J. R. Goddard; 2, Prudent Lapierre; 3, Rev. C. Bancroft; 4, Land.

Israel Hubert. One eighth acre beans-1, M. M. Williams:

2, R. S. Ladd; 3, Palmer March; 4, C. R. Ladd. Half-acre potatoes—1, N. Pettes; 2, M. A. Pickel & Son; 3, S. A. Pisher; 4, A. Libby & Son; 5, W. H. Beard; 6, J. H.

Hastings. One-eighth acre rutabagas-1, N. Pettes 2, M. A. Pickel & Son; 3, Col. O. P. Patton; 4. J. R. Libbits.

One-eighth acre carrots—1, J. C. Pettes; 2, S. A. Fisher; 3, L. R. Whitman.
One-eighth acre mangolds—1, L. R. Whitman ; 2, Wm. Hilhouse. Ten rods stone wall-1 Ed. Caldwell; 2. Wm. P. Hilbouse; 3, S. Marsh; 4, David

Toof; 5, J. E. & L. Fermer. Twenty rods ditch-1, W. H. Welch; 2, D. Stone; 3, Miron E. Bullard; 4, E. S. Miltimore & Scn ; 5 Luther Hastings.

BOLTON.

Judges-Messrs, C. N. Bedard and E. D. Farms-1, M. S. Taylor; 2, Mark Stanbridge; 3, Ed. Rulaton; 4, S, J. F. Bryant; 5, E. R. True.

Kitchen gardens-1, E. R. True; 2, Artour Allen; 3, H. C. Knowlton. Wheat-1, Jos. McDonald; 2, W. A. Williams; 3, H. W. Miller; 4, Jonathan Mizener; 5, H. O. Scott; 6, J. G. Ball.

Corn-1, Martin Mizener; 2, James Mc-Laughlin; 3, E. A. Davis; 4, T. A. Vaughan; 5. Luther Blunt. Quarter acre fodder corn-1, L. Blunt; 2,

Abram Blunt. Acre oats-1, James McLaughlin; 2, D. D.

Fuller: 3, Jos. McDonald; 4, Jno. McManus; 5, Darwin Benham. Orchards-1, H. O. Scott; 2, M. Mizener; 3, D. D. Fuller ; 4, J. H. Ball. Barley-1, Gardner Cummings; 2, Ed.

Ralston; 3, Arthur Allen; 4, E. J; Patch.
Mixed grain—I, J. F. Bryant; 2, David
Lawson; 3' Alex. Brock; 4, H. W. Miller.
Half acre peas—I, H. C. Knowlton; 2, J. W. Channell; 3, D. D. Fuller. One eighth acre beans-1, A. Blunt; 2, D.

D. Shonyo; 3, D. J. Randall. Half-acre potatoes—1, Jos. McDonald; 2, J. F. Bryant; 3, John McManus; 4, E. J. Patch; 5, P. & M. H. Hunt.

One-eighth acre rutabagas—1, Jonathan Mizener; 2, J. H. Pibus; 3, Gardner Cummings.
One-eighth acre mangolds -1, T. A. Vaughn; 2. Alex. Brock.

Ten rods stone wall-1, M. S. Taylor; 2, Geo. Patterson; 3, Geo. Mooney; 4, Thos. W. Page. Twenty rods ditch-1, Thos. W. Page; 2

W. A. Williams; 3, David Cousens; 4, Israel M. Taylor. FARNHAM.

Judges-Messrs. Geo. W. Wilson and Alvini Farmer. Farms—1, Eli W. Hall; 2, Jas. Burnet;

3, E. Brock; 4, A. D. Collins; 5, Lindsay

Gardens-1, Wm. Johnston; 2, Mrs. E. O. Brigham; 3, Geo. A. Adams. Wheat-1, Eli W. Hall; 2, A. D. Collins; Jas Burnet 4, F. B. Faber; 5, Wm. Johnston; 6, Alex. Barnet.

Corn-1, Win. Johnson; 2, A. C. Collins 3, Chauncey Hawk; 4, Jos. Laraba; 5, G. A. Huriout. Fodder Corn-1, Wm. Johnson; 2, Noe.

Acre oats—1, Aaron Bull; 2, E. Brock; 3, J. R. McClay; 4, Eli J. Hall; 5, Lindsay

Grubb. Orchards-1, Calvin Hall; 2, John Allen 3, Chauncey Hawk; 4. J. S. Burnett; Acre barley—1, C. Hawk; 2, Jas. Butler; 3, Geo. T, Burnett; 4, J. A. Buck & Co. Acre mixed grain—1, Geo. T. Burnett; 2, Calvin Hail; 3, Aaron Bull; 4, Alex. Bur-

Half acre peas-1. Frs. Daniel; 2, Robert Allen; 3, W. G. Purinton.
One-eighth acre beans—1, Frank Hurlbut

2, Jos. Laraba; 3, W. H. Wright. Half acre potatoes—1, Wm. Johnson; 2, Hiram Boright; 3, Joel Banfill; 4 Calvin Hall; 5, F. B. Faber. One eight acre rutabagas—1, Mrs. E. O. Brigham; 2, W. G. Purinton; 3, Bli W.

One-eighth acre carrots-1, Hiram Boright: 2, A. D. Collins; 3, Wm. Johnson.
One-eight acre mangolds—1, W. G. Purin.

ton; 2, A. D. Collins; 3, John Norris. Ten rods stone wall—1, Geo. A. Adams 2, Robert Allen; 3, Asron Bull; 4, John Murphy. Twenty rods ditch-1, Geo. A. Adams; 2,

A. Bull; 3, J. Sr Burnett; 4, Frs. Daniel. POTTON.

Judges-Messas. Alonzo W. Smith and A. A. Sheppard.
Farms—1, L. J. Boivin; 2, A. B. Chamberlin; 3, Stillman Mason; 4, W. W. Huntly; 5, R. J. Jones.

Kitchen gardens-1, John F. Tuck; 2, A. B. Hardy; 3, H. & J. Traver.
Wheat-I, H. & J. Traver; 2, L. Jacobs & little pill. All druggists sell them.

Son; 3, C. C. George; 4, M. L. Elkins; 5, A. C. Perkins; 6, C. J. Hoolbrock. Half acre corn—1, Moses George; 2, John Magoon; 3, H. & J. Traver; 4, Chasse Gilman; 5, Jas. Miltimore. Quarter sore fodder com-1, Chase Gilman :

----

2, H. & J. Traver.
Acre cate—1, W. B. Manson; 2, Wm. G. Kikins; 3, L. Jacob & Son; 4, A. A. Mooney;

Skins; S. L. Jacob & Son, 4, A. M. Marchay, 5, C. C. George.
Orchards—1, J. A. Howie; 2, Charles A. Bedard; 3, L. A. Hand; 4, D. G. Perkins.
Acre Barley—1, W. F. Manson; 2, Henry Billot; 3, W. B. Manson; 4, A. C. Perkins.
Mixed grain—1, Victor Martin; 2, M. R. Ashton. Half acre cats—1, J. A. Skinner; 2, M. R. Ashton; 3, Geo. W. Tisdale.

One-eighth acre beans—1, J. H. &. L. Witham; 2, J. A. Skinner; 3, Geo. W. Tis-Half acre potatoes-1, Marcel Martin, jr.;

, L. A. Hand; 3, Henry Elliott; 4, Albert Hardy. One-eighth acre rutabagas—1, A. B. Hardy; 2, Stillman Mason; 3, M. L. Eikins. Ten rods stone wall—2, Chas. N. Bedard;

3, F. J. Laty & Son. Twenty rods ditch—1, R. R. Jones; 3, E.

S. A. Fisher; 3, N. Pettes, ., croft; 5, Mark Rhicard.

Wheat—1, Darwin Stone; 2, Mark Rhicard.

Wheat—1, Darwin Stone; 2, Mark Rhicard.

Wheat—1, Darwin Stone; 2, Mark Rhicard.

Judges—Mesars. A. D. Comms

Murphy.

John E. and Lyman Farmer.

John E. and Lyman Farmer.

A. Pickel & Son; 2, vier; 5, Alex. Metivier.

Kitchen gardens—1, Jos. Death; 2, Edgar

Shepherd; 3, Cutter & Dreper. Wheat—1, R. N. Westover; 2, J. A. Cas-tle; 3, E. E. Westover; 4, Simeon Sweet; 5, Andrew Wilson; 6, A. N. Smith. Half acre corn-1, Norman Sweet; 2, S. E. Westover; 3, E. P. Currie; 4, R. Curley; 5, Hawley & Allen. Quarter acre fodder corn-1, Asa B. Haw-

ley & Son; 2, N. P. Emerson.

Acre cats—1, Hawley & Allen; 2, H. Hurlbut; 3, N. Sweet; 4, G. Stafford; 5, William Curley.
Orchards—1, S. A. Boright; 2, John Robinson; 3, Albert Eastman; 4, N. P.

Acre barley-1, A. N. Smith; 2, John C. Draper; 3, Levi Smith; 4, T. Metivier.
Acre mixed grain—1, N. P. Emerson; 2, D. J. Cookson; 3, Garrett Stafford; 4, L. A.

Hurlbut.

Half acre peas-1, G. A. Hurlbut; 2, L. N Miner; 3, Wm. Aseltine & Son. One eighth acre beans—1, R. N. Westover; 2, Albert Eastman; 3, J. S. Upston. Half acre potatoes—1, N. Sweet; 2, Andrew Wilson; 3, Stephen Bresiel; 4, R. N. West-over; 5, R. Curley.

One eighth acre rutabagas-1, Jas Wyatt; 2, H. Huribut; 3, Wm. Allen.
One eighth acre carrots—1, J. A. Castle.
Ten rods stone wall—1, Ogden Sweet; 2,
Darwin Draper; 3, N. P. Emerson; 4,

Samuel Marahall. O'Brien.

CATTLE. Judges, Messrs. Stevens Baker, Chas. Mc-Clay and George W. Keezer.

DURHAMS. Bulls, aged--1, Rev. C. Baucroft. Bull, 2-year old-1, J. S. Williams. Bulls, yearling-1, J. Miziner.

AYRSHIRE. Bulle, aged-1, N. P. Emerson. Bulls, 2-year cld-1, Col. O. P. Patton; 2, J. S. & H. G. Shufelt,

JERSEY. Bulls, 2-year old—1, E. P. Stevens. VARIOUS.

Thoroughbred cow of any breed-1, J. S. Williams; 2, S. A. Fisher.
Thoroughbred Holstein bull of any age—1, M. A. Pickel; 2, Ogden Sweet. Thoroughbred Guernsey bull of any age-1, S. A. Faber.

GRADE. Cows in milk-1, T. W. Paige; 2, Andrew Jones; 3, George Mooney; 4, W. S. Knowlton; 5, R. C. Bancroft. Heifers, 3-year old, in milk-1, J. S. Williams; 2, Mark S. Taylor; 3, Geo. W. Wilson; 4, H. C. Knowlton. Heifers, 2-year old, in milk-1, Geo. Ar-

thur; 2, Wm. J. Carter. Heifers, 2 year old—1, J. S. Williams; 2, M. Patterson; 3, M. S. Taylor; 4, S. A. Fisher.

Heifers, yearling-1 S. W. Courtney; 2, J. S. Williams; 3, G. J. Cummings; 4, M. Patterson. Bull calves-1, J. S. Williams: 2, Col. O.

P. Patton. Heifer calves-1, J. S. Williams; 2, M. A.

Pickle; 3, G. J. Cummings.

Oxen pair—1, Folsome & Manning; 2, J.

H. Ball; 3, S. S. Williams; 4, M. Patter-

SHEEP.

