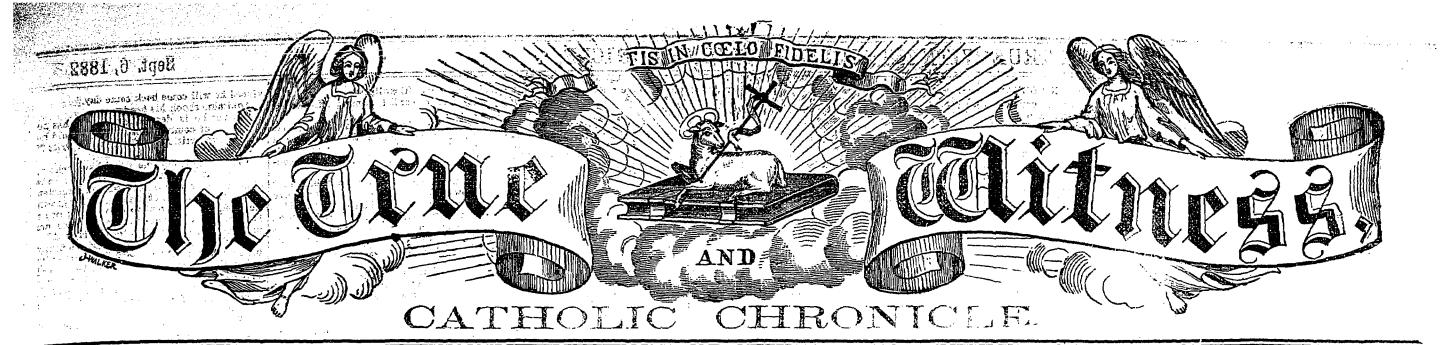
Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	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:



VOL. XXXIII.-NO. 4.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY. SEPTEMBER 6, 1882.

The R. I. C.-The "Dirty Dubs" on the qui vivo-Rioting in Oablin-What the • Mets'" want-The Lord Mayor's pro-

posed proclamation-The meeting on the same-The troops stoned.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29 .- The Constabulary agitation has reached an unexpected crisis. The men now allege that there has been an attempt to victimize and punish the sub-con-stables who, at the request of their comrades, placed their grievances before the Inspector-Constabulary must now be victorious. If the men obey orders the agitation must collapse; If they refuse the real scope and strength of the alleged combination among the constabulary will be revealed. The demoralization amongst the men is extreme. Great excitement has been caused by the ramor that the authorities intend to stop the interchange of telegrams among members of the force.

LIMERICE, Aug. 29.—A petition signed by upwards of 100 members of the constabulary has been forwarded to the Lord-Lieutenant. asking that the dismissed men be reinstated. It is said that in the event of his refusal to comply with the request a general strike will take place.

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.-At a meeting of the Down police a resolution was adopted de-manding an increase of pay. Two constables were appointed to attend the commission of enquiry in Dublin.

CORK, Aug. 30.-The Corporation has passed a resolution condemning the sentence of Gray and demanding that he be released. The Corporation has also resolved to confer on Gray the freedom of the city.

DEBLIN, Aug. 31 .- The police are arranging for a meeting, notwithstanding the prolibition of the commissioner. They are dissetisfied with the constitution of the committee of enquiry into their grievances.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.-Great excitement prevails. The men dismissed are all those who attended the meeting here last night, whose conduct Captain Talbot, Chief Superintendent, strongly denounced. It is said that there will be a general strike to-night. A proclamation has been widely posted declaring the services of special constables are necessary, calling upon -'spal subjects to come forward and underuke the duty. On hearing of the dismissals, some of the police on duly tore off their badges and swore they would not do duty unill their colleagues were reinstated. All the police stations are surrounded by strong

guards of military. Their officers advised them to send a me-

Goddard, of the Property Defence Association, Dudgeon, Solicitor of the Emergency Committee, and many Orangemen presented themselves to be sworn in as special constables for a week. The Constabulary at the country stations have been requested by telegraph to come to Dublin.

At 10.30 to night the mobat Great Brune wick street threw stones at the troops. One mau was wounded. The Magistrate read the Rict Act. The troops charged and the mob fled. No turther casualties reported. Large bodies of infentry and cavalry paraded the city the entire night. A bayonet charge has been made in Sackville street, where the soldiers were hotly pressed and badly stoned. The troops were stationed before the Bank of Iteland. Many constables have returned to Ganeral. Either the Government or the duty at Kevin street police barracks. A body of 160 of the discharged police went to the Queenstown emigration office this afternoon, and inquired if 500 men could be taken to Queensland at once.

LONDON, Sept. 1.--The News' Dablin says: At nine o'clock p.m. many ex-police in citizens' clothes were moving about in bodies and were harangeed occasionally by other expolicemen. A number of persons not connected with the police are taking advantage of the occasion to deliver orations to the populace.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2 .- The Emergency Com mittee, with sixty men, have offered to be sworn as special constables. A difficulty was raised regarding the form of oath, which obliges a person to swear that he is not a mem-ber of a secret or political society. The So.icitor for the committee stated that the committee was not a political body. The Lord Lientenant has directed that the case should be stated for the opinion by law officers, which will be communicated to day. If it is favorable about one thousand men will be at once available.

A few burglaries were committed during the night and the perpetrators were captured in two cases and punished. Several men were fined for intimidating the policemen who did duty with the military last evening. Earl Spencer is consulting with the Chief of Police and his officers. Arrangements for police duty on the streets are still incomplete. The whole police force has left the service,

The Lord Lieutenant's decision not to interfere with the course of law in the case of Hynes, convicted of murder, was communicated to Hynes to-day. The execution is fixed for September 2nd. It has been alleged that several of the jury were drunk on the night before the verdict was rendered.

The Police Troubles in the Metropolis-

(Continued on Fifth Page.) in Egypt. At lass we have some news from the reli-"There are no longer any Europeans, eithe :

only twenty-five officers remaining.

dress you under very unusual and anxious Sad Scene of Irish Emigration. circumstances. I regret to say a very gross act of disobedience has taken place among a Mr. James Berry gives the following acportion of the Metropolitan police. I deeply regret that this has occurred among a force of which the citizens of Dublin and myself ships from Galway Bay :--have always been so proud, who have always

shown such devoted loyalty to the Queen, such energy in the discharge of duties which have often been of the most difficult and trying character. Unfortunately they adopted a course which I must call insubordination, disobedience most marked. I believe they were led away by designing men, some in the force, some outside. It would be impossible for any Government to treat such acts otherwise than I have done in this crisis. I appeal to all loyal of all creeds, to come forward and support law and order in this moment of considerable apxiety and doubt." After Earl Spencer's speech the men dispersed, giving loud cheers for the Queen.

Midnight-The city is in the most excited state. The military to-night charged the mob surrounding the O'Connel statue and cleared the spot, a posse of police duty in Sackville street making request charges in order to clear the streets. There was much stone-throwing, soveral persons being injured. A number of arrests were made. Both the military and police were much hooted, but show much forbearance. It is stated that the police expressed a destermination to again throw off their uniforms on Monday if the dismissed men were not reinstated.

The Franciscans and Jesuits

gious in Egypt. Father Francis, of Orta, a Irish brethren. I insisted that the Franciscan, writes as follows to the Unita sister who was on board the emi-Gattolica of Turip :--

Christians or Jews, in Egypt. . . . We pany her, and Tuke had to comply. They are the only ones who remain—we and the arrived at Galway at dawn, for they were up poor Franciscan nurs. Ob, if those who ill- driven all night, consequently they were untreat us in Italy and in Europe could only able to taste food, for the emigrant ship know and appreciate what is going on here! would not writ a moment. I think, in all If the Italians have little or no respect for us, humanity, they should be taken to town a the Mussulmans-for the moment, at least-

came to encourage them, telling them not to be afraid, because they (the chiefs) would undertake to guard and defend them. They six weeks. There is nothing heard morning, invited the nuns if they were aireid to remain in their convent, to lodge in their houses, The Difficulty Said to be Satisfactorily | which were open to receive them. The Sie. | dawn and there is walling in the peculiar Lord Lieutenant's Address to the at their poat. Thereupon the mahnour, after her children, and she would not be comforta contina having betac near the co

"We shall very soon be left quite alone.

We try to inspire those who are around us

"You must be very anxious about us after

count of the heart-reading scene: which he daily witnesses at the departure of emigrant A faw di 's ago a vassel of the Beaver line called the "Lake Huron" touched at Galway to embark 00 passengers, people who were

evicted; the great bulk of them were from the neighborhood of where I dwelt. I knew all. So I went out with them in the steam tog "City of the Tribes." And I call on God to witness, they were the poorest ever man looked at. I handed on board little girls 12 or 13 years old, tricked out in dresses that would fit the tallest woman in Ireland; in fact if your daughter were going to pay her respects to the Queen she could not have a longer trail. I handed on board little boys tricked cut in suits of black cotton velvet, sults that would fit the last of romember that the Glants of Joice County. I harded on board old women tricked out in springsides without any stockings; also little ones of both sexes ticked out in springside boots without any stockings-boots that would fit tig Joe of Doo Castle the best day he was. I handed on board heart-broken married women having two children on their backs, one in their arms, while the hardy portion of the 15). family were creaming and clinging to their creases. 1 saw two beautiful fair haired girls, sisters, from Erriemore, one on board "Lake Huron," the other was on the wheel-house of the steam tug, and would not be admitted, for it appears she was not pro-perly booked. There they were, these two virtuous Irich maidens, one in hysterics on

board the emigrant ship, one in hysterics on the wheel-house of the "Ony of the Tribes"while 400 s range passengers rent the skies whistling and jeering at my poverty stricken that the sister in the stosm tug should accom-We pany her, and Tuke had to comply. They the outset by day or two before the ship would call in order and us in great respect. "The poor Sisters of Kair-el-Dwar were get leave to alsop in a bed the last night they would very much alarmed at finding themselves were ever to alsop in a bed the last night they here a set in the set of the set those scenes we taking place every week since and will hat hat not for another month or noon or night, where I dwell, save the wall of women parting from their dear ones. Bise at

Our predecessor had repeatedly done, and as We Ourselves have done, you have very seasonably warned the faithful in your Dublin meeting of the scrupulousness with which these societies should be shunned by every honestman. As long as the same dangers subslet, it will betit your vigilance frequently to repeat these admonitions, and to exhort all Icishmen, by victue of the sanctity of the Catholic name, and for the love of the country itself, never to have anything to do with societies of this kind, which can in no take the place of Her Majesty's steamer way serve to effect what the people justly demand, and too often lead into crime those who have been seduced by them. As Irish-mun make it their boast, and not without to the late Commodore White-Cap-reason, to be styled Catholics, which, accord-tain Frederick C. Robinson-arrives. The ing to St. Augustine's interpretation, means prisoner Westgate is a man of ordinary guardian of integrity and pursuers of justice (De Vera Religione), let them show themselves worthy of the name, and be entitled to it even while defending their rights. Let them tome, and was dressed with blue trousers,

THE FIRST LIBERTY IS TO BE EXEMPT FROM CRIME

(St. Augustine, Tract XLI.), and let them so times threatened suicide, and a close watch is demean themselves in their whole lives that kept over him to prevent any accident. He noce of them incur the penalties of the law, says that he left Dublin on the night of the as murderers, as thieves, as evil speakers, or assassination and proceeded with the covetons of the goods of others (1 Peter iv. night mail to Holyhead and thence solicitude in guiding the people should be supported by the efforts and zeal of the whole was arrested by the British representative on ciersy. We, therefore, approve as just and in his own confession. He says the authorities harmony with present circumstances, what treated him very harship at Porto Cabello, you have decided on this subject, especially and that he has been very kindly dealt with as regards the younger pricets; for it is just on board the "Fantome." He was in a very as regards the younger pricets; for it is just in these popular tempests that it is most nocessary for the priests to contribute with in-tolligence and zeal to the preservation of order. And iunsmuch as one's influence over other minds depends on one's reputation, they must strive to obtain the approbation of men by dignity, firmness and moderation of their acts and words, and do nothing which is not calculated to tranquilize men's minds. Now. It is easy to see that a clergy, trained from

WISE DISCIPLINE AND SOUND TEACHING,

will be ench as present circumstances demand. 'Young men,' as the Fathers of the Council of Trent said, will never persevere well in ecclesiastical discipline, without the very great and special aid of Gcd, unless they are at a very every age trained to religion and piety' (Sess. XX'1.). By this means We think Ireland was without violence to any right, atlain to the happy state of things she longs for; for, as which a raid to you else-where, we are confident that more who are at the head of public mains will accede to the just demands of the Irish. Not only does justice dictate this to them, but it is what steamer and saw the captain and postman, Arranged - All Soris of Rumors-The ters thanked them, and preferred to remain plaintive pathetic Irish-Bachel weeping for that it is beyond doubt that the tranquility to the authorities but the names of his alleged accomplices of the whole empire is bound up with the to the authorities, but the names he gave are welfare of Ireland. Meanwhile, cherishing kept strictly secret. The general belief here this hope, We shall not coase to aid the Irish | is that he has had something to do with the with our counsels and to ardently pray to God to look graciously upon that people, so ground even although nows has been pubennobled by its virtues, and at length give it lished here stating that Westgete had sailed the peace and prosperity it desires. As a previously to the murder. pledgo of these celestial gifts, and as test-mony of Our special favour, We, with much affection in the Lord, give you, dear son and venerable brothers, you, your clergy, and the whole people, the Apostolic Benediction. " Given at St. Peter's, at Rome, the lat of magazine, his eye caught the words "The

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WESTGATE IN PRISON.

the Alloged Marderer of Lord Frederick. Cavendish Adveres to Ris Confession -His Conduct in Jail.

KINGSTON, Jam., August 21, 1832.-West-gute, alias Patrick O'Brien, the alleged murderer of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, has been removed from Her Majesty's steamer " Fantome" to Spanish Town Jail, as the "Fantome" was ordered to Barbados to "Dido," now stationed at Port Royal with Captain Donville, who is actbuild. He has a full and rather dark beard, about three inches in length all round ; had nothing on his feet when on board the Fanjacket and slouched hat; looked nervous, and would have easily been mistaken for one of the "tars" if at liberty. He still adheres to his former confussion. He has several

It is right, elso, that your episcopal wont to Cardiff, and from Cardiff he sailed in dirty condition and had to undergo a thorough washing when delivered to the officers of the "Fantome." When asleep he is troubled with fearful dreams and raves very excitedly. The doctor was called several times to ascertain what was wrong, and the ship and prison doctors affirm that he is suffiring acutely from a very intense excitement.

THE MURDER.

He confesses to having returned before entering the car and to have given Lord Fred-erick Cavendish a stub in the back, and that he was employed and paid £20 by Mr. O'Connor, M.P., for his share in the deed. He cays that his wife resides in Dublin and that her father also lives there. He wrote pletter to his father-in-law, but not to his (prisoner's) wife. He is a hearty cater and he is liberally supplied with all the necessaries of life. He oven got whiskey on board the"Fantome" when he called for it. He speaks with a strong Irish accent, and one night lately he called on a man named McCall, saying, "Well, Mr. Mc-Call, you have got your money and I have not got mine yet. I was on beard the mail but I have not got my money yet." - Hohas

to the hord thei they be reinstated. The Lord Mayor had an intervlew with the Lord Lieutenant on the subject, and a special meeting of the Corporation will be held to discuss the matter. The dismissed constables were ordered to take off their upiform within an hour after receiving their discharge. On quitting the barracks the men were cheered by the crowd.

In the svening immense crowds were gathering on the streets, particularly is the violaity of Dablin Castle. The excitement is increasing rapidly. Earl Spencer on leaving the viceregal lodge under an escort was loudly cheered. A number of dismissed constables who left the Castle yard shortly after also received a tremendous ovation. All the latter number 200. Four hundred men have been sworn in here as special constables. A meeting was held this afternoon, at which strong anti-Government speeches were delivered. The Lord Mayor declared his intention to issue the following proclemation :

"Fellow-citizens.-A misunderstanding between the Metropolitan Police and the Goverament authorities has led to the withdrawal of a large number of the police from the protection of the city. It is therefore my duty to impress upon every citizen who is anxious for the safety of the city to personally cooperate for the preservation of peace and order. Self-control and peaceful demesnor were never more necessary than now, and I rely on my fellow-citizens to display these qualities. I am confident you will join with me in maintaining order and tranquility."

At a meeting of the Coporation this ovening, the Lord Mayor submitted resolutions expressing the anxiety of the Council at the differences existing between the police and the executive, regretting that the same barmonious relations prevailing between the police and municipal councils of England and Scotland do not exist in Dublin, declaring that in consequence the Corporation could take no official action in the matter, and urging the citizens to aid in keeping the

The suburbs of Dublin will be guarded by constabulary, 250 of whom have been ordered from the depot for the purpose. The gates of Dublin Castle were locked at five o'clock this afternoon. They will be double guarded. Roughs are assembling in force. The mob assaulted a tram car and broke the windows of the police station in College street.

Rioting broke out on College street at 9 30 this evening. The mob was very violent. Some policemen who remained on duty at the College street station were brought out in a body, but were obliged to retire before the mob. Additional troops have been sent to the scene of the rlot, as there are no police or special constables in Dublin, and the mob

has complete possession of the city : A large detachment of the Bifles arrived at Kingstown from Dublin at noon to-day and took possersion of the Police, Barracks. Of the entire police force, numbering 1,175 men. 240 have been dismissed and 629 declined turther duty. The inspectors and sergennts pression prevails among the police that they have acted hastily '9 It is rumored' that the ment.

Soccials-Disturbances Apprehended at Kingstown-The Hynes Case.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2 .- A few burglaries were committed during the night. The perpetrators were captured in two cases and punished. Several men were fined for inti-midating policemen who did duty with the us.' military last evening. Earl Spencer is con-sulting with the Chief of Police and his offireceived some interesting communications, which inform us of the safety of the Fathers cers. Arrangements for police duty on the at Alexandria and Cairo. In the former city,

streets are still incomplete. It is stated that memorials have been sent the Society has been established only since to the Chief Secretary offering that if the the beginning of the present year, having had to encounter many difficulties in going there policemen who were dismissed are reinstated all the men will return to duty. The police at all and still greater difficulties in obtaining a house of residence. They were scarcely settled there when, first, the massacre of the will hold a mass meeting to-night to discuss the answer which is expected to this com-11th of June and then the bombardment of police have now struck except the officers | munication, or, as they term it, " ultimatum." and members of the detective force. The The communication was delivered by a delethe 11th of July occurred. Amid all the anxiety and even papic which preceded these gate to Mr. Trevelyan. The law officers are of opinion that the services of Orangemen events, they percevered, to the surprise of lookers on, in preparing their chapel for the may be accepted as special constabulary in uses of the public, and on the 26th of June. their capacity as citizens, not as Orangemen. one of the two Fathers wrote in the following The Metropolitan Police have been agitatterms to his superior :---

ting for a gratuity of three months' extra pay similar to that granted to the Royal Irish Constabulary. A meeting held to consider the matter and discuss other grievances rewith courage, without much effect, sometimes, but now and then we succeed. We sulted in the present crisis.

are every day receiving congratulations from those who remain. Indeed, if there is no Serious disturbances occurred to-night in Stephens street. A number of special condanger, why should we desert our post, and if stables, who had a drunken man in charge, there is danger, is it not the proper place for were attacked, and one of them was badly maltreated. Fifteen mounted policemen re-signed. The rest refused to do duty. The The two Missionaries accordingly rema ned on shore all through the bombardment gates of the lower yard of the Castle were closed. A large crowd assembled outside. and the subsequent sacking and burning of Alexandria, and rendered all the assistance The cavalry and infantry were under arms at they could to the victims, although their the Oastle.

house, in the Pince Mehemet Ali, was far dis-A meeting of policemen, at which all the tant from the centre of the town. dismissed men and those who resigned were The recent intelligence while it contains no present, was held this evening. Oanon Pope spoke. He urged the police to submit to the news as to what may, or may not, have befallen the house, proves that the two Mission-nries are safe. One of them is the brother of authorities, and advised those who had resigned to return to duty, and petition for the the Lieutenant in the French army, who was reinstatement of the dismissed men. The lately murdered in the Flatters expedition to men unanimously refused this advice. They Central Africa, and his family, having already were willing to return to duty the moment suffered a terrible loss, were naturally in great the dismissed mon were reinstated and assuranxiety about him. From Calro, the Father ances given that their grisvances would be

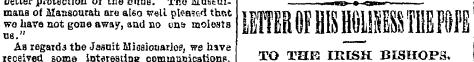
Superior writes on the 16th of June :-considered. It say disturbances occurred, the responsibility would be with the police the sauguinary riot at Alexandria; but set commissioners.

your minds at ease, for we are quite tranquil The strike now seems on the eve of settlehere and in good health. The crisis through ment. The men who resigned sent a memorwhich we are passing may become more ial to the Castle this evening, expressing grave, it is true, but we have not come to the deep regret at their action, respectfully askgeneral massacres, about which there have ing Earl Spencer to consider their case. Earl been rumors for several days past. The panio Spencer replied that if they returned to duty this evening their case would receive the is complete and unparalieled. Cairo is fullest consideration. A number of the men | emptying visibly. The shops are closing, returned to their posts, and a large propor. the banks suspending operations, and the tion of the night relief is now on duly. This great administrative establishments emiresult has unquestionably saved the city from | grating. Those who do not fly are taking measures to meet an attack. The pupils are scenes of rioting, as many of the special conall leaving the classes-ours as well as those stables who came. forward have been utterly of the Brothers. And though we do not apunable to cope with the disorder. Early prehend any great danger, we shall have to this evening the Lord Mayor issued a second prodlamation, thanking the citizens for their | take measures to secure the safety of our peaceful, orderly conduct; and stating that he | Coptio Seminarists."

had unshaken, confidence in their patriotism and a she of intoxicants has been forbidden and a she were sworn in during the day, intrally reasurants of the Grand Trunk: Railhave taken no steps in the matter. The im- ibut the resumption of duty by the regular ites -医输出性的变形的复数

police obvisted the necessity of their employ Byron' Smith, for 10' years agent of the majority of the dismissed men will got to like in a distribution of the special subject of violance in a distribution of the special subject of violance in a distribution of the special subject of violance in the like in the construction of violance in the like in the construction of violance in the constructing violance in the construction of viol

ed because they are not. vent I say, si himself patrolled the neighborhood with his later the vengeance of heaven will fall on the men during the night, with a view to the authors of all this wrong and misery, better protection of the nuns. The Museul-



The following is the full text of the Holy Father's letter to Cardinal M'Cabe and the Irish Bishops, a summary of which appears in another column ;---

"Dear Son and Venerable Brothere,-Apostolic groeting and Benediction. The affection and good will with which We regard Ireland, and which increases in proportion to the difficulties of the crisis through which it is now passing, make Us watch with peculiar solicitude and with paternal heart the course of your affairs. But that attention brings us anxiety rather than consolation, for it is not given Us to see that the order and prosperity which We should desire prevail in your public affairs ; for on the one hand serious evils still press upon you, and on the other the perilous excitement of men's minds has drawn many among you into sedi-

tions designs. There are even there who are EULLIED BY HORRIBLE MURDERS.

as though public prosperity could be hoped to be secured by abominable crime. We already knew, dear sou, and venerable brethren, that this state of thing preoccupied you as much as ourselves, and what was decided upon at the last meeting of Irish bishops at Dublin brought it afreeh to our knowledge. Bightly trembling for your country's safety, you have givon excellent teaching as to what should be avoided in so critical a moment and in so serious a struggle. Hereby you have well performed your episcopal obligations, as was demanded by the public weal; for the moment when the faithful have especial need of their bishops is when, carried away by some vehement desire, they wrongly judge as to the advantage to be derived from certain acts; and it is the duty of the Bishops, when they see men drawn as it were into the abandonment of bonest means, to

CALM THEIR EXCITED MINDS,

and to recall them by seasonable exhortations to that moderation and justice which should be observed in all things. You have very opportunely reminded them of that Divine precept that the kingdom of God and His righteousness must first of all be sought, which makes it the duly of Christians in every act of their private lives, and even in public matters, to regard their eternal welfare, and to place everything that is of this world below the duties of religion. Hy means of the observance of these principles, it is allowable for Irishmen to seek a mitigation of ineir afflictions. It is allowable for them to strugglo for their rights, for it must not be imagined that what is permissible for every. nation is not so for Iteland; but honesty must govern the search for these advantages,

mit only in overy act of violence, but

S. J. MEANY.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—At the Court in Ennis to-day S. J. Meany, correspondent of the New York Star, formally applied for copies of the papers in his case for the information of Minister Lowell, in order to institute an inquiry concerning the arbitrary arrest of a peaceable American citizen. The application was refused by F. W. Purcell, resident magistrate, who originally committed Meany. A long discussion then ensued without result, and Meany then asked to be relieved of his ball. He desired, he said to surrender his recognizances, and rely upon the protection of his own Government. Great excitement was created by this demand, and on Mr. Meany declining to take a scat until finished. Parcell ordered the police to remove him from the Court.

THE "LAKE NEPIGON." AGROUND ON ARKLOW BANK-PASSENGERS ALL

HIGH TIDE AND TAKEN TO LIVERPOOL.

Loxnow, Sept. 1 .- Two tow boats have gistrate, hearing of the insult to his brother, been sent from Queenstown to assist the said he would go to the constable and see Lake Nepigon." The Press Association re- Westgate. He went, but he didn't see Westports that the "Lake Neplgon" was towed off gate. The authorities here are awaiting furat high tide by a tug. She was little damaged, ther orders from England. Meantime the and proceeded to Liverpool with two engi- prisoner is continuing to eat beavy meals, his neers and part of her crew on board. The pulse is beating at a fearfully rapid rate, and chief officer of the "Lake Nepigon" telegraphs that the saloon passengers who arrived at helpless witling. Wichlow in his boat are T Taylor, wife and two onildren, Mesdames Halane and McKinnell, Miss Piggott and Drummond. There were also in the boat twelve steerage passengers, three seamen, carpenter, storekeeper, fire-

man and stewarders. LIVEBROOL Sept. 1. - Another bost with 52 persons has arrived at Greystone. The correspondent of the Press Association at Wicklow telegraphs that all the boats of the "Lake Nepigon" have safely arrived at different points, and there has been no loss of life. A Press Association despatch states that all the bosts and passengers of the "Lake Nepl gon" have been landed in safety.

THE LATE MISS FANNY PARNELL.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29 .- Parnoll, in reply to inquiries by members of the Land League in relation to the disposition of the remains of Miss Fanny Parnell, says :- " My brother and sisters desire that my slater's remains for it must seriously be considered that it is a Bhould rest in America, the country where blameful act to defend a cause, however just, she was best known where she had friends, by aujust means. Now justice is lacking, and where she lived, and worked so many

> An' Advent congregation at Phillipsburg,

Phoenix Park murder, and this belief gains

MURDERER OR MADMAN.

People say that the prisoner may not be Westgate, but it is certain that he is either a murderer or a madman. One day, while looking carelessly through the Sunday at Home August, in the fifth year of Our Pontificate." Assassination of Lord Mayo," and he jumped with fear and asked his keeper, "What's that?," He then turned over the leaves excitedly, and seemed to be lost with fear and excitement. No one is permitted to see Westgate in prison unless those who have of necessity to visit him. The strict orders which his guards have received are carried out so faithfully as to cause some little amusement, anger and tall talk in the sleepy, old. forsaken capital, Spanish Town. There is naturally a great curiosity among all classes to see the prisoner, and a justice of the peace took a friend to inspect the ; rison and see Wostgate. When he reached near to Westzate's cell he was told that he could go no further. Of course this hurt his dignity, and he addressed the "sable obstacle" in the most authoritative tone he could command. "Do you know who I am, sir? I am a magistrate." The constable replied, "Don't care, sah; you no pass me, sah; I do my duty, you do yours, sah." After the magistrate had done all he could to get a look at Westgate he had to leave without see-BAFELY LANDED-VEISEL TOWED OFF AT ing the object of his visit, and threatening vengeance on the constable. Another mahis general appearance is that of a heartless,

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

VICTOBIA, B.C., Sept. I.-Captain Cambie, of the British barque "Albany," lately arriv-ed from New York with Canadian merchandise, and loading salmon for London, shot himself twice in the head last night, and then tried to cut his throat with a rusty sword. He afterwards smoked a cigar and ate a hearty supper with some friends who were unaware that he was wounded. In the morning he was found insensible in the cabin and will die.

