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VOL. XXXV.—NO. 9.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1884.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

MOBBING A CONTRACTOR.

A LIVELY TIME WITH ITALIAN LABORERS AT TAMWORTH. .

TAMWORTH, Ont., Oct. 6.—This morning Messrs. Chisholm, McDonald and O'Brien, foremen here, notified about forty Italians whom they had with a large number of others employed upon the ballasting of the Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway, that they would not be required on this job any longer, and for them to prepare to move to Calabogie Lake, on the K. & P. Railway, to work an other ballasting contract there. Some of the Italians were not contented to go until they got their pay for work done here, and soon stirred up a very strong feeling in the minds of the men, who drove from their work a small gang yet continued at work in a gravel pit near here and attacked John O'Brien, a brother of O'Brien, of the above firm of contractors, and their representative here, de-manding their pay at once or they would murder him. They followed him from the telegraph office to Wheeler's hotel, thence back to the telegraph office, thence to Douglas' hobridge crossing the river. An alarm was it is worth.—Ed. Mail. made at once. The township council was in session in the village, and the reeve, Leonard Wager, with a number of the council and those in attendance rushed with several of the villagers to the rescue of Mr. O'Brien. A the villagers to the rescue of Mr. O Brien. A lively encounter took place. The Italians fought desperately with knives, pistols and stones, the villagers with guns, pistols, old swords and clubs. O'Brien was rescued not much hurt but badly shook up. Four of the

VANDERBILT'S MILLIONS.

did not get hurt.

Italians were badly used up, two hurt with

clubs and two with gunshot wounds, and several others slightly injured- James Smith

did good service in getting O'Brien out from the circle of Italians crying for his blood, but

HOW THEY GO TO PAY THE LOSSES OF THE YOUNG MEN.

New York, Sept. 29.—It is an open secret that W. H. Vanderbilt is a poorer man by many millions than he was a few years since. His sons-Cornelius and William K. —have speculated heavily and invariably lost, and William H. was compelled to foot the bills. William K. lost \$6,000,000 at one swoop last fall, and Cornelius dropped \$2,-600,000 during the panic in May. So heavily had the boys become involved in stocks that William H. was compelled to form an alliance with Jay Gould in order to save the bulk of al fortune Indeed, Mr. Vanderbill was hard pinched for ready money when he sold Maud S. for \$40,000, and he was somewhat cramped because Gen. Grant could not repay the \$150,000 he borrowed and let Ferand Ward steal. The financial trouble of the Vanderbilts has been a subject for gossip in Wall street as well as up town, where it is said that the elder money king is in much trouble. Though the extent of his losses is simply a matter of conjecture, it is believed that they will reach at least \$20,000,000 and possibly \$30,000,000.

THE FIELD ARTILLERY.

THE MONTREAL BATTERY MAKES A GOOD SCORE AT ORLEANS.

QUEREC, Oct. 6.—The following score was made by the detachment of the Montreal Field Battery, under command of Col. Stevenson, at the Island of Orleans to-day, which undoubtedly will place them in a good position for the Governor-General's prize : -
 Sergt Major W N King
 32

 Sergt Thomas Walker
 38

Sergt Richard Kendall	41
Sergt Geo M Stewart	25
Corpl R Hough	38
Corpl Lindsay	37
Corpl R Hough Corpl Lindsay Corpl Turner Corpl Turner	22
Corpl Henry	24
Br Hunt	41
Br Horseman	33
Driver Day	32
Driver Day. Gunner Ennis. Gunner Desti	ĭī
Gunner Desdin. Gunner McKenzie. Gunner Rollo Gunner Aynsley	29
Gunner McKenzie	26
Gunner Rollo	27
Gunner Aynolay	ั๋รถ่
	0.1

ON THE MATCH.

A LETTER TO THE "MAIL"-THE IM-

PARTIAL OPINION.

The Sporting Editor of the Mail gives the

following in a recent, issue Six,-I am an old and careful reader of your columns, and was surprised and pained by your comments of yesterday on the Toronto-Shamrock championship match. blost of your statements do not correspond with the facts as they were observed from the grand stand by myself and others, all non-residents of Montreal, and disinterested and unbiassed on-lookers. That Mackenzie was booted and hissed all through the match is a gross exaggeration. As a matter of fact the lorontos on entering the grounds received a hearty cheer, and while passing the stand on quickly subdued by the hand-clapping of the majority, who, desired to see all disputes, settled by the players and referee without outside in the players are the players and referee without outside in the players are the players and referee without outside in the players and referee without outside in the players and referee without outside in the players are the players and referee without outside in the players are the players and referee without outside in the players are the players are the players and referee without outside in the players are the players and referee without outside in the players are the players are the players and referee without outside in the players are the players are the players and referee without outside in the players are dates for seats in the reconsess, in the proside interference. As a matter of fact, when
dresses to the electors all referred to the prodisconsistency in his white shirt, appeared on the
moder track; on his, way to goal of the government to transfer, all state
cinder track; on his, way again applauded
long and loudly and lou

aboo!" was a compliment to the giant goal-keeper and a tribute to his prowess, as any Irishman familiar with the old battle cry of "O'Donnell aboo!" will tell you. As a matter of fact, if a prejudice exists in some quarters against Mackenzie it is due more to your strictures upon him after the Toronto-Ontario swiping match than to any other journal in Canada; and, if I remember aright, THE Post, "the Montreal Irish organ" as you call it, was more favorably disposed to-wards him than any other during the controversy which preceded his retirement. The importation of national or other foreign issues into lacrosse will do no good to the game. and the Mail ought not to charge the Irishmen of Montreal with arousing a feeling of hostility against Mackenzie, when everyone knows that feeling was very strong in Toronto months ago when the Ontarios and Torontos met, and the Mail had nought but censure for the burly goal-keeper. Yours etc.

Ottawa, Cot. 1st, 1884.

Note.-We object only to the first couple of "Spectator's" matters of fact—what may have seemed fact to "Spectator" in one tel, near which place some drew knives and portion of the grand stand was not fact along others revolvers, threatening to take his life.

They rushed him in their midst away to the to let "Spectator's" manly letter go for what

MR. LOWELL ON DEMOCRACY.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 6.-Mr. Lowell de ivered the opening address at the Town Hall to-day as president of the Midland Institute upon the subject of "Democracy." He said by temperament and education he was a conservative. He saw the last years of the existence of that quaint Arcadia which the French traveller beheld with delightful amazement almost a century ago. He had watched the change, to him a sad one, from an agricultural to a proletarian population. Addressing himself to the single point only in the long list of offences of which America was more or less guilty, Lowell said they were infesting the old world with what seemed to be thought an entirely new disease, democracy. The spectacle of a great and prosperous democracy on the other side of the Atlantic must react powerfully upon the aspirations and political theories of men of the old world not finding things to their mind. Whether good or evil, it should not be forgotten that the acorn from which it sprang was ripened on the British cak. He believed that the British constitution, under whatever disguise it was placed, was essentially democratic People were continually saying that America was "in the air." He was glad to think that it was, since the term meant that a clearer conception of human claims and human duties were beginning to prevail.

GORDON'S VICTORY.

THE DEBT DIVERSION-POSSIBLE ABAN-DONMENT OF THE KHARTOUM RELIEF EXPEDITION.

London, Oct. 3.—An Arab messenger reports that he saw Gordon with four steamers towing several boats. Gordon arrived at Shendy and found the place deserted. He posted a proclamation offering to pardon the people. After attaching the proclamation to the trees Gordon started for Berber. The day after the general placed two steamers the middle of the river and opened the bombardment upon the town. bombardment lasted until late in the afternoon. Gordon afterwards proceeded in the direction of Djalizeen. It is rumoured that Mohammed Elh Ther, El Mahdi's ameer at Berber, was killed. Other reports say that he escaped and removed the treasure to Kerpi. Subsequently Gordon thoroughly chastised the inhabitants of Djaii-It is stated that the whole population

of Berber has fled.
CAIRO, Oct. 3.—The fall of Berber will enable Col. Kitchener to reach Gordon from Dongola and ascertain his wishes regarding the Nile expedition. The conference may result in the abandonment of the expedition. The international tribunal opens its sessions to-morrow, when the Caisse de la Dette Publique will institute formal proceedings against the Egyptian government, and personally against the provincial governors, directors of railways, and collectors of customs.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, Oct. 6 .- William Hazen Clever the Socialist deputy to the Imperial Reich stag from Breslau, in Brussia, has been expelled by the authorities from Berlin. All of the great German political parties are becoming exceedingly alarmed at the possible success of the Socialists, in the coming general elections, and the subtle means by which they have pushed their candidates into prominence in nearly every election district in the empire form a fruitful subject of discussion in nearly all the leading liberal and conservative journals. The consensus of opinion appears to be that they will at least carry twenty five seats, which, if the parties are as evenly balanced as they have hitherto been, will virtually give them the controlling vote in the Reichstag in a division on any important question. Prince Bismarck, to whose at tention this serious possibility has been called, expresses, total indifference to the situation, and intimates that, no matter how many members they may send to Berlin, the law will be potent enough to keep them within proper bounds. The Germania in an article on the state of socialism in Germany declares that the party of the centre will sustain the their way to the dressing-room were liberally policy of the government towards socialism applauded. As a matter of fact, not a hiss in all essential points. The Germania states was heard until Mackenzie fouled Daly a that the negotiations of the German reprefoul which, by the way, you do not attempt sentative in Rome with the Vatican have to excuse—and even then the hooting was sults of the elections in Germany of members to the Reichstag. The government candidates for seats in the Reichstag in their addresses to the electors all referred to the pro-

THE SOUDAN.

STEWART'S PROBABLE FATE-PROGRESS UP THE NILE.

London, Oct. 6.-Lord Northbrook will visit Assouan for the purpose of inspecting the towns and provinces along the Nile. At Wady Halfa a persistent rumor prevails that Col. Stewart landed after the steamer struck the rocks in the cataracts at Wady Gains and was murdered by Bedouins. The Black Watch regiment is at Assouan. Three hundred and seventy Egyptian cavalry horses have gone to Wady Halfa for use by the Nineteenth Hussars.

The War Office is uncertain as to the fate

of Col. Stewart, who, with forty men was en route for Dongola. Their steamer struck the rocks and they were unable to float her. A bargain was made with the Arabs to provide camels and conduct the party through the desert to Merarvi. The Arabs proved treacherous and massacred the first party which landed from the steamer. They then boarded the vessel and killed those who re mained, with the exception of four men whose names are unknown. It is feared Col. Stewart is among the killed. It is unknown whether Mr. Power, correspondent of the Times, has returned to Khartoum or was with Col. Stewart.

CAIRO, Oct. 6.—Major Kitchener tele graphs that the whole of Stewart's party have been murdered.

Col. Chermside telegraphs that there are only a few rebels at Kassala and nearly all the sheiks in that vicinity have submitted. Osman Digma is without any followers. The Egyptian man-of-war at Trinkitat caused great havoc among the rebels who are sur

It is reported here that the French manof-war Seignela has been ordered to occupy Tajooran, a scaport town on the full of Aden. Egypt will probably object to this action.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

REPORTED CAPTURE AT TAMSUI-MR. YOUNG'S ATTEMPT AT MEDIATION.

LONDON, Oct. 6. - The Times' Pekin correspondent says he is assured on high authority that China is ready to submit to authority that China is ready to submit to arbitration, and will abide by the consequences. The foreign community at Kelung is safe. No casualties to the men-of-war before Tamsui are reported.

Hong Kong, Oct. 6.—The French forces under Admiral Lespes, which commenced the attack upon Tamsui on Thursday, have captured and occupied the town. I espes has

tured and occupied the town. Lespes has sent three battalions to effect a junction with Courbet at Kelung.

Paris, Oct. 6. - The Republique Française says the offensive operations which have been renewed in Tonquin by the Chinese will result in a state of war even if disowned by the Government of Pekin. It says it will be necessary to strike new blows for reprisals and

seize upon her territory.

Fallieres, Minister of Public Instruction, in making a speech to-night, said France was not engaged in a policy of conquest. The Government merely desired to exact respect for violated treaties, and to avenge Chinese insults to the French flag.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Telegrams from Washington say that in response to statements concerning the offer of Mr. Young to mediate between France and China, it is stated on the best authority that fully three months ago the Chinese embassy in that city communicated to our government the desire of the Chinese government for its good offices in the premises. The United States Governmene was willing then as now to undertake the mission, but could only do so in case France intimated the same desire as China. France has not done this. The request of China was doubtless communicated to Young for his information, but he had no authority to act as he is represented to have done, and which is disbelived at the state department. If the reports of Young's action are confirmed he will be recalled.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

THE FLOODS IN BUENOS AYRES-GOVERN-MENT SUCCESSES IN PERU.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct., 4. - Great inundations prevail throughout the Argentine Republic. Many towns are entirely cut off. The damage will be enormous. Entire families have been drowned. Many are dying from hunger. The farmers suffered great losses. The railroads are interrupted. Already \$20,000 has been collected to alleviate the distress.