Judges- Messrs. I Vinton Barnes, G. T. Shufelt and H. H. Batchelder. Rams, 2 years and upwards-1, John Robinson; 2, Henry C. Knowlton; 3, Mark Rhicard.

Boars, over 3 months and under 1 year-1, J. M. Lefebvre; 2, Rev. C. Bancrott. Sow pigs, over 4 months, and under 1 year

1, W. W. Stoddard; 2, J. M. Lefebvre,
Sow, with 2 pigs—1, J. M. Lefebvre; 2,
S. A. Fisher; 3, L. R. Whitman. Rams, yearling-1, Ed. Ralston; 2, Geo.

Mooney. Ram lambs-1, R. N. Westover; 2, G. J. Cummings; 3, Geo. Mooney.

Ewes, pairs—1, Geo. Mooney; 2, D. J. Cook & Son; 3, Patrick O'Brien. Ewes, yearling, pairs-1, D. J. Cook & Son; 2, O. J. Soles; 3, Ed. Rulston.

Ewe lambs, pairs-1, R. N. Westover; 2, John Robinson; 3, Asa Hawley & Son. SWINE.

(Same judges.) Boars, over 1 year-1, J. S. Williams; 2, L, R. Whitman.

SPECIAL PRIZES. Flock of sheep, 1 ram and 4 ewes-1, D. D. Cook & Son; 2, L. Blunt. Flock fine wool sheep, 1 ram and 2 ewes-1. H. C. Knowlton. Collection of hogs-1, L. R. Whitman; 2,

J. S. Williams, The following are the names of the officers who were instrumental in making the exhibition the pronounced success that it was :--Brome Agricultural Society-President, Mr. H. S. Foster, Knowlton; Vice President, Mr. Alonzo W. Smith, North Sutton; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. M. Lefebvre, Knowlton; Directors, Messrs. H. C. Knowlton and J. G. Patch, Bolton; D. G. Perkins and M. L.

Elkins, Potton; F. G. Hooper and W. G. Purinton, East Farnham, and Daniel Spencer, Sutton. FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION .-- President. Mr. Geo. W. Wilson, Knowlton; vice-president, Mr. S. A. Fisher, M.P., Knowlton; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. H. Brassard, Knowlton; directors, Messrs. Robert True, Bolton Centre; E. R. Hunt, Knowlton, and

S. U. Courtney, Knowlton. Do not suffer from Sick Headache a mo ment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, 1 DANGERS OF THE FUTURE.

The Holy Father, in an encyclical letter to the Hungarian episcopate, signalizes dangers which threaten not only the spiritual, but also the material interests of mankind. Each age has its special characteristics, its own phases of thought, and its own perils for society. We, as heirs of all the ages, have inherited many blessings, but also decided engines of evil, foremost amongst these being the system which maintains that nature and reason are the supreme law and explanation of everything. In the Encyclical, "Immortale Dei," of which the present document may be said to be the complement, the origin and development of this teaching are clearly traced. "That fatal and deplorable passion for innovation which was aroused in the sixteenth century first threw the Christian religion into confusion, and then, by natural sequence, passed on philosophy, and thence pervaded all ranks of society. From this source, as it were, issued those later maxims of unbridled liberty which in the midst of the terrible disturbances of the last century were thought out and proclaimed as the principles and foundation of that new jurisprudence previously unknown, which, in many points, is out of harmony not only with the Christian law, but also with the natural law." The "freethinking" to which the so-called Reformation gave rise, and which the secta have since encouraged, has, in fact, produced tendencies completely opposed to the welfare of society, Through the labors of philosophers, the writings of novelists and the articles of journalists concurrent attempts have been made to remove the moral barriers which religion had raised up against human passions. The Masonic lodges have taken a very active part in this work of weak-ening the influence of Christianity. They Church, promoted anti-Catholic feeling, assailed the characters of the clergy, and sided the movement for banishing religion from the public schools. Their efforts have not been dication, said the Government and the secretary of the commons this secretary, regarding Prince Alexander's about think him a madman?

5. Ask him, whence came continued the commons that secretary is secretary and the commons that secretary is about the commons that secretary is secretary is about the commons that secretary is about the commons that secretary is commons that secretary is about the commons that is a common that the common without abundant fruit. The governing authorities in the nations of Europe are to day menaced by daring plots on the part of revolutionary associations, and socialistic lessons, adverse to the preservation of order, are sedulously preached to all ranks of society.

To this deplorable result the poverty of the

toiling classes has no doubt contributed in a of his brow; but when there is no broad to earn, that he seeks work in vain, and discoverswhen every avenue to an honest livelihood is closed against him, it becomes doubly severe, and the temptations to denounce current principles and social institutions are vastly increased. If, in addition to the hardship of having to Twenty rods ditches—I, D. Draper; 2, endure starvation, he is irritated by the sight Wm. Curley; 3, John C. Draper; 4, Patrick of opulence side by side with his misery; if endure starvation, he is irritated by the sight is forced to the conclusion that under existing circumstances there is small hope of redress for his grievances, the strain upon his patience is still more trying, and the probability of his being converted into a fee of public order far greater. It is for men in this unhappy

> fails, or a wise man rising where a foolish man falls; till we can make men equally wise, strong and virtuous there will be profound differences of condition just as there are profound differences of character. No laws can hinder a acter. No laws can hinder a good workman getting better employment and higher pay than a bad one, a good physician or lawyer attracting crowds
>
> Lengiand is chartening steamers and making other provisions against contingencies, and, if so, what are England's reasons for this activity, and if it is in a direction in which Turkey has an interest.
>
> Vienna, September 15.—An engrossing tonic of clients, while the dull and careless prac titioner starves, the prudent merchant or tradesman amassing a fortune while the idle or reckless loses one. Modern civilization

does not diminish but accentuate moral and intellectual differences. It is more difficult for the idle, the improvident and the vicious to hold their own in the race of life now than in ruder ages. All our processes are more refined, all require greater skill and higher character, and there is an increased tendency to precipitate the coarser material to the bottom of the social edifice; hence we see in all our cities a huge and melancholy deposit of human wretchedness and vice. An honest desire to raise this sunken mass of human beings accounts for much of the socialism; but schemes for compulsory distributing wealth amongst the poor will never succeed while such vital differences exist in the capabilities of mankind. These are considerations which Catholics must bear in mind when appeals are made to them to join in agitations for the amelicration of their condition. The Church of which they are members puts no restraint upon them with respect to the advocacy of sound economic doctrines. They are at perfect liberty to demand legitimate reforms, and, whilst respecting individual rights, to use all their influence to bring about a more just distribution of but Catholics cannot subscribe to Prudhon's principle that "property is robbery," nor become the allies of men who are undermining religion, and uprooting belief in

# OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

a future existence. - Catholic Times.

It is just as essential that the human body should have pure blood, as that a tree or plant should have sap to nourish and invigorate its growth. Nearly all our bodily ille arise from unhealthy blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies this fountain of life, and regulates all the vital organs to a healthy

THE LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION. Rev. Father Labella finds himself compelled

to inform his friends that he is forced to further postpone the grand final drawing of his lottery to the 10th of November next, on account of the great number of tickets remaining yet unsold. He wishes to make a last attempt to sell them. and make a final appeal to the public. Every one knows well that Father Labelle started the lottery unaided and without any capital whatever. He simply relied upon the generosity and patriotism of his fellow countrymen for the pur-chase of the tickets. Many have answered his earnest calls; unfortunately, however, their num her stands insufficient, for over one half of the tickets remains yet to be purchased. He hopes that the knowledge of this fact by the public will suffice to induce them to purchase premptly the remainder of the tickets. Not only the patrons of colonization, but also the actual own ers of tickets have a direct interest in the ultimate success of the lottery, because all the mouses received from the sale of tickets were at once deposited in the banks ready to cover their claims. Should everybody put a will to it, every ticket to the last would soon be directly the sale of posed of. However, this is to be attempted, and if on the 10th November next the proceeds of the sale of the tickets is not then sufficient for the whole payment of prizes, the final drawing will nevertheless take place, and all the prizes not yet given will be placed again into the cylinder, in which case they will be paid only in the proportion to the funds is hard.

Gazette will not deny that Mr. White did exhibit that picture to excite passion and ill-feeling, that he did at the same time make use of those words.—Tononto Globe,

ALEXANDER'S SUCCESSOR.

PRINCE WALDEMAR OF DENMARK LIKELY TO BE CHOSEN-ALEXANDER'S PROPERTY TO BE PURCHASED BY THE STATE-STATE-MENT IN THE BRITISH COMMONS.

ceived here as having connection with Bulgarian politics. It is likely that his visit will be postponed. Lord Iddesleigh is now at Balmoral. Prince Henry of Battenberg is returning alone from Darmstadt. It is said Prince Waldemar of Denmark will be the favored candidate for the Bulgarian throne. He is a brother of the Czarina and also a brother of the King of Greece. It is thought his election would bring the Bulgarians and Greeks into better relations, and a rapprochement between these two states over Alexander as impossible it is obvious there is no chance of his return to Sofia.

SOFIA, Sept. 13.—The Sobranje has elected M. Girkoff president. It has also appointed a committee to draft a reply to the address of the Czar, to devise and submit measures relative to the state of siege which the counstate will purchase all this property for \$4,000,000, retaining \$200,000 to liquidate the Prince's indebtedness to the National Bank. This year's budget calls for \$1,000,-000.

The Porte has informed the Bulgarian Government that Turkey accepts Prince Alexander's abdication, and promises not to occupy Bulgaria so lung as the country is quiet, and law and order are preserved

official information which would justify them in stating that the Czar compelled the Prince to abdicate. He therefore could not make a similar assumption. The seizure and abduction of the Prince, he said, were due to s mutiny of part of the Bulgarian army. At the same time the under secretary added: The Government would deel ue to lay before considerable measure. Wherever there is the house the negotiations in progress relamisery there is likely to be disaffection to the tive to the Bulgarian crisis for the reason state. Man's destiny upon earth is hard that publicity would serve no good purpose enough when he gains his bread by the sweat and might do harm. The regency of Bulgaria, he said, were following constitutional forms, and all the part'es in the country ap-

peared to co-operate for peace.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14 - The Novo-Sti says the Bulgarian army must be made a reliable Russian vanguard and Bulgarian foreign policy must be identical with that of Russia. The Nora Vramya urges the Government not to lose a minute in taking into its hand the restoration of order in Bulgaria. he receives little sympathy in his troubles and The Journal de St. Petersburg says the Balgarian National Assembly is assailed by every intrigue. It should devote itself to the permanent interests and future security of the country. "The assembly," adds the Journal, "has not authority to elect a Prince to the Bulgarian throne."

state that the chimerical ideas of socialist agitators constitute a grave danger, and it is amongst them that the apostles of revolution find disciples.

Mankind vary enormously in natural and acquired gifts. It is impossible to hinder a strong man succeeding where a weak man in the whole island. Said Pashs, Turkish in the whole island. Said Pashs, Turkish in the whole island. Said Pashs, Turkish is the representation of the sugarian throne."

Constantinopie, Sept. 15.—The British are establishing a coaling station at Omage, off the south coast of Roumelia. Besides establishing a coaling station at Omage, off Thaso, the British are giving other indications of an intention to govern the whole island. Said Pashs, Turkish the state of the sugarian throne." minister for foreign affairs, has telegraphed in-structions to Ruslem Pasha, Turkish ambassa-dor to England, to ask Lord Iddesleigh, British foreign minister, whether or not it is true that England is chartering steamers and making

of conversation here is the wording of the toast to the Czar, proposed by the Emperor Francis Joseph, at the army officers' banquet at Lubien. The Emperor simply said, "I drink to the health of His Majesty the Czar." In former years he has always used these words: "I drink to the health of my friend and august ally, the Czar." The difference in phraseology is taken to indicate that the alliance is ended, in diplomatic circles. It is admitted that the tension between Austria and Russia has increased.