A. M. SULLIVAN.

LONDON, Sept. 4. 1882 .- Among the passengers on the steamer "Parthia," which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, are Mr. A. M. Sullivan, late Member of Parliament, and family. Mr. Sullivan is going to New Orleans to recrait his health, but intends to stop at the large cities en route to that point, at the request of Mr. Parnell, to deliver lectures on the condition of Ireland. Mr. Sullivan will visit, Boston and Chicago. He takes with him an illuminated address to. the Mayor of Chicago from the members of Fein, has voted unantmously that the world the Irish Parliamentary party. The address will be presented at a public meeting.

years."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CERONICLE

OF A SEASON

1

GRATEFUL WOMEN.

Ż

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remeay peculiarly digestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters .- Courant.

How do you define "black as your hat?" said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils,' "Darkness that may be felt," replied the youthful wit.

few Idvertisements.

WANTED-THREE FEMALE W AATIM THIM THIM THIM THIM School Teachers, holding elementary diplomas, and also good references. Service to commence first Sectember, or as soon as possible. For further particulars, address WILLIAM HART. Sec.-Treas., St. Columban, County Two Monniains, P.Q. S2

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Mary Theophaine Charpentier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Andre Senecal, of the same place, Plalatiff, vs. the said Andre Senecal, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause. J. ALPHONSE OUIMET, Autorney for Plaintiff.

Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 29th August, 1882. 35 35

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Circuit Court for District of Montreal. No. 4538. The twenty-second day of Argust, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. Jean Marie Beyries, of the Parish of Hochelaga, District of Montreal, gardener, Plaintiff, vs. Reyerend Charles de Lacroix. of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, District of St. Hyacinthe, priest, Defendant. TT IS ORDERED, on the motion of the Plain-tiff, by his Attorneys', Messrs. Prefontaline & Major, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Narcisse J. Chaput, residing at St. Hyacinthe, one of the balliffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of St. Hyacinthe, written, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant has leit the domicile by him heretofore established in said Parish of St. Hyacinthe, and that he is absent from the Fronch language. In the news and twice in the English language. In the news of the ballified to appear before this fourt and there to answer the demand of the Franci Language. In the news of the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the Erowince of Quebec, that the singerted in the Struction and that he is absent from the said the ranguage. In the newspaper of the said city, called Tite Trote WITNESS be notified to appear before this fourt and there to answer the demand of the Flaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Pleintin will be permitted to pro-ceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default. CHAS. BONACINA, Beputy C.CC.

CHAS. BONACINA, Deputy C.C.C. 82 A STATE OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIPTIO FOR MAN AND BEAST THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY -FOR-RHUMATISM, AD REAL FRANK SING A CRAMPS. Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, R Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet & Ears, A Batty tornel and all other Pains

THE INSUBBECTION IN COBEA. ARTICULARS OF THE EMEUTE-SLAUGHTER IN THE PALACE-THE AMBRICAN AND GREMAN TREATORS.

123

YOROHAMA, Aug. 11 .- At about five o'clock adapted to the many ills the sex is almost in the evening of July 23rd an organized body universally subject to. Chills and fever, in- of insurgents took possession of the main thoroughfares in Se Oul, the capital of Corea, and attacked the royal residence and the or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and differ- headquarters of the Japanese Legation. The ent parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude Japanese Envoy and Consul escaped, with about twenty followers, and made their way to the palace for protection, but they found it

already in possession of the rioters. They then retreated to Jimsen Port, fifteen miles distant, being repeatedly assailed on the way. Four of the party were killed, three were wounded and several are missing. The survivors, among whom were the Envoy and Consul, reached the British surveying ship in the neighborhood and sailed for Nagasaki. A Japaneses man-of-war was ordered to proceed to Cores to rescue the imperilled Japaness and obtain information as to the cause

of the outbreak, but to avoid discussion or dispute, the vessel returned on August 4th and announced that all the Japanese at Be-Oul had probably been slaughtered, and that the capital was in a state of anarchy.

Of the royal inmates of the palace the King alone was spared. The Queen was murdered. His heir and the letter's betrothed, both children, were killed by poison forcibly administered. Thirteen Ministers of State and other high dignitaries were slain. The proceedings are said to have been directed by the ex-Regent, Tal ni Kun, by some pronounced the father and by others the uncle of the King. He has always been a violent opponent of foreign intercourse. Whether he has assumed the control of the government is not yet known. At the ports of Fersan and Genusan there has been no disturbance.

Japan acted with promptness and prudence. A naval and military rendezvous has been established at Shimonoseki, the nearest port to Cores. A fleet has been despatched to the scene of disorder and troops have been gathered to await the development of affairs. Reparation must be absolute and unconditional or war will ensue.

A telegram from the Navy Department at Washington has been received by Admiral Clitz, commanding the United States naval forces in Asia, announcing that Commodore Shufeldt's treaty with Corea has has been rejected, requesting that a ship of war be sent to Corea, and stating that Mr. Young, the United States envoy to China, would assume diplomatic control of the question.

The German treaty with Corea has been signed, but the attempt to negotiate a French treaty has failed, owing to the French agents insisting that the missionaries be allowed to pursue their calling in the Kingdom.

HOW A WOMAN READS A NEWSPAPER.

When a woman sits down to read a newspaper, she takes it up hurriedly, and begins to scan it over rapidly, as though shewers hunt-ing for some particular thing, but she is not. She is merely taking in the obscure paragraphs, which, she believes, were put in the out-ofthe way places for the sake of keeping her from seeing them. As she finishes each one, her countenance brightens with the comfortable reflection that she has out-witted the editor and the whole race of man, for she cherishes a vague belief that newspapers are the enemies of her sex, and editors her chief oppressors. She never reads the headlines, and the huge telegraph head she never sees. She is greedy for local news, and devours it with the keenest relish. Marriages and deaths are always interesting reading to her, the advertisements are exciting and stimulating. She cares but little for printed jokes unless they reflect ridicule upon the men, and then she delights in them and never forgets them. She pays particular attention to anything enclosed in quotation marks, and considers it rather better authority than anything first handed. The columns in which the

ORIGIN OF BUTTER FAT.

vegetable substances are absorbed into the

without change, and are immediately distri-

buted through all parts of the body, includ-

ing the udder. Since some of the vegetable

oils are taken directly into the blood, and

distributed through the body and lodged in

the udder, it is possible to infer that others

way. The non-volatile fats, it is also infer-

red, may also be taken up and appropriated

fats can be digested and absorbed

without decomposition or change, but

that it can be accomplished by aid of

stomach digestion, and it has been shown

that stearine, of which milk fat contains a larger per cent than any other and which has

its nominal melting point at 145, may by

gastric agency alone have its melting point

reduced below blood heat and be capable of

digestion and assimilation or transmission

to the udder or other part of the body, no

decomposition as has been supposed

being necessary to its utilization. Ex-

perimentt also show that oleaginous sub-

stances are digestible in the stomach

and that the hardest of them can by gas-

tric agency alone be made so attenuated as to

be capable of absorption at the temperature

of animal bodies and that the great bulk of

butter fats are derived directly from the vege-

table kingdom by an easy transfer from the

food consumed to the udder. In fact so much

of the cow's labor is machine work that it

dairyman to study carefully his cattle food.

that he may make a judicious selection of raw

material for his cows to work up, in other

words, such as contain the fats he desires to

Besides the transit of Venus observations

in December efforts will be made to deter-

mine the sun's parallax by other methods.

Arrangements have already been made for

observations of the minor planets Victoria

and Sappho when at opposition on August

24th and September 24th respectively.

have in his butter

has ever seen.

By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P.

THE COMET

CHAPTER VII.

"YOU SAW HER FAIR, NONE ELSE BEING BY." CAPTAIN MANION'S first idea, when he got possession of money, was to begin to spend it. His impulse, however, always was to spend for the enjoyment of the people around him rather than his own. He had now tallen in for a good thing, as the result of his once disparaged American speculations, and he was very happy in the prospect of being able to live in a liberal and pleasant manner again. His good-fortune brought him a double grati-ication. First of all, he had the money to chance as this; and it has come. That is spend, and the prospect of a secure and even | all." a rising income; and next, he had the great satisfaction of being able to look boldly in the faces of the prophets of evil, who had kept saying, "Didn't I tell you so ?" when he | your daughters into the business ?" first put his money into American railways, and nothing seemed likely to come out. He was now able to claim for himself the proud possession of judgement and prescience in his speculations, and by his quiet composure of manner and his carefully abstaining from any reference to past_censure, he could heap coals of fire upon the heads of those who once would have it that he had brought his family to ruin. He felt a certain satisfaction, too, in being again able to make something of a figure in the eyes of his own family. He had | to be founded ?" for a good long time been compelled, as he expressed it himself, to play second fiddle to as far as that yet. There is a great deal to his son-in-law, Mr. Trescos, and he thought | be done before we get to that." the time had now come when he was fairly entitled to take the leading position, and to | site has not been fixed on yet." show that he could be head of the family in fact as well as in name.

All these considerations, added to a boundless good-nature and an intense love for his daughters, made Captain Marion very happy in the prospect of their first season together in London. It was his intention that be and his two daughters and his daughter Katherine's husband should see out the season in London and then think about their foreign tour. He anticipated immense pleasure from | erned by women. Do reflect that in such a showing his daughters and Miss Rowan everything interesting in London first, and on the Continent alterward. He had taken a hand- away. All the better they are for it, as far as some furnished house, with servants and all feeling goes; but they want some one to conjust as it stood, in one of the streets running trol them in a thing like this. They think off Picadilly, and meant to make himself very comfortable and even happy for the rest of the season. He soon had many visitors; he gave nice little dinner parties; and among the most frequent of his visitors, at regular and irregular hours, was Mr. Montana.

Mr. Aquitaine did not make much of a stay in London. He was, slways as be called "on the wing." He came up for a day, it, disappeared for a few days more, to re-appear nobody could tell how soon. A short time after the opening address with which Montana had introduced his great enterprise to the London public, Mr. Aquitaine, who had been staying with his daughter in Captain Marion's house, and was expected to call it his home whenever he turned up in London, was about to make one of his sudden returns to the North. While smoking a cigar with Captain Marion one morning after breakfast, he was told that a gentleman wished to see him, and was handed a card.

"Now, look here, Marlon, here's a young that impression. man in whom I take a great deal of interest, and there is an odd sort of story about him. could. But I am not certain whether I ought sentimental way, 1 mean. Well, well, we to encourage him. He had better stay where can't have everything. It's very satisfactory he is and not think of starting on advon- to me just now to find that she isn't likely to tures.

in everybody going todo anything. He ask- mind, Marion, seeing that this grand enter-ed with some curlosity who the young man price is only in the air, so far. What are you ed with so

anything to do with the whole thing-at least, until you see it tried and have some idea of what it will come to ?"

"No, I'll not promise that, certainly," Marion said, warmly. " I should much rather promise to have nothing to do with it at all then to look coldly on until it had proved itself, and then to sneak in and claim a share in the glory. That would be like the sailor in the old story, who hid in a cask until the fight was over and his ship had won, and then crept out and asked how much prizemoney was coming to him."

Aquitaine remained silent for a moment then he said :

"One word, Marion-I never like worrying people with advice when they have their minds made up, as you have."

"It's not a question of having my mind made up; it is a question of duty. All my

"You have a mission, in fact; quite so. Of course, in that case, I need not advise. Well, there is just this; do you mean to pull

"I don't mean to pull them into it; Katherine is very keen on it already."

"What does her husband say ?"

"Ob, well," Marion answered, with a smile, "I suppose he says whatever he says." "Are you all going to be among the pione-

ers of this interesting enterprise ?" "I shall be among the ploneers or not in

it at all," Marion answered, resolutely. "When are the pilgrim fathers going to take shipping. And where is the new colony

"Oh, well, you know, things haven't come

"I see; I am very glad to know that the

"No: that can be done later. As yet it is all but a thought in the mind of one man."

"Indeed! A thought in the mind of one man? I am pleased to know that; may it long remain in that condition! I am less despondent about you all, now that I know that much. Only, I do beg of you, Marion, don't be carried away altogether by the advice of women in a matter of this kind. You are much too apt to be guided and govcase you ought to be the guide. You know how their feelings and sympathies carry them Montana is a prophet and an angel because "you know what I think of your conduct.

he has fine eyes and odd ways." Marion smiled.

"A bad shot, Aquitaine. My womankind are greatly divided about this enterprise. Sydney is not clear at all about it; and Geraldine-Miss Rowan-is dead against lt; she can hardly be got to say a good word for Montana."

"I am very glad to hear it. She has more brains than the lot of you put together. Excuse me, Marion, it I don't flatter you. I was afraid Montana had bewitched all your | we all learn a living one way or another; we group of girls. Thank Heaven, Mrs. Aqultaine isn't a woman likely to be moved to the county families, who in their hearts don't any exertion of mind or body; and I don't think my Mel is a very susceptible little per-

son." "Does Melissa take no interest in al_l this ?" Katherine which would not have conveyed than she has dresses, even."

"No; not the least. I don't think she takes much interest in anything. Some-He wrote to me the other day; he wants to be times I could wish that she had a little deal fonder of Melissa, than you are-" introduced to Montana; and if it is right to do more sentiment about her. She seems to the thing, you can do it for him better than I me to have almost no feeling at all-in that be much interested in your new founder and Captain Marion had a sympathetic interest prophet. Anyhow, I leave you with an easier

of compassionate friendliness. They had a cordial, almost affectionate meeting.

A Land

1115

<u>े</u> २ - २ - २

"So Clem, my boy, you want to be up and doing? You want to join the enterprise of the great Montana ?"_____ "Yes, Mr. Aquitaine-I want to do some

thing." "But why were you thinking about that

just now? You could not possibly leave your father-I may call him your father ?" "You may, Mr. Aquitaine; he had been

I should never think of leaving him, as things go now. - That would never do."

"I should think not," Aquitains said, ickly. " You should be a precious ungrate ful fellow if you were to think of leaving him -and I know you are not ungrateful. Clem. He hastened to add this, for the young man's cheeks reddened.

"I would go into the plt of Acheron for him.".

"Halloo!" Aquitaine interrupted; "pit of Acheron ?"

abashed at the manner in which his emphatic declaration was met.

"Why not, indeed) Only it seemed a little poetic, didn't it? Are you taking to poetry, my boy ?" "Oh, no; I wish I could."

"Well, you can read and enjoy it-that's enough.'

"Yes, I can do that—thank Heaven.

"You are in earnest ?" Aquitaine said. "Yes, I am in carnest about everything. mean all I say, Mr. Aquitaine; I feel all I 58y."

Their eyes met sympathetically. "I am sure you do; I am sorry for it sometimes." Aquitaine replied. They had some

little secret between them, evidently. " You have not got rid of that nonsense yet, then, I suppose ?" Mr. Aquitaine said, after a

moment of silence. "You mean about Miss Aquitaine?"

"I mean that. That is the nonsense."

"No; I have not got rid of that. I mean to carry that always with me. It isn't nonsense; at least, of course, I know it would be nonsense if I were really foolish enough to fancy that enything could come of it. But you know, Mr. Aquitaine, I never did that; you know I never spoke a word of it to any one but yourself; and only to you to explain what might have seemed strange and rude, perhaps, otherwise."

"My good boy," Aquitaine said, gravely, You know I think you acted like a true gentleman and a splendid follow. If I had a son, Clem, I should have wished him in such a case to act exactly as you did, and not otherwise. I should have been proud of him; I dare sny I should have thought him too good for any girl that ever put on a petticoat. I thiak so of you. When I speak of nonsense, it isn't anything about the money Melissa may have, or the sort of thing that is called position in a provincial town. In my place have no gentlemen there, unless you come to recognize much difference between Melissa's father and yours. I don't mean that; I mean that the thing wouldn't suit at all. Melissa isn't your form, take my word for it. The Captain Marion asked, with a certain hesita- child is my darling little daughter; but I can moodily looking down. tion. He had had hints from his daughter see with half an eye that she has more faults "Clearly that must ha

"Please don't Mr. Aquitaine."

"You would rather think she has no faulte, I dare say. But, after all, I fancy I am a good Clement shock his head.

"Well, I shall be fonder of her two years protest. We have all suffered in that way and got over it. I tell you, Clem, I like you so well that if everybody else concerned in the matter was willing, and you had more that's certain. Nothing on earth will make money than they could count on 'Change in | me do that." half a day, my advice to you would be not to

vinced he will come back some day,"

Aquitain: shook his head "Either he is dead long ago, or he has no

intention of coming back. Why should he never have written? Did he never write ?" " Never." "Then why should he never have written,

if he meant to come back? Oh, no; he is either deed, or he has married and forgotten all about the people at home. He has grown rich, and does not want to come back ; or he is poor, and is ashamed. The chances are better to me than most fathers, I fancy." No, many to one, I should say, that he is dead." " Still, if it should not be so-and he firmly believes it will not be so-I should feel sadly

out of place here. There would be no need of me any more. I should feel in the way more than anything else. You have no idea how he longs for his son-every year more and more.'

"What does your father want you to do?" Aquitaine asked.

"Well, that is the worst of it; he wants me to do nothing. He wants me just to stay with him always, and tells me I shall "Well, why not plt of Acheron ?" Clement have plenty of money when-that is, after-said, good-humoredly, but looking a little ward, you know. But that seems to me an unmanly sort of life. I am hanging on, doing nothing-"

"You are learning something. You are studying, I suppose."

"Yes, I am studying a good deal, and I should be happy enough if that seemed the right sort of thing to do. I can slt in a room with books half the day and half the night, too, and be perfectly happy, but that doesn't seem the way that a man ought to spend his life. I am fond of books, but I am afraid that I should never do anything in the literary lins. I don't think that I have any

gift of poetry or prose, or anything else. I don't think I have the gift of expression at all," Olement said, despondently. "I am sure I couldn't paint a picture, or model a statue, or make a drawing for a house, or do anything of that kind. I can't expect to lead the life of a dilettante scholar in a library. I think I should make a good settler or an explorer—these are times when one may easily find something to do with energy and enterprise about it. But all that would only come up if what I told you of were to happen, If this young man should come back-"

"He would not be much of a young man now," said Aquitaine.

"No; I forgot about that. I was thinking of him as if he slwave ought to be what he was when he went away. If he should come back, I should be de trop in the business, to say the least of it."

"Did you ever see the son ?" Aquitaine asked.

"I never saw him: no. I never even heard he had gone until atterward."

"I never saw him," said Aquitaine; "at least, 1 never remember seeing him. I know he was in our office for some years; but there were a lot of people there, and I was about the world then more than I am now, and my attention was never called to him. I do not even know what he was like."

"His father thinks he was like me," Clement murmured dreamily, "but that must be a mere fancy. I believe he was very goodlooking.

Aquitaine looked quickly at the young man; but Clement was evidently not fishing for a compliment. There was a mirror near him; he had not even glanced at it. He was

"Clearly that must have been a more fancy," Aquitaine said with a smile.

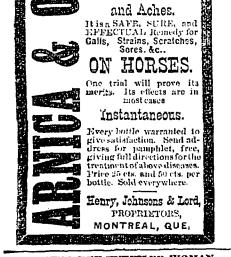
Ob, yes !" Clement replied.

"Well, I and in a difficulty about you," Aquitaine said, "and I'll put it into plain words. I don't like the idea of your going out on this wild-goose chase to found your new Atlantis or whatever it is ; and I should hence than you will. On, yes; you need not be terribly sorry to hear that you had left the kind old man who has been so good to you.'

"I'll not leave him while he wants me;

"Very well: I quite believe you mean all you say. I don't like the chance of you being taken in tow by Montana, either; I don't believe in him. But, then, I hate the idea of ter than you do, and I don't believe she could | you wasting any more of your time thinking over this little crotchety girl of mine. Will you promise me to try to shake off that thought-to get rid of it once for all ?" "Why should I do that? It makes life sweet to me. It doesn't do her any harm. I shall never speak of it to her or to any one. But it is all I have that makes life dear-the thought of her."

Sept. 6, 1882



A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. [From the Boston Globe.]



Messrs, Editors -

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass, who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outco of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not cvil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain, 14 will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrheee, irregular and painful Menstruation all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings. all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permentes every portion of the system, and gives now life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only 81. per bottle or six for \$5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply,

ohtained by addressing ark 1°, with stamp for Popp, at her home in Lynn, Mass. For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show. "Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Fills," says one writer, "are

the best in the world for the cure of Constination, Billousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity. All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole

ambition is to do good to others, Mrs. A. M. D.

Philadelphia, Pa. **(2)**

editor airs his opinions, in leading hifalutin, was, and what was his story. she rarely reads. Views are of no importance

"Well," Aquitaine said, "it's not much of in her estimation, but facts are everything. a story, and yet there is a certain odduess She generally reads the poetry. She doesn't about it. He was a very poor lad in my always care for it, but makes a practice of town, years ago; I believe his father and reading it because she thinks she ought to. mother were people of education and good She reads stories, and sketches, and paragraphs, indiscriminately, and believes every word of family, but they made a runaway match, and both died poor somehow, and left him. Just he ought not to give Aquitaine a hint at the time of their death-the father died that his daughter did not seen so them. Finally, after she reads all she intends to, she lays the paper down with an latest-when this lad was reven or eight absolutely unconcerned about the Montana air of disappointment and half-contemptuous years old or thereabouts, a map that I knew gesture, which says very plainly that all newspapers are miserable failures, but is certain that, if she had a chance, she could in the town lost his son. The son disappeared. He had married a girl of good family- | ing Aquitaine's mind with suspicion or alarm. young Fanshawe's sister, by-the-way; yon know young Fanshawe? She died. He dis-sppeared. The old man had been thrown in-ways suspecting them of something or other. make the only perfect newspaper the world to acquaintanceship with this lad, and he was taken by a certain sort of resemblance in the girl should really form a wish to go out to Mr. L. B. Arnold, A. M., Lecturer on Dairy two stories, somehow. He took the boy as Husbandry, Cornell University, read a paper his son, and has kept him ever since. He was hefore the Agricultural Congress on the a livery-stable keeper, and had horses, and "Origin of Butter Fat," in which he described made a lot of money, I believe, and he has settled in London now. I knew this young the division of butter fats in regard to their origin into animal and vegetable, and in refellow well, and liked him. He used to spect to their composition, into volatile and come to our house, and-well, there is a lot non-volatible flavored and unflavored, etc. more than I need not trouble you with. Any-Some of them are derived from the vegetable how, I will go and see him, and if I should kingdon, while others are elaborated in the ask you to introduce him to Montana, you animal body. The flavoring oils of certain

won't mind doing so, will you ?" Captain Marion not only promised, but was general circulation of a milk-giving cow delighted at the chance of a new recruit. Already in his mind he was filled with the idea of a romantic, generous, aspiring youth, determined to lend his hand in founding a great enterprise, and destined to be his own lieutenant, companion, and friend in the brilliant, portentous movement which he saw before of like character are disposed of in the same him in the enchanting distance.

Just as he was about to leave the room Aquitaine bethought himself of something, directly without essential change. There is evidence to show not only that and turned back.

"Before I go, Marion," he said, " Don't you go putting any of your money into this scheme of Montana'd. I am not saying anything egainet him; he may te very sincere; I dare say he is; sut nothing will come of this; and | taine never stopped to ask bimself the quesyou want your money for your daughters and vourzelf."

Marion was disposed to be a little evasive -at least, evasive for him. He was afraid of what he considered his friend's terribly practical nature and business habits. Aquitaine passed among the business men of his own | dence. town for somewhat of a visionary, because of his generous and charitable disposition.

"It isn't a matter of money," Marion answered; "It's a matter of faith and energy. 1 think it is a grand idea to start a new world there yonder in the New World; a place where the true laws of freedom and of health may be fairly tried out, as you know they never can have a chance of being tried under our old systems, even in America, not to say n England. You know that yourself, Aquitaine; I've heard you say twenty times that becomes a matter of prime importance for the the laws of health have no fair chance of be. ing tested here."

"Yes, the laws of health, to be sure; I've said that often enough. But ,laws of health ? -good gracious! your friend is going in for trying out every principle known to the imagination of man! Art, and science, and religion, and morals, and all the rest, are to be revolutionized. The city is to be like some-thing in the Apocalypse, or in a fairy story. Streets of silver and gold, I believe." "No, no, nothing of the kind."

going to call your new city whon it is built? Cloud-cuckoc-capital? Xanadu? or is it to have a name like the original name of Rome, which no men are to know or speak ?"

The friends parted soon after, each much project as he supposed; but he did not know enough to justify him, he thought, in disturb It might only be a nonsensical idea of Kathe-If anything more were to come of it, if the the new colony, Aquitaine must be consulted by her, and would know how to act. In any case, the colony was not likely to be founded for some time to come. There was time enough yet-and Marion usually got out of any mental perplexities by reflecting that granted that in any case Aquitaine would not with the enterprise; and there was no harm,

therefore, to come of letting things alone for the moment.

Aquitaine was greatly relieved to find that the enterprise was not yet starting into resl life. He knew enough of his triend to know change might easily come. Still, he was disturbed about him. "On my life," he said to himself, "I wish he would marry that girl. It's absurd a man at his time of life, with a sible and a clever girl ; and she would make a capital wife, I am sure. She would keep him in order charmingly without his know ing it." In true masculine tashion Mr. Aqui tion whether it was likely Miss Rowan would marry Captain Marion. Men usually

assume that a man has only to ask and to have, except in the case of some woman of their own family, when they are apt to think of his proposal as like the follow's impu-

As he went to meet his visitor Aquitaine kept looking at the visitor's card. It bore the name of " Clement Hope."

"No 'Mr.,' of course," Aquitaine murmured "Rights of man, to be sure; equality and all that. Exactly. Poor Clem | Poor Ciem!" He then entered a neat little receptioncom and found poor Clem himself.

Clement Hope was sitting in a great arm chair, with his hands hanging listlessly down between his knees, and his eyes fixed on the floor. His whole attitude and aspect suggested the condition of one who does not know in the least what to do with himself. Otherwise the young man, except for his dress, seemed as if he might have stepped out of a painting by Andrea del Sarto. Melancholy eyes, careless hair, a short mustache, a short, peaked beard, a poetically. him happy, and set me free to go and bury loose collar, dark complexion, a sort of femin- myself wherever I chose. I was thinking ine gentieness of expression, contrasting ouri- that some day his son will come back to him. ously enough with a rebust figure and

strongly made hands and wrists-these were

marry Melissa Aquitaine. Come, it isn't often a father has given advice like that, is it? But it is sincere. I know my little girl betmake you a good wife. 1 don't think she is concerned for the other. Captain Marion capable of much love, I don't think she felt a certain doubt as to whether could put up with anything or be of one humor long. I sometimes think she is incapable of loving-and for his sake, whoever he may be, I should almost wish it were so. There! those are my sentiments."

"All the same, I love her."

"No, you don't. I know you think you do; but you don't."