Lima, Oct. 4. - Government troops under Gonzalez have been victorious at Huaura defeating and dispersing three hundred Montoneros and capturing their ammunition, arms and baggage. After resting Gonzalez's forces occupied Huacho. Matters seem to be returning to a more normal condition. The defeat of Caceres operated most beneficially upon the political situation. Few districts are at present occupied by the revolutionists and the government troops are daily advancing.

The following are the chief sufferers by the fire at Lachine on Monday week :- Messra. Basile Pigeon, \$100; Louis Clement, \$9,000. Guillaume Ouellete, \$5,000; Alfred Pare, \$3.

THE LACHINE FIRE.

Guillaume Outslete, \$5,000; Alried Late, \$000; Louis Pare, \$10,000; Louis Tabeau, \$400; J. Bte. Poirier, \$4,000; Ludger Emond, \$800; Louis Pigeon, \$4,000; P. Gau, hier, \$2,500; A. Major, \$1,500; Mrs. Gainer, \$1,500, and Mrs. O'Gready, \$800. All were insured except Messrs. Major and Tabeau. The Commercial Union is interested for \$2,-800, the North British \$700, the Royal \$5,-700, the Liverpool, London & Globe \$500, and the Northern \$1,900. and the

CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, presided at a religious profession at the Monastery of the Precious Blood, Cote St. Luke.

The Rev. Mother St. Laurent, who died some days ago, was buried Monday morning at the Ursuline Convent, Quebec.

The Rev. Abbe Glorieux, who was formerly principal of St. Michael's College, Portland, Oregon, has been appointed Apostolic Vicar for Idaho.

On Saturday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal will receive the clergy at the Palece, on the occa sion of the feast of the Patron Saint.

His Lordship Mgr. Langevin, Bishop of Rimouski, has arrived in Ottawa on a visit to his brother, Mr. E. J. Langevin, Clerk of the Senate. His Lordship is accompanied by his vicar-general.

The pastoral visitation of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal next week will be as follows:—Tuesday, 7th October, Verchéres; Wednesday, 8th, Ste. Théodosie; Thursday, 9th, Controccur.

The Forty Hours' Devotion will commence next week as follo vs :—Sunday, 5th October, St. Thomas; Tucsday, 7th, St. Jerome; Thursday, 9th, St. Patrick de Sherrington; Saturday, 11th, Notre Dame de Pitie.

The Rev. Father Octave Turgeon, of the Apostolic Vicariate of Nebraska, who was ordained priest on the 28th of September at the Basilica, celebrated his first mass the following day at St. Charles, his native parish.

The death of the Rev. Father Voisin, missionary in Africa, is announced. The late Father Voisin was well known in this city, where he passed several weeks in getting help for his mission, and his death will be deeply regretted here. The brave missionary priest was carried off by typhoid fever in Kaybilia.

On Sunday last in the Church of St. Marie de Monnoir, His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe conferred the Order of Tonsure on Messrs. N. Desautels, J. Barré, J. A. Benoit, L. D Cadieux, A. H. Lamy, the latter of the diocese of Portland; and Minor Orders upon Messrs. J. C. Fontaine, G. A. Monet, A. H. Lamy, the latter of Portland.

A large new statue of Notre Dame des Victoires, at Paris, recently imported from Bar-le-Duc, was blessed in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Quebec, on Sunday last. The statue is flesh color, with stripes of gold and cost \$300. The generous citizens have subscribed a third of the sum. An appropriate sermon was preached on the occasion, after which a procession of the Holy Rosary took place.

The Rev. Father Nicoll, O.M.I., of Leeds. England, arrived in Ottawa on Friday evening last from Montreal. Rev. Father Mangin, O.M.1., D.D., Director of the Ottawa Diocesan Seminary, on his arrival from Leeds, where the Oblate Order possesses one of the largest and most flourishing mission centres in the British Isles, and he gave a mission in Rev. Father McGrath's parish, Lowell, Mass. The Rev. Father will be the guest of his brother Oblates of the College of Ottawa.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre has made the following appointments:—Rev. Father Aubry. curé of St. Calixté; Rev. Father Dupuis, curate at St. Jean Baptiste; Rev. Father Durivage, curate at Contrecœur ; Rev. Father Desautels, curate at St. Louis de Gonzague; Rev. Father Laporte, curate at St. Scholastique; Rev. Father Morin, curate at St. Timothy: Rev. Father Pariseau, curate at Sacre Cœur; Rev. Father Lajeunesse, curate at St. Roch; Rev. Father Beauchamp, chaplain of the Convent of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga.

His Lordship Mgr. Bosse, Prefect Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, arrived in Montreal on Saturday on his return from Ottawa, where he had been the guest for a few days of His Lordship Bishop Duhamel. Part of Mgr. Bosse's mission to Ottawa was to endeavor to obtain help from the Government for the inhabitants of Labrador, who are suffering great privation owing to the failure of the fisheries. His Lordship had several interviews with Sir Hector Langevin and other members of the Government, and it is understood that the steamer La Canadienne will be placed at his disposal to take down provisions by the Local Government. His Lordship leaves for the Gulf to-day.

On Wednesday of last week, the Rev. Louis Hallé, curé of St. Andre de Kamouraska, Quebec, celebrated the 25th anniversary of his priesthood. Among those present on the occasion were Judge Taschereau, of the Supreme Court : the Reverends Messrs. Etienne Hallé, cure of Ste. Marguerite, and Charles Hallé, curé of St. Pierre, Island of Orleans, brothers of the Rev. Louis Halle, and a large number of other priests from surrounding parishes. The occasion was made all the more happy by the presentation of the citizens of St. Andre to their esteemed pastor, which took the shape of a magnificent silver service. An excellent repast was also partaken of, and the celebration terminated with the most happy results.

The new church at Valleyfield, which was blessed on Thursday by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, is 60 feet high, the front of the church is 80 feet wide, and the height of the steeple is 220 feet, measuring from the bottom of the tower. The style of the construction is the Byzantine, with a stone fronting. The interior is remarkable for its simplicity. The altar, the pulpit and the wood frames are well finished, and the church has no side galleries. The window paintings are of the latest models. The church was begun in 1881, and will be all finished for Christmas Day. Messrs. Mesnard & Perrault are the The total cost of this beautiful edifice i

:\$92,000 His and , Took His con

A RUNAWAY ENGINE.

REPORTED SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 30.—Advices from Battleford report that a serious accident has occurred on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the second crossing of Kicking Horse pass. An engine, specially fitted for work on steep grades in the mountains, was taking down two car loads of material. The grade is one of the steepest in America, being 238 feet in the mile. The engine got beyond control and rushed down the grade at a speed of thirty miles an hour. As the place was known to be dangerous, one spur of track had been built so that in case of an accident such as this the train might run upon it instead of upon the bridge below, which was in course of construction. At the and of the spur is a big rock, on which the engine ran and was shivered into a thousand pieces. On the train were about seventy workmen going out to the front, and as the train rushed down the incline they thought to save themselves by jumping. Unfortunately they alighted on rough ground and rocks, and nearly every one received more or less injury in the way of broken arms, legs and ribs and severe bruises. One of the sufferers, a Swede, was so injured that his leg had to be amputated, and he has since died. Out of the whole number who were on the train only five or six, who did not attempt to jump, escaped from injury. No names are given.

A FRIGHT AT A FAIR.

A BALCONY FALLS AT ALMONTE, INJURING SEVERAL PEOPLE.

Almonte, Ont., Oct. 3.—The balcony on the eastern side of the main building on the North Lanark Agricultural Society grounds here fell with a crash, owing to the very large crowd standing on it examining the exhibits. At the time of the accident the interior of the large hall was literally packed with spectators, and an exciting stampede occurred, in which many were badly crushed. It is next to impossible to obtain full information, but among those who were badly in-jured were Miss Elmsley, aged 14, of this place, who has some of her ribs broken, and now lies in a precarious condition; Miss Robertson, a member of the Saved Army, who had one of her legs broken, and Miss Barr, of Renfrew, is also injured considerably. Mr. Robertson, hardware merchant, of Almonte, sustained a slight injury. Mr. Hick-mett, of Ottawa, had an assortment of pictures and other articles in the balcony, and they are completely destroyed; loss \$500. The unfortunate accident brought the annual exhibition to an unhappy termination.

THE IMPERIAL CABINET.

London, Oct. 6.-The cabinet to-day conrelative to the condition of Egypt. His reports are very unfavorable. The cabinet also considered dispatches from Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, urging that reinforcements of troops be sent him to act against the Bears. Then the adjournment of against the Boers. Upon the adjournment of the council, despatches were forwarded to Wolseley which are supposed to refer to the accelera-tion of the expedition up the Nile and limiting the cost thereof, the excessiveness of which alarms the ministry, Another council will be held on Wednesday. At the opening of parliament the government will ask for a further credit, the amount at present being unknown. The cost of the expedition up the Nile is estimated at \$150,000 a day.

THE CHICAGO CORN CORNER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 .- "Billy " McHenry, who acted as spokesman for the corn bulls in the September squeeze, offered 90c for a million bushels just before the close of business to-day. The scene on the floor approached pandemonium. A "short" trader offered to sell one carload at 57c, which was taken. This was a ruse to prevent the man ipulators from enforcing too high a selling price. The selling price is expected to be from 83c to 85c. In reality there were very few traders during the closing hour, but prices rose steadily until 86c was reached when McHenry offered to purchase a quarter, half and entire million until the figure of 90c was reached. Just before the close brokers offered \$1 for cash corn, but it is not believed this will be urged as settling price.

A MADMAN'S FREAK.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 3.—A terrible tragedy was prevented to-day through the interference of the authorities. Leo Schreck and wife, and John Flick had \$118 deposited in the Eric County Savings Bank, and when the bank suspended the loss of the money drove them insone. Thinking afterwards that they were commit-ting a great sin_they inflicted self-flagellation To-day two officers, observed the man and wife digging a grave back of the yard. The house was entered, whereon it was found that they intended to enact the death of Christ, which was to be followed by the killing of children to represent Herod's slaughter of the innocents. They are now in custody.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, Oct. 2.-The revenue returns for the port of Ottawa for the month ending 30th September are as follows:—Spirits ware-housed, \$11,408.65; petroleum, 796 barrels; tobacco, 19,157 lbs.; malt, none. There was ex-warehoused for consumption: - Spirits, duty amounting to \$11,987.84; tobacco, \$2, 630.16; malt, \$148.47; petroleum inspection, \$130.70; license fees, \$200; making a total for the month of \$15,097.17. For the same month of 1883 the total was \$15,714; showing a decrease of \$608.83 for September,

LORD CHURCHILU AT LEEDS. 44 tion with the port of Ottawa for the month ending 30th Sept. last "Value of goods imported and entered for concumption up to date above mentioned. Imported Sept. last position of the past season is estimated at 4 to date above mentioned. Imported Sept. last position of the past season is estimated at 4 to date above mentioned. Imported Sept. last position of the past season is estimated at 4 to date above mentioned. Imported Sept. last position of the past season is estimated at 4 to date above mentioned. Imported Sept. last position of the past season is estimated at 4 to date above mentioned. Imported Sept. last position of the past season is estimated at 4 to date above mentioned. Imported Sept. last position is the past season is estimated at 4 to date above mentioned. Imported Sept. last position is the past season is estimated at 4 to date above mentioned. Imported Sept. last position is the past season is estimated at 4 to date above mentioned. Imported Sept. last position is the past season in the past season is estimated at 4 to date above mentioned. Imported Sept. last position in the past season is estimated at 4 to date above mentioned. Imported Sept. last position in the past season is estimated. In the past season is estimated at 4 to date above mentioned. Imported Sept. last position in the past season is estimated. In the past season is estimated at 4 to date above mentioned. Imported Sept. last position in the past season is estimated. In the past s The following are custom returns in connec-

increase of \$4,217.75 over the collections of the corresponding week of last year. The end of last month concludes one quarter of the current year in 1883. The amount of duty collected up to the corresponding date was \$60,032.06. In the corresponding term of 1884 the amount collected has been \$66,573.30, or in other words \$6.541.24 in excess of the collections of last year.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

COLLAPSE OF THE FRANCHISE BILL COM-PROMISE-STRONG LANGUAGE BY LORD HARTINGTON AND MR. FORSTER.

London, Oct. 4 .- The compromise negotiations between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury in relation to the passing of the franchise bill by the Lords has terminated in rupture. Gladstone absolutely refused to entertain the proposition to introduce the redistribution bill in the House of Commons before the Lords passed the franchise bill

The Marquis of Hartington addressed 15,000 liberals at Accrington to-day. He said the sending of the Gordon relief expedition did not mean the reconquest of the Saudan. but the rescue, if necessary, of the grant soldier who had undertaken with material support to deliver the Soudan front bon lage. He declared that onormous difficulties, which were a conservative legacy, beset the addition, and that the franchise agitation might lead to a crisis involving the extinc-

tion of the House of Lords.