Paris, Sept. 15 .- The Republique Français publishes a telegram from London, which states that England meditates a grand coup detat and will probably claim Egypt as a British possession. "She will, however," says the Francaise, sion. "She will, however, says the reachest force at VIENNA, Sept. 15 .- The Political Correspond-

cncc says Baron Kaulbars, military attache of the Russian embassy at Vienna, who was summoned from Galicia while attending the Austrian manœuvres to Brest-Litovsk, Poland, by the Czar last week, has been appointed Russian diptomatic agent at Sofia. If so, this appointment must be considered significant, as General Kaulbars is admitted the best informed foreigner living concerning the military affairs of Aus-

A despatch from Vienna says:—Count Kalnoky, Austrian minister for foreign affairs, has returned to Vienna from Gastein fornished with the rudiments of an entente cordials be-tween the three emperors on the Bulgarian question, at least so far as the immediate future is concerned. Russian despatches "recognize the European character of the Bulgarian question, and laying stress upon her special interests in Bulgaria.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The railway service between Adrianople and Sofia has been resumed. The idea of holding a conference of the Powers at Constantinople to consider the Bulgarian question is ripening.

CERTAIN CURE.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS. -- A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; to be procured from any druggist.

HON. THOMAS' CONFESSION.

There was a Tory meeting in Essex County the day before the Haldimand election. Hon. T. White spoke there, and supposing that the one issue anti-French and anti-Catholic policy would be successful in Haldimand. Mr. White repeated what he had already said in the Mail concerning the Riel portrait with an important addition. We take the following from a report of his speech published in one of the local papers:—
"In regard to the statement in the Globe

to the effect that at Cayuga, recently, he had held up the portrait of Louis Riel with a rope around his neck and stated that it was a picture of the latest Roman Catholic saint, he said that what he did say was that the people had been guilty of having had the portrait framed and hung up in their dwellings, side by side with pictures of saintly men, who are incentives to good living. We don't wish that the Riel question should be made the issue for Ontario, but if it is made the issue in Quebec, let it be the issue everywhere." After this we hope that even the Montreal Gazette will not deny that Mr. White did ex-

use of those words,—Tononto Globe,

THE RECORD.

At noon on Tuesday, August 19, the 195th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisians State Lotter, took p.ace, under the supervision of G. n.l.s. C. Beauregard of La., NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Post's London and Jubai A. Early of Va. No. 68,361 drew despatch says:—The tievernment is anxious the First Capital Palse of \$75,000. No. 36,631 that Prince Alexander should not be reduced the Second Capital Prize, \$25,000. It was sold in fiths at \$1 each ; one to Henry Lajoie, Holbrook, Mass., paid through Adams Express in Boston, Mass.; one to B. Frank Burpee, a saloon keeper, No. 8 Granite street, South Boston, Mass., also paid through Adams Express; one paid through the German Bank of Memphis, Tenn.; two others paid through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal. No. 60,849 drew the Third Capitel Prize, \$10,000. Nos. 18,325 and 57,815 drew the two Fourth Capital Prizes of \$6,000 each; sold in fifths at \$1 would probably keep Austria from Salonica each, to parties in Kansas City, Mo., Conand the Egean sea, which, of course, would be a great score for Russian policy. Finally, the British Government would never refuse to recognize a brother of the Princess of Drawing will occur Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1886, When the Sandard definition through and all information can be had from M. A. Wales. When the Standard definitely throws | and all information can be had from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

## PROBLEMS FOR ATHEISTS.

If you meet with an atheist do not let him entangle you into the discussions of side try is in, and for the settlement of Prince lesuss. As to many points which he raises Alexander's property in the country. The von must learn to make the Rabbi's answer: 'I do not know." But ask him these seven questions: 1. Ask him, where did matter come from

Can a dead thing create itself?

2. Ask him, where did motion come from !

3. Ask him, where life came from, save from the finger-tip of the Omnipotence? 4. Ask him, whence came the exquisite order and design of nature? If one told you millions of printer's type should fortuitously shape themselves into the "Divine Comedy of Dante, or the plays of Shakespeare, would

5. Ask him, whence came consciousness 6. Ask him, who gave you free will?

7. Ask him, whence came conscience ? He who says there is no God, in the face of these questions, talks only stupendous nonsense. This, then, is one of the foundations, one of the things that cannot be shaken and will remain. From this belief in God follows the belief in God's providence, the belief that we are His people and the sheep of His pasture. — Catholic Union.

IN SEASON.

It is now in season to warn our readers against the sudden attacks of Cholers, Cramp, Colic and the various Bowel Complaints incident to the season of ripe fruit, vegetables, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the grand specific for those troubles.

C. M. B. A.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL IN LONDON, ONT.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 14.—The annual meeting of the Supreme Council Catholic Mutual Benefit Association began here to-day. Previous to the meeting the delegates went to St. Peter's cathedral, where a sermon was preached by Bishop Walsh. The walls of the association hall, in which the meeting was held, were completely covered with banners and bunting, the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack being especially noticeable President W. C. Shields, Gorey, Penn, took the chair and introduced B. C. McCann, president of the London branch, who read an address of welcome. Responses were made by the president and J. L. Hine, of Buffalo. The question of admitting representatives of the daily press was discussed at length and was finally decided in the affirmative by 14 to 12. The association is composed of a supreme council, four grand councils and 146 68, Pennsylvania 24, Michigan 17, Ohio 4, Kansas 5, Kentucky and West virginia 1 each. The order has a membership of over 14,000.

SECOND DAYS SESSION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 15 .- At this afternoon' session of the Supreme council of the Catholic Mutual Benevolett association the sinking or reserve fund and half rate systems were debated. The half or thousand dollar rate was agreed to, out the three thousand dollars class was defeated. The reserve fund was then voted on in three parts or propositions, viz.: First, the Bertrand or Supreme lodge system allowing that body custody of the funds; second, the Fischer but the funds to remain with the Supreme council: and third, the McPharlin substitute, that the fund should remain in the branch treasury, subject to general law. All were defeated, but the matter was reconsidered and special committee are working on the question to night and will report in the morning. The election of officers will take place Thursday at 9 a. m.

# BIRTH.

MAHONEY .- On the 13th instant, at 21 Ann street, the wife of James Mahoney, of a daughter. 65.2

GUERIN.-At 46 Beaver Hall, on Monday, the 13th instant, the wife of Dr. Jas. J. Guerin, of a son. MAGUIRE.—At Longueuil, September 13th the wife of E. F. Maguire, of a daughter. 65-1

FORD.—In this city on the Sth instant, the wife of John Ford, of the P.O. Department, of a son. MEEHAN.-At No. 75 Richardson street. on the 9th instant, the wife of Henry Meehan, o' a daughter.

LOVEKIN.—On the 13th instant, to Mrs. L. A. M. Lovekin, a daughter. 64-2 FITZGERALD.—At No. 5 St. Charles Borrommé street, on the 11th instant, Mrs. E. R. Fitzgerald, of a son. McCLUSKEY .- On the 11th instant, at 538

Lagauchetiere street, the wife of John McClus-key, H.M. Customs, of a son. 68 2 DIED

HUGHES.-In this city, on the 12th instant. Ellea Hughes, spinster, aged 60 years MOLLOY.-In this city, on the 14th instant, Daniel Parnell, aged 8 months and 15 days, infant son of Jos. Molloy.

COCHRANE. On Saturday, 11th inst., William Cochrane, native of Carlow, Ireland, aged 57 years. COX.—In this city, on the 9th instant, Mary Kerrin, widow of the late Patrick Cox, and nother of John Cox, Customs Department.

BURNS.-In this city, on Monday, the 13th instant, William Burns, aged 45 years, native of the County Lunbriers, Iroland. O'CONNOR .-- In this city, on the 12th inst. Mary McGlinn, beloved wife of John O'Con-

KENNY.-In this city, on the 12th instant John Kenny, aged 84 years, native of King's County, Ireland, beloved father of Michael and Patrick Kenny.

nor, aged 75 years.

Quebec papers please copy. MULLIN.—In this city, on the 14th inst., Mary Ann Mullin (in religion Sister St. Bridget), aged 43 years and 10 months, daughter of the late Jeremuch Mullin, in his lifetime of the Montreal Post Office Department. The deceased lady was for 25 years a Sister of Charity.

# POWDER Absolutely Pure.

CURE FITS!

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

# JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritious constituents of the Beef --- ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-

 $oldsymbol{Johnston's}$   $oldsymbol{Fluid}$   $oldsymbol{Beef}$ 

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you. to 38 a Day. Samples and dury FREE I ines not under the horses' feet. With BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDES CO. Holly, Mich., 12-6 \$5



Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and drench your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

**HEAL THYSELF!** 

SELF-PRESERVATION. Three hundred pages, substantial binding-Contains more than one hundred invamable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacoposis, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid.

sealed in plain wrapper.
ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or cut this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass. 49-G

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send as the names of two or more other babies, an icheir parents addresses. Also a bands of the mond Dye Sample Card to the moder will much valuable information.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

# - 1997年 - 1 REV. FATHER LABELLE'S **NATIONAL LOTTERY** OF COLONIZATION.

VALUE OF PRIZES: First Series - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST PRIZE - - - \$10,000.00 Second Series - - \$10,000.00 HIGHEST PRIZE - - \$2,500.00

GRAND FINAL DRAWING ---OF----PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov.

> --0-7-TICKETS.

Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States.

To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S. E. LEFEBVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, Montreal

PERFECTLY RELIAB E ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

441

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

it is a preparation of PURE and HEALTH ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISIN and SHORTENING, calculated to d the BESI WORK at LEAST possible COST.
It contains neither alum, lime, nor other leterious substance, is so prepared as to mit readily with flour and retain its virtues

ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark,

# ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUESSO, 32 VICT. CAP. 36.

MARY.

So sweet that when in heavenly spheres 'tis breathed, The choirs celestial cease their 'rapturing notes, To listen to that sweeter sounding music. That every angel's harp inspires anew,
And every seraph's soul inflames alresh
With brighter, purer fires, if such could be,
The wondrous roses of that Paradise The wondrous roses of that randise
Seem scentless when the perfume of that name
Like precious incense softly floats around,
And the Most High is pleased.

There is a name That breathed in lowest depths of earth's despair
Hath power to life the over-burdened heart,
To heights of hope unpassible before,
And chase the demon's from their expected

The fainting soul.

O Mary! name
Most noble, most ineffable, that shines,
A star amid the tempest and the gloom
Of human life, like Star of Bethlehem,
Thou leadest thro' the desert and t e waste,
And night of sin and danger and distress,
State the allows where Jesus smiling site. Safe to the ad see where Jesus smiling sits, liy Heaven adored.

Lowe, P. Q.