"Perhaps you know what I feel better than I do myself?" Clement said, with a melancholy smile.

"I know much better than you what the strength of the feeling is, and how long it is likely to last. Stuff and nonsense! If I found you groaning with a toothache, and were to tell you that you would think the gout, if you had it, much worse, you probably wouldn't believe it. Perhaps you would ask there was time enough yet. He took it for | whether I could judge of your feelings better than you could yourself. I should say, Yes ; allow his daughter to have anything to do and when you came to have the gout you would know that I was right."

"The cases are rather different. You can't know what I feel, Mr. Aquitaine."

"Of course I know you thick you feel more than anybody ever did before or ever will again. But, my good boy, that in itself that, with time for a change of ideas, the is only one familiar symptom. That only confirms my view. We have all been like that. Come, come, you are in the age for falling in love; and Mellssa came in your way, and she is a pretty girl, and her very married daughter, thinking of getting marri-ed sgain; but I do believe in his case it would for you. Tut, tut ! I know all about it, you'll be the best thing he could do. She is a sen- find. And you have taken her for your ideal. You are in love with your ideal girl, not Melissa Aquitaine. She isn't any one's ideal, even her iather's."

"Well, anyhow, that's one reason why I want to get away out of this. I want to live in some earnest, active, striving sort of way I want to fight a stlff battle of life." Aquitaine smiled.

"We miss those Saracens terribly," he said. "It was such a relief to every disapnointed fellow in the chivelrous days to be able to go and fight the Saracens. Well, perhaps the West may help us out of our dilficulty. You want to have a hand in Montana's project-his New Jerusalem-I suppose ?

"I should like to know something about it. Of course I couldn't go now. I wouldn't leave him for all the objects in the world, unless he was quite willing. But I can't help always looking out for something that may turn me free to go wherever I choose."

" You are not speculating on his death, surely?" Aquitaine said, with a certain surprise and harshness in his tone.

"No; I don't like to think of such a misfortune as that. And happily we need not think of it; he has splendid health, and has years and years before him, I hope. No; I was thinking of something that would make "Why on earth do you think that?"

"Well, for one thing, he is firmly convinced the principal obaracteristics of the figure at of it himself. You see, he never heard any "Well, will you promise me not to have which Mr. Aquitaine now looked with a sort account of his son's death; and he is con-

"In Heaven's name," Aquitaine exclaimed, why don't you take to writing poems? It would be ever so much better; you could work off the nonsense that way. The rhymes take so much out of one! The most unmanageable poets of all are the poets who don't compose any poetry. My dear good Clem, will you promise me to begin at once

a series of sonnets-a short series, only a hundred and fifty or so-to my daughter?" "You laugh at me, but I don't mind."

"No; that's the worst of it; I wish you did."

"Because I knew you mean it kindly. Nothing coming from you can give me pain."

"Oh, hang it all !-- I know; because I am the father of HER. Well, listen, Clem : you said you never would speak to her-Her, with a big capital-unless you had my consent. My dear boy, you have my consent. Nothing better could possibly happen to you than to try your chance. If that doesn't cure you, nothing will. Go along, there's a good fellow, and ask my daughter to marry you. Faith of a heavy father-a somewhat heavyhearted father now and then-if she consents, I'll not stand in the way : and neither, I can promise you, will her mother.'

The young man's eyes had flashed fire for a moment, but then he became graver than over.

"Now you really are laughing at me," he said; "and this is a sharper jest than the other."

"I am not laughing at you," Aquitaine replied, in a tone that was almost stern. "I am very much in earnest. I don't believe any one can cure you of this nonsense half so well as my daughter herself. Go to her; tell her in poetic language how much you love her; offer her your hand and heart-I have reason to believe you'll find her in a remarkably melting mood just now."

"I know well enough she would only laugh at me; I don't want to ask her; I don't want her to marry me, if it comes to that. Why should such a girl think of a fellow like me? It would be a shame. I only want to love her."

"Go and tell her so," Aquitaine said, "and then let me hear from you again."

OHAPTER VIII.

ROARC AND BOSALINE.

Good fortups and had fortune had comblued to make Montana what he now was. The buffets as i the rewards had conspired to decide his fate, each the wrong way. The buffets did not ofther correct or discourage; the rewards us, not satisfy. His personal beauty was perhaps his first stimulus to the belief that he must be destined for great things. He felt that the gods had set their (Continued on Ihird Page.)

ોપ્ર

ESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE TRUE W)

eď.

Wednesday, August 30.

Yesterday's proceedings were opened at 10

The General Secretary read the names of

Committee for membership, as follows :- Dr

E B Ames, Minneapolis, Minn; Past Assist-

Prot. W. B. Rogers, of Virginia.

indexing chemical literature.

was read.

burg, W

the standing committee, Profs. H. C. Bolton,

Hartford; Remson, Baltimore; Clark, Cincin-

nati ; Johnson, Cincinnati, and Luds, Hobo-

ken, N J., were appointed a committee on

Invitations were received from the Minne-

The Secretary announced that the standing

various sections, by title and abstract only,

and no paper would be printed in full nuless

phia, Pa; Seth C Chandler, Jr, Cambridge,

Mass; Albert H Chester, Clinton, N Y;

Mass; Aug J Dubois, New Haven, Conn;

Greek orator declared of Phryne. His love match had shown him that he could impress women with a sense of his power. His grief and his disappointment had filled him with a despair which, while it lasted, was akin to madness. He had suffered intensely; sorrow, dall, protracted, seemingly hopeless struggle, and iron poverty had tried to bear him down. He had seemed as if destined to end a drear life by some death of utter misery. Yet through all his worst times he had felt the same faith in his destiny—in his mission. He was confident that he was tried in the fire of adversity only that he might be made the stronger for some great work which was to be assigned to him.

Sept. 6, '82

Men more pious and far better instructed than Montana have also believed that in every goirow inflicted on them there was only a purpose personal to them, to make them stronger for this world, or touch their souls so as to make them fitter for the next. The loved father perishes in his prime; the wife of a manly youth is taken from his side; the little daughter is snatched from the blossoming promise of her sweet childhood; and the survivor, not content with bending to the will of the benignant powers above, and quietly believing that all must be for the best, complacently makes a moral special to himself, and assumes that others have been victimized in order that his poor little personality may have all the benefit. It does not occur to him to ask why any other should suffer in order that he might be made the better; whether Providence may not have designs of a larger mould than those which concerned only his particular career. Montana was one of that class of suffering egotists. Any stroke of fate falling on himself or those he loved-they were not many-he assumed to be intended for his own special behoof, in order to fit him all the more for the great mission whereof the nature and object were yet to be disclosed. This almost sublime egotism sustained him. Prosperity came at once along various paths, and he took the prosperity as he had taken the suffering. He accepted it as a proof that h was destined for great things. His egotism case hardened him against fear and against arrogance.

For a time, after the climax of his struggle had passed away, overything seemed to go well with him. He had made a fair repute in the American Civil War; first having en. tered the campaign merely as a philanthropical attendant on the hospitals, and then serving as a soldier. He had taken up philanthropic land speculations after the war; taking them up without any primary purpose of making money; and even where the success of the philanthropic scheme was doubtful, the fact that money came in to Montans was beyond all doubt. He turned lecturer, became a cort of unconsecrated preacher; and he drew fashionable crowds after him in the United States, even when he | only did not go to him and announce himself most earnestly proclaimed that he desired only the presence of the poor. He might have made a wealthy match easily enough at any time. Bich women had told him as much, and he had only drawn back.

He gave away money freely, and in large sums. His career seemed absolutely free from any evidence of personal object; and yet all who were not devotees in him distrusted him.

There were three orders of opinion concer. ning Montana. There was, first, the enthustastic worship of the devotee, which does not call for minute analysis. The devotees were, to be sure, chiefly women; but they known, who believed in him as their hero, or prophet, or saint. There were business men whe, on his advice, would have flung all their property into some speculation of which they had never heard the day before. There were tion from him. In this country we commonly think of the society of America as made up only of shrewd, eager-faced business men, who set the making of money above every other purpose in lifs. We hear little of that very considerable proportion of the men of every American community, who are as accessible to the influence of sentimentalism or emo. tionalism of some kind as the heroine of an old romance might have been. The worship of the devotees made one order of opinion. Then came a certain proportion of kindly unbelievers, who merely shook their heads and quietly said that Montana was crazed. Lastly came those, not a few in number, who declared him to be a mere quack, a particularly shallow impostor. It is surprising how many powerful arguments each believer could bring forward in support of his theory. Speak to each one in turn and let him have it all his own way for the time, and he would give reasons that made conviction seem hardly to be avoided. Then speak to one of the other school, and you began insensibly to be drawn into a recognition of the soundness of his theory. The impostor theory was greatly supported by the fact that Montana, in company, evidently kept a constant guard over his utterances. It would not need to be a very keen Observer to see that Montana was always walching you and himself. He never answered a question promptly. He looked quietly at his questioner, and shaped his answer very slowly. Sometimes he did not answer at all-merely shook his head and slightly smiled, and could not be got to give any reply. It was impossible not to see now and then, by the expression of his eyes, that he was thinking what he ought to say, or whether he ought to say anything. On the other hand, his admirers, admitting all these peculiarities, saw in them only fresh evidence of sincerity and of inspiration. When they asked, did Montana on one of his platforms ever want a word or an answer? What could be more rapid, instantaneous, than the flash of his decisive reply to the portfire touch of a question ? For what suggested difficulty in morals or in actual life had he not the quick word of guidance for those who believed in him? This, too, was true. "In ordinary society," his admirers said, "he is simply man a distrait, conscious of higher purposes and occupations, only enduring the dinner table, and evading idle chatter." Montana might have been the happiest man living on the earth. He had found nimself suddenly lifted to that dangerous elevation, the height of his wishes. He was one of the most marked figures of a London season. Wherever he went people looked at him, and after him, and started as he passed, and clied the attention of their friends to him, and whispered his name, and sometimes, indeed, did not even whisper it, but spoke it different sort of man, but only enough to how much more uneasy it must make him ?" thrill Montana with a new sense of his suc-Cess. Women of all ranks paid court to him and frankly 'conveyed, their admiration of him. There was something like a mysterwould have had to be adopted in the case of I think you are out of spirits. I think somedon men, too, of all ranks and classes ad-

...

geal on him by making him beautiful, as the hero to a considerable mass of the working population, who had as dash of free-thinking in them. He was not robust enough to satisfy the ordinary Badical artisan of citles, but admirably as a hero and an orator. He was in society, passing through the very best of London society sometimes, and yet wholly ungoverned by its conventions and above its rules, even regarded as the more interesting because he thus set himself above its ordinances and paid them no attention. He had several little habits which at first made people stare, and always made some people angry, and forced others to smile, and yet in the eyes of his admirers seemed all the more becoming to his position. When he went to dins at a great house he shook hands with the butler, or the footman, as well as with the master or mistress, if the butler or footman happened to become an acquaintance of his by attending any of his meetings. His manner was always stately, grave, and sweet. Nothing surprised him. He had the composure of a Red Indian chief, who disdains to be dazzled

or even moved by any of the splendors of civilization. Montana's name was constantly in the papers. He attended meetings of almost all kinds which had any savor of philanthropy or the higher life about them, and he possibly committed himself to a good many movements and causes which could hardly have worked very well in combination. Eis ambition had now nearly reached its crowning-point. He was the hero of a London sesson, the prophet of a large number of faithful followers, the leader of a new enterprise in civilization, which had not yet even begun to move; and he was the idol of a great many admiring and attractive women. But there was one thought which disturbed him. He remembered past times more keenly than he could have wished. His passionate longing was to bury all the early past in actual forgetfulness. He hated to have to think of the origin from which he sprung. He detested tbe thought of his father having been a liverystable keeper who gave lessons in riding. If his father had been dead he would easily enough have forgotten all about him, and might have satisfied his conscience by an easy kind of penitence, all the more easy to certain minds because being unsvailing and too late, it involves no considerable trouble or self-sacrifice. But he had found that his London. The thought constantly disturbed him. He could not be sure of forgetting the spring on some enemy. past, or burying the past, as long as this living link with it was present and near. Beknew of his father's existence, but not as the long-lost son, but was enzious above

the terrible alternative of acknowledging like your father, and I think he likes me." himself the livery-stable keeper's son, or bluntly denying the relationship. It was brought home to his inner convictions sometimes, that if his father and he should meet in public, and his father should claim him, he would repudiate the claim and deny that he was his father's son. He struggled with this horrible thought and tried to escape it, as was his way in dreams. Montana was a dreamer, and not a man of Imagination. Hud he had imagination, it would have fed itself on other food than his own morwere many men, wherever Montana was bid personslity. It would have created images for him out of "the barren realms of time a few weeks ago, and soon won't see any darkness," and have peopled his lonelier more. How can you grudge me their passhours with beings that might some of them have become his ideal and his guide. But he was merely a dreamer, and could think

only of his own plans, and his past and his date or anything on a word of recommenda. fature: and he brooded so on these that the real was often not to be distinguished by im from the unreal. He began to persuade himself that his obscure past must have been but a dream. He was gliding into the conviction that he would be right in repudiating any claim which an obscure person professing to be his father might venture to make. He could not endure the ridicule of such a revelation ; his cause must suffer by it ; it could not, therefore, be in the nature of things or the will of Heaven that one intrusted with so great a mission should be left a victim to men's scorn. Meanwhile, his friendship with Captain Marion became closer and closer. His visits always delighted Marion, but did not seem otherwise to spread much joy around them. Geraldine Bowan avoided him as much as she could do without attracting attention. Melissa gaw him only; rarely was spoken to by him. Meliesa was growing daily paler, more languid, and more unsatisfactory in condition. Mr. Aquitaine many times thought it would be better to take her back to the country again; but Melista obstinately resisted; and when any little trial of strength of will grose Melisca was in the habit of carrying the day. She did so in this instance, and she positively declared that she found herself much better in London than she would be anywhere else, and Mr. Aquitaine gave way. There was apparently nothing in her condition for which the doctor's skill could do any good. Melissa began by refusing to see a doctor; and then, when by a variety of stratagems she was brought into the presence of a physician and induced to talk with him, he really found nothing to suggest any ailment which his craft could cure. Mr. Aquitaine once took an opportunity of saying a word to Miss Marion, and urged her to try and find out what was amiss with his daughter. Sydney tryed her best but could not succeed. She was unable to put herself exactly into sympathy with her wilful little friend. Just about the time Geraldine Rowan had been making up her mind to endeavor to establish something like a triendship between Melissa and herself. She had resolved, hesitated, resolved again, again hesitated; but now a word from Miss Marion about her attempt and its failure decided her to try her best. She took Melissa by surprise, invaded her unexpectedly in her own room one day, and broke into the question at once.

talk to another girl aL.... We are friends, are we not?"

"I suppose you mean it well," "delissa an-swered; "I dare say you do; you are just to those whose views of life were a little more the sort of girl who means everything well. shadowy, and a little less political, he served Everybody says you do everything well; but I do not. I seldom mean things well, and I don't think I am at all inclined to be a friend

of yours." "Yet I want to win your triendship very much," said Geraldine; "and I think I could deserve it. You have always shown yourself cold and unfriendly to me, but I don't Science is somewhat diminished, to judge at least from the small number of visitors premind that; I don't care for misunderstandsent at yesterday's session. ings of that kind, and I don't a bit mind being met with an ungenial answer. I don't o'clock, Dr. Dawson taking the chair at that care about personal dignity. I want to be hour. vour friend."

"We can never be friends," said Melissa getting up from her chair, "I hate you, and there is an end of it."

Geraldine was certaiply somewhat shaken ant Surgeon Berger, Washington ; Lieut-Comfrom her composure by this blunt declaration. mander W H Bronson, Washington; E H Bronson, Ottawa, Ont; B W Cowan, Mont-real; Prof. H P Emerson, Buffalo; S B Fos-To be told that one is actually hated, and told this by a little girl whose flashing eyes and trembling lips show that she means exter, Montreal; Charles Garth, Montreal; H actly all that she says, and at the same time R Ives, Montreal; R D Lacoe, Pittston, Pa; not to have the least idea of anything which Dr Morell Mackenzie, London, Eng; Miss could give cause for such a feeling of detecta-Helen P Moorehouse, Buffalo, NY; DAP Watt, Montreal; W H Upham, Minneapolis, tion-this would be enough to disturb the nerves of even a philosopher. Geraldine was Minn; A E McMester, Scotstown, Que. not a philosopher, but only a bright, goodhearted girl, who thought she saw a way of the standing committee, Prof. Barker was aprendering a service, and was determined to pointed to prepare a memorial of the late go on if she could. She recovered her composure after a moment.

"Why do you hate me, Miss Aquitaine? I always liked you, and I am sure I never did snything that could make you teel so bitterly against me."

"I hate you all the same," said Melissa. She seemed to find a certain sense of relief in the declaration.

Eots Academy of Netural Sciences, of Min-"Bat won't you tell me why? There may nespolis, and from the Iowa Agricultural be some mistake. There must be. You College, to hold the next meeting of the Assohave fancled I said or did something which I ciation in those States respectively. On did not say or do. I am not at all a good motion the invitation from Minneapolis was hater mygelf; but if I did hate anyone, I am unanimously accepted. sure I should tell the reason."

Melissa turned away and seated herself again in her chair. It was a great, luxurious of proceedings the papers read before the arm-chair, large enough to hold the portly frame of some old-fashioned grandfather, or to embrace all the ample draperies of an eighteenth-century belle. Melissa curled herself up in it, and looked with her beaming eyes, her pretty face, and her pouting, impatient gestures, like some beautiful but father was not dead; was living just now in dangerious little animal-a wild cat, perhaps or a snake, coiled up, and only waiting for a

Geraldine went over and knelt by the side of the chair, leaned her head against it, sider, despite all his egotism and his confused and took Melissa's reluctant hand and dreamings and aspiratione, he had still some | held it firmly, as indeed she had remains of a sensitive conscience. It stung strength enough to do; and then said, in the him now and then to think that he soothing tone one uses with a sick child. "You must tell me why you don't like me. I will not let you go until you explain it all. I am quite determined there shall be no unall things never to meet him, never to be re-cognized by him, and never to have to face sibly prevent it. You know how much I

" Of course he doer," Melissa said ; " everybody likes you except myself, and that's just it; everybody likes you; the people I like best in the world like you better than they like me."

"What people that you like best in the world," Geraldine asked, " like me better than they like you ? Your father is intensely fond of you. I never maw any one more fond of a girl; and your mother, and everybody I know. How could they care for me in that way? I am only a girl to whom they are iriendly, and whom they saw for the first ing kindness?"

"No, it is not that," said Melissa; "it is not for my father. It is for-for everybody." And Melissa burst into a passion of tears. Geraldine was touched to the heart by this sudden and unexpected outbreak. Now she felt sure indeed that poor Melissis trouble

The Permanent Secretary read the list of THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. the officers proposed by the Standing Committee for next year, as follows :

President-O A Young, of Princeton, N J. Interest diminishing—The place for the Vice-Presidents-Section A, W A Rogers, Cambridge, Mass; B, H A Rowland, Balti-more, Md; C, Edward W Morley; Cleveland, next meeting chosen-Members elect-O; D, DeVolson Wood, Hoboken, NY; E, O H Hitchcock, Hanover, NH; F, W J Beale, Lansing, Mich; G, J D Cox, Cincinnati, O The interest in the meeting of the Ameri-H, O'T Mason, Washington, D C; I, F B can Association for the Advancement of

Hough, Lowville, Ky. General Secretary-J B Eastman, of Washington.

Assistant General Secretary-Alfred Springer, of Cincinnati.

Secretaries of the Sections-Section A, W W Johnson, Annapolis; B, C K Wead. Ann Arbor; O, J W Lavgley, Ann Arbor; D, A J Dubole, New Haven; E, Alexis A Julien, New York; F, S A Forbes, Normal; G, Carl the persons recommended by the Standing Seiler, Philadelphia; H, G H Perkins, Burlington; I, Joseph Cummings, Evenstown. Treasurer-William Lilly, of Mauch Chunk: The whole list was elected amidst consider-

able enthusiasm.

Dr. Sterry Hunt made a statement in regard to the International Committee, of which Professors Hall, Selwyn and Leslie, and himself had been appointed representatives from North America. Several months ago a report was prepared by them, but was In accordance with the recommendation of not at present to hand. The work was not yet completed and he would move that the telegraph stations, the defensive works Committee be continued. The motion being being of remarkable strength, and seconded by Prof. Hall, was put to the meet-In accordance with the recommendation of | ing and adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the members of the Association took a trip sround the harbor and Victoria Bridge on the invitation of the Harbor Commissioners. The Grand Trunk workshops were also visited, Mr. Brown, the manager, doing the honors. The concluding session was opened at 3.30 yesterday ovening in the William Molson Hall, which was filled to overflowing. Prof. F. W. Poinam stated that it might be interesting to the Association to know that they had registered 938 names on their arrival and added 325 new names to the list of member. committee had decided to print in the volume ship.

Prof E D Cope, of Philadelphia, then moved the following resolution :-

by special request of the section to which it That the Local Committee of the Association have won our heartfelt The following list of persons were elected esteem for the admirable efficiency Fellows of the Association :- Harrison Allen, with which they have planned for our other respectively one mile and three-Philadelphia, Pa; Henry E Alford, Eastcomfort. Especial mention should be made of the labors of the Railway Committee, the hampton, Mass; Wm Ashburner, San Francisco, Cal; W O Atwater, Middletown, Ct; Lodging Committee, the Finance Committee, Marcus Baker, Washington, D C; J R Bart-

and the Reception Committee. In moving this resolution Prof. Cope enulett, Washington, D C; Heary W Blair, Washington, D C; Spencer Bordon, Fall River, Mass; N L Britton, New Dorp, N Y; T J Burril, Champaign, Ill; R Ellsworth Call, Des Bioines, Ia; W J Chamberlain, Colombar O: H Martin Chamberlain merated the different duties performed by the various committees, and expressed the hope that they had received some return for the Columbus, O: H Martyn Chance, Philadelto make.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Dr. E. B. Eliot, of Washington, moved the following :--

Russeli H Chlittenden, New Haven, Conn; Edward W Clarpole, Yellow Springe, O; That the American Association for the Ad-Peter Collier, Washington, DC; Henry J vancement of Science, deeply sensible of the Comstock, lthaca, NY; Charles W Dabney, kindness which they have received in Montjr, Saleigh, NC; A E Dolbear, College Hill, real, hereby declare their thanks to the hotels, the Diocesan Theological College and Chas B Dudley, Altoons, Pa; Wm B Dwight, Poughkeepsie, N Y; Wm H Edwards, Coalprivate citizens for hospitality, and to the ladies for the elegent garden parties and Va; James M Flint, Boston, other courtesies extended to the members and their families.

Mass; B W Frazier, Bethlehem, Pa; A S Fuller, Ridgewood, NJ; A S Gatschet, Washington, DC; Horatio Hale, Clinton, Ont; W B Hazen, Wushington, DC; Chas F In moving this resolution Dr Elliott said that he wished that he felt able to move it in a fitting manner. His duties as Vice-Himes, Carlisle, Pa: N D O Hodges, Salem, President of one of the Sections had occupied Mass; Joseph F James, Cincinnati, O; Theo the most part of 1 ... time, and he had not had F Jewell, Newport, K I; E Otis Kendall, much leisure to to be advantage of many of MISERABLE FOR THIRTEEN YEARS. F Jewell, Newport, K 1; E Ohs Kendall, much leteure to the equalities of heavy of mission action for the members of the philadelphia, Pa; George Kennan Washing-bogitality extended to the members of the John for the Masse; William Lilly, he had no doubt was prompted by Mauch Chunk, Pa; Edward G Love, their leve of science, and said he felt New York, N Y; James Macfariane, that the newspapers of Montreal were ducating the people to a high standard in Lowars, and their example might be J; W J McGee, Farley, Iowa; A R McNair, this direction, and their example might be as long as thirteen years;---at least in one in-

LOUISVILLE A FORTUNATE OITY.

3

This city has been slogularly fortunate, as seve al citizens have of late gotten small fortunes in drawing prizes in the lottery. The last fortunate one is Mr Wm W Irwin, a Clerk in the Auditor's Office of the L & N R B, 2d and Main sts. Mr Irwin yesterday, while working in the office, received an official looking document bearing the N O postmark, and discovered, to his greal joy, official notification that he had drawn one-fifth of \$75,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, amounting to \$15,000. The lucky ticket was No 85,003 Some time ago Mr Irwin purchased his first lottory ticket, very nearly the number which then drew the capital prize. He then thought he would try again, and this time produced such golden results. Mr Irwin is a middle-aged man, married, and has a small family. He has been connected with the L & N for several years, and has been a faithful worker, and many friends are profuse in their congratulations .- Louisville Courier-Journal, July 14.

FORTIFIED ABOUKIE.

From Fort Pharos to Aboukir Point is a straight run of about ten miles; from Aboukir Point, right round the Bay, to Rosetta Fort, about twenty-five miles, but not more than sixteen and a half as the crow flies. From Abonkir Fort to Rosetta Fort extends a long chain of forts, earthworks, towers, and occupying excellent positions. 1 believe them to be much undervalued. Eng-

land will require her heaviest guns for their reduction, and her utmost skill and science to effect their capture. Some of them are certeinly as powerful as the forts at Portsmouth. In the following description of the positions the distances will be found correct, whilst the number of guns is doubtful, and their calibre very uncertain. It is believed that the enemy has two twenty-five ton guns at Aboukir, and several others of very heavy metal. For months past he has been incessantly busy adding fresh earthworks to the inner lines, commanding the forts and lowers. Fort Aboukir is armed with twouty-one guns; Fort Bourg (half a mile distant) with fifty the next fort is about a mile and a quarter from Fort Bourg; then come three towers, armed with from seven to ten guns each; then three more of equal strength, distant from one anquarters and three miles. All along, behind these works, runs the railway, and Arabi's rolling stock of trains could be easily observed from the ships passing backwards and forwards pretty frequently. At the entrance to Lake Edku there is also a small fort. Fort Rosetta is very strong indeed. Opposite Fort Bourg Hus Nelson's Island (so called in great service which they had been called upon honor of our great naval nero), at the distance of two miles and three-quarters from the shore. Between this island and the shore only gunboats can pass. We steamed right round the bay, within a thousand yards rauge of the forts. The water varies in depth, but is for the most part shallow and interspersed with irregular patches of rock. About a mile off the coast it is from five to ten fathoms deep. Ironclads, therefore, must take up their stations a good way out in order to get the 30 feet of water their draught requires. With their heavy guns, however, they can easily reach the forts. The whole coast line is sandy, its monotony barely broken by a few low rocks and small sand hills. The defonsive works are well placed, especially the two important forts, Aboukir and Rosetta.

"I am afraid you are not well," she said, "and I am sure Mr. Aquitaine must be uneasy about you."

"Has he made you his confidante?" Melissa asked, with eyes in which an ant'cipated controversy already sparkled.

"No, indeed," Miss Brown said ; "he never spoke to me about it, but you seem to me to be out of health and spirits somehow; and if loudly enough to have hurt the feelings of a that makes me uneasy on your account, think " If my father is uneasy about me," Melissa said, "he can tell me so.". "Come, my dear girl," Miss Bowan said, you might be more irlendly with me. I beious sanctity about his assumed character of lieve they say here that you are slok, but I leader, pricet and prophet, which rendered do not think so. I mean, I don't think you unnecessary the becoming reticence that are sick in any way that a doctor could oure. a more worldly hero: A great many Lon- thing has gone wrong with you. Perhaps

mired him and believed in him, "Iffe was a | these are things that one girl might well | soothing and effective. finosing al (insuel est viente er ; burt ?? 1221

was of the spirit and not of the body ; but what could she do to soothe her? How could she ask her for a confidence which, for aught she knew, might concern some family tale not to be told to any stranger's sar Melissa's own words showed that it had something to do with herself. Could it be that Molissa was jealous of the friendship which the Mations, father and daughter, showed to Geraldine? This seemed hardly possible: and yet, what else was there? Meantime she found nothing better to do than to put her arm, with gentle resoluteness, round Melissa's neck and draw the girl toward her, and quietly press her little nervous hand in token of friendship and sympathy. Melissa at all events made no resistance now. Geraldine began to hope that she would soon return the pressure of sympathy.