At Leeds Mr. Forster delivered an eloquent speech in vindication of Mr. Gladstone's policy. He said the question was whether the people shall govern themselves or whether their alfairs shall be managed, their policy ruled, their will constantly defeated and balled by three hundred privileged families.

THE QUEEN OF THE TURF. Robert Bonner writes to say that he has

not for a moment thought of abandoning the trials of Maud S to beat her unequalled record of 2.09%. For the benefit of those interested he gives a resume of the work done by the mare since she has been in training at Hartford, omitting her warming up miles. "Inasmuch," he says, "as she had been let up for about four weeks, her trainer had to pegin by giving her slow miles. On September I she trotted in 2.28; September 4, 2.25; September 8, 2.20; September 11, 2.144; September 15, 2.13‡; September 18, 2.114, and on September 26, on a track a trifle heavy, she trotted in 2.11—the fastest time ever made on the track. On Saturday the mare was somewhat unsteady in her gait, and to facilitate her in square trotting her feet were loaded rather heavily. Blair, as usual, handled the lines. Robert Bonner, his son and a few friends witnessed the exhibition. The first mile, which was a warming up one, was made in 2.21. In the language of horsemen she "interfered," and Blair became pretty thoroughly satisfied that the record would not be

RENAMING THE STREETS

2.114, 2.124 and 2.124.

lowered. Succeeding miles were made in

Dublin, Oct. 7.—At a meeting of the corporation yesterday, the proposition to substi-tute Irish and National for English and forsign names of streets was discussed. The iberal and conservative members opposed the proposition. One speaker remarked that the Americans when they achieved their independence did not descend to such pucility. It was asserted the people would rise bodily in their indignation if such a motion was carried. The : Board ultimately instructed a committee to prepare a plan for renaming the streets.

POOR McCULLOUGH.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 7 .-- John McCullough became violently agitated yesterday. He went to the depot and attempted to board a train, leclaring he would go to New York. The conductor resisted his efforts when McCulough knocked him down. He then got into a buggy and started towards the river, but was overtaken and conveyed home, where he became quiet. He is in charge of kind friends. A physician says the actor was shamefully treated at Chicago. He was tied down and clubbed by a policeman.

THE IRISH POLICE TAX.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Irish situation is as perplexing and provoking as ever to the English mind. Linerick stands out stoutly against the Castle, refusing to pay a penny of the expenditure charged on it for extra police, and the Castle shows its conception of the awkwardness of the affair by offering to accept a reduced sun, which proposition the corporation of Limerick rejects with scorn. This test case will be watched with the deepst interest all over Ireland,

DUEL IN A PARLOR.

Mr. CARMEL, Pa., Oct. 7. - Yesterday Frank Budman, book keeper, went to the house of Rose Andriogo, daughter of a coal operator, with whom he was in love, and fired an lineffectual shot at Count Armapuski, who was with her in the parlor. The Count got a revolver and ordered Miss Andriogo to count three. At the word three both men fired. Budman was shot in the shoulder.

A SWISS CARDINAL.

LONDON. Oct. 7 .- The story that Mgr. Lachat, the Bishop of Basle, will be made a cardinal at the coming Consistory, which will be held on the last day of the month, if Rome remains free from cholers, if true, records the first Swiss cardinal since Mathias Schinner's time in 1510.

THE U.S. CROPS

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Tothache, e-Thront, Swellings, Sprains, Bruisce, Enrus, Scalds, Frost Bifes, AND ALL OTHER BODIES PARS, AND ACHES, Drietions in IL Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOCELER CO.
Baltimore, Ed., U.S. A.

Allan Line.



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This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels. Tonnage. Folyndian ... 4,100 Capt R Brown. Sarmatian ... 3,600 Capt J Graham. Circassian 4,000 Capt W Richardson Peruvian....3,400 Capt J Ritchie.

Nova Scotian...3,300 Capt Hugh Wylie.

Caspian...3,200 Lt R Barrett, R N R

Hanoverian...4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R Siberian4,600 Capt R P Moore. Norwegian3,531 Capt J G Stephen. Austrian 2,700 Capt J. Ambury. Nestorian2,700 Capt D J James.3,000 Capt Alex McDougall. Prussian . Scandinavian . 3,000 Capt John Parks. Buenos Ayrean 3,800 Capt James Scott. Corean.....4.000 Capt C J Menzies. Grecian3,600 Capt C E LeGallais. Manitoban ...3.150 Capt R Carruthers. Canadian2,600 Capt John Kerr.

Newfoundland. 1,500 Capt John Myline. Acadian......1,350 Capt F McGrath. The Shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to

Phœnician2,800 Capt John Brown, Waldensian ...2,600 Capt W Dalziell, Lucerne2,200 Capt W S Main.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive en board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be

FROM QUEBEC:

FROM QUEBEC: Peruvian	Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., writes:—"I upset a tea-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was cured in three days. Joaquin Miller is to become a lecturer. His subject will be the "Danites of New York." A LUCKY KANGAROO HUNTER. Hone of the most daring Kangaroo hunters
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Gabin\$60, \$70 and \$80	}
(According to accommodation.)	A LUCKY KANGAROO HUNTER.
Entermediate\$36.75	\$ 10ne of the most daring Kangaroo hunters
Steerage At lowest rates.	of Australia, and his stag hounds, were ter-
	ribly lacerated by a wounded Kangaroo, on
The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Ser	the great sheep ranche of Mr. Alfred Hay,
vice are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow	Boomanoomana, N. S. W., and were entirely
as follows:—	cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. Mr. Hay
Buenos Ayreanabout Sept. 8	cared by the use of iou, datobs off. Mr. 11ay
Manitoban	writes that it is the greatest pain cure ever introduced for man or beast.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:— FROM HALIFAX:

erecian

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin......\$20 00 | Intermediate...\$15 00 Steerage......\$6 00

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct :-

FROM BOSTON: Austrianabout Sept. 13 Scandinavian. 4 20
Prussian 4 27
Ribernian 6 Oct. 11 The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry

and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow— FROM PHILADELPHIA: Phœnician.....about Sept. 17 The Steamers of the London and Montreal

Service are intended to be despached from Quebec for London as follows:— FROM QUEBEC:

Nerwegianabout Sept. 27

Pessons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Bertin not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpoo

and Glasgow, and at Gontinental Ports to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Mon-treal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada

and the United States to Laverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz: & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys: & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queensown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Gracechurch street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chisago; H. Bourlier, Foronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 136; St. James street, opnosite St. Lawrence Hall.

12 A ATTEN

25 Common street, Montreet, Sept. 3th, 1894

UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

HARI

Tospon, Oct. 2.—The object of the visit of the Duke of Cambridge to Ireland is said to be purely military. His appearance on the other side of St. George's challenge is not in the cancellar of a royal-duke button the Com-

the capacity of a royal duke, but of the Commander in Chief of the British forces will goes to inspend the thoops in the principal garrison towns, and has set about his work in a thorough to business like two. The authorities at Diffin Castle, however, are in a nervous condition, and their chronic fear of dynamics outrages is intensified by the advent of the dukes Lord Spencer has caused the most substrate precautions to be taken for the duke's safety. The duke, however, ridi-

the most elaborate precautions to be taken for the duke's safety. The duke, however, ridi-cules the idea that he is in any personal danger, and has quoted to Lord Spencer the latter's own words, when he told a meeting of Irishmen that if he were shot down, England would quickly find another man to take his place. The duke is

about to visit Cork, and the Viceroy, mind-

ful of his own unpleasant reception in the

south of Ireland, urged that he should make

his residence in the military barracks during Ms sojourn in that city. The duke replied

that he had no doubt that the quarters at the

barracks were very comfortable, but that the

Imperial hotel was rather more to his taste

and he has accordingly engaged rooms for himself, en suite, at the famous hostelry on

My friend, look here! you know how weak

and nervous your wife is, and you know that

Cartor's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why

The Kansas wheat crop is worth \$30 to every man, woman, and child in the state.

Ask fifty ladies in succession what perfume

they consider the most delicate, the most

pure and salubrious, the most permanent, and in all respects the most desirable, and forty

nine of them will answer, MURRAY & LAN-

The professor of anatomy at Edinburgh

For Coughs and Colds use Allen's Lung

Balsam. Relief is warranted or money re-

The late President Garrett's estate is esti

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given the tady a world-wide reputation for doing good. It is a living spring of

James and Harry Garfield have decided to

Many forget that the hair and scalp need

cleansing as well as the hands and feet. Ex-

tensive use of Ayer's Hair Vigor has proven

that it is the best cleansing agent for the hair

—that it prevents as well as removes dand-

There are thirty-six varieties of oak in the

Messrs. Forrest & Co., of Brooklyn, New

York, are now selfing an Electric Belt for

\$1.00 whi h has heret fore sold at \$6.00.

Such a large reduction is worth considering on any kind of goods, and we would advise

those of our readers who are troubled with

any of the diseases set forth in their adver-

tisement in this issue, to which we refer you,

Fresh milk from America is now sold in

There is nothing to equal Mother Graves

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

TOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE

Ducal Brunswick Government Bond.

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest

of which is paid out in premiums three times

THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY,

until each and every bond is redeemed with a

larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there

150,000 80,000 60,000 12,000 10,800 9,000 7,500 12,000 3,600 3,000 9,000 1,125

1,080 630 527,180

Reichsmarks.

Reichsmark 150,000 90,000 60,000 12,000 10,800 9,000 7,500 8,000 2,600 1,800 200 1,800 200 1,800 6,000 1,800 6,000 1,800 6,000

Together 7,700 premiums, amounting to 900,495

place on the

FIRST OF NOVEMBER,
And every Bond bought of us on or before the
1st of November is entitled to the whole premium
that may be drawn thereon on that date. Outof-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and
inclusing \$5 will seems and there hands for the

inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the

next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS. 8-tf

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior of Court. Dame Julie Dumont, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of Sebastien Villiot, dit Latour, contractor, of the same place, has instituted an action for separa-

tion as to property against her husband.

PREFONTAINE & LAFONTAINE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 25th September, 1884.
8-5

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO..

The next Redemption takes

yearly. Every bond is entitled to

ate no blanks.

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Premium

has no equal for removing these troublesome

Worm Exterminator for destroying worms.

to send for the Belt and test its merits.

Plenty of snow up in Montana.

London has 9,500 cabs.

ruff, cools and soothes the scalp, and stimulates the hair to renewed growth and beauty.

-That wonderful catholicon known as

MAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

funded. See advertisement.

mated at \$20,000,000.

health and strength.

become lawyers.

United States.

London,

excrescences.

University is paid \$16,000 a year.

not be fair about it and buy her a box?

South Mall.

CHAPTER II THE OLD HUGUENOT HOUSE 72 STEPHEN'S GREEN; SOUTH.

Our little club increases daily,
Castles and Oliver, and such,
Who don't as yet full salary touch,
Nor keep their chaise and pair, nor buy
Houses and lands, like Tom and I:
Of course, don't rank with us salvators But morely serve the club as waiters.

(We often tell the tale with laughter). Who used to hide the pikes themselves

Than hang the fools who found them after." Bonn in a cellar in the purlieus of the Liberty; bred in the gutter of the same classic locality; educated in the university of the stable lanes, with their various departments of slums and alleys of notoriety; at an early age an adept in the lore of vice, and capable of solving the scientific problem of making out a livelihood by his wits; graduating from the lowest rung of the ladder, and ascending through the various phases of barefooted potboy and flag-sweeper in Fishamble-street, was discreet and silent, too, for he spoke very shoe-black, waiter in a porter-house, felon in little, and then in low tone and measured Newgate, hackney writing clerk in Patrick's Close, hosier in Smock-alley, attorney-at-law, tively perused every individual, unobtrusive-editor of a newspaper, &c, &c.; owner of a ly noted down every impression on memory's fine mansion in Stephen's-green, and the handsome chariot, with arms emblazoned in his ear opened to the conversation around, a capacious mantle on each panel, and crest not a syllable of which passed disregarded, a capacious mantle on each panel, and crest engraved on every buckle of the silver-plated harness, which has just set him down at the door of his residence, along with Judge Norbury, one of his most intimate associates, Francis Higgins, alias "Sham Squire," one of the most infamous notorieties of the day, with a blustering air of self-conscious superiority struts through the vestibule, thronged with fawning menials (hirelings of the most disreputable of their class), and with his companion proceeds, puffing and panting, to the dining-room, to make his excuses to the select party of guests already assembled for the unavoidable circumstances which had so long detained him at the courts; and as, full of empressement, he renders his apology, the courteous greats, graciously anticipating the sumptuous sivertainment in perspective, condescend to assure him the contretemps is quite en regle, while, swift as magic, beneath the combined activity of many liveried attendants, an array of savory dishes, garnished with crystal vases of rare and costly wine, grace the board, and regale the olfactory nerves of the company, who, without further ceremony —for it is a gentlemen's party—marshal themselves in place. With silver ladle the host commences by dispensing turtle.soup the genuine article-on Sèvres china; and, like the full red moon gleaming through a og-but, no, we must not libel the fair planct by such simile, but confine ourselves to say that, viewed through the steamy vapor curling from the tureen, the bloated visage, stereotyped, as it were, with loathsome characters of vice, the coarse features, indicating in every line the rude stamp of ill-conditioned birth, the gross type of countenance made o' talking, the country's going from bad to grosser by luxury, and unameliorated by the worse." numanising influence of any refining or gentle association with which he had ever come into contact, did not present an object cal culated to win or to attract admiration, but,

casual observer might involuntarily recoil as from some spectacle not good or pleasant to in their rebellion, and gives a sanction to look upon. But custom may reconcile aversion, and the partiality of friendship may weave a mask, efficacious as the silver veil of Mokanna, to disguise the hideous lineaments beneath, and impart to them even a glamour of mythical divinity. So, in the opinion of his compeers, spirits of kindred affinity, immediately allay the pain. I was cured in Francis Higgins ranked high as he did in his own, which was exalted indeed; to his defects and blemishes they being quite as blind as he was himself; of the circle, moreover, closed around him