THE INVENTOR OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Who invented the electric telegraph ? We all know that it was a Greenock man, James Watt by name, who set steam on the "rampage. Would our resucte of serviced man learn that it was another Greenock man to what practical uses the new invention could be put; but nearly a hundred years quite clear from the existence in the Scots Magazine for February, 1753, cf a letter initials, describing his invention. Mr. Douglas gives the letter in full, and it is of such interest in the light of present facts that had we space at our disposal we should be tempted to do the same. Suffice it that in this communication to the Scots Magazine in 1753, headed, "An expesignature in 1,55, neaded, "An expeditions method of conveying intelligence by means of electricity," "C. M." states the principle of the electric telegraph, and describes how it may be constructed and how it should be worked, in such plain and simple language as cannot be misunderstood. Of course his instrument is rude and primitive -- for one thing, he suggests a different wire for each letter of the alphabet-but

substantially, as Mr. Douglas claims, "it is the electric telegraph—we have developed and improved it, but we have done no more."
But who was "C. M."? Sir David Brewster referred to the above mentioned letter in an article he contributed to the North British Review in 1859, and this reference elicited the information. A Mr. R. H. Loudan wrote to Sir David from Port-Glasgow immediately after the publication of the article, stating that "C. M." must have been a "Charles Morrison, who was a native of Greenock, and who was a native of Greenock, and who was a bred surgeon, but who had removed to lienfrew. Loudan's informant was a friend of the name of Foreman, whose grandfather had known Charles Morrison personally, had received a letter from him describing his electrical experiments, and who used often to talk of him and his wonderful feat of "transmitting messages along wires by invisible means." Charles Morrison according to Mr. Foreman's grandfather, was "a bashful and eccentric man," and was supposed by some of his neighbors to be crazy, and by others to be in league with the "Dail." Those were still the days of popular ignorance and credulous superstition, so, of course, the poor, "bashful and eccentric genius" was believed either to be a warlock or a "daft man." Two or three letters passed between Sir David Brewster and these Port-Glasgow men, and those of the latter, which were preserved among Sir David's papers, have recently been presented by Mr. Brewster MacPherson, of Kingussie, to the Greenock Watt Library; and so it comes that public attention has been again directed to the matter. The letter written by Charles Morrison to Mr. Foreman's grandfather is still amissing, though believed to be in existence. If it could be discovered the only missing link in the chain of evidence which gives the honour of the invention of the electric telegraph to a pative of Greenock would be supplied. and it may be expected that the publicity now given to this "strange story" will bring it to the light. What effect "C. M.'s" letter in the Scots Magazine may have had towards stimulating others to the completion and practical application of his "method of conveying messages" no one can tell. He himself seems to have received no encouragement to persevere with his experiments; there was no recognition of his idea as containing the germ of one of the most wonderful and useful inventions of the age. Disgusted probably with the neglectperhaps the derision-with which his revelations were met, he emigrated to Virginia, in the United States, "where he afterwards died." That is all that is known about him. Whether in his new home he ever spoke of his "expeditious method of conveying intelligence," and continued his "magical tricks," or, taught by experience, held his tongue, and plodded along at some "bread-and-butter" occupa-

Douglas has founded his deeply interesting

article, they are, as we have said, quite sufficient to warrant him in claiming for old

Greenock the honor of having given birth, probably in the same decade of the last cen-

tury, to the originators of the two most potent

agents of modern material progress—the steam engine and the electric telegraph.

DR. O'RIELLY'S DILEMMA.

On Aug. 19 all the priests but two of the Roman Catholic Diocess of Detroit assembled at the College of the Assumption in Santwich, Canada, and organized the Diocesan Synod. The Synod formully promulgated eight atatutes, strict compliance with which is obligatory on all members of the Roman Catholic Church within the territorial limits of the De troit diocese. These statutes prohibit figured music in the churches, the admission of non-Catholics as singers into the choirs, and the holding of church fairs and picnics, and fix rules for the governing of the parochia! schools and the examination of the local clergy. But it is the sixth clause of the statutes which has made a stir. The sixth clause is as follows :

" No priest in our diocese is permitted to hold a political office of any kind, nor an office in a society or association of a purely political aim or purpose, and if any priest, at this present time, holds such an office, he shall forthwith resign, and forward the evidence of having given up entirely and relinquished such office, to the Bishop within one month from this 19th day of August, 1886."

Just as this was being enacted, the Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Detroit, was receiving, in the Convention of the Irisa National League of America at Chicago, an enthusiastic re-election to the office of National Treasurer of that organization. It is stated that the Bishop of Detroit will make no exception to the rule, and hence the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly has just one week left in which to make a choice between the horns of a very awkward dilemma. If he elects to hold the Would our readers be "surprised to Treasurership, he must leave his parish and the diocese; and, as the whole of the influwho first constrained or enticed the ence sud value of his position in the Irish subtle electric fluid to carry messages for him along metal wires—or, reposed in him by virtue of his ec desiastical sages for man along meets which or, reposed in him by virtue of his ec desiastical in plain words, who invented the electric standing, such a move would entirely dein plain words, an article contributed to the stroy that confidence among the people who telegraph? An article contributed to the telegraph? An article contributed to the current number of the Celtic Magazine by Mr. W. J. Douglass, of Greenock, puts it almost beyond doubt that such was the almost beyond doubt that such was the almost beyond doubt that such was the supposed to come. On the other hand, if he supposed to come. On the other hand, if he supposed to come. On the other hand, if he supposed to come. On the lrish by means of electricity in 1822; and in same means over a wire about a much of the work done at the Chicago Con wention, Dr. O'Reilly's successor would have to be appointed by the National Executive Committee, which is controlled by the interest at the supposed to come. On the other hand, if he supposed to come. On the other hand, if he supposed to come. On the other hand, if he supposed to come. On the other hand, if he supposed to come will disarrange much of the work done at the Chicago Con vention. Dr. O'Reilly's successor would have to be appointed by the National Executive Committee, which is controlled by the interest of the supposed to come. On the other hand, if he supposed to come. On the other hand, if he supposed to come. On the other hand, if he supposed to come. On the other hand, if he supposed to come. On the link is the supposed to come. On the other hand, if he supposed to come. On the other hand, if he supposed to come. On the other hand, if he supposed to come. On the supposed to come. On terests representing Patrick Egan and to keep the food loose, so that the could be put; out nearly a number years earlier Charles Morrison, a native of Greenock earlier Charles Morrison, a native of Greenock —but then resident in Renfrew—had con—but then resident in Renfrew—had con—but the renfrew —had con—but the renfrew —h structed an electric telegraph substantially the Convention. Their selection will be surely identical with the apparatus now in objected to as that of a faction, and not of use! There seems to be enough of the whole Lesgue, and the right sort of evidence to put this all but beyond dispute.
That some person resident in Renfrew, and whose initials were "C. M.," had made the discovery before the year 1753 is entangled in the associations and complications that the tenure of such an office entails. dated from that place, and signed with those Its duties, too, are cumbersome, and of a nature that few are willing to undertake, as they bring no profit, and much inconvenience | that the more violent the exertion, the sooner

and hard work This unlooked for setback is an unfortunate opening for the new regime in the Irish National League, and how it will get itself out of the unpromising difficulty is one of the questions that now agitate Irish-American oftener than it generally is filled under ordicircles where the indications of the Rev. Dr. O'Rielly's choice are being anxiously awaited.

-N. Y. Sun.

The following, originally published in George Cruickshanks' Comic Almanac, in 1851, has been reprinted as applicable at the present time. It was written, as supposed, by Thackeray when the Americans first took the cup at Spit-

THE BATTLE OF THE YATCHES. A truly affecting copy of verses, made by a British tar in Spithead last August, and corked up in a bottle, floated to the end of Harne Bay pier last week. The bottle was speedily uncorked in a vague expectation of cognac; but as possible, after instructing the First Lord to transmit to us the poetry, with a polite note stating how they had come by it, and lamenting that the Lord should have so obstinately adhered to his peculiar mode of spelling the word yacht.

O, weep, ye British sailors tine, Above or under hatches, Here's Yankee Doodle's been and come, And best our crackest yatches!
They started all to run a race,
And were well t med with watches; But oh! they never had no chance, Had any of our yatches.

The Yankee she delayed at first, Says they: "She'll never catch us, And flung up their tarpaulm hats-The owners of the yatches!

Ett: presently she walked along;
"On! dear," says they, "she'il match us!"

And stuck on their tarpaulm hats—

The owners of the yatches! Then deep we ploughs along the sea. The Yankee scarcely scratches. And cracks on every stitch of sail Upon our staggering yatcher. But one by one she passes us, While bitterly we watches, And atter imprecations on

The builders of our yatches.

And now she's quite hull down ahead, Her sails like little patches; For sand barges and colliers we May sell our boasted yatches. We faintly hear the club house gun-The silver cup she enatches—And all the English clubs are done, The English clubs of yatches.

They say she didn't go by wind, But wheels and springs and ratches; And that's the way she weathered on Our quickest going yatches.
But them's all hes, I'm bound to say—
Although they're told by batches—
'Twas build of hull and cut of sail That did for all our yatches.

But novelty, I hear them say, Some novelty still hatches The Yankee yatch the keels will lay Of many new club yatches. And then we'll challenge Yankee land, From Boston Bay to Natchez, To run their crackest craft agin Our spick and span new yatches.

LORD RANDOLPH'S BIG PROMISES. along at some "bread-and-butter" occupation, we cannot tell; if we know little of of Charles Morrison's "sayings and doings" while he lived in our own neighborhood we absolutely lose sight of him when he crosses the Atlantic. Lord Randolph Churchill replied that the accusation was unfounded. He dethe accusation was unfounded. He de-clared that the Government was eager to rem-edy "every reasonable Irish grievance," and intended for that purpose to develop the functions of the local government hoards and boards of works, in accordance, if possible, with the views of the Irish members. The Government, he added, would make proposals to Parliament at the earliest moment possible for placing all questions of local government and public works in Ireland in the hands of the Irish people. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, chief secre-tary of Ireland, also complained of the constant

O(-3)

# FARM AND GARDEN.

PEACH YELLOWS.

J. H. Hele says their great enemy in peach culture in Connectiont is the vellows. He set out 800 trees in 1877, 200 of which were tertilized with barn manure, the rest with potash and bone. The fourth year the ones treated with birn manure began to show indications of the yellows, which were stronger the following year. treated with bone and potash were not affeeted. Subsequently half of the former died of yellows. Only one case of yellows occurred in the others. To this tree ten pounds of muriate of potush were applied, and it was severely pruned. It made a perfectly healthy growth. The safer, way would have been to take this out, but it was left for experiment. Mr. Hale thought that by careful cultur, close pruning, and fertilizing with boun and potash, we may secure, in a great measure, exemption from this disease.—Country Gentleman.

BEES, A writer in the Bee Journal says that bees have a strong antipathy to dark-colored objects. A broad of chickens ran about his nives. The bees stung one of the dark ones to death, and did not molest the light-colored ones. He says that a man with a black plug hat rarely gets stung, the bees devoting their entire attention to shooting the hat.

CARE OF MORSES.

If owners and drivers of horses were all posted on the subject of foods and how they should be fed, horses and other working stock would fare better than they do. It is not generally known, although constantly presented through agricultural papers during the last few years, that carbonaceous foods furnish only heat and motion, while the nitrogenous foods furnish muscle and power. It is not even generally known what carbonaceous and nitrogenous foods are, and many do not even know the definitions of the the right kind; it is too carbonaceous, furnishing heat and motion, but a small amount of muscle material and torce. Hay and grass are too bulky, and the horse cannot eat enough to get sufficient nourishment when hard worked or hard driven. Oats come the nearest to the filling of all requisites of a complete food; yet, if they are crushed, the addition of a little pea meal would be an improvement in cases where extra exertion is demanded. But it should be borne in mind the food is used up and the system exhausted, and as the horse has a very small stomach in proportion to his body it will be seen that it must need frequent filling when the borse does extra duty; indeed, it needs filling nary circumstances. The writer has often heard it asserted that it does no good to teed a horse extra when it had done extra work. As well way the owner does not require extra food when exhausted from hard work. Surely a man taking much physical exercise needs more food than one taking none. The same is true of the horse.

ABOUT HOGS.