A knock at the door made the girls start. A servant brought a card for Miss Aquitaine. "No please read the name; can't you read the name?" Melissa asked, in a tone of petulance.

Geraldine took the card. "Clement Hope," she said.

"Oh, I can't see him; I won't see him. Proy send him away. Toll him to call again to-morrow ; next week ; next year." (To be Continued.)

One dose of BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS will relieve Sich Headache. One bottle effects a cure. Price 25c per bottle.

RIVAL LEGISLATURES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 30 .- Two Legislatures have been organized in Sia Catacas, one composed of the friends of the General and State Governments, and the other of the friends of General Cadina, who has presidential aspirations. On Monday night a fight occurred between Cadina and his friends and the State troops. After a sharp contest, in which one rebel was killed and three soldiers wounded, Cadina surrendered with his followers. No further disturbance is anticipated.

Mrs D Morrison, Farnham Centre, P Q writing about Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says George Bell used it on his son and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthms, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

THE MCCAFFREY MURDER.

OTTAWA, Aug. 29 .- The Coroner's jury in the Gouldbourne tragedy found that McCaffrey came to his death by a gunshot wound at the hands of Maria Spearman, and that her brother, Chester Spearman, was an accessory before ite act. Both parties are in the county jail here. Mr. Mosgrove has been retained for the defence. The woman persists in the statement that she shot McCaffrey. She says that he seduced her under promise of marriage, that he three times fixed the wedding day and did not carry out his promise. She will soon become a mother, and alleges that the expected child is his.

2010 Horstord's Acid Phosphate in seasickness, is of great value. Its action something has disappointed you; and surely on the nerves of the disturbed stomach is the different sections were then read, after

Saratoga Springs, N Y; Wm G Mixter, New profitably tollowed by oven some of the state of Mr John Mahoney, Sr, of Oril-Haven, Ci; Arthur T Nasle; New Brunswick, prominent newspopers of the United States. In Ont, who says is have been a sufferer NJ; A B Nelson, Danville, Ky; C S Peirce, Baltimore, Md; D P Penballow, Mountainville, N Y; George H Perkins, Burlington, Vermont; James C Pilling, Washington, D C: Franklin Pluit, Philadelphia, Pa; D Webster Prentiss, Washington, D C; E B Reid, London, Ont; A P Rockweil, Boston, Mass; Waldo O Ross, Boston, Mass; Henry A Roland, Baltimore, Md; J C Russell, Salt Lake City, Utah ; J Stillwell Schanck, Princeton, NJ; Carl Seiler, Philadelphia, Pa; B Sestini, Woodstock, Md; Chas C Sigsbee, Washington, DO; Edwin Smith, Washington, D C; Monroe B Snider, Philadelphia, Pa; Jas Wm Spencer, Windsor, N S; J B Stallo, Cincinnati, O; W Leconto Stevens, New York, N Y; George H Stone, Colorado Springs, Ool; E Lewis, Sturtevant, South Framingham, Mass; Lewis Switt, Rochester, NY; Arthur F Taylor, Cleveland, O; Benjamia F Thomas, Columbia, Mo; Cyrus Thomas, Car-

bondale, III; Fred W True, Washington, DC; JH Trumbull, Hartford, Conn; Francis C Van Dyck, New Brunswick, N J; Charles D Walcott, Washington, D C; Wm Wallace, Ansonia, Conn ; Cyrus M Warren, Brookline, Mass; H E Webster, Schenectady, N Y; Jos Wharton, Philadelphia, Pa; Orlando B Wheeler, Detroit, Mich; 1 C White, Morgantown, W Va, H S Williams, Ithaca, N Y; Justin Winsor, Cambridge, Mass; George F Wright, Oberlin, Ohio; Josoph Zentmayer,

Philadelphia, Pa. Prof. Putnam, the Permanent Secretary, announced that the Standing Committee had declined to publish any of the papers read before the various sections, except by title or abstract, without a special application to do so by the sections. The Special Committee will have to pass all papers read, and mark them as they are to be printed.

In the evening a grand reception was given to the members of the Association by Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Gault, in their beautiful grounds, which were brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and most handsomely decorated for the occasion. During the evening an admirable selection of the best music was rendered by Gruenwald's orchestia.

Thursday, August 31.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science closed its sittings yesterday. The registered number of visitors who have taken part in the proceedings from first to last numbered 950, fully as large as the Boston gathering. The Association met in General Session

yesterday morning at ten c'clock in the William Molson Hall, the President, Principal Dawson, in the chair.

The following named persons were elected new members, making 323 new members since the opening of the session: Chas A Ashburner, Philadelphia; Miss Abby A Beaty, Johnsonville, NY; Dr M Swan Burnett, Washington; Wm Drysdale, Montreal; Carroll Dunham, jr., Irvington, NY; G, H Fox, New York; Prof Jos G Fox, Esston, Pa ; James Shearer, Montreai ; Rev H R Tim-low, South Ballstou, N Y; Andrew H Monroe,

Montreal. Reports from the Standing Committee and which

prominent newspapers of the United States. lin, Ont, who says: "I have been a sufferer He concluded by referring to the very large accession of members which the Association and have tried, during that time, very many had received at this maeting.

The motion was carried.

Prof. Cox moved the following resolution :---

That the American Association hereby ex-Presbyterian Theological College, and the Society of Natural History, for commodious quarters during the meeting, and for the consideration with which every want has been anticipated and gratified.

In offering this resolution Prof. Cox said he considered that it would be fully sustained by all the members. They had never been provided with more extensive, commodious or convenient rooms, and he was sure they would long remember the edifices of this beautiful grounds.

The motion was carried.

Prof. William Saunders, of London, Ont., moved the following :--

That the thanks of the American Association are due and are most heartily tendered to the numerous raliways of the late Archbishop of Tuam. During the New York, New England and the Dominion, for their courtesy in affording members excollent facilities for attendance at this meet. ing. We especially acknowledge our obligations to the Grand Trunk Bailway Company for the excursions to Lachine, and for the freedom of that monument of engineerlog skill, the Victoria Bridge. We also thank the Harbor Commissioners for the excursion of to-day.

Resolutions were then passed thanking the Telegraph Companies, the Richelieu and Ontario Company and the Press, for their great courtesy and many favors shown, after which the meeting adjourned for a year to meet again at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Consumption Cured.

SINCE 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula o that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy and permanennt cure of Consump-Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and tion. all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in Ger-man, French or English.—W. A. Norss, 149 Power's Block, Rochsster, N.Y. 16-I3cow

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsis, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

with theumatism for the past thirteen years, of the remedies advertised for it, but all without effect. Upon recommendation I was induced to buy a bottle of St. Jacobs Oll. The first application relieved me, and upon the second application the pain disappeared entends its heartfelt thanks to the Corporation tirely and has not since returned. It affords and Faculty of the McGill University, of the me much pleasure to make this statement of my experience with Sr. Jacobs Oll and sincerely wish that every sufferer could know of its wonderful virtues.

CATHOLIO NEWS.

A list of several ecclesiastical changes among the Roman Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Quebec is published.

Vicar-General Rooney, of St. Mary's Church, Terente, was ordained into the priesthood 25 University, its splendid library, college and | years ago yesterday (Aug. 30th). The event was celebrated by the clergy of the diocese and by his parishioners. The ceremony in the church was very im; osing. Vicar-General Rooney wore the vestments that formerly belonged to Pope Plus VIII., which were be-queathed to His Grace Archbishop Lynch by day he was the recipient of a number of valuable presents.

> As a cure for all diseases of the Lungs, DOWN'S ELIXIR has no equal.

The Winnipeg assessment, just completed, amounts to over \$30,000,000. Last year it

amounted to \$9,000,000. The population has increased from 10,000 to 25,000 in one year. The building operations this year are estimated at nearly \$3,000,000.

" ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ante bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

In the annual report of the British Postmaster General it is stated that the United Sintes sent to Great Britain 9,500,000 newspapers and received from there 7,500,000 during the past fiscal year.

Ubserfulness, courage, and great activity of intellect are engendered by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and its capacity of imparting power of endurance to the brain and nervous system, is shown in its property of sustaining persons through mental difficulties.



No other discass is so provatent in this coun-try as Constitution, and no romedy has over Ocqualled the colobrated Kidnoy-Wors as a Ecorro. Whatever the cause, however obstanate it the case, this remedy will overcome it. PILES. THIS distressing com-complicated with constitutions. Kidney-Wort strongthens the weakened parts and quickly a genues all kinds of Files even when physiclass and medicines have before fulled. KIDNEY-WORT

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Sept. 0, 1882,

"THE TRUE WITNESS" IS PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Company 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription per annum (in advance).....\$1.50 Olergymen, Teachers & Post-Masters....\$1.00 Olubs of 5 or more (per annum each)....\$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of ap proved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 10c per line (agate), 50 per line every subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Sbecial rates for contract, en application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion, (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country shou'd always give the name of their Post Office. Those who re-move should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

Ine new Fost Office. Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Sub-scribers will ree by the date on the address label when their subscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application.

Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any respectable news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their local-ity. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL, CANADA

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. SETTEMBER.

THUBSDAY, 7 .--- Office of the Blessed Sacrament. FBIDAY, S .- Nativity of the B. V. M. St. Adrian, Martyr. Bo. Rappe, Cleveland, died, 1877. BATURDAY, 9 .- Of the Oclave of the Nativity. St. Gorgonius, Martyr. SUNDAY, 10 .- Fifteenth Sunday after Fentecost. Holy Name of Mary. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 23-31; Gosp. Luko i. 26-38; Last Gosp. Luko vii. 11-16. MONDAY, 11 .- St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor (Sept. 10). SS. Protus and Companions. Martyrs. TUISDAY, 12 .- Of the Octave. Bp. Barron, died, 1854.

WEDNESDAY, 13 .- Of the Octave. Bishop Fenwick, Cincinnati, died, 1832. Cons. Bp. Hogan, St. Joseph, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions, &c., to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebted-We request those who receive such ness. accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yot in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter.

The expected engagement at Kassasin has taken place, and according to the official despatch, resulted in a brilliant victory for the British troops. General Wolseley telegraphea | of the grave and the weakness of death to inthat only a few of his men were killed, but suit the memory of his mother and trample another despatch brings the number of killed on her ashes is a despicable wrotch and weree up to one hundred and fifty. Which to believe is the question.

their own energy and labor. They acquired lands as wild and uncultivated as those given to any other colonist, and now that they have turned this wildness and sterlity into beauty and abundance, an egregious jackass turns up in the Queen city to tell us that the Church of Rome is "one of the drawbacks of Quebec." We bate to use harsh names, but as the jackass is the only domestic animal the clergy do not keep among their stock, we approve he feels aggrieved and was bound to vent his envy through some channel or other. So much for "that drawback." But when the writer states that the accumulation of property is "the principal aim of the Hierarchy," he sinks to the level of an infamous detractor. To compare men and women whose heroic sacrifices are the admiration of their fellow-

creatures, and whose whole lives are devoted to the interests and the welfare of humanity. to vulgar mercenaries is as odious as it is ungrateful and ungenerous. Do facts bear out the assertion? The diocese of Montreal, which should be the richest in the Dominion, is actually the poorest. The Bishop of Montreal is not alone without wealth, all the members of the Hierarchy in the Province have scarcely sufficient to meet the needs of their dioceses. The cures and their presbyteries throughout the land are not to be envied for their riches. But we are told to turn to these magnificent institutions under the direction of religious communities, societies or orders! And who gets the benefit of 'them? Is it not the people, and what the Province should be proud of, not only the people of Quebcc, but of the whole American continent, from the banks of the Amszon to those of the Mackenzie river, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Is it because the Sulpicians own and direct the

grandest classical education on the continent, and have polished off some of our most famous men in every walk of life, that they are to be accused of baving the accumulation of property as their principal aim. This very Society expands more in the way of charity than the whole Government put together. Is it because the Jesuits, the Christian Brothers, the Fathers of the Holy Cross, the Nuns and other Orders attempt to erect establishments for the education of our youth that they are to be looked upon as common mercenaries. What would Canada's daughters and sons be without a Villa Maria Convent or a St. Mary's College? Then look at these institutions filled with the sick and feeble, the blind, the deaf and dumb, while hands as delicate as flowers tend to their wees, and say that the principal aim of the Church is the accumulation of property. And suppose that their acres and their houses increase every year," what about it ? Do they steal or commit a breach of trust? If not, the increase must be accepted as the result of labor and energy well applied. It will be rather singular if this fact shall prove to be "the point of departure for a revolution in staid Quebec.⁵ as our Toronto contemporary seems to wish

GAMBETIA AND HIS MOTHER. A MAN who will avail himself of the silence

land had shed its light over the hills and valleys of its sister islands. Landlordism also existed there in all its hideousness, and the people who had long groaned under the exactions of "lairds" began to tear away the mask and view it in the new light. The sight was more than they could stand, and those who had mocked the Irish are now strongly animated by the same disaffection. Agrarian troubles are becoming the order of the day in Scotland, and evictions are as heartily detested and objected to by the Scots as ever they were in Ireland. A serious outbreak occurred at Rogart, on the estates of the Duke of Sutherland, in consequence of an eviction. The lassies of the place fought the officers of the Sheriff in a gallant and effective style, compelling them to retire. Not alone at Bogart does this feeling of hestility towards the landlord exist; it is to be found in various parts of the Highlands

where it is very bitter and pronounced. In fact the relations of landlord and tenant in the larger part of Scotland are becoming more strained every day, and it is nothing but natural, for the tenant is just as good, if not a good deal better, than the landlord, and he has just as much right to enjoy the fat of the land, the freedom of his will and the comfort of this life as the landlord does; and the sooner the latter recognizes this fact and does not prevent the exercise of this right the better for both the tenant and the landlord. They should go halves.

> COLLAPSE OF ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND.

THE excitement in Ireland at the present hour is intense, and has not been equalled will result that the Lieut.-Governor in call- | national ambition by allowing Toronto to be since the Fenian uprising. It is not the enemies of British rule, but the pets of the Government who are in open rebellion. The Royal Irish Constabulary throughout the country passed over to the ranks of the people, and now the Metropolitan police of Dublin, the finest body of men in Europe, have withdrawn from the English service. On two hundred and forty of them being dis. missed, six hundred and twenty of their com. panions at once declined further duty. A tremendous ovation-so says the cable-was accorded a number of the dismissed consta-bles as they left the Castle Yard. Order and peace reigned in the city, although totally unguarded, until the military were called on the scene. The presence of the hated soldiery had for its natural effect to irritate the people, and the result was bullets from one side and stones from the other. The casualties, however, were not numerous. Cannot England get rid of herstubborness in forcing her rule upon Ireland? What does she require to persuade her that she is not wanted in the Island? There is every appearance of the foundstions of Dublin Castle becoming insecure, Would its ruins teach the English the necessary lesson? An ominous feature in connection with this rebellion of the Constabulary, which was always looked upon as the hot-bed and stronghold of loyalty, is the action of the Dublin Corporation. 'The Lord Mayor said he was "very sorry" for the Castle and the English Government that there should be such a rebellion, but the Council would not aid the Executive nor take

A QUESTION OF CONSTITUTION-ALITY. When the Hon. Mr. Ohapleau resigned the

Premiership of the Province to accept a portfolio in the Federal Cabinet, the Lieut. Governor cast his line outside of the Local Legislature in search of a new chief adviser. The Hon. Mr. Mousseau was selected, and to him was entrusted the duty of forming a fresh Government. At the time the question was generally asked, why did not His Excellency look for a Premier nearer home, and one who, de facto, enjoyed the confidence of the electorate? The question, however, was never answered, for the necessity of a solution failed to strike anyone as being of a pressing nature. We now learn that it promises to come up again under a new form, and to assume a more serious aspect. The Hon. Mr. Flynn, who held the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands in the late Chapleau administration, has been giving the question some attention and has studied it result of his labors we have not yet at hand, as he has not made them public, but from a few general outlines which have made their way the head of a Government has not the right to go outside of the pale of the Legislature, whether of the Commons or of the Senate. to look for his chief adviser. This opinion, he maintains, is based upon constitutional law and practice. Now if ing upon Hon. Mr. Mousseau to form a the "locality" where the British Association Cabinet has acted beyond his powers, and that the present administration has no right to existence. This doctrine, it is said, the Hon. Mr. Flynn has embodied in a petition which he has forwarded to the Governor-General of the Dominion as a protest against Teal. the action of the Lieut. Governor of the Province. We think that the hon, gentleman will experience considerable difficulty in having his views on the question accepted, and in all probability they will not prevail. Precedents in Constitutional Governments area power, and are often a very useful source of justification for acts which are out or the ordinary run. It is perfectly proper that the chief adviser of the Crown should in the first instance be a representative of the people, but the law, as we see it, does not say that such thould necessarily be the case. To select

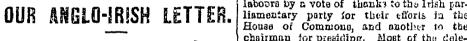
a Minister from the Legislature is the custom, which is not irrefragable, but it is not the law which is. Mr. Todd, who is accepted as an authority on Parliamentary government, lays down the proposition that "it is of the advisers, persons who already hold, or who can in the near future obtain a seat in either of hold a seat, but he was in a position to obtain one, as his election in Jacques Cartier

subsequently proved. We, therefore, fail to see how the constitutionality of the action of the Lieut.-Governor can be successfully disputed. Besides, it is supported by precedents of which there are several. In 1867 the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, who had retired from the political areas some fifteen As nations and peoples are ruled by reproyears previously and was Superintendent of sentatives and deliberative assemblies of one kind or another, it is only right that in the a Government, although he held no seat and there was no likelihood that he would; still the legality of his Government was not questioned. In Nova Scotia the same thing occurred when the Hon. Mr. Annand was made Prime Minister. And again in 1873, the Hon. Mr. Mowst leit the Bench to replace Hon. Mr. Blake as Premierof Onterlo, and the constitutionality of the proceeding was not disputed. We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that an attack on the Mousseau Cabinet, based on such grounds, will fall short of its object, and that the action of the Lieut. til she Governor, although complained of as an overstretch of power, must be accepted as not in-

tible a piece of local jealousy as farmers of Ireland to become the owners of we could possibly meet with. " The visit their holdings upon reasonable ternas; to or. may be a good thing for the locality !" It is ganize the Irish vote in England for electoral purposes; to cultivate English public opinion a great pity and a tremendous loss that the and to inform the English working classes as Queen Oity was not selected as the "locality," to the merits of the Irish land question. To for then, we suppose, the meeting "would | those objects Mr. Peter O'Leary, on behalf of the Southwark (Longon) branch, moved an have been good for the Association, good for science, and even good for Canada." We will League are to reduce rack rents and admit that the usefulness of the proceedings so alter the condition of land holding in science, and even good for Canada." We will might be somewhat curtailed in the event of Ireland as to practically benefit every section the Association meeting in Canada, but this drawback was not deemed sufficient by the English scientists to prevent them from show- Irish nation at home and abroad. ing their good will towards our Dominion amendment being seconded by Mr. Kiesane. and from taking this method of expressing their distinguished opinion of its growing three hours, a compromise being at last importance among the nations. And why effected by adding self-government to the obshould a Canadian journal, above all, in the jects of the League. The chairman said ng. face of the well-weighed and deliberate declaration of the Association, answer back and say "don't come, you'll be sorry for it." farm labourers were by the execu-Why should the interests of the Dominion | tive left out in the cold. The nation. be thus thrown overboard in such a suicidal from a constitutional point of view. The fashion? Is it because Toronto is jealous of support the Scotch delegates voting for it to the local honor, and cannot stand the fact a man. The speeches were restricted to ten that Montreal is the centre of thought as well minutes, and notwithstanding that the delethat Montreal is the centre of thought as well as of commerce and industry? The Toronto ing classes, the speeches for and sgainst into one or two organs, it would appear that Mail has unfortunately put the question be-the Hon. gentleman is of the opinion that youd doubt. There is no Canadian with the statesmanlike order. It was alleged that slightest spark of patriotism in his breast, or peasant proprietory was but a multiplication animated with the most meagre ambition to work the Dominion up to its just and tion to disestablish, because its roots would proper level, but will not heartily lament be planted deeper in the soil, than those of the fact and condemn the Tory organ for its unwarrantable depreciation of our country. this opinion is to be accepted as one of the If we could be persuaded that the Mail could in Soctland, Dr. Dickson of Manchester, Mr. principles of Constitutional Government, it be brought back to a sense of patriotism and Brennan of London, and Peter O'Leary, on would meet in, we would, without hesitation, use all our endeavors to have the project carried out in its favor, for we would deem it our duty to advance the general interests of lost by about fifty majority. Mr. O'Leary the Dominion, even at the expense of Mont-We trust, however, that if the English Scientists cannot see their way us far as the to improve their present wretched condition,

Queen City of the West, they will not abandon their intention of coming to Canada and of meeting in some "locality" therein. We moreover trust that they will not imagine all Canadians to be as modest and self-depreciating as our Western contemporary; and if they come we will do our best to make their meeting in Canada good for the Association, good for science and good for Canada, if not for Toronto and the Mail.

THE awful suddenness of the death of Mr. T. W. Ritchie, Q.C., which occurred yesterday afternoon, created a painful shock in the community, which was followed by a sense of deep regret. The circumstances of the essence of responsible government that the [lamented gentleman's demise are of the sad-Governor should choose, as his constitutional | dest nature. The hand of death struck him while yet full of life and vigor, and while the brilliancy of his prospects was unshaded and the Legislative Assemblies." In the present | the usefulness of his career was undiminishcase the Hon. Mr. Mousseau did not actually ed. Mr. Ritchie was a citizen whose presence did honor to the community and whose loss will be sincerely regretted.



amendment that the objects of the Land of the Irish people; and also to, in every possible way, assist in the attainment of that form of self desired by a majority of the This President of the Southwark Branch, gave rise to an animated discussion which lasted for tionalisation of the land was the covert purport of Mr. O'Leary's amendment, while that gentleman replied by pointing out that the alisation question was the bone of contertion, and received a very strong minority of Landordism of the worst type, which in a few years would take another intense agitathe present system. Mr. Hyndman President of the Democratic Federation, Mr. Clark of Glasgow, Mr. McHugh Land League Organizer behalf of the Labourers and Artizans supported the nationalisation, while opposed to it was the Chairman, T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. Kenny, of Manchester, Mr. MacSheedy, of Bolton, Mr. Kelly, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and others. After three hours' discussion, the Nationalisation idea was then moved that this Convention advise and recommend the farmers of Ireland, as a matter of expediency and justice, to assist the farm laborers of that country in their efforts and thus show to the world the desire of the farmers to form that unity and cohesion so necessary for the well-being of their country, and for the consolidation of the Irish nation at home and abroad. This resolution being seconded, Mr. Klusane, of Southwark, led up to some further discussion, but was eventually carried by an overwhelming majority, many of the delegates remarking that the labourers' cause was of more importance than even that of the farmers, a large number of whom had already gone into the Land Courts. \mathbf{The} name of the organisation was then altered to "The Irish Land and Labour League of Great Britain." The three Land League organizers, Messrs. Kelly, Parkes and McHugh, gave satisfactory reports of their labours, more especially in the Highlands of Scotland where landlordism of the very worst kind had prevalled since the establishment of the feudal system in that country. A report on the Stya evictions was on the whole declared satisfactory, but the condition of the crofters was said to be had in the extreme, even worse than that of the Irish tenantry. A resolution was carried in favor of paying members of parliament by the constitu-oncies, but it was felt to be exceedingly difficult to carry out. Several new rules were made and old one's amended, and at half-past six the Convention closed its laboors by a vote of thanks to the Irish parliamentary party for their efforts in the House of Commons, and another to the

not to interfere with the course of the law in devout Christian. During life Madame Gamthe case of Hynes, recently convicted of betta regularly frequented the Sacraments, murder, and the execution has been fixed for and her daily prayer was that at her dying September, the 11th. Hynes will, therefore, hour she might be granted the consolations go to his grave on the questionable verdict of religion. "Send for the priest before the a drunken jury. His execution will be a more terrible outrage and crime than the But she reckoned without her son. The murder of his alleged victim. If a criminal final hour had come, she lay on her death bed was guilty of murder ten times over, the law should not kill him until his guilt was fully and soberly established. Hynes' grave will be honored and English law further disgraced and despised.

AN INFAMOUS CHARGE.

A charge as contemptible in our eyes as it is outrageous on the parties accused has just found expression in the columns of the Toronto World, against one of the most honorable and meritorious podies of men in this Province-the Catholic clergy of Quebec. The Carbonaris of Italy, or the Communists of France would scarcely have ventured the length of the following villainous piece of literature :---

One of the drawbacks of Quebec to-day is the One of the orawoacks of Chables Church of Rome all over that province. We do not think we do the hierarchy of Quebec much injustice when we say that the accumulation of property is their principal aim. Every year sees their acres and their houses increasing at a remarkable rate. It they continue to increase as at present the church will soon own everything. So pro-nounced has become their desire to accumulate property that only applicants of means are re-ceived into the brotherhoods and sisterhoods. We forsee a revolution even in staid Quebco some day, and the churche's love of property will be the point of departure. It was to the cure of souls, not to the care of lands and houses, that Jesus ordained his apostics. and their houses increasing at a remarkable

Our bigoted contemporary tacked these cowardly and slanderous assertions on to an article, in which it condemned the movement now on foot in this Province to bring about the restitution of the confiscated property of the Jesuits to their order. Can it justify the imputation that the Church of Rome is "one of the drawbacks of Quebec?" Does the history of the country tell us that the Ohurch, by the property which it has lawfully and in agriculture and architecture, the two grand

than a brute. And such a man is Gambetta, the leading spirit of the French Republic and its guide. His aged and venerable Tur Lord Licutenant of Ireland has decided mother died as she had lived, a pious and

doctor" were her instructions to her maid. and beside her stood the dictator of France. The feeble voice of the dying mother called for the minister of God, but his arch enemy on earth forbade his admission in the person of the priest. It was a trienjoy. The outrage was continued after

heathenish civil interment where the immoroffered to the Deity.

his popularity. But if we are not mistaken | the Hierarchy of the country against the emihe will meet with the contempt of civiliza. gration of the people? tion.

THE AGRARIAN MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.

"Mocking is catching," and the most momentous realization of this old saying is now taking place in the realm of Great Britain. Ireland during the past three years has been reverend agent in Liverpool? We incline making more than ordinary efforts to cast off | towards the counsel of the Archbishop, and its chains of seridom. The people of Eng- we think the people of Ireland, eventually, legally acquired since the time of land and Scotland mocked, laughed at, and will want to die where they were born. Champlain, has impeded the progress and | even scorned the rising attitude of what they | material development of the Province? had long been taught to call the degenerate the nation deprecating any policy of or thus honored, but we are at a loss to explain the latter was by proclamation made an We think not. On the contrary, it will re- Irish. But when the chain of the sorf began ganized emigration, and again we think why a great Canadian journal should deprequire but a cursory glance cast over the to snap and the edifice of land'ordism to col. their views on the question are far preferable cate the visit of the Association to our country to see and be convinced that the lands | lapse, the English and Scotch, but especially | to those of any outsider. There is room for | shores. The Toronto Mail says the event and buildings held by the church are a credit the latter, turned their eyes from the many more millions in Ireland, and there "may be a good thing for the locality the to Quebec, and that the clergy lead the van | crumbling ruins of this feudal tyranny and | would be ample to feed them with if landcast them on their own surround. | lordism would only act a little more humanely questions whether meeting in Canada will be features which distinguish a progressive ings. They experienced an ominous and not gobble up so much of the fat of the good for the Association, good for science, or League of Great Stitain were stated to be the the tragedy. No one is permitted to see him country. Their prosperity is simply due to clearness of vision. The agitation in Ire. | land.

my action in the matter; and the Council met and endorsed the remarks and sentiments of the Lord Mayor. The adoption of such a course by such a representative and responsible body, in the face of the Government and under the circumstan- Public Instruction, was called upon to form ces, must be accepted as a fact of deep significance and a powerful indication of disaffection, if not hostility, to English rule.