> the fair reflection of a soul unsullied by pas-sions that communicate an impress of their own to every trait of the physiognomy. First in place, on the right hand of the squire, is a little man, whose character is dapper unmistakably portrayed in his aspect and bearing; stars and decorations glitter upon his brilliant uniform, a smile flickers upon his lip and brow, yet in vain would the most scrutinising observation

truth to record, not one could look into the

mirror of his own conscience and view there

seek for the faintest trace of nature's patent, confirming title to nobility in the mean, cruel deprayed expression of countenance of Luttril (Lord Carhampton), commander of the forces, as flippant, supercilious, overbearing, he takes the lead in conversation, exacts and engrosses the chief attention and homage of all. His vis-a-vis is Chief Justice Lord Clonmel, corpulent and vulgar, in each attri-

bute displaying the perfection of wit and talent, absence of dignity and un-scrupulosity of honour by means of which he has achieved his promotion from the ranks of the democracy to the station of a peer, upon whom even the halo of a coronet could not confer an adventitious lustre, or his ability of sarcasm, swagger, and ridicule, invest with an ægis that rendered him invulnerable to the barbed arrows and dagger thrusts of those whom his injustice and harsh rigor, had converted into foes, effervescing with the im-poisoned gall into which they had dipped the point of the weapons that ultimately wrought his bane. Next in order is John Toler (Lord Norbury), overflowing with ex-uberant spirit of conviviality, bonhomie, and waggery, and retailing with infinite humor the bon mots and lively sallies of wit, with which he was wont facetiously to cheer the flagging heart of some one or other of the hecatomb of victims whom it was his vaunt to have sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law at a single assize. Opposite to this be nign and philosophical judge, with brow as obviously developing the organ of self-approbation and demeanor, claiming definition of bon ton, serene, imperturbable and complaisant, sat John Claudius Beres ford, and net to be rivalled in boastful pretension of mervice to Government by anv. He expansated weely upon the merits of the inquisition examplished under his auspices. and the nul b a who, succumbing to torture of various as Males, administered under his personal direction at his riding-school in Marlborough street, and other flogging depots, had expired under the knout, or goaded into the delirious raving of insanity had become, as it were, oracles uttering the doom of others, haply unconscious of the why or wherefore of their destiny. In juxtaposition with this high price to of sacrifice and expiration, gracular response, and divination, towered, erect and formidable, with bristling whiskers, and the feline glare in his eye of a tiger about to spring upon his prey, Lord Kingsborough, Colonel of the North Cork Militia reputed Town Major Sirr, at intervals casting his in one night, thirty, houses of the blear eyes heavenward at the percentage of twere himed. Had Government thom an arrative of blood, piously; as his were tion to him could we have gone of invoking a benison on the deed his large work. Last night they were him to him could be heave were him to him could be heave were him to him could be heave and riby complexion sadly defining in several parts of Meath; and the him of the soldiers our treed in the soldiers our treed in the soldiers our treed in the soldiers.

> Town Major Sirr, at intervals casting his blear eyes heaven ward at the percentions of were hirred. Had Government paid attemptions of the percentions of were hirred. Had Government paid attemptions of the percentions of were hirred. Had Government paid attemptions on the percention of him could we have gone of with the table at the opening prospect of plunder to work in several parts of Meath; and the percention of the hitter sternness of heart, engendered by conscious feelings prompting the necessity of perpetual steel armor under his olothes to protect him from some ayanging stroke aimed at his life, and compelling him to snatch owl like by day, at his demensions of the slumber that hushes all the world in reposit. Government with his colleague, bluff Major Swan not godly inclined, revels in protane diseased of speech; and ever and anon elicits a sigh from the latter for his reprobate condition. Major Sandys, with the basilisk gaze of his green, Sandys, with the basilisk gaze of his green, mottled eyes concentrated upon the gorgeous plate before him, and pondering where he might discoverand open a mine of the dazzling metal in which his soul delighted; and Captain Armstrong, demure, sleek and soft as a mulf, so bland, so gracious in deportment, so winning in aspect; the silky worm that glides into the core of a fruit and cankers it, was not more gentle, more insinuating in its advances; his smile was engaging from its very simplicity and meekness; and he smiled and smiled, and the smile seemed as much a part of his face as the lip it wreathed, and the cheek on which it glistened. He words; but his placid, sheep like eye attentablet, and betimes turned inwardly; while made mental calculation of the profit likely to accrue from the harvest he was about to reap, when mature enough to thrust into it the sickle of the mower. Yes, Judas may have hadsome qualms beforehand for selling innocent blood; but this man had none, and his callous bosom swelled high as, gloating in the prospect of the lucre anticipated, he beheld in vision the heads that were to fall, and measured each drop of the blood that should fill his cornucopia of gold. What a pandemonium! cries the astounded reader, half-incredulous; what a conclave of unredeemed iniquity, without one contrasting spot to relieve the dark monotonous shade of the picture, without one vista of mind, heart, or soul, animated or inspired by one touch of divine grace, one gleam shining through the gloom;—not one. But in Satan's divan is it not so? And we know upon high authority that the demon, with seven more, bad as himself, have made their habitation in human bosoms; here they seemed to have stablished an empire, and no exorcist was

invoked to dispossess them. The soup had been disposed of, and replaced by a haunch of venison, when Lord Carhampton, sipping a glass of wine, ad-dressed the host, and said: "So you had such a busy day at the courts, and as usual, more committals than acquittals, I fain say?"

"Pifh, ifh ?" aspirated the squire, sniffling up his breath and blowing like Vulcan resting on his anvil. "We weren't idle, I warrant ye ; the black-dog* is cramfull ; we've sent out some score fiats; three fellows are sentenced to swing, and -but where's the use

"Thanks to Lord Moira, Sir John Moore Grattan, Burgh, Abercrombie, and a crew of such officious intermeddlers with the policy culated to win or to attract admiration, but, of the Government," made response Lord contrariwise, that from which the eye of a Clonmel. "It is too bad. The sympathy with the disaffected Papists encourages them such lax Protestants as set themselves up for liberal, to espouse their part; such derelic-tion of principle, and the arrival of Lord Moira in the country to strengthen it, has been very unfortunate -- quite nullifies all our coercive policy. I hear Grattan is going to

ngland 🥺

"Small loss wherever he goes;—the very worst of the lot," observed Claudius Beresford, with a stupid, innocent face that seemed to belie the ferocity of his natural disposition. till his words discovered the bias. A Plague it! I've scored the backs of fifty with five hundred, that didn't half well deserve the lash as these very knaves. Would I had the handling of them all libitum for a day; and if they did not come to their right mind, and learn wisdom, it were not my fault. Govern ment is too lenient by far with this stiffnecked country."

" Hang me, I don't know what more it can do," observed Lord Kingsborough. "I'll trouble you for a little of that excellent Carlow ham. The very means taken for the pa-cification of the people, and which would subdue and strike terror into the hearts of any other in the world, appear only to stimulate them to more vigorous resistance, and I'm sure we haven't spared the rod of correction : the picket, scourge, pitch-cap, free-quarterings, and half-hangings, have all done their duty; yet the effervescence is working up to an explosion, I see that."

"Psha! because you are too indulgent, and only half hang !" jocosely cried lord Norbury, chuckling at his own wit. "Look at me, now! I'm a humane man as any here, and yet in the discharge of my duty I do not lamely halt half-way, else would I have sentenced a hundred and ninety-eight men to be whole hanged at one assizes No, sir, the moment I clapped my eyes on every man brought up, that was enough; with that intnitive perception natural to me, I saw at once he was a culprit, and so pronounced sentence, qualifying it with perhaps a little seasoning jeu d'esprit, to amuse the poor fellow, and reconcile to meet his doom with sang froid, and to do them justice, they are upon the whole good humored enough, and ready to take it well. 'Paddy' says I, once to a wight that looked rather disconsolate, 'don't be down-hearted my lad.' He was one of the laborers who had conspired to shoot Carhampton for some little frolic of my noble friend among their wives and daughters.- Since this world isn't a place to your liking, or good enough for you, you ought to be obliged to me for giving you a lift into the other.'
'Thank ye; long life to yer honour,' says
the fellow; 'an' if I don't like it I'll come back an' let ye know.' He has never come back; so I'm to suppose he likes it, ha, ha,

But that's my way : the moment a fellow is brought before me I know him at first sight, and give him his conge."
"Then you are a physiognomist like Jud-kin Fitzgerald, who can tell a Carmelite trait-

or by the face, and forthwith apply his remedy without troubling us for a fat," said Lord Clonmel. "Fitzgerald has no right to take the law in his own hands, and in his own parlour flog a man to the bone," retorted Beresford an-grily, " He should bring him to the whip-ping-school; but every man in a little author-

ity snaps his finger at the law now-a days, and does just what pleases him.". Because the law gives him latitude, sir," oried Major Swan, brusquely: "Isn't it because we are empowered to carry out the designs of the Government, by our co-operation, cap, the pitchcap of more than the scalping that it is left discretional with us to use our efficacy of the Indian's knife, to rend the skin authority to punish whom we consider to be from the head, the secret from the Drain of created upon by the limble conditions in disaffected. Lord Moirs made a meen that

the the continue and a description

softly into the face of Captain Armstrong, he continued, with bland suavity: "How are affairs progressing at Bond's? Any reinforcements coming to the United Irishmen?"

The gentleman addressed paused a moment before he made answer, then coquettishly dallying, he smiled, simpered, looked mysterious, and in soft, purring tones rejoined: "We are getting on to our satisfactionrecruits abundant, plans maturing. Pray, don't probe me deeper just now." He winked significantly, and Lord Clonmel, taking the

hint, resumed, turning to Carhampton!: "By-the-by, isn't it a scandal and a shame to see a Papist, such as Byrne of Cabinteely, in possession of that fine estate, and so many good Protestants lacking an acre of land. How comes it ?"

"Is Byrne a Papist, though ?" said Claud-ius Beresford. "His father, George Byrne, read his recantation and dropped the affix when he married the sister of the Marquis of Buckingham." "Ay, did he," cried Carhampton, with a

sieer; "and a fine convert he was: seldom if ever crossed the threshold of a church, scoffed the bishops, was never known to entertain a minister at his table; and though he lied in lip, in heart he was as papistical as the Pope of Rome could desire. Had I my will I'd hang all such humbugs. -But what of the present man, does he go to church ?" "Was never seen inside of a church door,"

briskly returned Clonmel. "Married a papist, old Devereux of Carrigmanan's daughter, and had his children baptised by a priest. How comes he to hold the property?'

"Why, I'll tell you; easy enough," cried Claudius Beresford. "The Buckingham family back him up, and they are powerful; their interest and patronage is his prop and shield. So, friend Higgins, you needn't be gaping with mouth wide open, as one that expected a plum to fall into it. Byrne of Cabinteely is as firmly rooted in his ground as you are seated on your cushion. Pass over the decanter, Sandys."

"Armstrong, why don't you get him to join the United Irishmen; he would be an acquisition," exclaimed Clonmel, eagerly, and studying the countenance of the captain to learn from it, had an object so desirable been already compassed. But Armstrong, fiddling

with his glass, made hesitating reply.
"Lord Edward Fitzgerald and I called upon him; he received us kindly, and made us stay for dinner: but he refused point blank to listen to our overtures: said he had made up his mind never to interfere in politics; warned us against the danger of our own surreptitious proceedings; hinted that we would be betrayed by spies; in short, used such ad-monition and caution that, fearful of Lord Edward taking alarm, I hurried him away."

"What about those kinsmen of his lately come from France, whom I have met at General Cockburn's?" demanded Beresford. What are their politics -revolutionary, no doubt?"