The hog is not naturalty a nasty animal On the contrary, he is very particular where he sleeps and what he cals. It is true, if he cannot get pure, cold water to bathe or roll in, he will take the best he can get, even if it be the filthiest mud hole. If you want sweet pork, the hog must have pure water to drink and for wallow. When shut up to fatten, he must have a clean plan floor, with a little clean bedding, changed often. Give clean corn, either raw, cooked, or ground, with pure water. In summertime he should have, with his grain, all the sweet grass he wants; in winter, second growth of c over hay. In summer and winter he should have as much as he will eat of lime and sale mixed. Never let him stop growing; and slaughter him in his nest flight of growth, and then you will have sweet pork. - Germantown Telegraph.

TREATMENT OF BULLS.

There have been several instances this season of death from being gored by infuriated nulls, and a correspondent at Santa Monica suggests a plan by which such occurrences may be in a great measure prevented. A riece of dry rawhide is cut of such shape tiat it will entirely cover the animals face. Two holes are left for the horns, with slits tunning from these openings to the outside, so that the rawhide may be laced tightly to the horns and thus prevented from coeming loose. As every one knows, dry rawhide is about as still as a board, and when a bull's face is thus covered he is prevented from seeing except at the sides, and thus may be easily avoided when in an angry mood. This is the same old idea of hanging a board over the face of an unruly cow to prevent fence breaking, and there is no reason why it should not work well with bulls of bad temper. At all events it is worth a trial .- San Francisco Chronicle.

CONCERNING FOWLS.

Success with fowls kept exclusively for their eggs is gained only by constant care for their cleanliness and comfort. They must have a variety of food, a good, large run, with opportunity to exercise, or he forced to take exercise in scratching for their feed as upon a floor covered with chaffed straw. They may be kept safely in flocks of seventy to one hundred, but the larger the flock the more danger there is from disease and from thieves. The free use of crude carbolic acid is a great safeguard. It may be applied in sawdust or clay, the dry material being moistened by the car-bolic acid thoroughly stirred into it. The less of the carbolic acid that is used the netter, provided every particle of sawdust or of dry clay has its quota. The disinfectant, thus prepared, may be used in the nests, in the dusting box, upon the floors, under the roosts, etc. It is fatal alike to parasites and to tendency to disease in most cases. It cannot be depended on in dirty houses, for fermenting manure, receiving fresh additions constantly, will overpower almost any disinfectant that could be safely used. By spading or plowing up a portion of the runs frequently, fowls gain healthful ex-ercise and find a few grubs and worms, and with breeds of fowls which are active by nature, exercise means eggs, and incidentally perfect health .- American Agriculturist.

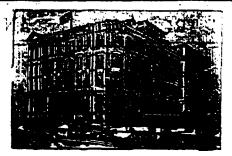
PARNELL'S BILL CRITICISED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Times commenting on Parnell's Land bill says:—Parnell's bill has THE VOLTAGE BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send heir Celebrated Voltage Belts and Electric Appliances of thirty days' this to any man afflicted with Nervous adebility Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated particulars or to complete at all, any proposals for local mailed free Write them at once.

THE VOLTAGE BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send heir celebrated Voltage Belts and Electric Appliances was, he said, unable to conceive why this was done for the phripose of wasting time. Mr. Clancy responded that no one had asked the Government to complete hastily, or to complete at all, any proposals for local mailed free Write them at once.

Table 1 is a fegislative chameleon. Parliament is asked to enforce an act of repudiation by the simple process of allowing debtors to retain what they owe their creditors without being liable to logal proceeding. The parliament is asked to enforce an act of repudiation by the simple process of allowing debtors to retain what they owe their creditors without being liable to logal proceeding. The parliament is asked to enforce an act of repudiation by the simple process of allowing debtors to retain what they owe their creditors without being liable to logal proceeding. The parliament is asked to enforce an act of repudiation by the simple process of allowing debtors to retain what they owe their creditors without being liable to logal proceeding.

The process of allowing debtors to retain what they owe their creditors without being liable to logal proceeding. The process of allowing debtors to retain what they owe their creditors without being liable to logal proceeding the process of allowing debtors to retain what they owe their creditors without being liable to logal proceeding the creditors wi



# Invalids'Hotel & Surgical Institute

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Organized with a full Staff of eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

## OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Katarg Diseases, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Bizedor Diseases, Diseases of Women, Blood Diseases and Nervous Affections, cured here or at home with or without seeing the patient. Come and see 2s, or send ten cents in stamps for our "Fravalids" Guide Book, " which gives all juriculars.

DISEASES.

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Nocturnal Losses, and all Morbid Conditions caused by Youthful Follows Practices are speedily and permanently cured by our specialists. Book, post-paid, 10 cts. in stamps, Rupture, or Breach, radically cured, without the knife, without dependence upon trusses, and with very little pain. Book sent for ten cents

PILE TUMORS and STRICTURES treated with the greatest success. Book sent for ten cents in stumps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street Buffels.

Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those diseases peculiar to WOMEN

at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, has afforded large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

DR. PIERCE'S

## **Favorite Prescription** is the result of this vast experience.

is the result of this vast experience.

It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness." It promptly relieves and cures Nausca and Weakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prortration, and Sleeplessness, in cither sex.

PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send ten cents in stums for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

**World's Dispensary Medical Association,** 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N.Y.



## SICK-HEADACHE, Bilious Headache,

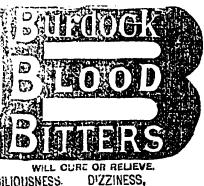
Dizzincis, Constipa-tion, Indigestion, and Eilious Attacks, promptly cheel by Dr. Plorce's ant Purgation tricks, 25 cents a visital

# ST. LAURENT COLLEGE

Near Montreal. APPILIATED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY, OURBECT

FATHERS OF THE HOLY CROSS. Course-Classical and Commercial. Terms: Board and Tuiton, per year, \$130; Bed, Bedding and Washing \$50; Doctor's Fee, \$6. The only complete classical course in Lower Canada taught through the medium of the English language. The Commercial course is also theregoes.

REV. L. GEOFFRION, C S.C., President.



BILIOUSNESS: DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION. JAUNO!CE, ERYSIPELAS. SALT RHEUM,

HEARTBURN, HEADACHE.

DROPSY. FLUTTERING OF THE REARY. 40 YTICYAN THE STOMACH

DRYNESS OF THE SKIN. and every species of diseases arising from elegratured LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, DOWELS OR BLOOD. J. MILBURY | The Proprietors, Toronto-

LEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sere Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthms. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been key a not fail

been kn 'n to fail
Both rn and Cintment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily between the hours of 1 an 4, or by letter



Louisiana State Lottery Company. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Rank. J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bunk.

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

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Extenordinary Brawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as hereiofore.

A SPLENDIO OPPORTENTY TO WIN A FORTONE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS KIN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Uctober 12, 1886—197th Monthly Drawing.

### Capital Prize, \$75,000. 190,900 Tickets at Five Dollars Each, Frac-

-	tions i	u FAfti	hs in 1	prope	orticn.	•
LIST OF PRIZES.						
1	CAPITAL I	RIZE.				. \$75,000
1	ďο	do	• • • • • •	. <b></b>		. 25,000
1	do	da		• • • • • •		. 10,000
	PRIZES OF	`\$6,000	) <b></b>			. 12,000
5	do	2,000	)			10,000
10	ιjc	1,000				10,000
50	φo	:00				. 10,000
100	da	200	) <b>.</b>			. 20,000
300	ďο	100	)			30,000
500	do	50	)	· · · · ·		25,000
1,000	qo					. 25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750 \$6.750						
	Approxima	tion	Prizes	OÎ.	87.10	
9	•		•••		:00	
9	••		•••		250	2,75

Application for rates to crubs should be made only to Application of races to those and to made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans

For further information write clearly giving full address, POSTAE NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAEPHIN,

or M. A. DAUPHIN. Washington, D.C.

Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address regis-

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

CANADA, PROVINCE; OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Agnes Terrault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jean Paptiste Gibert Perreault, trader, of the same place, has instituted against her husband an action for separation of property.

Montreal, 13th September, 1886. AUGE & LAFORTUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

# Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTE, of New York and Montreal, is very highly recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all ages. Debilitated persons thould ask for it a d take no other.

Dame Mathilda Eliza Osbert, wife common as to property of Aubin Duperrouzel, of the City and District of Montreal, restaurant keeper, has instituted, duly authorized a selecter institute, action of property against her said husband.

Montreal, 9th September, 1886. MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU, 6-5 Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

CRUMB'S

Hard Rubber Pocket Inhaler

Has tood the test for 14 years. Now the acknowledged "Acme" of Pocket Inhaters. The only scientific and effective inhaling apparatus in use. A positive Cure for Catarris Bronchtils, Colds and Lung Affections. Price reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00. Sold by druggists, or sent by mat, each Inhater accompanied with bottle of Ozonized Inhater, to last three months. Send for Pamphlet. W. R. Crumb, M.D...

6-G. St. Catharines, Out., Canada



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

SICK Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and resulate the Lowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those wno suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our boast. Our pills cure it while others do not be the control of the

others do n Carter's Liver Pills are very small and very casy to One or two pills make a deta. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In yials at 25 cents: five (\$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City.

# ALLAN LINE.



Inder Contract with the Government of Canada and New foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Made.

1886—Summer Arrangements—1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the followin Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. The are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical expetiance can suggest, and have made the fastest time on 'ccord.

2000.00 Commanders.

"Enilding.

ames Wylie.

J. Ritchie.

Hugh Wylie.

W. Richaruson. Vessels. Rumidian..... R. H. Hughes. R. H. Hughes.
A. Macnicol.
R. P. Moore.
J. G. Stephen:
John Hrown.
J. Ambury.
W. Dalziel.
Alex. McDougal.
John Park.
James Scott.
J. C. Mcnzies.
C. E. LeGallais
R. Carruthery:
John Kerr.
D. McKillop.
U. J. James.
W. S. Main.
C. J. Mylins.
F. McCrath. Austrian
Nestorian
Prussian
Scandinavian
Bueuos Ayrean
Corean
Orecian
Eantioban
Canadinu

THE STORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN

LAND AND LAND The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, salling from Liverpool on THUBS-DAYS, and from Quebec on THUBSDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched, from Quebec: 

Rates of passage from Quebec: "Cabin, \$60, \$70, and \$50 (according to accommodation); Informediate, \$30; Storrage \$20.

The steamers of the Liverpot I, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal extra service, sading from Liverpool and Quebec on Financy, and call, or at herry to receive passengers from Iroland and Scot, and, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:

as follows:

Siberian about Sept. 22

Siberian about Sept. 22

Norwegian about Sept. 23

Norwegian about Sept. 25

Norwegian about Sept. 26

Lotins, Halifax and Baltimore mail service are intended to be despatched as follows From Halifax:

Carthaghnian below. Mionday, Sept. 27

Nova Scotian bionday, Oct. 12

Caspian Monday, Oct. 13

Caspian Monday, Oct. 25

Hates of passage between Halifax and St. Johns:

Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$4.00.

The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston service are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct. From Boston Manltoban about Sept. 25

Waldensian or Camadian about Sept. 25

## THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Persons destrous of brin ing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Ce. Picates at lowest rates An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Hullfax, Boston Baltimore, Quebe and Montreal, and from all Ratius Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebe cand Montreal.

and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebe cand Boutreal.

For Freight, Passage or bither information apply John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluce, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Herns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotteriam; C., ifugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Boimer, Schusselkorb, No. & Bremen; Charley & Malcoim, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Mont gomerie & Workman, 38 Grace-church street, London James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allanis, Rac Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway New York, or to G. W. Robinson, L331-3 St. James street opposite St. Lawrence Hall Montreal.