UNDESIRABLE EMIGRATION.

FATHER NUCENT, of Liverpool, is giving himself considerable trouble about emigration from Ireland. He is now in the Eastern States visiting the principal manufacturing points, and intends to pass through the Western States and Canada to find out the best localities in which Irish immigrants can settle and the most ready fields for their labor. Father Nugent is prompted to take all this trouble upon his shoulders because his exumph over the Supreme Ruler which nothing | perience of Ireland, gathered during the but a diabolical inspiration could make him famine of 1880, convinced him at the time that there was little hope for certain portions death. Gambetta buried his mother like one of the country except through emigrawould bury a dog in a ditch. There was no tion. Without going any further we religious funeral, no hallowed grave, but a might ask who has authorized Father Nugent to depopulate the green and fertile tallty of the soul is denied, and gross insults liele. Has he got his credentials of emigration agent from the Hierarchy of Ireland or the To disobey a mother's dying request, espe- | leaders of the people. If he has not, his zea cially when it is easy of fulfilment, is a and enorgy are being employed in a wrong supreme act of degradation, but to insult her | channel, and we hope in a very shallow one. memory and defile her remains in death, is We would not ask if he is working in the inthe act of a fiend. Never were the rights of | terests of landlordism, but it is just the same the dead and the respect of the grave more as if he was; his labor will have the same shamefully outraged and trampled on. M. | effect, and the results will be just as similar. Gambetts, the admired of 50 many who No matter, therefore, how good his intentions know little or nothing about the inner side of and how pure his motives, we cannot lend a his careor, descended to this depth of degenc. helping hand to his schemes. And how racy to please his radical friends and ensure | could we in the face of the solemn protests of

" Ireland for the Irish," as the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel has echoed it through the land and through the world. "Let them ve anddis #11.8 hey were born and as Providence designs it." Who knows the condition and the wants of the people the better-the Archbishop in the country or th

Further we have the political leaders of

CANADA APPRECIATED AND DE. PRECIATED.

our Government.

The day has passed when the name of Canin the eyes of foreign nations and even of England. It commands a fair share of the world's attention, and the importance of the nized. The latest testimony to this fact was in the recent presence in our midst of three of the most influential associations on the honor. The apponucement is made that the British Association for the in Montreal in 1884. The London Times, on tish Association to cross the seas, got awfully mad because the great scientific men of Eng-

land deigned to think so much of Canada. An article was at once published in its about to commit a very injudicious act, and Mr. Walters and his Thunderer were snubbed in the most significant fashion, for the Association by a large majority voted meeting in 1884. One could understand the

Association may pick out to meet in; but it

[FROM OUE OWN CORRESPONDENT.] THE MANCHESTER CONVENTION.

different countries where the wide-spread Irish race are settled there should be held by Irishmen born, from time to time, conventions and meetings to consider the questions affecting the well-being of Ireland and the future of her people. Had she been free, the probabilities are that her children in other lands would pay no more attention to her than do the American Germans to the Fatherland, or the French of Lower Canada to France, but as she is held in the grasp of a stranger, her manhood at home and abroad revolts against foreign rule and denomination. This is the bottom secret of the present contention which, as intelligence increases, will grow and intensify unhas at all events. the making of her own laws in her own Parliament, or else become a totally separate and consistent with the constitution or frame of and an independent nation, which would be the consummation most desired by the vast majority of the people. From this central idea has emanated all the Irish movements of late vears, Fenianism, Home Ruleism, Land Lesgueism, and all the other isms, both of a public and private nature, in which Irishmen ada represented little else but snow and ice have been engaged, and, as far as Britain is concerned, to improve and perpetuate organization among them. A national convention was, on the 15th of August, held at Manchester, the manufacturing capital of England. Dominion is becoming more generally recog. | There were present nearly three hundred delegates from the towns of England and Scotland, the latter courtry being very strongly represented. The convention met in the Assembly Room of the Free Trade Hall, a continent. And now, we learn that Canada | building famous as the headquarters of the is still to be the recipient of another such great anti-Corn Law agitation, which for the first time brought to the surface the Democracy of England as a factor in politics. The delegates began to assemble at ten o'clock, Advancement of Science will meet and a committee of three being appointed by the chairman. Dr. Commins. M. P., to examine learning that it was the intention of the Bri- credentials, the mosting was called to order, and the Ohairman having made a few opening remarks business was commenced. There were present, ex-officio, T. P. O'Connor, M.P. Joseph Gillies Biggar, M. P., and Father O'Leary, of Clonakilty, in the County of Cork, the clergyman who so ably fought the tencolumns stating that the Association was ants' battle against the late Mr. Bence Jones. On taking his seat the Chairman proposed a calling upon it to stop at home. vote of condolence to Mrs. Parnell and her family, and another declaring that self-government was the undoubted right of the Irlsh people, both of which resolutions were carried without a dissenting voice. 'The Secretary that Montreal be selected as the place of then read his annual report which showed that on the 31st of last October the Land League of Great Britain severed its connecdispleasure of the Times on seeing Canada tion with the Irish National Land League, as illegal organization, and a connection between the two bodies would in law be a conspiracy. There were on the agenda paper not less than forty-one resolutions and notices of motion, but many of them were not considered as their purport was embraced by others which in the early part of the sitting received attention. The objects of the National Land good for Canada." This is as contemp. reduction of rack rents; to enable the tenant | in prisons

gates welt from the hall to the Clarenco Hotel, whore they dined together under the presidency of their Chairman, and ouring the evening several speeches were made in favour of the Irish national cance.

At 2.30 on the Sunday afternoon, a meeting, presided over by Dr. Commins, was held in the Free Trade Hall, which is a building capable of holding nearly six thousand persons, and was on this occasion crowded to excess. Resolutions were moved and suckento by Drs. Dickson and Howard, of Manchester, Mrs. Moore, of the Ladies' Land Lengue, Mr. Biggar, M. P., and Mr. O'Connor, M. P., and of course were carried.

During the Sunday evening Irish politics was the principal subject of discussion in the club rooms of the various hotels at which the delegates were staying, peacant proprietary and nationalisation being the pivots upon which the arguments turned. The principal points used by the peasant proprietary advocates were expediency and an objection to vest the land of Ireland in the Government of England : while the champions of nationalization said peasant proprietary would only benefit a class who, when established, would perpetuate British rule. That the land should be vested in Irish provincial boards who would receive the rents and devots them to national purposes, and thus do away with the taxation on imports and industry, as well as prevent the land being the private property of any man or body of men to do as they like with, often to the detriment of the entire community.

On the Monday morning more then two-thirds of the delegates left for Dublin by excursion train, via Holyhead, to be present at the unveiling of the O'Connell monument and opening of the Exhibition, of which Nationalists here are very proud because it is entirely a people's enterprise, without the fossilized and aseless patronage of royalty, viceroyalty or aristocracy. Over two thousand people left London alone to attend the opening ceremony, the fare between the English and Irish metropolis and back, both for steamer and rail, being reduced to one guines, or a iraction over \$5.00 of your money. Everything considered, the Manchester Convention was a great success and the most important gathering of Irishmen that ever took place on English soil. Such an assemblage of intelligent and practical men meeting in one of the principal English towns is an evidence of the marvellous intellectual development of the Irish people outside of the cradle of their race, and which will doubtless in the near future raise their country to the rank of nationhood among the nations of the earth.

ANGLO-CELT.

THE ALLEGED PHENIX PARK MUR-DEREB.

KINGSTON, Jam., Sept. 1 .-- Westgate, alias O'Brien, one of the alleged murderers of Cavendish and Burk, is in jall at Spanishtown. He adheres to his confession, and has several times threatened suicide. When asleep he is troubled with fearful dreams and raves excitedly. He has revealed the names of his alleged accomplices to the authorities but they are kept secret. The general belief is that he had something to do with

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sept. 8, '82

"LE DRAPEAU DE CABILLON," "THE CARILLON FLAG." OF

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIB,-Le Drapeau de Carillon, such

is the title of an article of the highest interest to our race in Canada, from the pen of Mr. Ernest Gagnon, of this city, and pub-lished in La Revue Canadienne of March last. He states, at the outset, that his description of the Carillon Flag, is denied from information given to him by Mr. L. G. Baillairge, of this city, the owner of the flag. It's discovery took place in the most unexpected way. Ever since that great victory against great odds, a firm belief pervaded the minds of the French Oanadlans, that Father Berry, Superfor of the Franciscans, and one of the chaplains of Montcalm's army, had after the campaign of 1758, brought back that flag, and had caused it to be placed in a conspicious position in the Ohurch of that Order in this city. It was also believed by them that on the conflagration of that church in 1796 that flag had been saved. Mr. Gagnon states that Mr. Baillairge having read in some old chronicle of the flag having been deposited in Quebec, sought in vain for it for years, but in 1847 determined, after ton years' fruitless search for it, to visit the only surviving member of the Order, Brother Louis Bonami, in St. Valler street of this city, and found the flag in the garret of the residence of the Recollet Brother, then aged over eighty years. Mr. Gagnon in that article suys :-

" The Carillon Flag is wholly silk and of " magnificent tissue. The flag itself is of a " very pale GREEN color, with a large white " fleur-de-lis," (the white lily of the Bourbon "kings of France) in each corner. It has " in it two or three bullet holes, and appears " to have been lacerated by several sabre cuts. " On one side, in the centre, it bears an image " of the royal escutcheon of France, sur-" mounted by a figure of of the gallic cock. " On the other side it hears an image of the " Blegsed Virgin holding the Infant Jesus in "her arms. All those figures, the fleur-de-lis, " the escutcheon and the Virgin are stamped " or imprinted on the silk,-the sleur-de-lis " in white-and the other figures in various " colors, all being of considerable size."

"Mr. Jacques Vigor and some other per-" sons, having expressed the opinion that the "image of the Virgin denoted rather the ban-"ner of a confraternity than the flag of a regi-"ment, were invited by Mr. Baillarrge to pro. "ceed with him to examine the flag and there "personally to decide the matter for them. "selves. An inspection by them of the cs-"cutcheon and then, on the side, and not on " the upper part of the standard, of the sheath. "pierced with eyelets for the insertion of the "ribbon that served to bind the fisg to its "staff, they were compelled to yield to such

"it really was the flig of a regiment," Very many of your Montreal readers will, doubtless, remember that on the 15th January, 1872, on the) invitation of The St. Patrick's Society, of Montreal, then so worthily propamphiet form at the time, a copy of which I forwarded to you, you will find these statements at pages 26, 27 and 28 :

"Besides all that, there are many incidents "on the supposition only of the presence of For instance, we the Brigade in " the first volume of the 'Documentary His- | to the Queen's Hall. "tery of New York' (by O'Callaghan) that It is claimed that the Heintzman planes "de la Paure (Power) is the officer sent by are fully equal to the best American, while " capitulation of Montreal was about to take " Vaudrenil (Smith's History of Canada, " Vol. I, p. 363) ran thus : "The subjects of His Britannic Mejesty, " and of His Most Christian Majesty, soldiers, " militle or seamen, who shall have deserted, " or left the service of their covereign, or car-"ried arms in North America, shall be par-" doned." "That was refused by General Amherst." "Smith informs us that de Vaudreuil sent de "Bougainville and Captain de Lac, of the "Queen's Regiment, to General Amherst, " three several times, but without success, to "obtain a modification of the articles on this "head. A last attempt was made by ce Levis, "who sent de la Paure with a lotter to Am-"herst, but all to no purpose. De Levis " was so enraged at this, says Garneau, that "he was deterred by de Vaudreuil's positive " orders only from withdrawing to St. Helen's " Island, and there defending himself to the "last extremity, with the remnant of the

the love of whom no persecution could banish from their bearts? J. O'FARRELL. Quebec, Aug. 28, 1882.

the protection of that Virgin and of her son,

THE PROPOSED PIANO CONTEST IN THE QUEEN'S HALL.

To the Editor of THE POST :

ราการสาราช (1997) เกมาะการสาราช (1997) เกมาะการสาราช (1997) เมาะการสาราช (1997) เมาะการสาราช (1997) เมาะการสาราช (1997) เมาะการสาราช (1997) (1997) (19

SIB,-Some weeks ago the New York Piano Co. made an offer of the use of the Queen's Hall during Exhibition week for a public trial and competition of pianos to be played on by the parties usually identified with the respective instruments, inviting the public to be the judges of their merits. The following is their offer, as handed in to the musical committee :---

"The New York Fiano Company offer the use of the Queen's Hall during four days of the Exhibition on the following conditions and for

Exhibition on the following conditions and for the purposes following:-First Day.-For a public trial of the power and qualities of tone of the planos of Mr. Albert Weber, of New York, with those of Meers. Steinway & Bon, of the same city. The instru-ments to be a small Upright (the smallest), the Baby Grand, the Parlor Grand and the Concert Grand. The instruments to be of the ordinary stock of these makers, not shortened action or in any way altered to attain special results. Two pleces no be played on each of the other in.tru-ments.

The performer on the Weber planos to be Mme. Teresa Carreno; the performer on the Steinway planos to be Raffile Joseffy, each maker's instruments to be played alternately.

maker's instruments to be played alternately. One-third the net proceeds to go to the Moni-real General Hospital. Second Day.-A public trial of the planos of Decker & Son, of New York, with those of Decker Brothers, of the same city. Byle of instruments to be best upright, square and small grand, the same conditions to apply in their selection. Two pieces to be played on each style of instrument. The performer for Decker & Son's playos to be Mr. Frederic Archer, and for Decker Brothers, Mr. S. B. Mills. One-third of the net proceeds to go to the

One-third of the net proceeds to go to the Notre Dame street Hospital.

CANADIAN PIANOS,

Third Day.—A trial of the planos of Heintz-man & Co., of Toronto, with those of Mason & Risch of the same city, the instruments to com-prise three styles of each maker, viz.: Upright, prise three styles of each maker, viz.: Upright, Square and Grand, the same conditions to apply in their relection. The performer on the Heinizman pianos to be Mr. Oliver King, and on the Mason & Risch planos Mr. W. Lauder, of Toronto. Each artist to play two pieces al-ternately. One-third of the net proceeds to go to the Women's Heavital.

One-third of the net proceeds to go to the Women's Hospital. Fourth Day.-A trial of the piano of R. S. Williams & Son, of Toronto, with those of any other maker in the Dominton; the instruments to be square and upright; the same rules to govern. The performer on the Williams' placos to be Mr. Ernest Longley; the other performer to be selected by the parties interested. One-third the amount of the proceeds to go to the Ladies' Benevolent Society. The public to be the indre of merit in each

The public to be the judge of merit in each case."

'The New York Piane Co.'s proposal appears to be very fair. This challenge, if carried out in the monner indicated, would give all an opportunity of hear-"ovidence; and they no longer doubted that ing the respective instruments to the very best advantage. The Pianos of Weber and Steinway only met once in public competition, the musical public know the result of that contest. It proved conclusively the Darwinian theory of "the anryival of the sided over by the late most gifted and fittest," certain it is, the demand for the lamented Bernard Devlin, I delivered, at the Weber Pianos among the wealthy and musiannual concert and ball of that society, an cal classes, of late, has been unprecedented. address, which placed beyond all doubt the The planos of the two Deckers have fact that a portion of the Irish Brigade of never been pitted against each other and it France formed a no inconsiderable part of would be a relief to have the noisy agents the army of Montcalm during the last four step aside and let the instruments do their years of French domination in Canada, and own pulling as here proposed. The re-shared in all the battles of that war from the sult of a long lawsuit between the two taking of Foit Oswego, also called Fort Wil- firms merely settled the question, that each liam Henry, down to the defeat of Murray by use their own name. The audacious and Levis, on the 28th April, 1760, on the heights | outrageous statements made by the agents of of Ste, Foye. In that address, published in the German firm against their American rivals, has recoiled upon themselves, and Dicker & Son, who are the older firm by several years, are taking the trade everywhere. The new musical Con-" in the history of those days that are obscure servatory, in Boston, being almost ex-" by themselves, and that can be explained | clusively furnished with their instruments. The competition proposed between the Canadian planos could not fail to be interest(Continued from First Page)

THE CONSTABULARY AGITATION.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2 .- In the event of terms not being made with the authorities' four or five hundred policemen have arranged to sail in a special steamer to Queensland. The men say five hundred of the Royal Irish Constabuary have refused to do duty in Dutlin, and they received a telegram on the part of the entire constabulary stating that they will not do duty in Dublin while the difficulties of the metropolitan force are unsettled.

The gunbest "Forester" has arrived at Kingstown, where disorders are apprehended. The authorities will advertize to-morrow for recruits. This action is believed to indicate that the dismissed policemen will not be reinstated. At 11 o'clock to-night the streets were much quieter.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3 .- Fourteen persons, wounded in street fights, are in the hospital. Five hundred special constables were sworn in to-day. The mob attacked a special con-stable. The latter fited three shots from a revolver and wounded a man dangerously. The mob thereupon attempted to lynch the constable, and handled him so roughly that he is not expected to recover. To-night the mob became very violent and were charged by the troops. Several persons were wounded. Government officers are in charge of the trocps.

In George street to-night, a tram car, in which a special constable had taken refuge, was wrecked by the mob.

At midnight the crowds have dispersed. The streets are quiet. The coldiers have been withdrawn. The memorial from the dismissed policemen, asking for reinstatement, has been signed by 197 out of the 234 dismissed men.

Among those attacked by the mob to-night were Moffatt, of the Emergency Committee; Goddard, Property Defence Association, and Col. King-Harman. The mob wrecked the premises alongside the runners' office belonging to the National Bank, on Suffoir street. The Lord Lieutenant's decision not to interfere with the course of law in-the case of Hynes, convicted of murder, was communicated to Hynes to-day. The execution is had always been wrung from England by fixed for September the 11th. It has been F mianism in one shape or another; and that the night before the verdict was rendered.

The police strike is virtually ended. The superintendont advised the dismissed men to draw up a memorial asking to be rainstated, acknowledging they committed a breach of discipline. The memorial will be submitted to the authorities this evening. There is little doubt that the men will be reinstated, with the understanding that their grievances will be investigated. Several street robberies ware committed this evening.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.-At a meeting of the Town Council, the Lord Mayor stated that he had abstained from calling special constables, as requested to do by the Lord Lieutenant, but he did not think it was advisable to accept the services of the Orangemen. He had since offered Earl Spencer the services of the tradesmen of various flocalities, but had received a reply that the authorities themselves had obtained a sufficient number of special constables. He stated that the specials were now on duty, and the police would be reserved for night.

The military were not out to-night. The constables who returned to duty were allowed a good rest to-day. They apparently desire to discharge their duties faithfully. Special constables have ceased wearing badges, in order not to attract marked attention. A preclamation has been issued by the Lord Mayor, thanking the citizens for the hearty response to the appeal for aid for special constables, and giving rotice that there is no necessity for the appointment of any more constables. The official committee appointed to consi-

to-day. Two special constables have been sentenced, one to six months and the other to three months' imprisonment for assaulting the mi. litary.

over the mountains in pursuit of game through a heavy shower, he sat down by the fire in a ferm house, baoging up his accoutremeat to dry. His powder flask exploded, and the shock so seriously impaired his hear. ing that he was forced from that time forward

and a second second second and second se

to use a trumpet in ordinary conversation. In 1857 or 1858 he first met James Ste phone, who was laving the foundation of the Fenian movement. He entered into the suberne with all his beart, and became ous of its leading spirits. In 1863 he was the delegate of the Irish organization to the Chicago Convention, in which the American branch practically had its beginning, and when, in 1864, Stephens visited America, Kickham was deputed to act with Thomas Clarke Lupy and John O'Leary as the directors of the movement during the absence of the "Head Centre." It is when the suppression of Fenianism was undertuken by the English Government in 1856, Kickham was one of those most carnestly sought. He was arrested in company with Stephens at the same house of the latter on Fairfield Terrace, Sandymount.

When the Irish People was seized in September, 1865, Kickham was obliged to secrete himself, but was a short time subsequently arrested in company with James Stephens, Edward Duffy --- who atterwards died in Millbank Prison-and Hugh Brophy. On his trial he wished to summon Thomas Clarke Luby, who had just been convicted, as a witness, and on the refusal of the Crown to consent to it he discharged his counsel and contented himself with a speech commenting on the evidence against him and justifying his conduct. When Stephens came to America in 1864 he left a paper, afterwards called the "executive document," and which was never acted upon, appointing O'Leary, Luby and Kickham as a sort of governing committee of the I. R. B. during his absence.

Kickham denied ever having ecen this document; and referring to one of the articles brought in evidence against him, he said ha wondered how any Irishman, remembering what had occurred in Ireland during the last eighty-four years, could hesitate to say :- "Give us our country to our selves, and let us see what we can do with it." He claimed that concessions to Ireland alteged that esveral of the jury were drunk as regarded the lundlords, he had done to more than Thomas Davis. In reply to the infamcus Judge Keogh's question as to whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he said :

"1 believe, my lords, I have said enough already. I will only add that I am convicted for doing nothing but my duty. I have end-avored to serve Ireland, and now I am prepared to suffer for Ireland."

Keogh, then, with many hypocritical professions of sympathy and empty compliments about his literary ability, sentenced him to fourteen years' penal servitude.

He was kept in prison till March, 1869, when a batch of treason-felony convicts were released, having been for some time in Pertonville and Portland, but the greater portion of it in Woking. The imprisonment inflicted considerable injury on his health and he came out with his heating and sight very much worse than when he was sentenced. He went home to Mullinahone and in retirement for the lived rest of his life. During the years immediately following his release he published in book form "Sally Kavanagh; or Unten-anted Graves"; and "Kcocknagow, or the Homes of Tipperary." More recently he completed two stories, one of which is now being published simultaneously in the Dub. lin Shamrock and the Irish Nation, and another which is yet to be published. Some time sgo some business complications in which his brother became involved during his imprisonment, resulted in the loss of his property in Mullinahoue, and Mr. Gray of The official committee apprinted to consi-der the claims of police, met for the first time at once appealed to the public peached, then we say that his disclosures are a testimonial to be present-

THE IMPRISONMENT OF E. DWYER GREY.

The following is the letter published by the Freeman's Journal which led to the imprisonment of Mr. E. Dwyer Gray :- " Dear Sir,-1 think the public ought to be made sware of the following facts :- The jury in the murder case of the Queen vs. Hynes were last night · locked up,' as it is termed, for the right at the Imperial Hotel, where I also was staying. I was a wakened from sleep shortly after midulght by the sounds of a drunken oborus, succeeded after a time by scuffling, rushing, coarse laughter and horse play along the corridor on which my bedroom opens. A number of men, it seemed to me, were falling about the passage in a maudlin state of drunkenness, playing ribald jokes. I listoned with patience for a considerable time, when the door of my bedroom was burst open and a man whom I can identify (for he carried a caudle unsteadily in his hand) staggered in, plainly under the influence of drink, hiccoughing Hallo,old fellow, all alone?' My answer was of a character that induced him to holt out of the room in as disordered a manner as he had entered. Having rung the bell, I ascertained that these disorderely persons were jurors in the case of the Queen vs Hynns, and that the servants of the hotel had been endeavoring in vain to bring them to a sense of their misconduct. I thought it right to convey to thom a warning that the public would hear of their proceedings. The disturbance then ceased. It is fair to add that no more than three or four men appeared to be engaged in the rearing and in the tipsy horse play that followed. I leave the public to judge the loathsomeness of such a scone upon the night when these men hold the issues of life and death for a young man in the flower of youth -when they had already heard evidence which, if nerebutted, they must have known would send him to a felon's grave. The facts I am ready to support upon oath.

" WILLIAM O'BRIEN." The following is the editorial comment published by the same newspaper coacerning the letter :-- On Saturday Francis Hynes was found guilty of the murder of John Doloughty. The circumstances of the case were in every sense most lamentable. We cannot think that the ovidence will so far satisfy the public conscience as to induce it to regard the execution of the capital sentence on Hynes with equanimity. True, the dying map, when questioned as to the murder, repeated more than once the words; 'Francy' or 'Francy Hynes.' But, then, the foar of Hynes was long fixed in his mind, and his wounds were of such a character as to be calculated to unsettle his mind. The mare repetition of a dreaded name is, under such circumstances, very different from a detailed story of how the crime was committed. Nothing of this kind was given, and, ou the whole, without desiring in any way to screen the gulity, we say it would be safer for the Executive not to rush too hastily to the application of the blood panalty in a case in which there certainly is an element of doubt, and we say that the ends of justice would be better served if the sentence were commuted. This is an opinion upon the evidence alone. but what shall we say of the fearful tale given by Mr. William O'Brien with reference to the conduct of the jury on the night before they found a verdict which was to bring Hynes to a dishonored grave? It is fearful; it is horrible; it makes one shudder. In what state of mind can these men have been, when, a few hours after the proceeding described, they were called upon to decide whether a fellow-creature was to live or die? Can the Executive roluse to take cognizance of Mr. O'Brien's proffered evidence? Can they refues to act upon it if proved to be true? Knowing Mr. O'Brien as we do, we place the most absolute confidence in every word he says. But let the Executo make us high for our common ch as

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

5

Wolseley waiting for reinforcements— Arabis position—A battle threatened — anxiety in Alexandria—Arabi in communication with the Porte—Calro in danger of destruction.

KASSASIN, Sout 4. -The enemy keeps a close watch an about the British camps. Name us Bedouin hore man prowling in the vicinit, reader it upsaid to venture far out. Last tight a vidette of the Life Guards was killed. His body has been found mutilated. Arabi bas an excel-ent position here. He is in direct communication by train with Zagazig and Salehish W ter for his forces is broa. at up by sail and canal. His active cavely succeed in masking his movements and keeping them secret.

The Indian cavalry and a detachment of the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards scoured the country between the camp at this point and Maxina, and returned without seeing any marauding Bedouins.

ISMAILIA, Sept. 4 .- Reports from the front show Arabi's forces are actively engaged in making a concontrated flank movement in the diraction of Karaim. In anticipation of such a movement General Graham pushed forward on Saturday and lodged a strong body of troops near enough to Karaim to oheck any ordinary flank movement. On Saturday au attack was threatened from the direction of Salahish. To-day a large number of Egyptians are moving down toward Koraim from Mandadah, and those previously advanced from Salahleh are again active. It is impossible to obtain an estimate of the strength of either movement. It is feared Arabi means to make quick movements from both points, and another from Tol-el-Kabir, concentrating an attack upon Wolssley with three strong bodies of troops, one in front, two in flank. News from Alexandria shows that Arabi's forces at Maks and Abcukir are likely to engage the British at Alexandria to prevent further reinforcements thence for Wolseley. Reports from advanced outposts show that the Egyptians are swarming over the country to the northeast of Karalm. A large number of wounded Araba were brought here from the front today,

A number of engines en route from Suez to Port Said brings the total up to nine, which will be sufficient for transportation purposes. The English horzes are holding out well. The worst of the hot weather seems to be over.