"No," returned Armstrong, dejectedly. "We sounded them, too, and they won't join us. Michael is the only one of the clan we

found pliant." "Fudge!" roared Major Swan, whose potations were beginning to render him animated, "I'll stake my soul-yes, sir, my soulevery man of the name heart, a-hiccup-covert sneak, disguised Jesuit, and-hicoup-I'll pay the forfeit to

Beelzebub if I be wrong in my verdict." Major Sirr, contemplating Major Swan with affectionate interest, sighed heavily, threw up his eyes, and said, speaking thoughtfully: "We may, by a very simple process arrive at the conclusion we desire. I daresay Mr. Byrne is a very loyal person: far be it from me to incur reprobation by judging or condemning any man unheard: but, then, we cannot accept any man's character of himself Now, I humbly suggest that if some of the people about the village, say a laborer or two, or some of the domestics were apprehended and questioned, we might elicit some reliable information as to the real opinions and proceedings of that family.'

"Questioned!" growled Major Sandys, darting from a pair of wolfish eyes a glance at once savage and contemptuous at Major "Are you spoony enough to fancy you'll worm out the truth by questioning

such lying knaves?"
"Then we'll scourge it out of them, if that will content you," returned Major Sirr, with conciliating demeanour.

"Give them the pitchcap, the picket and the rope; if these won't do, try fire and burn it out of them," said Major Sandys, mollified. "Let me help you, and see if we don't get some of them to swear a criminal accusation against this tair-faced gentleman, and pull off his sheepskin cloak. If we do succeed as I anticipate, mind I will covenant for a share in the booty; for if he be found treasonable, all the Buckinghams in the kingdom, with the viceroy to boot, can't save his neck from the rope, and his estate from confiscation;— and my Lord Norbury won't object to pass

sentence.

"Not in the least," facetiously returned the judge, with a hideous grimace of humour. "I shall never demur to render, by word or deed, to any man his due: but this candidate. being of more note than usually comes within my sphere, must be awarded a funeral oration, to impart solemnity to his exit. - I must look up the Bible for some appropriate text. There is nothing I like so much or more to my taste than weeding the world of mauvais sujets, and all objectionable characters."

"Would I could minister to your predilection, and hand over Hussy Burgh and Fitzgibbon to your judicial authority, with Magee, and a few more I could name," muttered Lord Clonmel, while lightning flashed from the eye, scowling beneath his morose brow; "then might I know peace and breathe free once more.

more."
"I shall be happy to oblige you, if ever occasion should present itself," returned the judge, with a flourish and gesture of condecension, which aping the ludicrous, set the table in a roar. He was interrupted by Squire Higgins exclaiming:

ging exclaiming:
But what about Byrne of Cabinteely? Can't ye go a shorter way to work?-Can't ye

"Yes, by a lettre de cachet, a good mode of proceeding," observed Carhampton; "but he is so well hedged in, I doubt if we could

reach him that way."

"Close investigation," suggested Clonmel.

"Ill'lay's wager, O'Driscoll, if he don't make out to pension himself on some patron, will directed a shrewd glance at Higgins, who quickly caught at the meaning but enlarged work in wall she had a like it to the wheel to quickly caught at the meaning but enlarged work in wall she and pushing."

exercicating cunning in this small spiggish and Look you here! said clonmets at don't eyes: "Bodkins wor pibli one."

Bodkins wor pibli one."

Bodkins wor pibli one."

Teathy culting this limited. Now, will be so it work in wall spiggish and a leer at lack you here! said clonmets at don't eyes: "Bodkins wor pibli one."

Whe weavithing re-echoed Major Sandys Sandgenly excited into struitter of exul-

per with the country, and, like Achilles, only to be appeased by blood, has, nevertheless, among the Papiets one or two churs, whom, despite their creed, he favors. Depend on it, if the influential friends of Byrne raise a hullabaloo, as they are certain to do, and membrial the powers that be, you will have your labor for your pains."
"You needn't have any such fears," re-

turned Lord Kingsborough, looking reassuringly at the blank visages of Higgins, Sandys, and the rest. Camden hates the whole popush brood not the less for his being compelled to make a concession to the clainor of "the hottentots that went against his stomach. Castlereigh finds it expedient to, his policy to gull the people with the show of putronage of one on two of their demigods. Do we not see that while he strokes them with one hand he scourges them, with the other? Fitzgibbon outgoes him in detestation of the country and the people and boasts aloud he will make the Papists as tame as cats."

theyall not stem the course of law in favor, of a Papist in whom they have no special interest, unless he makes it himself worth their while, and in that you can circumvent him! But my Lord Clonmel won't countenance

it; he's a patriot and favours the Papists," cried Major Sirr, ogling his lordship with satirical humour. W Hold your jaw? I was a d—d ass!"
vociferated Clonnel, half-frowning, half-

mirthfully. "Having a talent for acting, I got up one morning moonstruck with the notion that Twould play the double role of tribune and statesman to achieve popularity, without one iota of sympathy in the matter. I voted for the Roman Catholic Bill, and by a so doing fell to zero in Government favour, without gaining public applause, as I wouldn't go the whole hog'with the people, like Grattan. I can't think how Burgh contrives it: he's the best actor I know of, for he keeps with the people and Government both; and as to my patriotism, why, all I have to say is, I'd be sorry to sanction, by my example or approval, the unmatural villification of fatherland in which Lord Clare vents his spleen, or the atrocious coercion of which he is the advocate for crushing the people; but as for courting popularity again by patronizing this measure or

that, one man or another I declare off——"
"Isn't that a hard case about young O'Driscoll?" here chimed in Major Swan, diverting the theme to another current. "As fine a young fellow as ever you saw, Protestant and all, choused out of his father's estate and illegitimatised by some flaw in his birth that debars him from inheriting -- " "Glad of it ;-conceited puppy !" ejaculated

Caudius Beresford. "One of the godly saints that all your blandishments could not entice to become one of our club in that Arcadian locality and elysian bower of Crane-lane,"tlaughed Kings-borough, winking over a glass of punch at the squire, who naively returned, pursing his flabby nether lip:

"I hate these pious ones; they come to no good for all their sneaking whine and caut."
"He's a great cropy of as big a Pharisce a himself, Moira's chaplain, Berwick, that I was within an aim's ace of having sent on board a transport for meddling in favour o some rebel scoundrels I thought fit to punish at his gate," exclaimed Carhampton, and with an expression of countenance that in its concentrated malignity was scarcely short of demoniac, he added, jerking his head mena-cingly: "He had better be careful, lest I

"Look you here, now," said Clonnel, interposing, "parsons, bishops, and churchmen of every grade, I hate the c'oth; they are be ginning with that insolent, avaricious despot Ager, a self-seeking, greedy, hypocritical lot. I pick but one grain of wheat out of the bushel of chaff, and that man is Berwick. Let him alone. And, faith, I'm sorry for Maurice O'Driscoll;—not that I think many men are worth being sorry for;—but his father, Sir Phinius, a jolly old toper and foxhunter, was the most reckless, hospitable and best sample of an Irishman I ever knew. Many a pleasant day I spent with him in Garryowel, where the wine flowed like water and we turned the night into day, and followed the hounds from morn till night. His wife, too, an Englishwoman and a Protestant, was as nice a person as ever I met. Pity any informality in the marriage should have illegalised it and cast her son adrift. I'd help him if I could ; but out of office myself now, what can I do ?" "Psha! the milk of human kindness will

never stagnate in your bosom!" cried Beres-ford, ironically. "Methought Carleton's ingratitude had cured you of the weakness of making men....."
"Worthless wretch!" aspirated Clormel,

soowling wrathfully.
"O'Driscoll would just pay you in the same coin. Gullford Colandisk is worth a score of

such holy humbugs."
Clonmel smiled: "Ay, Guilford Colandisk is a cork that would float when a plummet would go to the bottom. He has the great

talent of prevaricating with a plausible face, and he is not afflicted with that propensity to veracity that mars many a man's fortune."

'Neither does he make wry faces at please. ure, or set up to be a censor of others by im-

plied deprecation, refusing to join in their amusements or make himself one with them n any pursuit," fiercely retorted Beresford, who discerned a latent sneer in the invidious commendation of his friend's eulogist 'Guilford for my money; I'm glad the shock Headed Davidsons have got possession of Gar-

ryowel."
"I'm not," said Carhampton.

"Why?" cried Beresford, snappishly. Because it will be the means of thrusting the pauper for ever into our path to jostle us for alms." And with this ex-

hortation, the cloth being removed, the gentlemen turned round to the fire and to cigars. Beresford continued in laudation of his friend. "It puzzles me why Sir Henry Gavendish, who stands so well with Government of the continued of the continued of the stands of the continued mentatio whose politics he is such an obse-outious lighter, doesn't get a shove up for his relative Guilford. Many's one with half his pretensions has climbed over his head. Now, I'll lay's wager, O'Driscoll, if he don't make

History of Anti-Christ, Soc i Loyalty plus Murder, by T. M. Healy, M.P. Colonel of the North Cork Militia, reputed to 10c; Roy O'More, 15c; The Pikemen of the With Cork Militia, reputed cap, the pitchcap of more than the scalping of the Waters Slege of Limerick, 75c; Taniel O'Connell Robert, Emmett, Father, Mathow, 1.00 cach, Parnell Robert, Emmett, Father, Mathow, 1.00 cach, Parnell Robert, Father, Mathow, 1

ting into the tire. "When did you see our ting into the are. When did you see our chive amie, Higgins?"
"Which do you mean—the ballet dancer, or that she-dragon Liwellen?"

The question had scarcely passed the lips of the squire, when the door was flung open and the personage distinguished by that respectable sobriquet entered, unexpected evidently, to judge by the consternation and commotion occasioned by her appearance, her premiere jeunesse, with an excessively bad. forbidding countenance, bold, presuming air, free, indecorous manners and flashily attired ed with a mass of ill-assorted yet costly trinkets. Much empressement, however, was evinced by her gentlemen friends to receive chair of state, presented with wine; and long after the smirking menials had withdrawn, loud talk and boisterous laughter betokened that her presence had contributed largely to augment the social gaiety of the company. An niamous gambling-house kept by Higgins.

CHAPTER III.

MOIRA HOUSE-USHER'S ISLAND. MORRA ROUSE—OSTEER SHARD.

Britain, by thee we fell; ungrateful isle!
Not by thy valour, but superior guile.
Britain, with shame confess this land of mine
First taught thee human knowledge and divine:
My prelates, and my students, sent from hence,
Made your sons converts, both to God and sense;
Not like the pastors of thy ravenous breed,
Who came to fleece the fleeks and not to feed."
SWIT.

Moira House! What reminiscences of the past are conjured by the name of this once patrician dwelling! What subject of meditation for the moralist of the present day !what theme upon which to dilate to point a moral or adorn a tale !- what traditions of public note or private personal record cling round its walls, not mouldered by time, not broken by the iconoclastic violence of the sieger, or denuded by the fiery war-trail of the foe, nevertheless standing a sad memento, one among many, indeed, of vicissitude, a mute historian of the wreck and ruin wrought by the hand of the spoiler upon the devastated metropolis of a subjugated country! Situate on Usher's Island, overlooking the river, and within a few minutes' walk of the Phoenix Park, the eye of a stranger is attracted by an edifice, too insignificant to engage admira-tion, yet too striking to pass by unno-ticed—a long stone facade of two stories, embellished by many windows, regularly disposed, overlooking the Liffey, and a small court separating it from the thoroughfare receptacle of the most wretched paupers and beggared misery and refuse of the city. Not so at the period of our narrative—a princely mansion located in the, at that time, fashionable quarter of the metropolis. Moira House, the residence of Francis, second Earl of Moira, and his mother, the dowager countess, was the brilliant scene of constant magnifi-cent entertainments, and the familiar rendezvous not only of the chartered aristocracy, their every occasion. The usurped authority of a noble peers, but of all the genius and worth of the land that found ready patronage and favor from the exalted personages whose enlightened minds and superior intellectual attainments so well adapted them to act with courtly grace the part of host and hostess, and delight the charmed circle of which they were the centre. Early in the month of March, '98, again those spacious saloons were thrown open for the reception of unlimited guests; for, ex-clusively of the specially invited, all who came were welcome. Through the crimson drapery of the drawing-room glowed he dazzling lustre of the chandeliers; from ne topmost storeys' unveiled windows streamed a blaze of torchlight, reflecting a red flame upon the dark water gliding peacefully along below and dispersing the gloom around. The suite of lower apartments—dining hall, vestibule, &c.—basked in luminous radiance, wrought by the converging rays of many lamps, commingled with the warmer effulgence of the ruddy hearth. Viewed at-a distance, rising through the sombre trees and extensive gardens (the former now cut down, the latter covered with buildings and offices), Moira House glittered like a diadem chimed in Henry Grattan, meditatively reston the brow of night, a thing most fair and ing his broad Indian chin of talent upon his beautiful to gaze upon entranced. Nor were other allurements wanting to add their quota to its attraction; music echoed from its halls; the din and murmur of surging crowds swell from its court, lighted by flambeaux, as chariotafter chariot, how many, in those palmy days of ephemeral splendor, alas! too soon eclipsed, rolling up, deposit their gay freight, and depart to make way for new arrivals. Whose this close carriage, coming slowly along

claimed: and obstructing the course of several handsome equipages following in its wake? It draws up; Viscount and Lady Castle-reagh alight, and, amid ranks of powdered and bedizened footmen, and fussy attendants, they proceed leisurely up the great staircuse. Swiftly follows a splendid landan and pair, and the suppressed hisses of the populace, venting imprecations upon his predecessor, explode in a stormy cheer as Henry Grattan and his wife are recognized and greeted. Next comes the popular Earl of Charlemont, and Conolly of Castletown, whom Government is not wealthy enough to bribe with place or pen-sion for his support, in its effort to carry the Union. In quick succession dashes up an equipage, with four prancing steeds, all hot and blown, from a distance, and yells of rage and execution from the populace proclaim the arrival of Lord Carhampton, styled in familiar parlance among them Satanides.