May 28th, 1886.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, Dame Frances Maria Treey, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Robert Arthur Alloway, of the same place, dentist, and duly authorized to exter en Justice for the purposes of this sult, Plaintiff, and the said Robert Arthur Alloway, Defendant An action for separation as to property, has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, September 1st, 1886.

W. S. WALKER FIRST SPILEPSY permanently cured, by a new system of treatment. Two Treatise giving full particulars. FILEPTIC BEMEDY Co. 47 Brond St. FILEPTIC STATES Sole Agent for Canada. T, PEARSON, Box 1380, MONTRAL FILES STATES STATE

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY,



35-G cow

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Rells Breatest Experience. Larges Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENERLY BELL COMPANY



TROY N.Y.

McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells,
Chimes and Peals for CHURCHES,
COLLEGES, TOWER CLOCKS, etc.
Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue,
HY. McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE,
Md. U.S. Mention this paper.

PIUM Morphine Habit Cared in 10 Pium to 20 Days. No Pay until Cared. J. L. STAPERES, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.

41-35

A Quick, Permander of the form of the form

# FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris: Mills.

CATTERMS EASY. TO

Particulars at 249 COMMISSIONER: TREET

# O DULCIS VIRGO MARIA!

BY ALBERT H. HARDY.

But in the dark and must and cold, But in the dark and mist and cold,
I heard a voice in the city street,
Chanting low, as from flute of gold,
Notes so strangely and and sweet:
Sobbing and singing, singing and sobbing:
"Maria, Mother, hear thy child;
Shield and keep her undefiled;
Look, oh! look from heaven, I pray;
Light and guide her on her way—
U dulcis Virno: Maria!" U dulcis Virgo Maria!"

Into the darkness the sinner goes, And, like a bird in its airy flight, The music trembles, then swells and flows, Until it echoes upon the night;
Sobbing and singing, singing and sobbing:
"Maria, Mother, hear thy child;
Shield and keep her undefiled;
Look, oh! look from heaven, I pray; Light and guide her on her way-O dulcis Virgo Maria /'

Afar in the distance the music floats, Till it dies away in the mist and rain, I have but a dream of the solema rate,

I have but a dream of the solema notes,
And I watch and wait for the voice in vain;

Sobbing and singing, singing and sobbing:

"Maria, Mother, hear thy child;

Shield and keep her undefiled;

Light and guide her on her way

O dulcis Virgo Maria!" -Are Maria.

## ERIN'S PERIL AND DUTY.

HER SONS COUNSELLED TO EXERCISE PATIENCE UNDER TORY OPPRESSION.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 17.—Mr. W. J. Gleason, member of the Executive Council of the Irish National League, is in receipt of a letter from President John Fitzgerald, of Lincoln, Neb., from which the following is quoted :

I greatly fear the Tories are getting on their old record of brutality. While they dare not attempt open coercion, it now looks as though they are determined on wholesale eviction, and will thereby drive our poor, homeless people to desperation. We shall see in a few days the fate of Mr. Parnell's Anti-Eviction bill. Should it be defeated, we must all put our shoulders to the wheel and see to it that no Irish tenant shall remain without a shelter for his family should his Tory landlord, aided by the heartless brueslity of a Tory government, evict him from his home.

I regard this as the most important step the League could take this fall and winter. We must not permit Churchill and company to drive our people to acts of violence. We must meet their tactics in a proper manner and this will, in my judgment, greatly strengthen us with all fair minded men and subserve the best interests of the League.

#### STATE ENTRY OF LORD LONDON-DERRY INTO DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—The state entry of the Marquis of Londonderry into Dublin was made with the usual official demonstration, but was devoid of interest. The Marquis was accompanied by his wire. They were received in Westland row by a crowd, which cheered them. Both the Marquis and Lady Londonderry rods thither from the station on horse-Ludy Londonderry, in tribute to the Irish people, wore a dress of white poplin. When the course departed from the railway station they were greeted with cheers, followed by groans. The Marquis recognized the greeting by lifting his hat, bowing with smiles to the crowd. The entire route from the railway station to the stantly but Castle was lined with troops. Most of the required. buildings were decorated and the streets looked gay. The Hibernian Bank building was conspicuous by its total lack of decoration. The K linre Street Club House was filled with people. In Nassau a banner with the inscription, "The Queen and the Constithin," was displayed. During the progress allow the breasts to brown. Place in a stewof the V ca-Regal procession the cheers were
pan one pint of stock broth, one bay leaf, a nearly everywhere accompanied by groans, but the cheering predominated. The Vice-Regal party was welcomed at the Castle by a soning; boil all together ten minutes, strain large crowd of Loyalists, who cheered heart- through a fine hair sieve, add a glass of port ily. There was a hostile crowd there, which did its best to offset the welcome by cheering There was a hostile crowd there, which lustily for "Parnell and United Ireland." The hostiles attempted to follow this up as the Marquis and Lady Londonderry entered the Castle by singing "God Save Ireland," but the police railied and put a stop to i;

## RENEWED RIOTING IN BELFAST. BELFAST, September 19.-There was des-

perate rioting on Divis street to-day. Policemen arrested two drunken men for fighting. A mob immediately gathered around the police and the atened them with violence and it was with the greatest difficulty that the prisoners were secured. As soon as the barrack doors were cl sed behind the prisoners a fearful attack was made upon the building by the mob outside. Shutters were torn down and windows were smalled with brickbats and paying stones. There were only four constables within the barracks. They fired eleven rounds, killing one man and wounding several others. A weman was wounded and has since died in her own house. The mob was scattered by reinforcements of police. Later the mob regathered in small groups, when a number of priests tried to persuade the people to retire to their homes. The disturbed district is patrolled by military and police reinforcements.

ILLNESS OF CARDINAL JACOBINI. ROME, Sept. 19 .- The illness of Cardinal Jacobini, papal secretary of state, has assumed a critical condition. An attempt to relieve the patient from gout in his chest was unauccessful. The greatest anxiety is felt regard ing the issue

A SNUB FOR THE NEW VICEROY. Dublis, Sept. 16 .- The comparation of Dublin, by vote of 27 to 6, has rejected a motion to present an address to the Gew Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the ground that he represents a Government opposed to the restoration of the Irish parliament.

THE POPE AND THE JESUITS. Roue, September 16.—The Pope's course in favoring the Jesuits has caused general dismay. It is proposed to hold public meetings in Rome and other places to arge the Government to inexorably enforce the laws It is proposed to hold public meetagainst Jesuits.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN. LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Vatican has notified France that the Pontiff, considering all the circums sinces of the case and taking into account the latest information on the subject, will suspend the departure of the envoy whom he thought of despatching to Pekin, but reserves the right of the Holy See to take such future action as may be deemed necessary.

## FRANCE AND THE VATICAN. PARIS, Sept. 15 .- The Defense says that the Pope, in deference to the wishes of the French Catholic, has postpound the despatch of a le-

gate to Chins. A CARDINAL'S DEATH.

Rome, september 16.—Cardinal Carmine Gorimerosi is dead. He was born at Surlier, February 15th, 1810, and was made a cardi, nal on November 10th, 1884.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE Witness.)

[The Editress is prepared to reply to any questions on matters connected with this department ]

ENGLISH CRUMPETS. l qt, warm milk, I teaspoon salt, i cup yeast, flour enough for a not very stiff butter; when light add 1 cup melted butter, let at and 20 minutes, and bake in mussin rings or

cups. CASTOR OIL.

A pleasant way to give castor oil is :—Ol ricini, one drachm; glicerini, one drachm; tinct, auranti, twenty drops ; tinct. senecæa, 5 drops; sq. cinnam. to make half an ounce. To be taken for one dose. STRING BEANS.

String them on both sides with a sharp knife, out into lengths, and cook tender in hot salted water. The time will depend on the age and size; drain well, stir butter, pepper and salt through them, and dish. GRAHAM FLOUR.

Graham flour must be kept bug-tight, or before you are aware, it will be full of webs and worms. A butter tub is very safe and convenient to store it in. Have a tight fitting

cover, hoops tacked on and outside painted. TO CURE SORE THROAT.

A young lady sits in a draught, and comes home with a bad sore throat. Wrap flannel around the throat keeping out of draught and sudden changes of atmosphere, and every half-hour take a pinch of chloride of potash, place it on the tongue, and allow it to dissolve in the mouth.

A NICE CAKE.

Sift two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and a teaspoonful of sea-toam into one pound of flour; stir to a cream half a pound of butter and rub with the flour. Beat three eggs and three-quarters of a pound of sugar together, and mix lightly with the other ingredients. Do not stir much. Drop by the spoonful on buttered time and bake.

TOOTHACHE. Toothache often arises from acidity of the saliva, which causes irritation and inflammation of the exposed nerves. A strong solution of the exposed netves. A strong solution of bi-carbonate of soda will generally remedy this kind of toothache. The mouth should be well rinsed with the solution, and it may be also applied to the teeth and gums with a moderately hard brush.

DELMONICO PUDDING.

Stir three tablespoonfuls of corn starch into one quart of boiling milk, and let it boil two minutes; beat the yolk of five eggs with six tablespoonfuls of sugar, flavor and stir in the corn flour. Put the whole in a dish and bake when well done spread on the top and bake ganized. a light brown.

INK STAINS.

Ink stains can be removed from a carpet by freely pouring milk on the place, and leaving it to roak in for a time, then rub it so as to remove all ink, and scoop up the remaining milk with a spoon; repeat the progress with more milk, if necessary; then wash it off with clean cold water, and wipe it dry with cloths. If this is done when the ink is wet, the milk takes all stain out of woollen materials instantly but when it has dried, a little time is

TEAL DUCK AND JELLY SAUCE.

Place two ducks in a baking-tin, sprinkle the breasts with a little flour and seasoning, cover with a piece of buttered paper, and bake thirty minutes in a hot oven, removing the paper a few minutes before wanted, to pan one pint of atock broth, one bay leaf, a wine. Place the ducks on a hot dish, and pour some of the boiling sauce over them, and have the rest, and one lemon cut into small pieces on a plate, handed around with the

If the edges of a cut are drawn closely together before it has entirely stopped bleeding and kept in their places, it will heal very rapidly and leave no perceptible scar. Get surgeon's adhesive plaster, both kinds, the thin and the strong, cut it into narrow strips, and when the bleeding has nearly ceased, wash the wound with a soft sponge or piece of old linen wet with warm water, and dry it carefully; then dip the thin plaster into water and apply it. Being transparent, you can see through it that the edges are united; then warm the thick plaster, and bind it over

the other, and bandage, if the wound requires it. This may have to be repeated after twenty-four hours, but not if the plaster adhere well. This much of surgery every woman should know, and he ready to practice if necessary, and the benefit to the sufferer will amply repay the effort at self-control that it

may require. A HINT AS TO RAW EGGS. Cooking involves waiting and preparation. An uncooked egg isalways ready and at hand, is clean to be kept anywhere, and scarcely needs to be broken into a glass. With a little knack it may be swallowed direct from the shell, as most persons know if in childhood they have had access to country baras. It offers in perfection the quickest and nestest mode of taking a large equivalent of substantial and nutritious food at a swallow. Every berroom realises this, and supplies its counter with a bowl of eggs. Beaten-up eggs are the certain provocative of dyspepsia. When subjected to this process with the infinite painstaking of an attentive friend or nurse, an inviting draught of creamy froth is brought to the unfortunate recipient-a tumblerfull of air, which has been introduced in the largest possible amount to a given quantity of egg, milk, wine, sugar and nutmeg-than which nothing could be better devised to promote indigestion, abominable eructations, and the most uncomfortable flatulence or acidity. Every beer drinker has the good sense to blow off the "head" of his mug of beer, or to wait patiently for the froth to subside, before he imbibes the draught: and if crotchety persons will not learn the trick of swallowing an egg whole, they can compromise the difficulty by slowly stirring the white and the yolk, which may be thus mixed together, and made to seem a less revolting dose without the incorporation of air by beating. Taken as a medicine, and looked upon as such, eggs are at least equally palatable with cod-liver oil, for which they offer an equiva lent substitute, adapted to winter or summer, as the latter hardly is, and far digested. There is no limit the num ber which may be taken with advant "continu ously and for months at a time. Eightean eggs are required to furnish the flosh forming muterials and other nutrients sufficient for the various needs of an adult man in one day, Dr. Hodges.