It is sold that Arabi keeps up constant commutcation with Stamboul, via the Damietta month of the Nile by means of small Nile boats and Greek schooners.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 4 .--- Uncasiness among Europeans continues unabated. Sensatianal rumors of every kind were circulated tonight. It is reported that the French Consul-General has asked for transports to remove French subjects, but it proved to be entirely groundless. The British military authorities have mapped the town into districts, which are connected by telephone, and they teel satisfied that this will enable them to quell any unforseen outbreak.

At 5 o'clock this ovening the English heavy guns near the Cairo Raisway began to sholl Arebi's camp. The enemy replied, their shells falling within ton yards of the Fleming depot in Rumleh lines. Two more British guns joined in the fire, whereupon a lively cannonade tollowed, in which the enomy continued to make excellent practice. all their shells falling close to the British CALDD.

The water in the canal broke through the dam to-day, and is one and a half metres high.

A Greek recently arrived from Cairo gives a gloomy account of the situation there. He fears that when Arabi is defeated he will destroy the city. He estimates that there are only 1,500 troops at Cairo, who will join in pillsging the city at the first opportunity. Circassians are maltroated if seen on the

streets of Cairo. The plan of the court-martial continues to xtort evidence or confession from prisoners by torture. Three thousand rifles and six thousand bludgeons were discovered on Monday in a mosque. The finding of the weapons causes uneasiness. PORT SAID, Sept. 4.-Abdullah Bey Fanzi, side-de-camp of the Khedive, has proceeded on a mission to ports on the Red Sea, to stir up among the natives a loyal feeling toward the Khedive, and encourage operations against Arabi from that quarter. It is stated that Wolseley is in high spirits and confident of success. It is considered almost a miracle if Arabi succeeds in holding Tol-el-Kebir. LONDON, Sept. 4 .--- Wolseley telegraphs from Ismailia: Ali quiet along the front. The Highland Brigade will remain alloat for the present to furnish working parties here. They are all clearing out of the hospitals and sending away the wounded. Serious cases of sickness are reported on the troopship " Malabar," CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4 .- Lord Dufferin ceterday informed the Sultan that he had been authorized to assent to the landing of 2,000 or 3,000 Turkish troops at Port Said. It is understood that Dervisch Pacha will command the expedition and Baker Pacha be chief of the staff. NEW YORK, Sept. 4 .- An Ismailla despatch says the delay in the arrival at Kassasin of the expected reinforcements has so far disconcerted General Wolseloy's plan that it is not thought likely the general engagement expected to take place on Monday or Tuesday will occur for several days. Gen. Wolseloy's force available for immediate advance is entirely insufficient for an attack on Arabi's strong position. An officer of the 60th Rifles, who has just arrived from the front, states that without large accessions to his forces, Gen. Wolseley cannot hope to make a successful advance, and that he is now so hampered by deficiencies of transport service as to be unable to utilize all the troops he has on his line. CONSTANTINOPLE, Bept. 5-The Anglo-Tarkish military convention has keen signed. PORT SAID, Sept. 5 .- Large numbers of Bedouins have again been seen on the banks of the canal between Port Said and Ismailia. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 5 .- The murderers of the Englishmen, Richardson and Dobson, have been sentenced to be hanged on Thursdav.

"French army." "What other portion of the French army, "I ask, than the Irish soldiers, thus threa-"tened with summary military vengeance " for high treason, could have been interested "in that article? Who but Colonel Power, " Captain Lake and their Irish comrades had "reason to fear the consequences,"

"The incident, also, of de Vaudreuil and " de Levis having been required by Haldi-"mand to affirm, on their honour, that the " colors of the French regiment had been de-" stroyed when the troops first came here, and " this as a reason for not delivering them up, "- that incident, I say, coupled with Oolonel " Knox's sneer, in his bistorical journal, that "the colors must have been destroyed since "the battle of the Plains of Abraham-for he "had, he says, seen them there,---makes it "probable that the troops, who did not give "up their colors, must have been actuated by "some such motive as the fear of discovery."

Now, we see clearly, in the light of the color, GREEN, of that flag, in the fact of its bearing the images of the Blessed Mother and and of the Divine Infant, that the Carillon Flag is none other than the standard of one of the regiments of the Brigade. At that epoch, in France, there were but two spots, I may say, Bretagne and La Vendee, wherein veneration for the Blessed Virgin had survived the general corruption that had its climax, at the close of the last century, in a bloody and atheistical revolution. It is not even pretended that any regiment from either of these places served under Montcalm. To

whom else, I ask, than to the children of St. Patrick, inheriting from his teachings an ardent love for the Blessed Virgin, and driven by religious persecution from Ireland, would it have occurred to place themselves under kilogrammee.

" find in de Montcalm's Journal, page 494 of | ing and would undoubtedly draw large crowds

" de Moutcalm to revise the articles of capi- their King street rivals are pushing hard for "tulation of Fort Oswego. What else a share of the Canadian trade. But to us at "prompted de Montealm but de la Paure's least one of the most interesting contests "knowledge of English, and the natural de- would be between the planes of R. S. "sire on Montcalm's part to gratily his Irish | Williams & Son, who boldly comes forward "soldiers by allowing an Irish officer to re-"ceive the swords of the Commanders of the Dominion." This is the youngest of the "Shirler's and Pepperel's Regiments, twice | Canadian piano manufacturers and one of the "beaten by the Brigade? Again, when the most enterprising. They have the largest capital, and have recently erected a magni-"place, the 6th article submitted by do ficent factory capable of turning out twenty. five planos a week. A irlendly contest, such as that proposed, could not fail to be interesting By all means let us hear the planos speak and let the agents for once keep silence,

true verdict will be returned by

THE PUBLIC. THE MURBAY CANAL.

TURNING THE FIRST SOD-ITS PROBABLE ADVAN-TAGES.

TRENTON, Aug. 31.-The turning of the first sod of the Murray canal was celebrated to-day by a grand picnic held at a point on the line of the canal about half a mile from the western terminus. Mrs. Keeler, widow of the late Joseph Keeler, M.P., with a beauful silver spade suitably engraved, gracefully turned over the first sod. The contract of the canal has been awarded to Messre. Silcox and Mowrey, who have already hired a large number of men, who commenced work immediately after the ceremony. The canal, commencing at a point known as Twelve O'clock Point, on the shore of the Bay of Quinte, will be constructed in almost a straight line to Weese's Cresk, which empties into Presqu'Isle harbor. The entire length will be a fraction over 5 miles, the width 8 feet at the bottom and 150 at the top, and the depth 20 feet. The object of the canal is to connect the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario, and thus insure a perfectly safe passage for all the shipping

going from the west to Kiegston and Montreal, which, instead of going down Lake Ontario to the St. Lawrence, as formerly, will pass through the caual and down the Bay of Quinte, thus avoiding the dangerours storms which so frequently occur on Lake Ontario, besides reaching their destination a few hours sooner.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE.

This is, and must continue to be, the exclamation of everyone who has used Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, for it is without exception the only remedy in the market that will remove corns without pain. All we ask for the Corn Extractor is a tair trial, for it will give to you what it has already given to thousands of others suffering from cornsunbounded satisfaction. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is sold everywhere. Beware of chesp counterfeits. N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston, Ont.

Reports of the Hungarian barvest are most favorable. After deducting the amount required for local consumption, there will be a surplus of wheat and rye of 2,200,000,000

A woman has died of the injuries received in the charge of the military on Saturday. One soldier has been arrested.

It is stated that the specials are very popular both with the soldiers and the police, and that the dismissed constables inclued the mob to attack them. At a meeting of the Corpor ation the Mayor said the special constables were simply targets and the cause of the disturbance.

10 p.m.-All is quiet here at this hour.

DEATH OF CHARLES J. KICKHAM

Charles J. Kickham, the gentle, pure, and high-souled Irish patriot, poet and novelist has passed away from the scenes of his love and toil. The news which came as a special to the Irish Nation will bring deep sorrow to the breasts of tens of thousands of his fellowcountrymen in the United States, to whom his name and his irreprochable history were famillar.

Mr. Kickham died on the night of August 23rd of paralysis. It is supposed that the fatal sickness was the result of injuries received some time ago when he was knocked down and run over by a car in front of Trinity College. There is deep sorrow throughout Ireland, and thousands flocked from all parts of the country, and from England and Scotland, to attend the funeral. His death took place at Booterstown, a suburb of Dublin, where he was staving at the residence of James O'Connor, the ditor of the Dublin Irishman and his old tellow-prisoner.

None of the Fenian leaders was better known or respected than Mr. Kickham. He carned the respect of the magnets of the English government and gained the confidence of those waore political opinions coincided with his. Mr. Gladstone once spoke of him in the House of Commons as a wrlter of uncommon ability, and John Bright addressed a highly complimentary letter to him in regard to his novel of "Saily Kavanagh; or, Untenanted Graves." Though his health and infirmities forced him to lead a life of retirement for several years, he has always held the hignest esteem of all classes of the Irish people, and his opinions on mooted questions have over been looked for with

esgerness and received with deference. Obarles J. Kickham was born in 1825, in Mullinahone, a small town in Tipperary, near the base of the mountain Sleivenamon. His father, John Kickham, kept the principal store-or shop, as it is called in Ireland-in the place, and he was able to give his son an excellent education, in which anti-English principals inculcated by himself, formed no smail share.

Kickham's youth fell in stirring times. O'Connell's Repeal agitation grew up while he was in his teens, and the Young Ireland movement sprang up as he reached his majority. He took part in it; becoming the head of a Confederation Club in his native place. For this he had to remain concealed for some months during the troublous year of 1848, but soon returned home. At this time keen sportsman, and one day, afteritrudging | at this port.

ed to the veteran patriot and journalist. The result was a fund of some £1,300, which was invested in United States bonds, and supplied him with a small income which provided for his wants. He left Mullinabone and went to Dublin, where for some time he lived with his brother, and afterwards removed to the house of James O'Connor, of the Irishman, in Blackrock, where he died. Perhaps no ballad has ever been more popular in Ireland than "Rory of the Hill," written in the Cett in 1857 or 1858.

for

'That rake up near the rafters, why hangs it

there so long? The handle of the best of ash is stout and and straight and strong— Ard, mother, can you tell me why did my father frown, When, to make the hay in Summer time, I clim'd to take it down?"

The boy's curiosity was soon relieved, howover, for after the conspirators' meeting on the mountain and the news from friends abroad being conveyed, there was a head put on the take bandle :

That day the ashen handle he took down from where it hung, The tooth'd rake full scornfully into the fire

he flung. And in its stead a shining blade is gleaming once again-Oh: for a hundred thousand of such weapons

and such men.

And then the poet sums up the moral in the most orthodox Nationalist fashion :

'Oh! knowledge is a wondrous pow'r, 'tis stronger than the wind, And thrones shall fall and despots quail be-

fore the might of mind; The poet and the orator the heart of man can

and the order the heart of main can sway.
And would to the kind heavens that Wolfe Tone were here to-dayBut trust, my friende, dear Ireland's strength, her truest strength is still.
The rough and ready roving boys, like Rory of the Hill."

A HINT TO THE LONDON POLICE. London, Sept. 2 .--- In consequence of complaints by the superintendents of the London police at the new rules for paying the police being published, the Home Office has issued an order threatening them with instant diemissal if any man be found communicating orders to the force or to the press.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Borsen Courrier states that 3,200.000 marks of gold were lately carried by steamer from Hamburg to London in payment for grain deliveries by a New York firm.

Philadelphia for \$160,000,000, executed by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Compapy.

Customs revenue receipts at St John, N B, for August were \$88,796, an increase of \$8,441 over August last year. The inland revenue receipts were \$29,748, an increase of \$3,717.

Customs returns for the past month at Toronto were \$556,233; corresponding period last year, \$521,037. The amount received a' terrible acoldent befel him. He was a the present month is the highest ever taken

humanity. Wo have heard of men hanging that jarymen might dine; but what of a man hanging because jurymen have dined not wieely, Lut too well ?"

The remains of Kickham were removed to Thurles on Sunday night. Permission to al-low the ceffin to remain at the Cathedral was refused. No priest was in attendance to perform the funeral ceremony.

STOCK BROKER DROWNED.

YESTERDAY'S SAD ACCIDENT AT CHATEACGUAY POINT --- RESOLUTIONS OF THE MUNTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE -THE REMAINS ORDERED TO TOBONTO.

Montrealers passing through "Exchange Court " last Monday were deeply pained on noticing crape attached to the door of a young and promising stock broker. The following inscription told its own story : "D'Arcy Bolton Heath, drowned at Chatesuguay Point, September 3rd." Friends of the deceased gentle-mau stated to-day that he belonged to one of the best families in Toronto, his father being an old army officer in the Hussars-some say a retired colonel. On all sides it is stated that he was "a fine fellow and justly popular with his confreres of the Stock Board." He was a single man and attained his 32nd year yesterday. His election to a seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange, occurred in March 1881, so that he has been a member for eighteen months. His residence was at Lachine. Yesterday he formed one of a small party of excursionists which landed at Chateauguay point opposite Lachine, and while in the water he was seized with cramps and sank before his terrified companions could come to his assisttance. The body was recovered an hour or so afterwards, the contraction of the limbs showing that the unfortunate swimmer had succumbed to cramps. A brother of Mr. Heath has arrived from Toronto and the remains will be despatched to that city to-night. The Stock Exchange this morning passed resolutions of condolence and adjourned at noon for the rest of the day.

The resolutions read as follows :- " Moved by Mr. D. L. McDougall and resolved :- That the members of the Montreal Stock Exchange have heard with much regret of the untimely death of their esteened colleague, Mr. D'Arcy B. Reath, and by way of giving expression to their sorrow no meeting of the Stock Exshange will be held this afternoon. Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be drawn up and forwarded to his friends."

CANADA PAPER COMPANY.

The tenth annual meeting of the Can;da Paper Company (limited) was held at the offices of the Company in this city yesterday, when a satisfactory statement and report of the year's satisfactory statement and report of the year's business was presented. The following gentle-men were elected as direc ors for the current year:-Sir Hugh Allan, Messrs Andrew Allan, Thomas Logan, Jonathan Hodgson and John Macfarlane. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr Thomas Logan waselest-ed President, John Macfarlane, vice-President and Managing-Director, and J G Young Secre-tary-Treasurer.

A number of large buildings and news paper offices in New York, were illuminated last night with Edison's electric light. It gave great satisfaction especially to news. Mr. Eddy alone pays daily to his employee. paper man.

Iénailia, Sept. 5 .- Salibiyeh has been abandoned by Arabi. The British will not have enough provisions to be ready to ad-

vance for at least a week. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 5.—There has been considerable movement in the enemy's camp, apparently occasioned by the arrival of reinlorcements

LONDON, Sept., 5 .- A Port Said despatch says that over 8,000 Arabs are fortifying Salihiveh. The enemy are embarking their baggage and military stores from Fort Ghemileh. Some rebel officers from Salihiveh have arrived at Ismailia to tender their submission.

The amount of money paid in salaries in the city of Hull (Que.,) mills and factories amounts to upwards of \$80,000 each month. over \$1,500.

A mortgage was recorded yesterday in

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THE COSTLY BEVENCE.

Here's a story of blood, and a moral, too, Which, the moral' is good, and the story true.

A little mosquito, athirst for gore, Came up one day from Stratford shore, And, whirling in at an editor's door, Erected its derrick and 'gan to bore For the gore

For the gore-I suppose-Of that editor's nose; Which the editor, dropping his hand, ker-slap! Frond Als spectacles broken and in his lap; While the luminous part of his luminous head, Dame out of the conflict bruised and red. • Did he harm the mosquito? I tell you nay, For it floated away, Saucily singing; (Some other day. Ew-w, ew-w-you had better try it some other day.'"

Now, this is a moral that I would draw For such as in hand would take the law; It is better to let small grievances go, Than to punish yourselt to fight the foe.

-Ansonia Sentinel

Agriculture.

GREEN RYE AS FODDER. [From the American Rural Home]

In regard to the actual value of green rye used as a fodder the past season, the following facts may be considered, as given by a writer in the Times : Seven young cows in full flush of milk, having calves from two to sin months old, and having no distinguishing circemstances by which a change of feed should fail to act upon the product of milk and butter with one more than another, had been fed for some time upon 15 pounds of mixed clover and Timothy hay and common meadow hay mixed, cut, wetted, and mixed with 10 pounds of mixed commeal and wheat middlings dally. The yield had been very regularly 112 pounds of milk per day and 48 pounds of butter weekly from the whole seven cows. The rye became ready for cutting on the 10th of May, when the first heads began to appear. The daily ration was 60 pounds, part cut and wetted and mixed with the meal as before, and part fed whole, but all was enten up clean. The second week after feeding the rye the yield of milk was 168 pounds per day, and the weekly make of butter increased to 65 pounds. It will be seen that the fresh, green todder, while it largely added to the produce of milk, did not quite increase in proportion to the yield of butter, for while on dry feed 16 pounds of milk made s pound of butter, 18 pounds were required when the rye was fed. As the rye approached to blossoming and became heavier, and the weather became warmer, the ration of meal was decreas. ed gradually nutil but six pounds of mixed feed were given daily, and at the present writing the yield of milk is slightly decreased, but the weekly churning has undergone no diminution.

SAVING VEGETABLE SEEDS.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

If there are many varieties of the same vegetable in a garden, it is impossible to save the seeds of some in an unmixed state. Sweet corn, and all of the equash family, are quite sure to "mix." On the other hand, peas and beans rarely cross. If one saves seeds of any vegetable, let it be of the beet. Instead of leaving the last peas on the vines, for seed, set spart a portion of a row for seed, and let none be picked from it. By proper care, the quality of a vegetable may be improved. In saving Lima beans, we have for several years selected only those with four beans In a pod ; as a consequence, the greater numher of pods in whole crop now have four beans. The selection of the first ripsned and best formed tomatoes for seed will have a marked effect upon future crops, and this is the case with all other vegetables. If one has a choice melon he would preserve in its purity, the surest method is to fertilize a few female flowers. Take a male flower of the same kind that is shedding its pollen, remove the corolla, to expose the stamens. Select a at is just ready to

prevents flatulency, purifies the system, invigorates the nerves, and re-instates, sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the numan race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all that labor under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraint from the secretive organs, and gentle aperitive action are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

Ayer's Ague Cure is the only remedy known which is certain to cure Fever and Ague permanently, by expelling the mala-rial poleon which produces the disease. It does this surely, and leaves no ill effects upon the system. Nothing is so thoroughly depressing and discouraging as the periodical retain of the alternate chills, fever and sweating, peculiar to this disease.

A DEPLOBABLE ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 29.-Yesterday morning about five o'clock the Rev. Mr. Turner. of Ailea Craig, borrowed a revolver for the purpose of shooting one of his fowls near his stable at the rear of the C. M. Church grounds. In firing it off, the ball missed its aim and struck a neighbor, Mrs. Bragg, who was standing at her own gate on the opposite side of the street, about filty yards distant. The lady immediately fell, exclaiming "Ob, Mr. Tur-ner, you have shot me." Mr. Turner ran to her assistance, and also immediately summoned Doctors Gunn, Anderson and Stewart, who were on the spot in a few minutes. Mrs. Brsgg was meanwhile carried into the house by a neighbor, who hastened to the scene on hearing the noise. The doctors found that the builet had entered at the rear of the right shoulder, and was lodged in the body. While they do not suppose the wound to be really dangerous, they have not as yet been able fully to trace the course of the ball, nor to discover its exact location. Dr. Brown, an experienced army surgeon, has been summoned from London. The deepest sympathy is felt in the community, both for Mr. M. l'urner, who is the esteemed Minister of the C. M. Church, and also for Mrs. Bragg, whose wound, it is hoped, may not prove fatal. Mrs. Bragg's husband is a machinist in the foundry of Alexander Bros. Mr. Turner stated that before firing the shot he had looked around, but did not observe Mrs. Bragg nor anyone else near. He feels very keenly over the sad accident, and is willing to bear any expense that may be necessary in the case. It was the first time he had ever fired off a revolver.

STOMACH ACRE .- We all know what it

green apples we were expressly forbidden to Our mother gave us Perry Davis' touch. Painkiller then, and, strange to say, no other remedy has been discovered to this day to equal it.

THE POWER OF IMAGINATION.

THE POWER OF IMAGINATION. One day, in February of 1736, Professor Meier, of Halle, in Saxony, was sent for by one of his pupils, a medical student—and a remarkably intelligent and interesting youth—who lay dangerously ill. He was certainly ill, but none could find the seat of his disorder. There was no appearance of physical derangement or disease. He was failing—sinking—apparently dying. Said he to the Professor—' Dear doctor, you cannot help me. I am dying, and no power can lengthen my life. I have been warned in a dream, and I have faith in that warning. I have written it down, and laid it away in the upper drawer of yonder cabinet. The key to the drawer you will find under my pillow when I am gone. When all is over you will find it and read it." On the 4th of March the student died. Professor Meier opened the drawer, found the manuscript, and read as follows:—'I dreamed I was walking in the churchyard of Huile, and admiring the great number of beautiful epitapis which are cut on the grave-stones and monuments that adorn the place. Passing on from one to another, I was at length attracted by a plain tombstone, the inscription of which I went to read. With surprise I found upon it my own name—my two forenames and my surname—speiled out in fail—and that *I* of which I went to read. With surprise I not upon it my own name-my two forenames and my surname-spelled out in full-and that I died on the fourth of March. With increased anxiety 1 tried to read the date of the year; but I thought there was mess gathered over the fourth figure of 17S-. I picked up a stone with which to scrape the figures clean, and just as I began to distinguish a 6-denoting the current year-with a dreadful palpitation I awoke." The Professor made much use of this anecdofe to patients whom he sought to influence to happy, cheerful thoughts for their own good. And may not all of us use it? If the power of imagination is sufficient to kill-and that we know-shall we not have faith to believe that a healthful, happy, cheerful, contended spirit can do much towards promoting health and strength of body?

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

BRITISH ATTACK AT TEL-EL-MAHU-TA REPULSED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 .- A special despatch says :-The British troops attacked the Egyptian position at Tel-el-Mahuta yesterday afternoon with the infantry of the first division, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The advance was met by a rapid and destructive fire, and despite the ntmost efforts of the British officers, it was impossible to keep the troops up to their work, and the attack was repulsed along the whole line with heavy loss. The Egyptians were largely reinforced from Tel-el-Kebir during Friday night, and fought with more confidence than they have hitherto displayed. Their artillery was especially well handled and its fire more accurate, while the infantry fire was so hot that the British advance did not even succeed in reaching the first line of Arabi's entrenchment. Arabi Pacha personally directed the movements of the Egyptian troops. After the repulse General Wolseley ordered all his available forces at Ismallia, Nefich and Suez to proceed at once to the front. To-day the British advanced a column in the direction of the Kassassin lock, with the intention of occupying that point. Heavy

firing is now going on at the front. The news of the undisguised defeat of Gen. Wolfeley on Saturday, following so closely on the suspicious accounts of the affair of Thursday has changed the general feeling regarding the Egyptian campaign from anxlety to positive gloom, and the immediate and practical result of this feeling is manifested in the difficulty now experienced by recruiting officers. The reputation of Gen. Wolesely as a dashing commander has hitherto been relied on to tempt the English yeomanry to the ranks, and has generally succeeded, but the impression is now becoming strengthened day by day that dash and brilliancy will not in this case supply the place of the engineering and administrative qualifies necessary to successfully manœuvre artillery and heavy troops in such a difficult country. It is to the possession of these qualities, it is thought, that success in this peculiar cam-paign will be attributed, if it is to be achieved at all. Although as usual the despatches are very vague regarding the British loss in Saturday's action, it is admitted that the casualties were heavy, and General Wolseley's action in ordering all his reserves to the front is taken to indicate a determination to rectify the error into which he has fallen by some hold and desperate efforts, and the outcome of the next movement is awaited with anxiety.

The Telegraph's Ismailia special of the 28th says :-- When morning came, great exciteis; we have acquired a perfect knowledge of ment prevailed in the camp at Kassaein, in the "Pet" in our youth, siter a raid on the | consequence of the Egyptians showing themselves in considerable force in various directions. General Grabam sent Major Hart, with an escort of mounted infantry, under com-mand of Lieut. Pigott, to ascertain the strength and exact position of the enemy. Major Hart proceeded in the direction of Telel-Kebir, and hed gone forward two miles, when the enemy opened fire with two guns. Pigott dismounted the men and returned the fire briskly, his men holding their ground well for some time, though eventually obliged to retire on our camp. At 10 o'clock 4,000 Bedouins appeared on our right and front, extending two miles, but on the guns opening fire on them, retired. About 3 o'clock their infantry advanced in open order upon our left, bringing up several guns, which they placed at short distance from each other, and presently showed several pieces of artillery on our right. Our guns opened fire, and our men turned out to face the attack. The fight now waxed warm, and throughout the whole afternoon the gallant little garrison made good defence. Meanwhile the cavalry, which was five miles in our rear, had been twice signalled by Graham to support him, and had advanced almost to our position without encountering the enemy. About 7.30 p.m. the whole force, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, Horse Guards, 7th Dragoons, part of the 4th Dragoons, 19th Hussars, with four guns, set out to succor the troops at Kassasin. The march had to be made very cantiously. Colonel Stewart who directed the course of the brigade, disposed his men so excellently that he was able to pilot them safely to the point of contact without coming under fire of the guns, which were pounding the Kassasin camp. He led the way along a ridge, with the idea of outflanking the enemy and turning his po-sition. Colonel Russell brought his men over four miles of heavy ground, so that by 9 o'clock, when they silently halted on the stay ling, they found themselves so close to the Egyptians that the shells went over their heads in quick succession, landing nearly since, without the loss of a day, and I want half a mile in their rear. From the position the cavalry had now gained, they could see the enemy close, in very large numbers; whereupon Russell dismounted the cavalry and ordered them open a sharp musketry fire, but they found the enemy closer than they anticlpated. Just then Gen. Lowe dashed up and gave the command to "mount," "form in line," "charge." Scarcely had the words been uttered when the Household Cavalry and Dragoons rapidly obeyed orders, and with suppressed but ominous murmurs swept on to meet the fee with drawn swords and stern determination. In a few moments the horsemen had charged the enemy with great bravery, and our guas by this time having ceased firing, mingled with the Egyptians and cut them up very seriously. A general rout hereupon ensued, Arabi's artillerymen getting their guns away, while his infantry fell into a disordered mass upon the banks of the canal, a few dashing into the water to save themselves. It is difficult to imagine a more complete success than was now seen. The bravery of the cavalry in thus gradualy charging a blind position, the strength of which it was impossible to tell, rendered the enemy almost panic-stricken. Russell' horse fell dead, but he seized another, and before the enemy's position was gained was well in front once more. The enemy fell back rapidly, nor is this to be wondered at, when the race between the various regiments of English cavalry is considered, in which the 7th Dragoon Guards exerted themselves beyond description to be first plying their sabres with considerable alacrity. In this way our position at Kassasin was relieved. We now command the country leading to Tel-el-Kebir. Great bravery and pertinacity were shown during the day by the mounted infantry and a detachment of the 4th Dragoons with them. Piggott was wounded. All along the line the greatest care had been taken to provide for emergencies, which shows how judicious are the arrangements made by Sir Garnet Wolseley. For the sake of fairness I should mention that the men and horses who took part in this gallant achievement had worked for nearly twenty-four hours SirGarnet Wolseley's military "match against deal through which the Church is passing on empty stomachs, but never dreamt of time" a close one indeed. By a curious turn grumbling. The British complex obsrged of fortune the hero of Burmah and Ashan-straight at the guns, sabring the gunners as the now finds himself once more in a may shine with greater brilliancy and dis-

some of the guns still firing, and bodies of infantry kept up the fusilade. Our infantry at Kassasin had a hot time. Hundreds of shells burst in the confined place. The shelter of the trenches afforded but insufficient guard against the fire of the enemy.