Darting a savage glance at the mob. his lordship makes swift exit but has, scarcely escaped from the how, that jars unpleasantly on his cars when it is renewed and prolonged, interluded with strange notes like the ories and mewing of cats, and snarllike the ories and mewing of cats, and smarling of this shoulder, and observed ing of dogs, as a curricle, drawn by a pair of, fiery horses, botts, along, and a fierce, dark, beetle browed man, with lurid eyes and should be rebelled to the case of the stallion record of 2.124, made of the stallion

man to thrive; jastionable eminently gifted man to the state of freezy there was a luft of silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest, engraphing in manner never burst of freezy there was a luft of silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest, engraphing in manner never burst of freezy there was a luft of silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest, engraphing in manner never burst of freezy there was a luft of silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest, and four leading the silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest, and four leading the silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest, and four leading the silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest, and four leading the silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest, and four leading the silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest and four leading the silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest, and four leading the silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest, and four leading the silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest, and four leading the silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest, and four leading the silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest and four leading the silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest and four leading the silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest and four leading the silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest and four leading the silence, as a covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest and covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest and covert allusion to his intimacy with Loru with interest and covert allusion to his intimacy with interest and covert allusion to his int nob) recognised as ; such ; but [many,] a murmur in the throng, wafting to his ear a kindly, "God bless ye, sir," "Long life to yer honor an' the noble lady beside ye." "Good-luck to the ould stock," &c., demonstrated that in his private, capacity of country, gentleman of ancient descent, the object of their good-will was both known and respected by the ubiquitous people. Closely following, dashing up with lively, spirited coursers, all animation, vigor, and suavity, Hussey Burgh, and his

in chariot and pair, came in much state and parade, with running footmen, Claudius Beresford, and in swift 10tation Sir John Moore, Lord Kingsborough, Judge Day, Gen. and Mrs. Cockburn, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Archbishop Ager, with a stream of less conspicuous celebrities; and soon the sumptuous octagonal saloon of Moira House, pronounced by John Wesley, in 1775, more elegant than any he had ever seen in England, was thronged with a brilliant assemblage of all the elite of which we shall only describe by saying she genius, literature, profession, art, and science, was a coarse, vulgar-looking female, passed convened into a focus by the magic ward of birth, rank, and station, and all the flower of host who was not only a peer, but a gentleman in the true use of the term, who, while offering refined hospitality to all, directed in a harlequin combination of colors composed of expensive material, and decoration the least as well as the highest in company; and the fascinating manner of a hostess, peculiar to hereditary lineage, simple, polished inartificial, which, combining dignity with her with honour : she was marshalled to the affability and goodness of heart, imparted the ease and charm of a home circle to the reunion, where even adverse politicians, for the time being, waived hostile attitude, and without rancour advocated each his opinion, or maintained his ground, fencing with wit and argument to worst his opponent, and if not converting a proselyte, at least dispelling a prejudice. Conspicuously occupying a velvet-cushioned chair, near a window which reached from the ceiling to the floor, and whose sides were inlaid with mother-of-pearl, lounges in easy attitude Lord Castlercagh, and cold as an icicle, impassive as a statue, he appears to listen with apathetic smile of real or feigned indifference to a warm discussion maintained between several gentlemen grouped close at hand. Their debate is so interesting (for they are rivals in politics), and carried on with so much fire and vehemence of declamation, that circle after circle of intensely excited auditors form a cordon around them, and baulking the efforts of the hostess to restore the kaleidoscopic aspect

of the saloon with ever-varying yet commingled particles. It is broken and divided into two sections—the card-tables, monopolised by several coteries of ladies and a few gentlemen at one end, and the dense concourse at the other. In the full blaze of her proud beauty, Lady Castlereagh, standbeside a young man of bright, laughing aspect, occupied with the puerile pastime of playing a quizz, alternately with an air of curiosity and attention, contemplated her noble husband, to decipher what impressions, if any, were wrought upon his phlegmatic nature by dint of sharp home thrusts and side blows betimes levelled with aim, or glancing haphazard from the conflicting parties at himself, but imperturbable as idol of Dagon throned in without. This is the Dublin Mendicity, and receptacle of the most wretched paupers and mortals to which it was sublimely inaccessisible. Lord Castlereagh heard Walter Hussey Burgh, the favorite of Government, in stormy retort to Lord Clare, loudly inveighing against his patron, and championing the patriot cause, as, fearless and deprecating, he ex-

> "I am propared with proof to maintain the assertion I make here, and shall renew upon foreign parliament has kept up the most wick ed laws that a jealous, monopolizing, un-grateful spirit could devise to enslave the nation; to answer the most sordid views the country is treated with savage cruelty; the words penalty, punishment, and Ireland are synonymous: they are marked in blood on the margin of the statutes."
> "I do not mean to deny," exclaimed Lord
> Clare, with a browbeating look at his intrepid

> antagonist, "that coercive measures-the only measures through which the sense this refractory malcontent country can be appealed to-are in force, but I deny that they are one-half as severe as they are alleged to be, or as the exigency of the need requires; and if the perverse people so much complain of the application of the rod, let them he taught by it to learn the lesson of subordination and good behavior it inculcates; so prove their title to exemption of punishment."

"To utter invectives against people under pretence of advice, and, in goading them to insurrection, sanction ourselves with pretext for murdering them, is methinks, sir, weak argument in our favor," gravely hand, and rather looking away from than at Lord Clare, who with high, imperious tone,

rejoined:
"You jump at wholesale conc.usions, Grattan, as absurd as they are without foundation, in your enthusiastic devotion to your hobby. You advance the chimerical charge that because a few disaffected ringleaders of sedition are chastised, we are goading the people to insurrection. I deny it!"

"Unfortunately," returned Grattan, meet-ing the wrathful eye of his adversary with a ing the wrathful eye of his adversary with a firm brow, "we have evidence against you. I appeal to the officers of the army standing beside us—to Lord Kingsborough, Lord Carhampton, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Sir John Moore, and all—whether they cannot, and do not, by virtue of the Mutiny Act an Act of the British Parliament-fine, confine, torture. and execute at will and pleasure upon their own judgment and verdict their fellow-subjects here; nay, more, have not the very soldiers license to ill-treat and injure in their lives and property the people upon whom they are quartered? Is a country so circumstanced free? Have a people so deprived of protection and security for life and property nothing to complain of, no excuse for standing up in their own defence against aggression

and tyranny?"
"Pooh, pooh," cried Lord Kingsborough, contemptuously. "Doesn't the Czar knout his seris? The more of the lash you give slaves the better, their hides are tough, and it agrees with their constitution." Lord Moirs, who stood hear, turned away

with a shruge of his shoulder, and observed

drifting, as it is evidently, to insurrection, it can show cause wherefore.

guarded in expressing yourself."
Here Lord Clonmel in erposed, and though animated with little interest in the country or the people, yet for the sufficient reason of opposing his hated antagonist, he warmly undertook its defence, exclaiming with sten-torian energy, and with knitted brows frowning back with interest the dark frown of Fitzgibbon.

"The noble Moira has not said amiss. The Irish are the most oppressed, abused, and pillaged people on the face of the earth; Russian serfs, Turks, Hottentots, cannot be compared in condition with that to which they are reduced by British government and British planters; and if they were not so content to stuff, and guzzle, and submit to the state of things, long since they'd have brought their masters to the right-about; but drunkenness is their bane, and gives the greedy hordes of English and Scotch swindlers such advantage over them; yes, there's the rock they go to pieces upon, excess in drink."

"I crave your pardon, my lord, for declining to believe you have solved the question of the enigma that militates against our national cohesion and holds us in chain of bondage," exclaimed a sonorous voice, slightly tinted with a foreign accent, and a suspicion of brogue. Every eye turned inquisitive as Miles and Hugh O'Byrne, with easy address the former, and open smile the latter, advanced into the circle. "I may not deny," continued Hugh, for it was he who spoke, and his countenance expanded with humour, "that we of the mere Irishry are keen enough to appreciate a good thing, and wise enough to enjoy it. Hence we by no means profess, like good Mahomedans, to abjure the wine cup, or surreptitiously quaff it in our sleeve-farther still from our heart or our thought to put on demure lip and denounce, as an evil thing, the soul-inspiring elixir of our mountain dew; but this I deny, point blank, that we addict ourselves more to the beguiling stimulant than our English neighbours around us, who, if the indulgence be blamable, should themselves set us a better example. For instance, as it is not censurable, I may quote examples without risk of detraction. Is it not well known that Judge Boyd, regarding the beverage as truly before him when in court, to revive air and mien so formidable from time to time his flagging spirit? Have we not seen Baron Moncton swaying along by big-zag lines to the bench, and Chief Justices Jeffreys and Scroggs, Dawson, and others of English name and pedigree under convivial influence, jostling sober citizens and progressing by circuitous rotation, threatening their perpendicular with ignoble shock, to their destination? You must allow I cite evidence in support of my plea!" and he closed his peroration with a loud, cheery laugh, leisurely applying a pinch of snuff to his rather red and inflated nostril.

Lord Clonmel surveyed the speaker with smooth, silky smile, whose chief expression was confiding innocence and engaging frankness. Lord Castlereagh, same time, with aspect half-amused, half-sardonic, lifted his gold eyeglass and contracting his eye into a parenthesis of wrinkles, ogled Hugh with scrutinizing attention; but Lord Clare, whose animosity to Lord Clonmel was yet exceeded by the detestation and scorn in which he held his native land, broke forth in rabid vi :uperation :

are beyond your ability, or anybody else's, to belaud: a drunken, lying, thieving, knavish lot. Would we were quit of, to Beelzebub!"

A brief pause succeeded this oration, for Hugh O'Byrne, alternately pale and red with speechless wrath, seemed as he glared upon the speaker like one at a loss for words in which to launch out in crushing retort. Grat tan and Hussey Burgh, with compressed lips and moody brow, were silent; no one appeared to care to draw down upon his head the lightning from the electric battery of Lord Clare's domineering insolence, when a young man, of noble bearing, lofty in stature,

and of fair complexion, swung him-self through the circle, and vis-a-vis confronting the despotic self through the circle, and vis-a-vis confronting the despotic lord chancellor, whose frown had oft annihilated many a less resolute spirit, coolly addressed him while he abruptly swept a tengle of auburn curls from a bold, expansive brow, and his lips curved in a scornful smile, spoke, too, with somewhat of an English accent, and his physiognomy was alto-

gether more Saxon than Celtic:
"Halt, my Lord Clare! Snaftle, whip and spur, where are you galloping to with the character of the country? Born, bred and reared in it, son of an English mother, therefore impartial; son of an Irish father, therefore patriotic, I claim to know as much of my countrymen-I mean the infamous, Irish, popish class—as any man, and deny utterly that you have drawn an accurate picture of them. Most true, there is abundance of thieving, lying, knavery, and vice in the land; but where do we meet it on every hand, at every turn, but among the hog's draff of alien import? Look here—a hundred years ago, Sir Henry Piers, himself of English stock, describes the scullogues, as the Irish called them, that is, the English newly-imported farmers and planters of Westmeath, as a crafty and subtle lot in all manner of bargaining, full of equivoca-tion and mental reservation in their dealings in fairs and markets, where in cheating and lying they make it their work to overreach anyone with whom they deal. Now, I maintain these worthies, who were not long enough in the country to be so soon corrupted by contact with the air or with the soil of it, and had little or no communication with the aborigines, who were all banished to hell or Connaught, to be infected so easily by their example, must have come over to the country ready schooled adepts; hence, when we have to find fault with our countrymen's morals, let us be just and saddle the right

norse."
As the young man, flushed and excited, paused and gazed around with air of conscious triumph and self-approbation, fearless, and defiant of Fitzgibbon's mortified aspect, and the deprecating sneers of Claudius Beres-ford, Lord Carhampton, and Lord Kingsborough, for which he felt the approving

canonise rags, and swear that had not part and an area parameter that are parameter and swear that had not parameter that are parameter than a parameter that are parameter to the parameter that are parameter that are parameter that are parameter than a parameter than a parameter than a parameter than a parameter that are parameter than a parameter th grumpy; we shall leave you nothing to com-plain of on the score of our liberality, ha, ha, hall

Miles O'Byrne, who till now had been mute auditor, wrestling with a chaffed and ing from barbarism, obtained from Ireland, fuming spirit, broke all control of himself, and owes to her early Irish preceptors, who and ignoring the off-repeated cautions of his expended life, and the labour of weary years, can show cause wherefore,"

That's an insidious impeachment of the Government," said Lord Clare, bitterly, "a serious accusation against Pitt; whose policy it impugns. Pd. warn you, my lord, be more guarded in expressing yourself."

and ignoring the off-repeated cautions of his expended ine, and the about of warry years, more prudent; kinsman, Robert Byrne unrequited by any earthly guerdon, in her serious accusation against Pitt; whose policy warning adjuration whispered in his ear, Grace would brand my country and my an it impugns. Pd. warn you, my lord, be more guarded in expressing yourself."