In the Freeman's Journal (Dublin) of Aug.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

A prisoner was accused ot murder, and his wife, who was legally incompetent as a wit ness, was the only living person who could save him. In perfect good faith she came upon the stand and gave her maiden name to the examining and cross-examining counsel. Her connection with the prisoner was never suspected by any one in court, She proved a conclusive alibi for her husband, who was acquitted by the jury without turning in their box.

THE IMPRISONED PRIEST. GALWAY, Sept. 14.—Father Fahey, the Catholic priest who yesterday was sentenced to six months imprisonment, on a charge of having made a threat against the owner of an estate from which one of the priest's parishioners, at Woodford, had been evicted, was to day removed from Woodford to Galway jail. The people are greatly excited over the priest's imprisonment. In connection with the Faney affair eighteen persons have been arrested at Woodford on the charge of assaulting the police. The Woodford prisoners were taken to Galway under a strong escort. A mob numbering several thousand persons attacked the escort with atones and other missiles. After they had conveyed their prisoners to a place of safety the police charged the mob with fixed bayonets. Many of the rioters were telled to the ground, but none were seriously injured. Some of the police were cut by stones.

## A VILLAINOUS CREW.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF AN IOWA LADY BY

CANDIDATES FOR JUDGE LYNCH'S GRACES. NOHART, Neb., Sept. 23.—A party from here were hunting on Saturday in an Indian reser vation five miles from this place. While passing through the woods they heard a groan issuing from an old dugome and found therein a young lady of about eighteen, handcuffed and chained to a leg. Near her were a pail of water and some stale bread. Her clothing was nearly torn from her and she was almost dead from exposure and hunger. With sobs and groans the girl said that five weeks ago she was entired from her home in Iowa by a young man to whom she was engaged to be married. man to whom she was engaged to be married, and when about ten miles from home they were joined by three other young men. She thought nothing of this, as she supposed she was going to be married. They travelled all night, and when the morning came they went into the woods and camped. During the day she became suspicious, and began to question her lover, who told her not to be uneasy, as he would see to her. When night came on they resumed their journey, and when morning arrived they crossed the river, travelling until twelve o'clock, when they reached the place where she was found. There, she stated, she had been kept for nearly five weeks to gratify the vile purposes of her escort. She was repeatedly assaulted by all the members of the party. The lady says her name is Mary Lathrop, and that she lives at Rhinebeck, Iowa. She also gave the names of the miscreants who assaulted her, but the gentlement who find her will not total them. it. Beat the whites of the eggs and stir into men who found her will not state them at them three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and present, as a lynching party has been or

## NIPPED IN THE BUD.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE INCIPIENT RE-VOLT IN MADRID.

Madnio, Sept. 20 .- A revolution was at MADRID. Sept. 20.—A revolution was attempted last evening by a number of Spanish troops quartered in this city. The aprising was ill planned and ill managed and practically amounted to little more than a mutiny. The trouble was inaugurated by a regiment of infantry quartered in Gilblus barracks. The soldiers revolted and broke down the partition wall that separated them from the quarter occuried by the cavalry. them from the quarters occupied by the cavalry and intermingled with the men of the two cavalry regiments, a number of whom joined in the revolution. The officers of all three regiments did all in their power to dissuade the men from revolting, but three hundred soldiers, after beating a number of officers and wounding three, deserted the barracks and marched in two bodies through the town. One body weut to Prade, the pected to be joined by them. The other body went hurrahing through the centre of Madrid, calling on the people to join in the revolution, crying "Live the Republic" and making all kinds of threats against the monarchy. At this time the theatres and other places of amusement were theatres and other places of amusement were crowded. The populace were taken by surprise In most of the public places the people flocked out in a panic. In all the entertainments were abruptly terminated. The streets soon filled with people, nearly all of whom were terror stricken because of the exaggerated ideas of what was transpiring.

MADRID, September 20, noon.—Additional

particulars of last night's revolt show that the insurgents also shouted, "Long live the re-public, army and Spain." A large number of civilians joined their ranks. When the authorities summoned the military to put down the insurrection, the rebels made a stand for a while against the loyal trough. and it was in the first brush between the opposing forces that General Velarde and the artillery colonel were killed. When the revolutionists realized that the other troops were making no response to their appeal. they abandoned the fight in the town, and scampered for the country, most of them in the direction of Alcala di Henares, a walled city in New Castile, seventeeen miles from Madrid. Many rebels gave up the fight long before the general retreat of their comrades, and made their ercape in the durkness To authorities are making a great many air atfor complicity in the revolution, and a large proportion of the prisoners are officers. It are scouring the suburbs in search of facilities rebels. Telegrams from all the provinceshow that the public order remains un turbed. Ministers, who bapmened ad to absent from the only yester by, have bsummoned to receip ione fistely I learned that the revolutionists who store for Alcala di rietures, bicomber convethat the loyalists would stop and precapture them, at qual their text, on the Bent it back to Mallid and fied acres 11 country. The structs of the city are I with crowds of people cagedy discussing . occurrences of last night.

#### ----PICKINGS.

The sunshine of life is made up of verlittle beame that are bright all the time. It costs \$10 in Paris to learn how to bow

gracefully. A sweet smile comes \$5 extra. Manners must adore knowledge, and moothe its way through the world. - Chester-

that all creation was formed for him. -Bulwer We aim to do great things, but to make acrifices in little things is what we seldom

Mun, in his infancy of knowledge, think-

think of. He who gives himself airs of importance exhibits the credentials of impotence.-

Lavater. In friendship one gives what one has, but in love the values are fictitious, and imagination fixes the prices. - Prof. Hardy.

In Switzerland there are 207,373 colonies of bees kept. These figures were obtained by the census which was taken April 21, 24 are given the particulars of a singular 1886. The number varies in the different case that occurred at the Castlebar assizes, cantons from 500 to 10,000 colonies,

# COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Nothing new to report since last writing. Remittances are fair.

DRY Goods. - Last week's business was very fair one for the time of year, and this week so far has kept up very well. Collections continue on the slow side.

LEATHER AND SHORS.—Shoemen are still pretty busy, not having finished delivering fall orders, and travellers are getting out on the sorting trip. Payments maturing beginning of this month were well met. In leather there is a fair steady business being done. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c: No. 2 du. 21c to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 19½c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. l, 26c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 39c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 28c to 32c; Calfakins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 85c; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; days ago, costing 15c to 17c at point of ship-Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Rough, 13c to 28c; there have been farther sales at 134c Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c. METALS AND HARDWARE .- The volume of

business shows as yet no material increase, and orders continue of small compass, as a rule. The prices of iron are unaltered, both here and at home. We quote: -Summerlee, \$16.50 to \$17; Gartaberrie, \$16.50; Langloan and 141c; Western, finest, 13c to 14c; Western, Coltness, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Shott., \$16.50; fair to good, 11c to 12c; low grades, 9a to Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15 to 10c. \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Carnbroe, \$16; Hematite, \$18 to \$19; Signer No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.00; Best centr Refined, \$1 85; Siemons Bar, \$2 10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn, &c., \$2.35 to \$2.40. Tin Plates, Bradlev Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoul I C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 23, 51c to 7c, according to brand ; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 61c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Horps and bonds, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, ——; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2 10; Steel boiler plate, \$2 50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:—Pig, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet, \$4 25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; apring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sleigh stoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 31c per lb.; lugot tin. 24 to 25c; bar tin, 26c; ingot copper, 12 to 13:; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100

Salt-Values are firmer, and an advance will soon take place, as import orders will be subject to advanced freight rates from this out. At the moment we quote at 421c for coarse elevens, and 40c for twelves; factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Eureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2; rock salt \$10 a ton; Turk's Island 25; a bushel.

Woot. - The deman! continues good, and values firm. Pulled wool is coming in fairly, but there are orders for aix weeks supply ahead. There is no Australian in the market. We quote :- Cape 160 to 17c; Domestic, A super, 280; B super, 23c to 240; unassorted, 21c to 22c; fluece, 21c to 22c nominul; black.

21c to 22c. FURS .- The scason is approaching for this line of merchandise, but as yet there is little erquiry being made as to prices for raw furs. GROCERIES. - Business has shown no failing off since last report, and the number of enquiries being made show that goods are wanted pretty generally in the country parts. Teas continue to show strength, an are iew all spice, a sprig of thyme, a small pot of red current jelly, a little roux and some seaare now held at 171c. White sugars are off ac eighth cent, bright yellows still unobtainable, but refiners expect to have some in a few days. Low and medium grade syrups still hard to get. Barbadoes molasses firm at 22: in lots. Rice steady at late advance. New Valencia raisins 9½c. Canned goods continue to receive a good deal of attention; mackerel now cost \$3.40 in 100-case lots; for almon \$1.50 per doz. is being asked on Pacific Coast ; lobsters \$5 50 to 6.00 a case ; tomatoes \$1.20 a dozen at factory.

# FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The steadier feeling noted last week has been well maintained, and the market is evidently shaping itself into batter form. We quote :— Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5.50 to \$0.00; do American do, \$5,50 to \$6.00; do Outario do, \$4.15 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers (American), 84 50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitolan) \$4 30 to \$4.40; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4 15 \$4 30 ; Superior Extra, \$4.05 to \$4 10 ; do hoice, \$4.20 to \$0.00 : Extra Superfine, \$3.85 to \$3.95; Fancy, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Spaine Extra. \$3.40 to 3.50; Superfine, \$3.20 to \$3.25; Fine, \$2.90 to \$3.05; Middlings, \$2.75 to \$2.85; Pollards, \$2.60 to \$3.20; Ontario hage (stron.) b.i., \$1.90 to \$2.00; do (spring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.85; do (superfine), \$1.55 to \$1.65; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25.

OATMEAL, &c .- Further round lots of ordinary outlies have been made at \$3.90 to \$8. was learned to-day that the revolution was \$3.95, and we quote \$3.90 to \$4.20 for ordiled by Brigadier-General Valueamps. He | nary and \$4.35 to \$4.55 for granulated. Bags escaped on a special train. The loyal troops here arill quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. Moule is quiat at \$16 to \$22 as to quality. Commend has been asked for, and prices are quated from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl.

at \$11.50 to 512.50 per too, a few broken lots and 44 to 425, for rendered. wing referred \$13 to \$13 50. Shorts are on Langed at 813.50 to \$15 and middlings at essence \$10 per time

WHEAT Address from west of Teronto ators than saire have been made of white and that winter about at 784; to 794c, part of which was said to be for shipment via the American conte. Here prices are quoted as indown: Canada red and white winter 820 to Soc, and spring 83c to 85s. A sale of 40,000 bushels of No. I hard Duinth was made at

Cours. - There has been a little more doing in this cereal, but chiefly on through business, and prices here are queted at 50c in

OATS. -- A few ours have been sold to arrive and equal to about 82c here per 32 lbs., and walls of fine old have been made at the same

MALT. During the past week a few sales have transpired of No. 1 Montreal malt for country shipment at 90c to 95; as to 90 anti-Unterio mult is quoted at 77e to 83 . BARLEY. - Further sales have been made

to arrive of choice malting barley of this year's crop at 60c per bushel. Sales have al-so been made at 55c to 58c of fair to good descriptions. We quote malting barley at 55c to 60c as to quality, and feed barley at 43c to 46c, one sale being reported at 45c. The crop in the Island of Montreal is fine.