DRURY C. DRURY LOWE.

Drury C. Drury Lowe, who has seen good active British service ere this, was on half pay on the 15th of June, 1881, previous to which he was an officer in the Seventeenth Lancers, frequently known as "the Duke of Cambridge's Own," a corps whose banners sport the death's head or "glory," and which fought through the Crimea and the campaign in Central India. His colonel in chief at that time was His Royal Highness the Dake of Cambridge himself. When the Boer war broke out in 1881 he was placed in command of the cavalry brigade, with which he did as good service in South Africa as could be done during that unfortunate war. He is regarded as a strict disciplinarian and thorough soldier in the British army, and the Commandership of the Bath which he holds is his sovereign's recognition of many excellent services done at home and abroad.

MAJOR-GENEBAL GRAHAM.

Major General G. Graham, C.B., V-C., who has been appointed to the command of the Second brigade, entered the Royal Engineers in 1850 and rose to his present rank in 1881. He served in the Crimes, and at the assault of the Bedan he gained the Victoria Cross for his courage in leading a ladder party. He was twice wounded during the war. In 1860 he went to China and served in many engagements, being present at the assault of Tangku and the Taku forts; he was also present at the surrender of Pekin. He was wounded in this war with a jingall ball.

COLONEL SIR BAKER CREED RUSSELL. Colonel Sir Baker Creed Russell, K.C.M. G., (Knight Commander of the Ooder of St. Michael and St. George), and Commander of the Bath, served for many years with the Thirteenth Hussears, in which in 1881 he held the rank of lieutenant colonel. During the late campaign in Afghanistan the Hussars fought several sovere engagements. In years long gone by it served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. In Sir Baker's time it fought at the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman and Sebastopol. He holds the high honorary position of being one of the sides-de-camp to Her Majesty, and it was for his gallant services with his regiment that he received his title.

KASSASSIN.

The British in their steady advance from Ismailia have received their first important check at a point on the Sweetwater Canal between that town and Zagezig. The point is Kassassin or Casassin, which is a village similar to most Egytian villages-that is to say, it is composed of a number of mud hute, thatched with palm leaves, a rude mosque and several clusters of date palm trees. It is contiguous to one of the locks of the Sweetwater Canal, and at this season of the year the country surrounding it is either wholly or partially flooded. The waters which are drawn off the Sweetwater Oanal at Kassassin are led through the country between raised embankments, which are regulated to the conditions of the ground by the fellaheen. This peculiar state of the ish cavalry and artillery to move, and the British must be due to the light equipment of the Egyptian Arab troops, their knowledge of the singularities of the ground and the inability of the English cavalry and gunners to act upon them with any effect. In all probability the Arabs worked up to the

and got in among the infantry before Sir Government. Garnet Wolseley's infantry were able to keep the infantry the Once in among taem out. present British infantry. Indeed, it is doubtful whether he is not much better, both as reshort service British sol fiers they would be apt to damage that fine old British fiction which assumes an English soldier to be the best in world. The British will have to depend for success upon the excellence of their weapons, which of course are infinitely superior to those of the Egyptians, but they will have to be very cautious about relying on their physique. The brief particulars to hand of the fight at Kassassin are suggestive of the style of fighting which Arabi's light cavalry of the desert intend to carry out upon Sir Garnet Wolseley's force before it reaches the walls of Cairo. The sudden moonlight surprise and the rapid disappearance after the rush are thoroughly characteristic of the battle plans of nomadic Mohammedan peoples. During the Afghan war the British troops made the acquaintance of several of these destructive and usually bloody rushes, and, to use an expressive Irish "bull," few of the English soldiers ever went to sleep in the field without expecting to wake up dead in the morning. The Wuzseries, who occupy a large tract of mountainous territory in Southeastern Afghanistan, are notoriously expert at this mode of fighting. Arming themselves with charabs (heavy backed knives), they assemble in dead silence, march on their silent sandals and then rush through the enemy's camp, slashing right and left, cutting tent ropes, maiming horses and slay-ing whomsoever they encounter in their warpath. Once clear of the camp, with its mass of fallen tents, helpless men and stampeding, maddened horses, they trot off to their hills again as silently as they came and assemble some hours atterward in their villages to wipe their blades, pass round the hookan and talk of the deeds they individually had done. As a rule they escape unmolested. One or two may be shot down accidentally, but they leave behind a much greater tale of slaughter than their enemy can possibly inflict upon them. The Bedouins perform the same kind of feats as these wild fanatical Wuzseries. They delight in quiet dashes and surprises. One of these dashes is apparently what they have made on the British camp at Kassassin; and although General Wolseley's next bulletin may announce another British victory it is more than probable that the adventurous Bedouins escaped into the desert without much acathe and are laughing in their caftans at the bewilderment of the astonished Buitishers.

contemptible, but whose resistance is so for-

the Irrawaddy Valley, and escaped the hand our late pastor, the Rev. Father Boucher, of disesse only to be struck down by a was called away to another mission, and here him for more than a year. In the advance pilot to steer our barque over the waves of a upon Coomassie in 1873-4, to punish the marauding Ashantees, the military operations allow this state of things to continue much were brought to a close barely a fortnight be- longer. In thus testifying to our wants, we fore the commencement of the "fever season," which is so deadly in that tainted which will win your Lordship's approval. region that an officer of proved courage is re-our brains out at once." On this third occa- once more establish within our midst a priest sion Sir Garnet Wolseley is running a race in place of the one just called away, as we with the Nile, and, should the river overflow completely before his work is done, the obvious impossibility of moving troops and artillery through a region flooded geveral yards deep bids fair to prevent its being done at all.

[From the Phrenological Journal] If the mere act of whistling can belp and cheer a man so much, why should it be de-nied to a woman? If whistling will drive

away the blues and be company for a lone. some person, surely woman have much more need of its services than their brothers, for to them come many more such occasions than to men. There are many who have not the gift of song. Why should not they whistie as they rock the cradle or perform their household duties, or accompany themselves on the piano? But there is a physical or hygienic advantage in whistling which should excuse it against all the canons of propriety or "good form." It is often remarked that the average girl is so narrow-chested, and in that respect compares so unfavorably with her brothor. May this not be due in some measure to this habit of whistling, which every boy acquires as soon as he arrives at the dignity of pants, and girls seldom do? Let anyone try for five minutes the inhaling and exhaling of the breath as occurs in the act of whistling, and the effect on the lungs and chest cannot fail to be noticed. A daily practice of this kind would be of more benefit than all the patent inspirators and chest expanders in the market. An eminent medical authority says: "All the men whose business it is to try the wind instruments made at the various factories before sending them off for sale are, without exception, free from pulmonary affections. I have known many who, when entering upon this calling, were very delicate, and who, nevertheless, though their duty obliged them

to blow for hours together, enjoyed perfect health after a certain time." The action of blowing wind instruments is the same as that be the same, according to the amount of exercise taken.

THE LAST OF THE SOBIESKIS. should be laboriously earning her bread by following is a statement of the funded debt: the weaving handicraft is a startling illustration of human vicissitude. Such, however, land must have made it difficult for the Brit-ish cavalry and artillery to move, and the woman, the descendant of a renowned Euro- \$8,000,000; St. Paul and Pacific bonds, \$366,comparatively heavy loss inflicted upon the pean monarch, is maintaining herself at the 000; Dakota Extension bonds, \$3,780,000 present time in the Saxon manufacturing total, \$18,646,000. The following is a comtown at Neugersdorf. In the year 1831, parative statement of approximate earnings when the storms of the great Polish revolu. tion had somewhat abated, many Sarmatian magnates quitted their native land, seeking now homes beyond its frontiers. Among them was Count Jacob Sobleski, whose British encampment, under the shadow them was Count Jacob Souleski, whose of the numerous embanked water courses estates had been confiscated by the Russian

Despite his unbroken descent from the lienna

Sept. 6, 1882.

Belating to ourselves we are grieved on midably supported by the influences of posi-tion and climate as to make the success of a Lordship in words which only an afflicted campaign against them a literal question of people can utter. We have in the past 15 "now or never." When Sir Garnet, almost at years been daily witnesses of the sacrifice of the outset of his public career, took part in the Holy Mass ascending from our altar to the British attack upon the stockade fort of the throne of the Most High Lord, calling the famous Burmese guerrilla, Myattoon, in down His blessings and His graces upon our-1852, he ran a race with the deadly climate of selves and our families. On the 16th instant wound so severe as completely to disable | we are left on a shipwrecked boat without a are confident that we are expressing a duty We fervently pray that your Lordship may cherish and venerate this portion of our Blessed Lord's vineyard committed to your

> Signed on behalf of the parishioners of St. Bernard :

care.

Joseph Lemieux, Joseph Sloan, Edward WHISTLING AS AN EXERCISE FOR THE LUNGS. Sloan, Fabien Landriau, James Surch, Stephen Surch, Alfred Andrews, Levia Mar-tin, Charles Menard

E. E. A. FLETCHER, Secretary.

August 22nd, 1882. His Lordship was highly edified at the good sentiments expressed towards the church and the manner in which the parishioners of St. Bernard had; kept track of his journey, and expressed himself in the most affectionate terms towards the delegates of South Plantagenet, and that he would send them another priest as soon as it was possible for him to do so. His Lordship then conversed freely with the delegates on the business of the parish and inquired if they had replaced the old weather beaten church with a new one, as some years ago his Lordship had given permission to rebuild one in place of the old, as it is in a dangerous state and may fall at any moment, as yet nothing has been done, and as it were the Lord has been pleas. ed to ordain that His people should suffer on that account and allowed his apostle to go elsewhere. The gentlemen above mentioned are now determined to go shead with the good work so that all they want to further the interest of the place is a priest who is able and willing to superintend the work, and will guarantee that before another year there will be standing on the ridge as fine a temple as can be found in the Dominion of Canada. On the return of the delegates they were the guests of the Hon. Mr. Eouthier, ex-member for the county of Prescott. After partaking; of a good, sound meal, the Lorses were got in readiness and taking their leave from the hon, gentleman and his family they resumed their journey to St Bornard.

E.R.A.F.

The third annual report of the St. Paul, of whistling, consequently the effect should Minneapolis & Manitche Railroad shows an increase in earnings of 70 per cent. The \$5,000,000 of new stock ordered at the July meeting was subscribed in fall by stockhold. THE LAST OF THE SOBIESKIS. ers, making the capital \$20,000,000. The That a legitimate scion of a royal house total gross earnings were \$6,629,694. The -First mortgage land grant bonds, \$8,000,-000 ; less land grant bonds reduemed, \$1,500,of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway for the week ending August 21 :--1882, \$180,076 24; 1881, \$91,645 87; increase, \$88,430.37.



has not been visited by insects; open it, and apply the stamens to the pistil of that flower. Cover the flowers thus operated upon by a bit of muslin until the fruit begins to grow.

MANURE UNDER COVER. (From the Lancaster Farmer.)

Of course all the advantage of making manure in covered yards may be secured by box feeding, with less outlay for roofing, since more space must be allowed for a given number of animals turned loose together than when confined in stalls. It is the protection from rain and sun, the abundant use of litter and its thorough incorporation with the excrements and the exclusion of air by compact treading which go to make the superior man. ure. All these features of the method work against the loss of valuable plant food. Nor does box feeding and constant accumulation of manure under the feet of the animals necessarily imply offensive stalls.

One method or the other, box teeding or covered vards, should be adopted by every farmer who lives where manure is worth saving, and who finds himself compelled to supplement his stable manure with commercial fertilizers. Stable manure must not be lost sight of, in this increasing interest in these incentrated fertilizers, for we cannot produce our crops and have enough for ourselves and others, without its aid; and there is nothing in all the list of commercial mix- not wear her jewels. Now, however, the ture, which gives so good an average return for the money invested in it, as well-made stable manure.

TRAINING HORSES.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

A new and very simple method of training vicious horses was exhibited at West Philadelphia recently, and the manner in which some of the wildest horses were subdued was astonishing. The first trial was that of a kicking or "bucking" mare, which her owner said had allowed no rider on her back for a period of at least five years. She became tame in about as many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which the result was accomplished was by a piece of light rope which was passed around the front of the jaw of the mare just above the upper teeth, crossed in her mouth, and thence secured back to her neck. It was claimed that no horse will kick or jump when thus secured, and that a horse, after receiving the treatment a few times, will abandon his vicious ways forever. A very simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse could be shod. It consisted in connecting the animal's head and tail by means of a rope fastened to the tail and then to the bit, and then drawn tightly enough to incline the animal's head to one side. This, it is claimed, makes it absolutely impossible for the horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the same exhibition a horse which for many years had to be bound on the ground to be shod, suffered the blacksmith to operate on him without attempting to kick, while secured in the manner described.

Holloway's Pills-The chief Wonder of modern times. -This incomparable medicine

- Q.

PROFIT \$1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200 -all of this expense was stopped by three Bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year everybody to know it for their benefit.-N. E. Farmer.

WHEN WIDOWS ARE MOST DAN-

GEROUS. The second year is that in which the widow

is really happy. The sombre depths of her mourning cast aside, she enters the world again and reopens her jewel case. Even with a very becoming widow's cap on life is more or less a blank to a woman it she candi monds, pearls and opals may reappear, and with what now delight are they now worn? Visions of dresses in delicate halt tints, pearl grays, soft lavenders, mixtures of white and gray or black and white float before her mind, soon to be realized. Her year's absence from balls and parties and crowded rooms has renewed her besuty, and the same retirement has brightened her eyes and tinted her cheeks with the freshness of enjoyment with which she prepares to re-enter the world. Now, indeed, is the fashionable widow a dangerous and seductive creature. She knows that she is prettier than ever, and the consciousness making her more certain of coming victories gives a genuine softness to ber manner. Beware of widows in their second year! Always dangerous, they are then more so than ever. Light-hearted as a girl, she feels younger every day, and from her own point of view there is no more enviable being to be found in the world than a young, handsome, rich and lively widow, whose heart is not inconveniently soft, nor her feelings too acute to prevent her going through life, "well pleased and careless," and extracting from it as much of the pleasure and as little of the pain as may fall to the share of any mortal creature.

A PERFUMED TOOTH WASH !

Mix a teaspoonful of MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER In a tumbler of pure, soft water, and you have a tooth-wash far superior to all the lotions and dentifices ever offered for sale. It will not injure the enamel; will heal all tenderness or soreness of the gums or mouth, and will impart a most delightful fragrance to the breath.

The net debt of New York on July 31st was Increases the appetite, strengthens the sto-mach, oleanses the liver, corrects biliousness, ed with the same time last year.

RUNNING A RACE WITH THE NILE The annual rising of the Nile, which is said to have already overflowed several of the low lying spots in the delts, threatens to make

Sir;Garnet Wolseley's military "match against

Arabs had a fair chance of playing havoe; for the Count was a very poor man when he set there can be little doubt that at close quarters | tled down in Prague with his only son, at a Bedouin, like an Afghan ghazee, is quite that time a lad. Young Sobieski graw up to as good a man as an ordinary specimen of the manhood in straitened circumstances, and married a young lady no better off than him. self. The sole offspring of this marriage was gards physique and determination. If a few | the "factory hand" above alluded to, whose Bedouins gotright among a similar number of childhood was embittered by privation, and who, having lost her parents some years ago ever since gained her livelihood by manual labor. Countees Sobieski is the last of an illustrious race, that has played, in its time, an important part in European history .-London Telegraph.

> THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. BERNARD AND MGR. DUHAMEL OF OTTAWA.

ADDRESS TO HIS LORDSHIP.

At a meeting held on the 22nd instant by the sparishioners of St. Bernard, South Plantagenet, it was unanimously agreed upon that the parish should present His Lordship, Mgr. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, with an address and at the same time send delegates to meet His Lordship at St. Eugene for the purpose of requesting His Lordship to fill the pastorship which had been left vacant by the removal of their zealous and indefatigable pastor, the Rev. O. Boncher.

THE ADDRESS.

To His Lordship the Very Reverend Joseph

Thomas Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa : May it please your Lordship on this your Lordship's pastoral visit to St. Eugene, it affords us, the delegates of the French and English-speaking parishioners of St. Bernard a great pleasure to approach you and tender our humble tribute of respect. We acknow ledge in your Lordship the representative of our first Shepherd, St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles and Vicegerent of Christ on earth. We venerate your Lordship as successor of the Apostolic Prince commissioned to preach the Gospel to all nations.

We cherish the faith practised and preached by Isaac Jogus, Society of Jesus, John D'Brebeuf, S. J., Anne Demoine, and hundreds of others who laid down their lives to save the ignorant and barbarous savages of the west from eternal perdition. The record of the early French and English missionaries and settlers in Canada is a glorious one, and shows deeds of courage and perseverance which could only be performed by heroes and heroines animated with such faith as strengthened the pioneers of civilization in the New World to erect the standard of salvation on its benighted shores and carry the glad tidings of redemption to the aborigines roaming over the wild and uncultivated plains.

Since we last had the pleasure of seeing you, Your Lordship has visited the Eternal City. During your absence we heard of the different stages of your journey, and especially of your audience with the illustrious and saintly Pontiff who now holds the chair of St. Peter; we have reason to sympathize with the Holy Father in his trials, and our prayers ascend daily to the Throne of God that the ordeal through which the Church is passing they passed, cutting down the flying infantry difficuly which he has twice encountered solve its opposing elements, which are only

BUCKINGHAMS DYE WHISKERS will change the heard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.



- 10 · · · · · · 1.1.1

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

11 6 **2111** 5 10

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Sept. 6, 1882.

De Vries believes that the true function of the resincus juices of plants is to serve as a balm for wounds, and that the resins are not therefore excrementitions matter as some have thought.

The microscope mows that crystals cf minerals frequently contain air or liquid pubbles. Quartz crystals have been iound so prior of 4,000,000 has been estimated to exist ins cube one twenty-fitth of an inch square.

Diamond Dyes will color any thing any color, and never fail. The easiest and hest way to economize. 10 cents, at all draggists.

From examinations with the spectroscope and polariscope since 1858, M. Prazmouski concludes that comets are formed of a condensed portion, which constitutes the nucleus stmosphere, which contains carbon and reflects the light of the sun, and of a swarm of loose material which is not controlled by the omet but moves in obedience to universal attraction.

H F MacCarthy, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Ottawa, writes: "I was sillicted with Chronic Bronchitis for some years, but have been completely cured by the use of Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil in doses of five drops on sugar. 1 have also pleasure in recommending it as an embrocation for external 1180."

The celebrated rose-bush at Hildesheim, in Hanover, reported to have been planted by Charlemagne and therefore to be more than a thousand years old, has borne more blossoms this season than ever before, and is an object of much curiosity. The branches of the bush extend to about three feet and eight inches in height and three feet and four inches in width.

. .. Evil dispositions are early shown." Evil tendencies in our systems are to be watched and guarded against. If you find yourself getting bilions, head heavy, mouth yourself getting britters, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symp-toms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few dozes of Kidney-Wort. It is Nature's great assistant. Use it as an advance-guard _don't wait to get down sick. Read adv't.

Dr. Woods, of Bishop's College, Montreal, has reported numerous cases in which rheumatism has been cured by fasting from four to ten days. The patients were allowed to drink freely of water and lemonade, but no medicines were given. Dr. Wood is inclined to believe that rheumatism is simply a phase of indigestion, to be cured by giving rest to ail the viscera.

Mr W A Wing, Westport, writes : "I wish to inform you of the wonderful results which followed the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophos-philes of Lime and Soda. A cough of six months' standing had reduced me to such an extent that I was unable to work. I tried many remedies without effect; at last I used used, I am glad to say, I was restored to per-fect health."

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA

has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Sile ack or Bowels, Eore Throat, Ebeumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-"Brown's Household Panacen," derful." being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best reader, and the world for Gramps in the Stomach, and Church in this country. T. F. MiaHan, D. Paine and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. \G26

THE FREEDOM OF THE OHUBOH IN AMEBICA. Occasionally we hear it said that the Catholic Church possesses more freedom here than anywhere else on earth. There are some plausible reasons for so thinking. We hear every week of some encroachment by a minerals frequently contain air or liquid bubbles. Quartz crystals have been lound so completely full of minute cavities, partly no disturbance, that is, of our previous concompletely luit of matters control party no disturbance, that is, of our previous con-filed with liquid, that the astounding num-filed with liquid, that the astounding nummade most solemply by the Holy Father against this or that government, because of its interference in Catholic institutions, in the creation of bishops, &c., and are inclined to wonder how these things can be in nations largely Oatholic, while we have no similar annoyance though living in the midst of non-Catholics. These are the reasons no doubt that have led the unreflecting and even some

thoughtful men to believe in an eminent freedom enjoyed by the Church in this country. No doubt there is a great hostility to the Church at present in the governments of some

of the Catholic countries. The hostility becomes the more pronounced because of former friendship and intimacy. A few years ego the Oburch was recognized by these govern-ments as a society which could enter into a treaty with the civil power, and che treaty was not made with local prelates but with the Holy See. Such an idea would not be entertained by a government here. The present is certainly not the normal condition of the Catholic countries, and yet very often we find comparison made, and assertion, as it both we and they were in a constant usual status. Wers we to put the proposition in general terms, that the Church enjoys more freedom in a non-Catholic country than in countries in which Catholics are a large majority, we would unhesitatingly declare such a condition to be impossible unless occasionally and for a

time. And such is really the case. If we descend to details we can easily understand the true state of things." Go to even those Catholic countries in which the Church suffers most at present, France and Italy, and you will find the priests and bishops going about with all the insignia of their rank; you will find the ceremonies of the Church carried out to their fullest extent in most places. You will find the procession of Corpus Christ going through the streets of the large cities in many cases, and reverence shown on every side. In the smaller towns you will find this to be the rule. You will find deference to the Faith or positive submission and rever-

ence on the part of civil functionaries in most cases. We have known Catholics travelling the condition of things, so different from that | This | Breat Household Medicine Kanks in Italy to express themselves astonished at which the acts of the Government would have led a foreigner to expect.

You will find here and there shrines of the These Famous Fills Purify the BLOOD, and act Blessed Virgin, her pictures by the roadside, and the faithful kneeling before them and soldom subject to even an offensive remark because of their devotion. You will find the Blessed Sacrament borne to the sick with all solemnity. Yet these and the like minor details are after all the most important in preserving the Faith and fervor of a people. Reflect that here we are free from annoyance simply because we enclose our Catholicity within the churches, and that scarcely any demonstration of Catholic Faith can be made in public places without risk of irreverence and sacrilege. Reflect that in public life far from homage of those in station, and general deference, the name of Catholic is very generally an insuperable difficulty in the way of civil preferment. Remember that there is a general aversion and contempt for Catholior Ache. "It will most surely quicken the | city, which acts as a constant pressure upon Catholics more potent than any persecution and causing very many gradual apostasies from the Church of Goa. We have no time left us for many similar considerations, from which it is very easy to see how greatly deceived are those who proclaim an extraordinary and altogether exceptional liberty of the



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Eackache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frostow Feet and Ears, and all other

Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACORS Ort as a safe, surre, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trilling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER. & CO., Baltmore, Md., U. J. 4.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS Amougst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneye & Bowels.

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SERINGS OF LIFF. They are conf-fidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all allments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughoat the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Loge, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds,

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If offoctually rub-bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cares SORE THROAT, Fronchitis. Coughs, Coids, and even ANTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abacesses, Piles, Fistulus, Gout, Rheu-matism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to tail. Both Pills and Clniment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in bores and parts, at 15. 114. 2s. 4s. 6d., liz., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendots throughout the civilized world.



gredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at loast possible cost. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other

deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on

package.

Professional Cards.

• C

5 G

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YORK PIANO CO., ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SEND FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.



The REV. CHAS. E. PIPER, formerly of Pitt field, N. H., but now of Wakefield, R.I, writee: "I have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters in my family for over two years, and as a result have not called a physician in the whole time. My wife had been an invalid for two years, but these Bitters have cured her.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it ; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents bottle.

EVERY STUDENT OF MUSIC in America has just reason to feel proud of the facilities now aforded by the New England Conservatory of Music. The New Home, admirably adapted to the purpose for which it will be used, is situated in the heart of Boston, the home of Music Litera-ture and Art in America. The New England Conservatory is at once the largest music school and occupies the largest and finest building in the world used for such a purpose. 1.4

" BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

"Twenty-four years' experience," says an eminent Physician, "corvinces me that the only cure for 'Norvous Exhaustion' and weak-ness of the generative organs is to repair the waste by giving Brain Nerve Foods, and of all the remedies I have used Mack's Magnetic Medi-cine is the best." This remedy is now sold by all our Druggists at 50 ets per box, or 6 for \$2.50, and on receipt of an order for 12 boxes, accompanied with \$3.00, addressed to Mack's Magnetic Medi-cine Co., Windsor, Ont., they will forward the goods free by mail, and send their "written guarantee" to refund the money if the treat-ment does not effect a cure. Hee advertisement in another column. DSD&W

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful appli-cation of the fine properties of well selected cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such ar-ticles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds ready to attack wherever there is a weak Point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."______ *Civit Service Gazette.* Made simply with boil-ing water or milk Sold only in packate and Essence for afternoon use.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC-CHRONICLE.

Can be sent by Mail on receipt of 25c in money or postage stamps.

1.

	B. E. McGALE, Chemist,
	301 St. Joseph Street,
4—tí	Montreal.
	the second se

OBITUARY.

Bishop Steere, of Central Africa, is dead. Johann Halbig, the celebrated German sculptor, is dead.

William H Allan, President of Girard College, Philadelphia, is dead.

Bev B Merritt, Baptist minister at Hampstead, Queen's County, N B, is dead, sged 69.

Francois Bervin, aged 69, farmer, died suddenly on August 30th, at his residents at Ancienne Loretto, Que.

Frederick Godfrey, the well known musician, composer, and band-master of the Grenadier Guards, is dead.

Edward G Stayner, a well known mer-chant, of the firm of E G & C Stayner, Hallfax, N S, died on August 30th, after a lingering illness.

The remains of Mrs Mathew Ferris, were brought home to Brighton, Ont, on August 29th this evening. She died at Montreal on the previous night, where she had gone for treatment.

John Neely, in the employ of the New York Centrel Railway, thirty one years as Treasurer's messenger and who carried hundreds of millions of dollars from the Com-pany's efficies in New York to the bank, is dead.

Hon. John Tod, aged 92, the oldest ex-Hudson Bay servant, died at Victoria, B.C., on August 31st. He came to America in 1808 with Lord Selkirk, and crossed the continent to the Pacific in 1814. He was once a

The London Morning Post announces the death of the Dowager Countess of Rosebery, aged 86 years. The Counters was left a widow in March, 1868. By the death of the venerable lady the families of the Dowager Lady Waterpark, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Litchfield, Countess Howe, the Marchioness of Bristol, the Duchess of Cleveland, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Lady Leconfield, &c., are placed in mourning.