"For God's sake; Miles, beware of making cestors, is as absurd, as though a pupil just enemies!" the unsubdued Milesian spirit half perfected in his education, were to turn flashed out, and without pusillanimity or tre- about, in a splenetic fit, and revile the school pidation, withal calmly, he spoke, facing and the master from which he had received Beresford:

You shall pardon me, sir, for observ ing that taunts and stinging jibe and sarcasm abilities. levelled at the poverty, nakedness, and misery of our people come with ill-grace from your lips. When the invading alien and usurper first came among us, long ere the name of Beresford was heard of, an English historian tells us of the cotamore in common use among the people, so capacious, warm, largest and most influential centres of the and commodius as to furnish their house by world, there will be seen many strange and day and their bed by night; their linen-dyed curious things constantly occurring. None shirts of thirty yards, their gold, their wealth stranger perhaps than the Grand Monthly—where is it all gone? You found the poor Drawing of The World-Famed Louisiana est clothed; you have left the wealthiest na-

' Upon my veracity, Mr. Byrne," returned Claudius Beresford, with mocking sympathy; Orleans, La., on application. "if what you state be true -rolled up his eyes, and raked his beard with his fingers, sparkling with gems.

"Ay, there's the hitch," exclaimed Lord Carhampton, sneeringly. "Not in the least doubting Mr. Byrne's statement..."

'O'Byrne," interposed Miles. Without noticing, his lordship continued 'Is the statement of the historian of those benighted times, whoever he was, worthy of credit? The man, no doubt, was a papist; and the Right Hon. George Ogle asserted only a few days ago that no papist's word was reliable, that a papist would swallow a false oath as easily as a poached egg, ha, ha,

"And were the Right Hon. George Ogle to repeat the same words in my presence, would smite him in the face, and say to his teeth, he lied," retorted Miles, indignantly, the blue veins, swollen with wrath, standing out like cordage on his lurid, stormy brow "If it please you, my lord," he added, haughtily, "to bear him my gauntlet, I shall hold myself prepared to meet his message."

"I don't believe," responded Carhampton with insulting contempt, "that my honor able friend would accept a message to meet anyone, ahem! not quite recognised-that is excuse me, not quite on par-

gentleman up to his mark, or according to his definition!" And he uttered a laugh of derision, and towered with Carhampton subsided, cackling in a murmur, "Ah, ahem, ah, papist, you-know, I mean! Ogle is, ah!" Miles exploded in a sentence, that, to render concisely on our part, consigned Ogle as a free gift to the realm below; and boiling with ire, he was turning to withdraw, when a little man, with a crooked face all distorted with comic humour, and beaming with talent, laid his hand upon his elbow, saying: "Hold, my irascible friend; only it's out of court I'd charge you counsel's fee for my opinion. I've a little devil of a scrivener in my office; his father was a broomseller, and his mother is a washerwoman that makes up shirt-frills nicely ;look there, she does mine. Well, the little object, her son, is saving up money to buy a peerage : so if you take a leaf out of his book, and invest your money or honor, no matter which, in some one of titles now auctioning off to the highest bidders, you will be fully qualified to exchange shots to your heart's content with the first duelist, and neither duke nor honorable can say you may ---. I'll leave the fee to Bosh, sir! the people, that is the Irish population you stand for bobbing his head, the odd little man stood ward with so much confidence and presumption at Miles, till Lord Carhampton, tion to defend or extel, I know not which, nettled and irate, addressed him petulantly. "Pray, Mr. Curran, is any allusion affecting me conveyed in your very satirical and

ambiguous speech?"
"My good lord," retorted Curran, with asperity, "if I drop my cap must you needs stop to pick it up? And if you will put it on, whether it fit you or no, how can I help that? Don't pester me with such querulous

puerility." Carhampton sloped away, but Claudius Beresford, unawed by wholesome fear of the rod of Curran's caustic wit, maliciously said accosting Hugh: "Pray, Mr. Byrne, are you of the number

of those astute philosophers and wise states-men who sympathise with the revolution in France?" "Far from it!" bluntly returned Hugh we were attached to the throne, and repu

diated the ferocious factions that have dis graced themselves and their country.' "Then, Mr. Bryne, you do not interest yourself particularly in our American war?'

"I must beg to set you aright, O'Bryne is my name," said Hugh, loftily, as he noted the studied slight implied by the mispronunciation of his patronymic, and laying empha-sis on the prefix, despite the appealing look of Robert Byrne, who, with anxious eyes, he saw watching him apart.
"Pooh!" interposed Lord Clonmel, twirling

his thumbs; "what does it signify? What use is a handle to your name? Your relative is content to be Mr. Byrne, and he's the head of the family." "Chacun a son gout," said Miles; "Mr.

Byrne of Cabinteely has a right to please himself; the same privilege I claim to be awarded myself." "O'Byrne," here remarked Hussey Burgh, with glowing smile of appre-ciation, "is undoubtedly a name of evil augury to Saxon ears. A manuscript of the fifteenth century states that Emon Oge O'Bryne entered with force the king's castle of Dublin, and led away prisoners and booty to a vast amount. Hence, our apprehensions are not, perhaps, unjustifiable upon hearing the dread name again bruited to our ears, on the very scene of his ancestor'

"A swarm of howling savages from the hills they were," groaned Bishop Ager, with cough and wheeze. "I wonder any man blessed with the advantages of the civilization conferred upon him by our government doesn't blush, with shame, and strive to ig nore and forget his barbarian ancestry, in stead of perpetuating the memory and setting it up for a boast."

Lord Clonmel, who detested the bishop made swift way, and smiled benevolently upon Hugh, striding, like a Titan, to leve him with a thunderbolt; and even Lord Clare, grimly amused, condescended to look with mollified interest upon the dauntless champion, whose bold bearing and high spirit challenged his respect smiles of Grattan, Burgh, and and high spirit challenged his respect—others an ample equivalent, Lord when not colliding with his own—while all, Carhampton slunk! aside as Claudius in deep suspense awaited the clash of the Beresford, hastening to the relief of his crest. rival; combatants. Hugh spoke in accents

canonise rage, and swear that mud hovels dence; suffice to say, upon the testimony of whatever of enlightenment or knowledge in religion, arts, science, literature, and civilisa tion you vaunt to day, England, first emerg the rudiments of learning that inflated him with a vain complaisance in his own

(To be continued.)

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXPOSI Is attracting attention all over the world.

will present in the ordinary life of one of the world, there will be seen many strange and Drawing of The World-Famed Louisiana State Lottery Co., which will next occur there on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, of which all in-formation can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New

Sitting Bull's real name is Tatankahyotan

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc. fies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness. Amateur coaching has become unpopular

in England. Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap-Healing, soothing, and cleansing for all eruptive diseases of the skin. De-lightful for toilet use.

The best thing the Ohio earthquake did was to shake the table at which some Cleve-

land gentlemen were playing poker and scatter the piles of chips over the floor. Mr. Abraham Gibbs, Vaughan, writes: 'I have been troubled with asthma since I was ten years of age, and have taken hun-dreds of bottles of different kinds of medicine, with no relief. I saw the advertisement of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver "Say it out!" exclaimed Miles: "not a try it. I have taken one bottle, and it has

given me more relief than anything I have

in recommending it to those similarly afflict-

ever tried before, and I have great pleasure

It is said there are already sixteen codicils to Jay Gould's will.

Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl street, Buffalo, N.V., says:—"1 tried various remedies for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which entirely cured me after a few applications." Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, unprincipled persons are imitating it. Get the genuine.

Chestnut is the favorite color for horses among the Arabians.

National Pills-are unsurpassed as a safe, mild, yet thorough, purgative, acting upon the bliary organs promptly and effectually.

It is said that the largest grape vine in California is at Ventura and is forty inches in the trunk, though only twenty-five years old. A peculiar virtue in Ayer's Sarsaparilla is that while it cleanses and purges the blood from all corruptions and impurities, and thereby roots out disease, it builds up and invigorates the whole system, and makes one

young again. Mr. Parnell is just now shooting grouse 1798, and his shooting box is the Aughavanna Barracks, where the yeomanry and militia were quartered in that fearful rising.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove all kinds of Worms from children or adults.

Most of the New York hotels rent umbrellas at 25 cents per day.

The Rock on which many a constitution goes to pieces is Dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves, the maladies which accompany it, or which are aggravated by it, the mental despondency which it entails, are terribly exhaustive of vital stamina. Its true specific is Northrop & Lyman's Veget-able Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which likewise overcomes bilions maladies, female aliments, and those coupled with impurity of

A New York man, also, wants to go over Niagara Falls inside a rubber ball. Do not suffer from Sick Headache a nio-

ment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. All druggists sell them. England imports annually about a million

dollars' worth of butter and cheese. Holloway's Ointment and Pills-Coughs, In-

fluenza—The soothing properties of these me-dicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, sufest and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to free its circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means for saving suffering when anyone is afflicted with cold, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints by which so many persons are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

Clara Morris has purchased a villa adjoining the Morosini mansion in Yonkers.

Freeman's Worm Powders are safe in all cases. They destroy and remove Worms in children or adults. During the last three weeks over a ton of mushrooms has been despatched every day from Dublin to Liverpool.

The history of Downs' Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds,

Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable

bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the couse and prevent the evil, and cost only 25 cents. Arnica & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints.

The state of the s

RIOTS IN TURIN.

Turin, Oct. 31-There has been rioting south of here. The upper classes were attacked by the lower classee, who suspected the former were endeavoring to poison them. RESPECT OLD AGF.

An old favorite is the remedy known as Dr.

Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Thirty years reliable for cholera morbus diarhua and summer complaints....

INCREASE OF SOCIALISM. Benlin, Oct. 3 .- The National Gazette laments the increase of Socialism, especially the number of Socialists in parliament, who it is expected will often hold the balance of

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL

A failure to relieve or cure summer com plaints can never be truthfully applied to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All doalers sell it.

A NEW REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

Experiments in the hospitals show that sulphide of carbon is the best agent to restore the normal action of the bowels in cases of cholera.

UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE.

That preparation is undiscovered which can surpass Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentry and Summer Complaints.

A COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

NAPLES, Oct. 3 .- The city is regaining its usual aspect. A grave crisis in commercial affairs is feared, hundreds of bills being protested daily.

DOWN IN DIXIE.
The wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs in Dixie, was cured of a chronic cough by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. The best throat and lung healer known.

DISASTROUS HURRICANE.

LONDON, Oct. 3 .- There was a terrible and disastrous hurricane in Iceland on 11th September. Nineteen trading vessels and sixty fishing boats were lost and thirty-two vessels disabled. The exact number of those who perished is not ascertained, but it is known to have been very great

GREAT NEGLIGENCE. There is great neglect with most people to

maintain a regular action of the bowels, which causes much disease. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation.

BERBER BOMBARDED.

Sir Evelyn Baring telegraphs that Gordon has been bombarding Berber for some time, he has effected an entry and recaptured the place. The rebels and hostile inhabitants

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

MEXICAN OUTLAWRY

LAREDO, Tex., Oct. 3 .- At Salinos, Mexco, yesterday, the citizens attacked the municipal hall, overpowered the authorities and murdered Judge Santos and the chief of police. Over 20 persons were killed during the riot and many wounded. The people, exasperated on account of the judge's mean and arbitrary acts, it is believed, were led by the celebrated outlaw, El Cayote, who escaped from jail a few days ago.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his sufficient follows. fering fellows. Actuated by this motive and s desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing or using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

ANOTHER CHAMPION MEAN MAN.

10--19 eow

A Montreal physician takes the palm for sheer, clear, unadulterated meanness. He took into his ciploy last fall a young man named Ezra his employ last lall a young man named Ezra Tilton, a hard-working, deserving young man, who went into service in the hopes of being ablo to save up enough money during the winter to purchase a horse and cab, it being his ambition to become a cabman. Several times during the winter the doctor said to Ezra: "You are sick:" "No." he would reply, "I'm very well," but the doctor would insist that he was sick, and induce him to take some medicine. It also happened, in the natural course of events, that Ezra occasionally broke a household implement of some sort. broke a household implement of some sort.
When sprin geame Ezra wentto his employer and said: "I have not drawn any money during the winter, sir, because I thought it was just as safe in your hands as it would be anywhere. I'll take it now, sir, if you please." "Well," said the doctor, producing a memorandum book, "I find that you owe me_____dollars for attendance, ____ for medicine, and _____ for breakage. There is \$1.50 coming to me, but I'll make you a present of it."