BUCKWHEAT .- Prices are purely nominal and will remain so until the new grop comes on the market. Prices are quoted at 500 per

SEED, -- During the week there has been

little doing in timothy for Western account. We quote red clover \$7 to \$7,25 per bushel, sisike and timothy \$2 25 to \$2 50 per bushel.

## PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c. -Owing to the recent advance of hog products in the West, prices nave been moved up in sympathy, and we advance quotations 25: to 50: per bbl on pork and is per lb on lard. A fair business for the season has been done in mess pork. We quote: -- Montres! short cut pork per bri, \$15 00 to 15 75; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$15 50 to 15 75; Mess pork, Western, per hrl, \$14 25 to 14 50; India mess beef, per tee, \$20 00 to 22 00; Meas beef, per brl, \$00 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per lb, 121c to 13c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 10c te 10le : Lard, Canadian, in pails, per th. 9½c to 9½c; Bacon, per th, 10½c to 11½c; Shoulders, per th, 0 00 to 0.00; Tailow, common refined, per th, 4½: to 5½c.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER, -- Choice Eastern Townships is scarce and wanted for the city jobbing trade. Sales of 200 tubs were made by a city buyer in the Eastern Townships a few to 133c for shipment. We quote:—Creamery, 18c to 201c; Townships, finest, 164c to 17c; Townships, fair to good, 14c to 15c; Morrisburg, finest, 16c to 164c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 14c to 15c; Brockville, finest, 16c to 181c. 161c: Brockville, fair to good, 131c to

CHEESE. -The late advance has been better sustained in the country than at the seaboard centres, the feeling in the latter places being decidedly easier, sales of fine cheese having been made in this market during the week at 91c, and of good stock at 812 to 9c. Holders of finest September want 10c, but cannot get it. We quote prices as follows :- Fine to finest August, 91c to 10c; finest, white, July, 91c to 91c; figest, colored, 91: to 91c medium to good, She to De; lower grades, 73c to Se.

## FRUITS, &c.

APPLES. -The receipts have been small during the week, and best fancy stock is wanted, which is quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.75, and extra fancy Alexanders have fetched as high as \$3.50. Ordinary sours, however, such as Culverts and Genetings, are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.75. The sales of two cars are reported at \$1.50 to \$1,60.

PEARS .- Prime green Bartletts are wanted. with sales reported at \$7.50 to \$8 50 for large barrels; ordinary, \$4 to \$6, as to quality. Flemish Beauty are quoted at \$8 to \$7; other varieties, as to quality, range all the way from \$2 to \$4 per leal.

GRAPE - Almeira are steady, with business mentioned at \$5.50 to \$7.00 per keg, as to quality and weights. Blue grapes are in moderate demand, with business at 6c.

PEACHES-There is a good demand for peaches, which have sold in carciers at \$3.50 to \$4.50, and in baskets at \$1.75 each. PLUMS.—The market is again bare of stock and sales in baskets have taken place at \$1.10 to \$1.25 each.

BANANAS-Several lots have been received lately, but the fruit has ripened very fast, and holders appear to he anxious to get rid of them, sales having been made at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bunch.

ORANGES - The principal offerings are Jamaica, which sell at \$9 per brl.

LEMONS-Supplies are light and under a fairly good demand prices remain quite firm, and sales have transpired at \$5.50 to \$9.50 per box, and in cases there were sales as high as \$14 00.

COCOANUTS .- The market is firmer, and sales have taken place at \$6.00 per 100. An order for 1,000 has been received.

# TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There has been no great change in the mar ket during the past week. Business continues good. Remittances are also coming in fairly

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Many visitors are in the warehouses this week, and the number and size of orders left are satisfactory to the salesmon. FLOUR AND MEAL - Moderate activity has

ruled in this market since our last review. but prices show no change. In oatmeal there is nothing doing. Cornneal is neglected. Bran is dearer, and \$11 to \$11.50 is now the figure. Very little wheat has been brought to market. Prices, although unchanged, are weak, and very little business has been done. Values in barley are still nominal. Oats are lawer, say 32 to 33c, but few transactions are heard of. There is nothing doing in peas at 55 to 57c. Corn and rye are unchanged.

GROCERIES. -The hands in the various grocery houses are kept busy and trade on

the whole is satisfactory.

HAY AND STRAW. -- Receipts at the market have been liberal all week and prices are somewhat lower; we quote loose timothy \$13 to \$14.50; clover hay, \$9 to \$12; bundled catatraw, \$10 to \$11; loose, \$6 to

Hides and Skins .- An active demand is reported for hides, and all offering meet with ready buyers. Steers still quote at Sic. for 60 to 90 lb. hides; green cows, Sic.; cured and inspected, 91c. Calfakins are quiet and command 11 to 132, for green, and 12 to 14c. Milliplic - There has been a fair demand for cured. Lambakins are as last quoted, miling the past few days. Sales are reported Tallow continues very dull at 2s, for rough

LEATHER .- Dealers speak hopefully of matters in this deputment. Trade keeps well up to that ime last year, and in some instances saler thow an increase. As is usual at this period, the demand for splits is light, by reason of the hand-to-mouth requirements of the factories for this description of leather.

HARDWARE.—Prices of heavy goods continue to rule very low, and this fact has a tendency to increase consumption in such lines as sheet copper, brass, galvanized sheet iron, and more particularly tin plates. Some dealers perceive a better tone to the market during the past week, and stocks in the warehouses are being rapidly reduced, thus necessit ting repeat orders by cable.

PROVISIONS.—Trade still keeps Choice hutter is in demand at 14 to 15c for city trade; shipping lot. bring 12 to I3c, according to quality; inferior kinds not wanted. Cheese is very firm at 10 to 10 to. Stocks of hog products are light; long clear sells in a jobbing way, 8\$ to 9c. Hams are scarce and hard to get. Lurd quotes at 91 to 100 according to package. There is a little new long clear offering at 9 to 9 c. Eggs are in plentiful supply with only a moderate de-

Wool.-We hear of no special features in this market. There continues to be a quiet, steady demand from the factories and dealers for the various kinds of wool. Prices are unchanged as follows: Ordinary combing fleece 19 to 21c; Southdown ditto, 22 to 22c; pulled combing 18 to 20c; super 22 to 23c, and extra 25 to 27c,

ï			
	DE ABIETIMO	4	-
	BLANKETS	AND	BED COMFORTERS
ŀ	BLANKETS	AND	BED COMFORTERS
	BLANKETS	AND	BED COMFORTERS
	BLANKETS		DED COME OF LESS
			BED COMFORTERS
	BLANKEIS	AND	BED COMFORTERS
	BLANKETS	AND	BED COMFORTERS
	BLANKETS	AND	THE COMMON TARS
			BED COMFORTERS
	BLANKETS	AND	BED COMFORTEDS

A great sale of the above will take place every day as the value we shall offer must command this result. BLANKETS at old rices. COMFORTERS in imit onso variety at desperately low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAINS The largest assortment of window shides ever offered in Canada now on sale, a hand-some shade made and fixed ir any part of the city for \$1 on a guaranteed Spring Roller. A magnificent new stock of GURTAINS.

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

GRAY FLANNELS GRAY FLANNELS GRAY FLANNELS GRAY FLANNELS SCARLET FLANNELS SCARLET FLANNELS SCARLET FLANNELS SCARLET FLANNELS

WHITE FLANNELS WHITE FLANNELS WHITE FLANNELS

FANCY FLANNELS FANCY FLANNELS FANCY FLANNELS

Our Flannels are selling very fast at our low prices. Now is the time to buy Flannels for Vinter wear.

S CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

## BROOKS' SEWING COTTON.

Since introducing the celetrated Sewing Cotton of Jonas Brooks & Bros., the oldest sawing cotton manufacturers in England, Manufacturers are asking for it,

Taitors are asking for it, Shirtmakers are asking for it, And nearly all private families are now

using it, thus proving to the public that this is the best cotton for machine and hand use, not breaking in the using.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
that application will be made
to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, on the
part of Dame Suzan Ash, of the City of Montreal, in
the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, to
obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, William
Manton, of parts unknown in the United States of
America, on the ground of describon, and because the
said William aganton having obtained a divorce from
the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the
State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of
America, has contracted a second marriage. Mont ea',
18th September, 1886 DUHANEL, RAINVILLE of
MARCEAU, Attorneys for the said Dame Suzan Ash.

# GOOD CHANCE.

HEV. FATHER LACONBE, North-West, now very near ready to go back to his Missions, is wanting a married man to hold a little school, among the Indians, near Fort MacLeod. A knowledge of English is required. The law would be the housekeeper of the Missionary, helping at the same time her husband to procure the success of the establishment.

Address to FATHER LACOMBE,

St. Peter's Church. Terresconding to the state of t

# TO THE THE

New often do we see under this heading the name of same one near and dear to us. Many hose cames are thus printed would to day be nave and well if they had put prejudice and posmous those uside and accepted the honest offer the have been making them for years just. Inside the hear wasse we have event tone of the second tone of offer two have been making them for years jast. During the lest rine years we have cared tens of thousands of patients suffering from chronic affinents after all other treatments had failed, by means of our wonderful Electric Medicared Appliances. We have so much faith in our goods that we send them on trial, and do not require payment unless they make a cure. Can you ask anything fairer than this? Different appliances anything fairer than this? Different appliances to care Rhenmarism, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility, Asthma, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Lungs, etc. Hinstrated book giving full particulars and testimonials from every State in the U.S., and blank for statement of your case sent free. Address Electric Pad MFg, CO., 44 Platbash Avenue, Brooklyn, N., Werde to day, remember we take the risk of the Appliance failing, the only risk you take is the risk of being cured. of being cured.

# LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of liv stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway for the week ended September 20th : Cattle, 1,889; sheep, 1,886; calves,

40; hoge, 534. Exports of cattle to date were 47,400 head -a decrease of 1,076 head from 1885. There has been a little liveliness in the market for export cattle under a beiter demand from exporters, who bought with greater freedom. Although the enquiry was brisker and offerings moderate prices were weaker and lower, s good business being done at 33e to 44c per lh, live weight. There was a good demand for butchers' cattle and prices were steady at 2le to 3le per lb. live weight. In sheep a fair business was done, but the demand has not been so active as last week, and prices have ruled steady at 310 to 4c per lb. live weight. Hogs were active, there being a good supply offered, for which there was a brisk demand at 43c to 54c per lb. Calves sold at from \$2 to \$8, as to quality.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Ecos. - There has been a better enquiry during the past week and a better feeling has pervaded the market, with sales at 13c to 14c

or candled stock. BEANS,-Stocks of old beans have been reduced of late, altogether there is ample left for all requirements without at once going upon the new crop. Sales have been made during the week at \$1.20 to \$1.50 per bushel in job-

ing lots,
HONEY-A fair demand has been experienced for both strained honey and honey in the comb at about last week's prices. Receipts have been moderate and sales of comb honey have taken place at 12c to 15c as to quality, a round let being placed at the latter figure. In strained goods there has been transactions at 9c to 10c, ss to quantity and

quality. Old stock is unsaleable. Hors.-The market is purely nominal. Growers ask 50c per 1b, for new hops, and some are holding them at 75c.

POTATORS -Latest sales in round lots have heen made at 55c to 60c with an upward tendency in prices. We quote 600 to 65c. Asiles. During the week business has

been very limited, the sales not exceeding 30 bbls. Holders in second hands ask \$4, which is considerably beyond the views of buyers.