Mr. Thomas Weston Bitchie, Q.C., a highly respected citizen of Montreal, and a leading member of the bar in this Province, dropped dead on Monday, September 4th, on a steam-boat at Newport, Lake Memphremagog. During the summer months the deceased was was in the habit of spending part of the time with his family at his Villa, Bolton Ciffs, on the borders of the lake. On Monday afternoon he was returning across the lake with his daughter and a party of friends in order to catch the evening train for the city. Mr. Bitchle appeared in the best of health and spirits, until, as the steamboat was nearing the whari at Newport, about four o'clock, he was observed to fall to the deck, and before medical assistance could be summoned ho was dead. The deceased gentleman was a native of Sherbrooke and about 55 years of age. He was called to the bar in 1952, and became a Queen's Counsel 1952, and became a Queen's Counsel 197 1867. After practising for a short time in his native place he removed to this city and entered into partnership with the Hon (now Sir) John Rese, and Mr (now the Hon Justice) Monk, under the firm name of Rose, Monk & Ritchie. After the elevation of Mr Monk to the Bench, the firm continued under the name of Rose & Ritchie, until Sir John Rose left for England, when his son, Mr W Rose and Mr John L Morris became partners with Mr Ritchie, under the name of Bitchie, Morris & Rose. Mr W Rose afterwards removed to England, Mr Morris retired, and Mr Ritchie again became associated with his former partner, Mr Borlase, of Sherbrooke. Mr Borlase also retired about four years ago. Mr Bitchie was latterly in partnership with his son, Mr W F Bitchle, and Mr J S Lonergan. The deceased was for a number of years a Director of the Bank for the season, but most of the staple articles of Montreal. He was also Solicitor for the Hudson Bay Company, and the Standard, Canada Life, Commercial Union, Phoenix Fire, and other Insurance Companies. He was a Director and Solicitor of the New Brunswick Bailway Company, and occupied similar positions on the Portland and Boston Railway. He was also a director of the Cornwall Manufacturing Company, as well as holding large interests in various other financial entrprises. For many years he was Crown Prosecutor for this district. The cause of death is supposed to have been heart disease.

incipient bronchitts, asthma, croup, catarrh, quinsy and other affections of the breathing organs. It is also a sovereign remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disorders, piles, excortation of the nipples, bruises, scalds and hurts of all kinds. It is also used in some of the leading trotting stables of the country for equine disorders and injuries. Prepared only by Northbop & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1882.

The money market is firmer and large sums are out to grain buyers and stock brokers, and also on merchandise. Commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent' and loans on stocks were made at 6 to 61 per cent on call. Sterling exchange is steady at about 9 prem. for round amounts of 60-day bills. 9 3-16 to 94 prem. cash over the counter and 10 prem. demand. Drafts on New York drawn on

The stock of the Exchange Bank was conspicuously strong to day, selling at 180. It is thought not improbable that the bank will increase its dividend from 2 to 21 per cent quarterly.

Money loaned to stock brokers to day at higher rates than have been known for some time, and of course some of the inflated stocks fared badly. Loans on call were reported at 6 and 61 per cent. A good feature of the money market, however, is that commercial paper falling due yesterday-one of the greatest settling days of the year-was well secured by customers of the banks.

On the Stock Exchange this morning a fair business was done but at lower prices. Money was tighter, although how long the screws will remain on nobody pretends to know. Bank of Montreal declined 1 to 2103 bid Toronto 1 to 191; Merchants' 1 to 1301; Commerce 1 to 1433; Telegraph 1 to 1321 member of the Executive Council of the Colony of New Caledonia and died wealthy. If weak, dropping 13 per cent to 1861 bld He leaves a large family who are settled in Victoria. Edison Electric Light Company, which for the last year and a half has been preparing to light up its first district, bounded by Spruce and Wall streets, Nassau street and the East River, turned the current into Drexel & Morgan's offices at Wall and Broad streets yesterday, and that as a result of the completion of the Edison system, some of the persons who have introduced the new light have sent to the gas company which has been supplying them with gas, and requested that their me-tres be taken out and their "metre deposit" returned with interest. In some instances the deposit has remained with the gas company for twenty-live years. City Passenger sold from 162 to 1601. St. Paul & Manitoba was steady at 147] bid. Other stocks un-

changed. Morning Stock Sales-115 Montreal 211 125 do 2104; 10 Peoples 881; 10 Ontario 1261; 20 Merchants 1301; 60 Commerce 144; 25 Exchange 179; 175 do 180; 50 City Passenger 162; 25 do 160 $\frac{1}{4}$; 25 do 74 $\frac{1}{4}$; 26 do 186 $\frac{1}{4}$; 200 do 186 $\frac{1}{4}$; 100 do 186 $\frac{1}{4}$; 200 do 186 $\frac{1}{4}$; 100 do 187; 150 Telegraph 132 $\frac{1}{4}$; 25 St. Paul 147 $\frac{1}{4}$; 50 do

At the afternoon stock board Montreal and Merchants' fell 1, and Ontario, Commerce and Richelien 1. Toronto rose 1, and Gas and St. Paul | per cent. alss :-- 100 Montreal, 211 Aftarnoon

MCGALES COMPOUND BUTTERNUT MCGALES COMPOUND BUTTERNUT The efforts of distinguished public speakers and performens are often impaired by hoarse ress. (No specific for throat and lung affec-sess. (No specific 19c. to 22c; Maracaibo, 12c to 14c; Jamaica, 104c; to 15c; Rio, 10c to 12c. Fruit is quist. London layers, \$310 to \$3.25; per lb, 15 to 15c; lard, in pails loss muscatels, \$2.96 to \$3.00; layers, \$2.90. The butter market is quist here, but some to \$2.95; sultanas, 301 to \$11; Valencias, lo to 11c; Samos, 5c to 91c; currants, 6c on American account, prices paid being to 61c. Spices are firm with sales of black about 20c to $20\frac{1}{2}c$. Boston men have been to 61c. Spices are firm with sales of black pepper at 16c and cloves at 25c to 27c. There demand for canned mackerel at \$4.80 to \$4.90 and for lobsters at about \$4.30 to scarcity of fine butter in the States, \$4.40 in lots, Hennessey's brandy is sold at it is said that Americans can \$5.50 in wood. Canadian butter,

IBON AND HARDWARE. --- The local market for pig iron is steady, although the Scotch iron masters have fallen out with the Oleveland makers and will not renew their compact. The near future will, no doubt, witness a much increased production of iron. Gartsherrie has sold at equal to \$22 50 here; 50 tone of Summerlee sold at the same price, and a few lots of Calder went at \$22 75. Eglinton sold at \$20 50. Bar iron is firm at quotations. Late advices quote Warrants higher at 50s 7d. Cut nails have risen 10c on this market. Other articles are quiet and unchanged. Pig iron per ton :- Sie-mens, \$22 50 to \$23'50 ; Summerlee, \$22 50 to \$23 00 ; Langloan, \$22 50 ; Eglinton, \$20 50 to \$21 00; Cambroe, \$22. Bars, per 100 1bs, \$2 00 to \$2 25; Canada plates, per box; Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 10 to \$3 15 Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$515 to \$525; Coke, IC, \$4 40 to 4 50. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 121c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per lb, 111 to 12c1; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Spring to \$50 to \$50 to \$51 to \$50 to \$51 to \$51 to \$51 to \$50 to \$51 to \$51 to \$50 to \$51 to \$51 to \$51 to \$50 to \$51 t do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, do Slaigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot 11, 26c to 26½c. Ingot Copper, 18½c to 19c. Sheet Zinc per 100 Ibs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 Ibs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, $\frac{1}{5}$ inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails:-Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.80 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.95 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.20 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.45 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 20 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.70 per keg ; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 20; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.70.

BOOTS AND SHOES. -Business is fairly brisk at the factories and large quantities of goods are being turned out. The labor troubles have caused some inconvenience again, but no serious outbreak has occurred. Prices are firm and remittances are satisfactory. Prices are as follows :-- Mon's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's peobled and buff 100 lbs.

balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorale, 50c to 85c;

the chief buyers and they have paid as high as 21c for choice goods. Owing to the even after paying the duty of 4c per lb. Cheese is quiet but steady. Sales have occurred in the Stratford district at 111c to

WITH

premiums.

2010

2nd OCTOBER.

111c. The shipments to date show an increase of 84,258 boxes over last year's exports for the same period. We quote prices here as follows :--Butter-Wholesale prices : Creamery, choice, per 1b, 22c to 221c; Oreamery, fair to good, per 1b, 201c to 214c; Townships, per lb, 19c to 21c; Mor-risburg, per lb, 18c to 201c; Brockville, per lb, 18c to 20c; Western dairy, per lb, 16c to 18c. Oheese, 104c to 114c. Eggs are quoted at 20c to 22c

Potashes remain firm at \$5 50 to 5 65 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .-- Sopt. 5.

There was a very good market to-day, speaking from both buyers and sellers' standpoints. Market gardeners offered lots of vegetables and fruit at more reasonable prices to the purchaser. The supply of new grain, though not large, was better than the offerings of last week, prices remaining fairly steady. The receipts of blueberries from the Lower St. Lawrence were 1,200 boxes, and we quote 70c to 80c per box as the price. Meats

and poultry were firm and unchanged. DAIRY PRODUCE. -- Poor to choice print but-

ter, per lb, 25c to 35c; tub butter, 20c to 23c; eggs, new laid, per dozsn, 25c to 30c; cooking, 21c to 22c.

POULTRY .--- Fowls, per pair, SOC to 90c; Spring chickens, 35c to 75c per pair ; turkeys, each, 00c to \$1.10; geese, spring, 80c to \$1 each; ducks, 75c to 90c per pair; pigeons, per pair, 30c to 35c; live fowle, 70c to 75 per pair; chickens, 30c to 50c; ducklings, 60c to 70c.

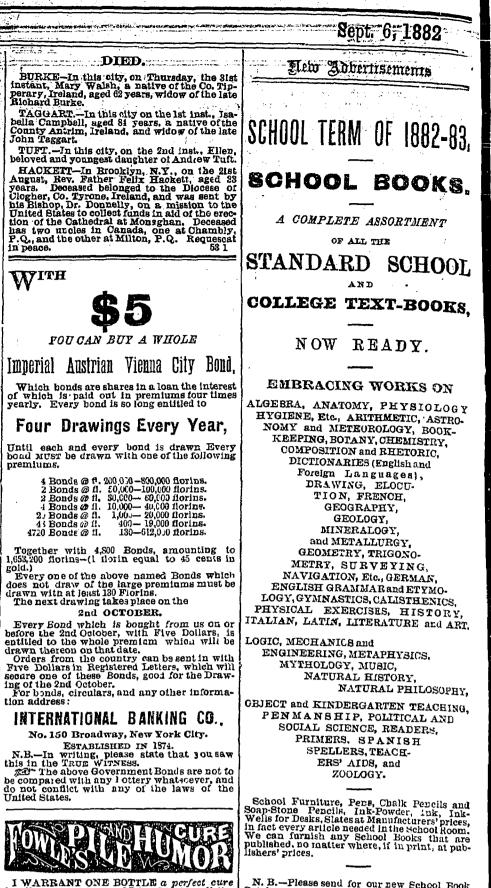
FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; buckwheat flour, \$2 00; oatmeal, do, \$2 70; cornmeal, do, \$2; moulie, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1.

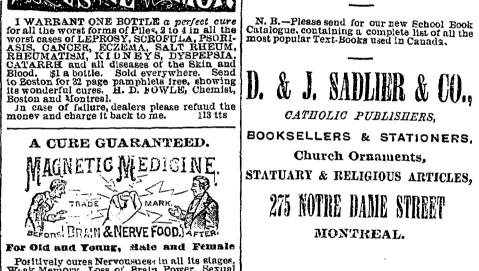
GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$130 peas, per bush, \$1.15 to \$1 20 beans, none ; buckwheat nominal.

VEGETABLES-Potatoes, new, per bushel, 50c carrots, new, 60c per bushel; onlong per dozen bunches, 30c; Montreal cabbages, new, per doz, 40c to 50c; lettuce, 25c; vegetable marrows, \$1 50 to \$2 00 per dozen; Montreal turnips, 75c bushel; cucumbers, 25c per bush ; string beans, 75c per bush ; celery, 25c dozen ; cauliflowers, \$1 to 2 per dozen tomstoes, 60c par bushel; per dozen, 12c sweet corp, 12c per dozen.

FRUIT.—Apples, per barrel, \$2 00 to \$5; oranges, none in market; lemons, \$9 to \$12; currants, \$1 per basket for white and black ; melons, 25c to 50c each; watermelons, 30c Delaware peaches, \$3 00 per crate; bananas, \$3 50 to \$5 per tunch; California plums, \$3 50 box; pears, \$6 50; Delaware grapes, 25c per 2 lb box. California \$1 per 5 lb. box

MEATS .- Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 80 to 15c; mutton, 10c to 121c; lamb per lb, 10c to 121c; veal, per 15, 8c to 121c; pork, per 15, 13c; hams, per 1b, 15c; lard, per 1b, 15c; sansages, per lb, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 to \$9.75





CARSLEY'S PRICES!

6-Button White Lisle Thread Gloves, loc per

Ready-Heinmed White Pocket Handkerchiefs

Ready Hemmed Pocket Handkerchiefs, with pretty colored borders, 3c each.

BEADED GIMPS!

We have just received the second let of Black Beaded Gimps, which will be sold at advan-

Also, some very rich Satin Cord Gimps with Guipure Lace.

NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL!

Next week we will offer a large stock of benu-tiful Cashmere Stockings, in all sizes, for ladies

Also, large lots of Chenille and Plush Fichus Collarctics and Scarls, at prices never heard of

BUY EARLY AND SAVE MONEY!

S. CARSLEY'S

393, 395, 397 d: 399

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

3-Button Kid Gloves, 25c per pair.

4 Button Kid Gloves, 38c per pair.

10-Button Kid Gloves, S0c per rair.

LONDON, Sept 5 .- Montague Bernard, one of the High Commissioners who signed the Treaty of Washington in 1871, died on Saturhad been slowly sinking for some weeks.

Hamel, from Ancienne Lorette, a passenger on the steamer "Montreal," last night died suddenly just below here after eating his supper, it is supposed from heart disease. There will be no inquest.

During the fox hunt at Newport, R.I., yesterday, an irate farmer came out with a gun and his farm hands were armed with stones. The hunters were warned not to cross his premises, but giving no sign that they meant to obey the farmer fired a shot, coming near the face of Wm. K. Thorne, jr., of New York. The farmer claimed be fired at the hounds. The hunters then took another route.

Wm. Aiken and his son Felix have been arrested at Franklin, N.Y., for conspiracy to murder Oircuit Clerk Wade, and two cons. A man nameo Wright had been engaged to kill them at \$100 a head. Wright was paid half money, and stationed himself near the town to assassirate the Wades, but weakened and exposed the scheme.

Morrison Heady, a Kentucky blind man, is fond of chess. He has chessmon with projecting points, so that he may distinguish by the touch between them. He is hard to beat.

favorable, indicating no zerious deficiency of 380 to 450; fine to choice, 500 to 700, spring extra, \$2 70 to 2 80; superfine, \$2 50; the orops in any quarter of the world and *Sugars* are quiet with a little movement city bass (delivered), \$350 to 360. general abundance throughout Europe and, in raw, Barbadees may be quoted The provision trade is dull and somewhat America.

50, 210³; 45 People's, 88³; 5 dc, 88³; 50 Toronto, 192¹; 75 do, 192¹; 40 Commerce, 144; 50 Teiograph, 132¹; 275 Richelleu, infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50. 733; 150 do, 733; 150 Gas, 1863; 25 do, 1864; 40 do, 187; 350 do, 1864; 140 City Passenger, 1604; 40 Canada Cotton, 136. 8,000 sides of sole lesther changed hands and

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW --- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The fall trade continues to make fair progress, and payments failing due on Monday, the 4th inst., were quite as well attended to by purchasers as our wholesale men could expect. Bemittances coming due on the 4th will continue to drop in for the remainder of the week. The grocery trade is still rather dull of merchandise in other branches are firmer and more active. The activity in the leather market has continued, and there has been considerable movement in boots and shoes, dry goods, anthracite coal, wool and cils. Out nails have advanced 10 cents. There is still a fair export domand for deals and lumber, and hard woods have been enquired for on American account to some extent. About 13 000 tons of phosphates have been exported from Montreal this season, and 1,500 tons. remain to be shipped. On the whole, trade is in good volume.

DRY GOODS .- Buyers have come to the city from various points of the compassfrom the great North-West, from the Ottawa district, from the Eastern Townships section day September 2nd, in Herefordshire. He and from Midland and Western Ontario. It is needless to say that the warehouses have THREE BIVERS, Qua., Sept. 5.-Laurent presented a busy appearance and that the staffs have been employed at all hours. The wholesale milliners have been taking extra trouble to make their usual fall display attractive and they have succeeded. Trade excursion tickets will bring large numbers of buyers to town the next two weeks. There is nothing new to notice in either prices or

remittances. GROCERIES .- The market has been dull and about steady. Beveral sales of new frait to arrive are reported, and consignments are on the way here. Cable advices lately received quote the market for Valencias easier, out-side brands being quoted at 24s 6d to 25s 6d, fob. Denia. Advices from Patras quote currants, on the contrary, firm at a slight advance upon opening prices. Teas are dull have been absorbed, there is ap-parently a better future in store. We quote :---Japan tea, common, 18c to 23c; gcod, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38 too 430; cholcest, 450 to 500. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c ; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45o; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to -38c; fine to finest, 45c to 600; Twankey, com-

one manufacturer bought 6,000 sides of waxed upper at 33 to 37c. Late consignments of eplit leather neited shippers about 20 por cent. increase over former sales on the English markets. Several more lots are going forward. We quote Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, BA, 264c to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 241c; No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; No 1, ordinary, 22c to 23c. Buffalo sole, No 2, 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 26c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 230 to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs. HIDES AND SEINS. -The market has ruled easier for green bides, which are quoted as follows :- No 1, \$8 50 ; No 2, \$7 50; No 3, \$6 50. Western States hides are quoted at \$10 25 to \$10 50 for No 1, and \$9 00 for No 2. Lambskins are worth 70c to 75c, and clips, 60c to

65c. Calfskins, 14c per lb. Wool,-Sales are reported aggregating

250,000 lbs to arrive and on spot, principally Greasy Cape at 173c to 19c. We quote:-Greasy Cape, 171c to 19c; Australian, 211c to 31c; pulled lambs' wool, 32c to 33c for A super and 30c to 31c for B super ; unassorted, 28c to 29c.

OILS AND SALT .- Market firm. Linseed Oil is at 70c to 72c for raw, and 7sc to 75c boiled. Newfoundland cod oil 60c to 62c per gallon; steam refined seal oil 721c to 75c; straw seal, 64c to 68c; pale seal, 65c to 671c; refined petroleum is casier in car lots, 18c; broken lots, 19c; single barrels, 20c to 21c. Coarse salt has sold at 621c to 671c. Factory filled, \$1 40 to \$1 45. Fair demand for salt.

The grain and flour market here is quiet and easy. At Chicago last night wheat closed to 1to 1to lower at 98c September, 95to October and November. There was serious break in corp, which fell 21c October to 673 and 3 November to 624. September corn tell 21 to 708. The United States corn crop will be unusually large. Here the grain market will be quiet until the new crop of Canadian cereals is finished. There is some business in American grain and with few sales, but as some speculative lots No 2 red Toledo and Ohicago winter wheat is quoted at \$1.12 to 1.13 on spot. Ocean freights to Glasgow, London and Liverpool are easy at 3s to 3s 6d. Steamers for ingood common to medium, 220 to 270; fair to direct ports are asking about 48 6d. Flour is quist and easy, and sales include 125 barrels of extra superfine at \$5.65; 125 do \$5.60; 125 superior extra, \$5.60, and 125 spring ex-tra, \$5.65. Receipts are liberal, and yesterday amounted to 2,235 bris. Last week they were 19,211 bris. We quote fiour as follows : Superior extra, \$5.80 to \$6; extra superfine, \$5.65 to \$570; spring extra, \$560 to 565; Souch between them. He is hard to beat. THE CROPS OF THE WORLD. Etienne, a well known French authority, has issued estimates of the harvest of the world for 1882. His report is decidedly, common, 280 to 300; medium to good, 276 to 380; good to choice, 400 to 650; Congou, bakers', 56 50; American strong bakers', to 380; good to choice, 400 to 650; Congou, bakers', 56 50; American strong bakers', to 380; fine to finest, 400 to 550; Bouchong, world for 1882. His report is decidedly, common, 280 to 300, medium to good, 276 to 380; souch of the barvest of the to 380; souch of the source of the barvest of the to 380; fine to finest, 400 to 550; Bouchong, to 380; source of the barvest of the barvest of the to 380; source of the barvest of

na in the start of the start of the start The start of the start of the the start of the start ⊈start of the start of the

LEATHER, -Some large sales have occurred during the week and prices are firmer. About

Timber Sales-Richard White's white pine, about 52 feet average, 16j inches girth, sold at 31j2 per loot in Quebec, and from two to three drams of Muskoka waney board pine, 10j inches, sold at 35 average sold at 351c per foot.

sold at 35½c per foot. Mr James McShane, jr, M P P, is shipping by the SS "Waldensian" from Boston, on Wednes-day, 232 cattle for Glasgow, 460 cattle by the SS "livrian" from Boston to Liverpool, and 118 cattle by the "Manitoban," from Montreal to Glasgow. At Little Falls, N Y, yesterday, the cheese market was active. Sates of 10,000 boxes; factory at 10;c to 11c; 40 packages butter sold at 27 eto 30c At Utica, N Y, therewere 7,700 boxes of cheese sold at 10c to 10%; the bulk of the sales were at 10;c; 751 boxes were consigned.

THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

THE CHICAGO MARKETS. A despatch says:-The experience of August has not been satisfactory in Chicago. The receipts of wheat during the month. although fair, have been much less than anlicipated, and makes rather a sorry comparison with St. Louis, the figures standing 3,28,000 at Chicago and 4,947,000 bushels at St. Louis. The comparison is still more unfavorable to Chicago when it is explained that a liberal percentage of the month's receipts here came from St. Louis to fill shorts. The corn market has taken a strong downward turn, and the article seems to have lost all of its friends, the decline, which is parily attributable to the death of S. A. Ricker, who was not only a large holder, but whose wealth and cool management enabled him to sustain prices, and offen bring victory out of defeat. The chief cause, however, of the severe break on the long options was due to the esti-mates of the Chicinnati Price Current of a crop 1,800,000,000 bushels.

A despatch from Liverpool to-day quoted cheese steady at 56s 6d. The receipts of wheat the past three days in Liverpool were wheat the past three days in Liverpool were Victoria Square, Montreal, P.O. 404,000 centals, of which 302,000 were Victoria Square, Montreal, P.O. 30 G

Songs,

1 Bahy Mino.
3 The Old Gabin Home.
1 Bahy Mino.
3 The Old Gabin Home.
12 Size That By Graves Kept Green.
13 Granfathor's Glock.
14 When Was Moses when the Light 190 Coming Thro' the Byo.
15 Swo That By Graves Kept Green.
16 Granfathor's Glock.
17 Whoro Was Moses when the Light 190 Coming Thro' the Byo.
18 Whoro Was Moses when the Light 190 Coming Thro' the Byo.
19 Whoro Was Moses when the Light 190 Coming Thro' the Byo.
19 Whoro Was Moses when the Light 190 Coming Thro' the Byo.
10 The May Sweet Neille Home.
11 Must Wor Tour, 190 Word Water You.
10 Tho's Commandments.
10 Third Struck 201 Unit to Lance.
10 Minstrel Boy.
11 The Bank of Colling the Cort.
12 The Photo Charge by the Sen.
13 The Old Log Cabin th the Lance.
14 Hinsband's Commandments.
15 Unit Coll Log Cabin th the Lance.
15 The Old Cont Cottinge by the Sen.
16 The Minstrel Boy.
17 The D Minstrel Boy.
19 The Bank to the Meerics.
10 The Bank to the Meerics.
11 Ho all Smiles to Night Love.
12 The Fride Smile Haunts Mo Still.
13 The Olymy's Warning.
14 The Old Show of King Binto.
15 The Olymy's Warning.
16 The Minstrel Boy.
17 The Data King Binto.
18 The Olymy's Warning.
19 The Carry Me Back to Old Yirginny.
19 The Carry Me Back to Old Yirginny.
10 The Mee Mee Back to Home.
10 The Kone Back to Old Yirginny.
10 The Kone Back to Old Yirginny.
110 The Mee Mee Back to Home.
120 Thou States.
121 The One Back to Old Yirginny.
121 The Mee Mee Back to Old Yirginny.
122 The We Will Sende Thow.
123 The Old Man's Direnk Again.
134 The Old Man's Direnk Again.
144 The Old States.
155 The Olymy States Old Yirginny.
165

Wo will send by mail, post-paid, any ton of those songs for 10 cents; any tweaty-five songs for 15 conts; any Fifty for 25 cents. Or we will sond all the above one bundred songs, post-paid for 40 cents. Remember, we will not send best than ten songs. Order songs by NUBARB only. Sond one or three cent postace stamps. 'Valuable Catalogue Froe. Mention this paper. WORLD MANUF'G CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

لعقدان المكافل عبدانيا فيرديك والرجامين

per lb, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 to \$9.75 100 lbs. Fish.—Salmon, 30c per lb; salmon trout, 10c to 12c; smelts, none; pike and lobsters, 10c; white fish, 10c; halibut, 15c; haddock and cod, 6c; mackerel, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 12c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, 15c. COMMERCIAL NOTES. The sale was made of a lot of hops yesterday at 50c per lb for shipment West. Ploking Las commenced in the Dundee district. A Toronto despatch says:—S Corrigan, dry goods. Yorkville, has assigned. Liabilities, \$14,000. It is supposed the estate will pay 70 cents on the dollar. Timber Sales—Richard White's white pine, about 52 feet average, 16j inches girth, sold at MACE'S MACKES METOMERS.

MACH'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., Black Lace Mitts, 1 per pair. Windsor, Ont., Canada

S.

pair.

tageous prices.

and children.

before_

Sold in Montreal by B. E. McGALE, St. Jokeph street, and all Druggists everywhere. 126 G



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREAT-MENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizzi-ness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervons Neuraigia, Headache, N rvous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobazco, Wakefulness, Mental Lepression, Sottening of the Brain resulting in Insactiy and leading to misery, decay and deach. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power iu either sex, Involuntary Losses and Boerma-torrheae caused by over-exertion of the brain, self abuse or over indulgence. Each box con tains one month's treatment. One Dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail pre-paid on receipt of price. We quarantee six boxes to cure any case, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guaran-tees to retund the movey if the trea ment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by .TOHN LEWIS. Chemist. DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREAT

JOHN LEWIS, Chemist,

One Cent Hach 1203 Love Among the Reses.
1203 Love Among the Reses.
120 Off Arm Chair (as sump by Barry.)
120 The Sailor's Grave, (in the Garden Silpers.
121 Farmer's Banghter; or Chickens
121 Sinner's Banghter; or Chickens.
124 Parmer's Banghter; or Chickens.
124 Parmer's Banghter; or Chickens.
125 Parting Barry.
125 Parting Nollo Gray.
125 Darling Nollo Gray.
126 Darling Nollo Gray.
127 On Bolt.
128 Darling Nollo Gray.
129 Darling Nollo Gray.
129 The Mat My Father Wore.
137 The Sacana Chair.
147 The Sweet Sumy South.

270 The Viena Chair. 290 The Sweet Sunny South. 293 Come Henter, Patter, 294 Little Margie May. 295 Moily Hawn. 295 Moily Hawn. 298 Raily in Our Ally. 190 Too Old Ned. 595 Brokam Down. 400 My Little Ono's Waiting for Mo. 501 Pillo Black ton my Old Love Again 502 The Blutcher Boy. 205 The Gwine Dack to Dixle. 510 The Five Cent Shave. 510 Linger, Net Darling. 520 Dancing in the Sunight. 9 twentr. Vas Sones for 15 Contai any



Nos.204 & 206 West BaltimoreSt, Baltimoref No.112 Fifth Avenue, New York. 8 the second of the second of the