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 preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocos, 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 articles of diet that a constitution use of such articles of diet that's constitution may be gradually built upuntil strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. Wo may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Scrvice Gasette. Made simply with boiling water ormilk, Sold only in packets and tins, (41b and 11b) by grocers, labsfled, "James Errs & Co., Homesopathic Chemists, London, Englan

Maxey Cobb Gets a Record.

In the October meeting of the Narragansett Driving Park at Providence, on Tuesday, the most interesting event of the day was the breaking of the stallion record of 2.122, made

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subsequent insertion. Special Notices 200 per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Templers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per issertion (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

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WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 8, 1884

SUBSCRIPTION.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

OCTOBER. THURSDAY, 9.—SS! Denis and Companions,

Martyrs. Friday, 10.—St. Francis Borgia, Confessor Bp. Galberry, Hartford, died, 1878. SATURDAY, 11 .- Office of the Immaculate

Conception.
SUNDAY, 12.—Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost.-Epist. Eph. iv. 23-28; Gosp. Matt. xxii. 2-14. Bp. McFarland, Hartford, died, 1874. MONDAY, 13 .- St. Edward, King of England,

Confessor.
Tuesday, 14.—St. Callistus, Pope and Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 15 .- St. Theresa, Virgin.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

ACCORDING to a cable despatch Mr. Gladstone is said, after all his loud talk that he would not be coerced by the Lords, to be knuckling down to Lord Salisbury and to yield to a compromise upon the franchise and redistribution If the Premier displays any weakness on this score, it will certainly injure him in the House and detract from the strength of his own parliamentary following. Mr. Gladstone should remember that a large section of his party will suffer no dictation, direct or indirect, at the hands of the peers.

TORONTO is going ahead rapidly and is annually adding large numbers to its population. In 1881 when the Dominion census was taken there was a total population of 86,415 in the Queen City; in 1884, according to the last municipal assessment, there was an increase of nearly twenty thousand, or a total of 104,276. Thirteen years ago Toronto's population numbered only 56,092. If it continues to develop at this rate it will soon earn the title of the Queen City of the Dominion, instead of the Queen City of the West. The country cannot but feel proud of her progress and prosperity.

THE suicidal mania, which is a positive indication of great moral weakness in a people, is spreading to an alarming extent in the United States. During the past three months. there have been 260 suicides recorded. Of these 72 were due to probable insanity, 54 to family troubles, 44 to special sickness, 33 to business troubles, 29 to irregular affections. and 28 to dissipation. When suicides take place, insanity is immediately put down by charitable juries and friends as being the sause, and the victims are not to blame for the deed; but, comparing the above figures, it is easily seen that insanity is the cause of only a quarter of the suicides.

THE Chicago Herald remarks there is no need of the United States receiving any idiots, insane persons or mentally imperfect, among those who are enfranchised, also depeople from foreign countries. Our contemporary is quite right, for, from all appear. ances, the country is more than able to produce enough by itself. In a total of 91,997 insane 65.651 are native American. In a total of 76,895 idiots 72,888 are native American. In a total of 48,928 blind 40,599 are native Taking the bulk of the population, it is found American. In a total of 33,878 deaf mutes that six million people in 85 counties, send 30.507 are native American. "Whether," 136 members to Parliament, and that the same says the Herald. " we are a nation of rascals may be open to debate, but we are developing a remarkable tendency toward becoming a towns and villages send only 36 members. An nation of what in very olden times were other contrast is that of Warwick, with called 'fools.'" 9 . 90 . 05 .

THE archbishops and bishops of Ireland have decided to confide to the Irish national mingham, with its population of 400,000. members, of partiament certain questions for Still another glaring instance is taken from submission to the English government re what is known as the "Black Country," in lative to University education and to the which digitact, he said, out of eight members grievances of the Nuns employed as sent to Parliament, four represented 80,000 an school teachers. This action of the people, and the other four about 600,000. Irish re Episcopate has given unbounded From this exposition of the facts it will be astisfaction to the people, who regard it as a readily seen and understood what redistribut formal incknowledgment of confidence in tion means and how imperatively it is needed. Parnell and his courty and an emphatic en- The commonest principles of reason and of described as simply horrible, and totally unfit dorsation of sais molicy. The organ of the fairness to the people are violated by the ext for human habination. Esmilies are headed

and have scattered the conspiracy which of the franchise. sought to secure the influence of the Church in favour of Ireland's oppressors."

"IT looks as if we are going to have an anti-Chinese agitation in the Eastern as well as in people of Hamilton set the ball a rolling in interest is taken in the numbers and influence earnest Monday. A significant demon stration was held in that city and was under the management of the Hamilton Labor Political Association. They paraded the town and made their. feelings and opinions on the Chinese cheap what they meant and what they wanted. They mean to make the government of the day feel and see the inadvisability and im- ly be credited that Canada in proportion to prudence of encouraging or even of tolerating its population has contributed more, by three the introduction of the Chinese into the country to take the place of the white laborer. They want no pauper or convict labor to compete with their own.

For some time past the feeling between France and England has grown steadily more unfriendly and jealous. The French contend that England, in her selfish cupidity, intrigues and labors against the commercial and military interests of their country in every clime. This conviction is not only widespread, but is deep rooted, and is emphasized in all public discussions in the leading Parisian journals. In fact, the more bitter the tone of the press against perfide Albion, the greater the sales of the paper, as is abundantly instanced in the unprecedented success of the newly founded organ in Paris, wnose mission is well expressed in its title Anti-Anglats. Germany. the arch enemy, is preferred to the former ally. The change of sentiment is all the more significant as new combinations on the European chess-board are in contemplation and will not be altogether carried out in the interests of England.

THE Ottawa Daily Citizen in a remarkably plain and outspoken article on the hanging of Myles Joyce, and on the refusal of the Government to investigate the case, comes to the following conclusions. It says :- "If it is proved that Myles Joyce, peasant and pau per though he may have been, was not a murderer, but was butchered to make an English holiday, then we say that the Irish members will be justified in appealing for sympathy, not only within, but without the walls of parliament. Joyce cannot be restored to life, but his martyrdom would prove a rallying cry that neither Government nor Dublin Castle could withstand. It is high time that some independent and thoroughly trustworthy Commission was appointed to investigate the administration of justice through Castle channels, for it is easy to imagine what wrongs might be inflicted upon the innocent during a period of bitterness and excitement Unfortunately, under British rule, a nation has been reduced to a mere Provincial dependency, its industries have been destroyed and the courage of its people paralyzed."

THE FRANCHISE AND REDISTRIBU

Under the existing parliamentary system in the United Kingdom, not only are the great mass of the people deprived of the privilege of voting, but the most glaring inequalities exist in regard to the relative power exercised by the comparatively few who are allowed to vote.

The adult male population of the United Kingdom is about eight and a half millions. Of these not more than two and a half millions can vote at parliamentary elections. Thus, six millions are without the essential right of freemen, without the power of saying yes or no, as to how they should be governed. As the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain recently expressed it. "Out of every seventeen men you meet on the streets, five only have votes, and the remainder have no share in the government of the country." "There is nothing like this," he added, "in any civilized country of Europe, except Russia and Turkey, if Turkey can be called civilized." The simple statement of the fact is sufficient to prove the urgent need there is of extending the franchise, and of ceasing to make the House of Commons the purest sham and mockery of a representative constitution. The irregularities, on the other hand, which mark the present distribution of power mand practical reform in this direction. In 1858 one-sixth of the voters returned onehalf of the members of the House of Commons. and the only improvement since then is, that at present one-fifth instead of one-sixth of the voters control the membership of the House. number in 217 boroughs send 290 members; whereas, another six million, living in small 12,000 inhabitants, sending two members to Parliament, while only one more than that number is sent by the great town of Bir-

party, United Ireland, considers this action isting arrangement which is completely de therein like so many cattle, in a temperature

of the bishops as of the utmost gravity, and structive of the claim of the English House of that suffocates in summer and forces the in in commenting on its significance says their Commons to be in any sense a body fairly mates to flee to the roofs or streets for air Lordships thereby prodlaim themselves representing either the great mass of the peo and relief, and that freezes in winter Parnelli(es and consecrate the national party, Tile, or the privileged few who enjoy the right and compels, the victims to linger ्राच्या अधिकेता है। अर्थे किला स्थापन

INDIVIDUAL ANNEXATION.

If Canada has not been politically annexed as a whole to the United States, its people have effected individual annexation to a very the Western portion of the Dominion. The large extent. At the present moment much of foreign-born citizens in the American Republic. As shown by the national census, there were in 1880 some 6,679,943 foreignborn persons in the Union. These were from thirty-seven nationalities, but the great mass came from three countries, namely, Gerlabor question known in the most emphatic many, Great Britain and Ireland, and manner. There was no equivocation as to from Canada. These nationalities comprised 5,179,584 of the whole foreign population of the country in 1880. It would scarceor four times over, to the growth of the United States than any other country, but such is nevertheless the unchallenged fact. With a population of a little over four millions in our own Dominion, we find that 717,676 Canadiansnot mere transitory immigrants who come to Canada, pass a few months or years here, and then skip across the border, but real live Canadians, native born, have left the land of their birth for the United States. These figures represent one-sixth of the entire population of Canada, while the German-born population of the United States only is equal to about onetwenty-fifth of the population of Germany and the English-born one-thirteenth. This is individual annexation with a vengeance: but it is not all. Those figures do not show the entire emigration from the Dominion to the States, for besides the number of persons entered in the census as of Canadian birth, there are thousands who, having become Canadians by adoption. have left us to take up their residence across the line. The census does not give any statistics regarding that class, but it would be both safe and moder ite to fix the number at between 250,000 and 300 000. This would give us a round million of Canadians who have, within one generation, sought to better their condition by becoming American citizens. The fact ought certainly to afford some food for reflection. The following table will be of interest as showing where the Canadian exiles, native born, have distributed themselves in the land of their adoption :-

Michigan 148,866	Massachusetts.119,302
New York. 84,182	Maine 37,114
Illinois 34,043	Minnesota 29.631
Wisconsin . 28.965	N. Hampshire. 27,142
Vermont 24,620	Iowa 21,097
California 18,889	Rhode Island. 18,300
Connecticut. 16,444	Ohio 16,146
Kansas 12,536	Pennsylvania 12,370
Dakota 10,678	Missouri 8,685
Nebraska 8,622	Colorado 5,785
Indiana 5,569	New Jersey 3,536
Nevada 3,147	Oregon 3,109
Washington. 2,857	Montana 2,48
Texas 2,472	Kentucky 1,070
Utah 1,036	Maryland 988
Arkansas 787	Louisiana 720
Virginia 585	Idaho 584
Arizona 571	Tennessee 54
Wyoming 542	Dist. Columbia. 155
Florida 446	North Carolina 423
Georgia 348	W. Virginia 298
New Mexico 280	Alabama 27
Mississippi 261	Delaware 240
S. Carolina. 141	
According to this	table the Canadian

constitute in four states of the Union and in oneterritory the largest foreign-born element. namely, New Hampshire, Maine, Michigan, Vermont, and Montana. The largest proportion of Canadians is in the State of Michigan, where they constitute 9 per cent. of the population; they are mainly from the Province of Ontario, although Quebec has of late years had its quota in that direction. It is in the New England States, however, that this province is numerously represented, especially in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In Massachusetts the Canadians constitute 6.6 per cent. of the entire population; in Vermont, 7.1 per cent.; in Maine, 5.7 per cent., and in New Hampshire, 7.7 per cent. In the mining sections of the Union Canadians are also found in fair numbers. In Nevada they form 5 per cent; in California 2.1 per cent., and in Colorado 2.9 per cent. of the total population. Another section which Canadians have been crowding into of late years is that portion bordering on our North-West. In Dakota we find Canadians forming 7.1 per cent. of the population; in Minnesota 3.7 per cent.; in Wisconain 2.1 per cent, and in Montana 6.1 per cent. Even British Columbia sends them over the border, for the neighboring Territory of Washington returns 3.8 per cent of its population as Canadian. In fact, all along the line our people have a tendency to make their frontier-American instead of Canadian. In the Southern States and other portions of the Union, the Canadians are not so numerous, and it is well, or there would be precious few left for Canada.

THE EMIGRANT IN AMERICA. MISS CHARLOTTE O'BRIEN has an article in the Nineteenth Century for October on the 'Emigrant in America," which is attracting considerable attention. Miss O'Brien relates her own experience, which is made specially vivid and interesting from the fact that she crossed the ocean in the guise of an ordinary emigrant in the steerage of a mail steamship can butter; but instead of being and passed as one of the common horde, Landing in New York she found the quarters. usually frequented by the emigrants to be indescribably squalid, filthy and postilential The deepest misery and poverty everywhere prevailed, and with it brazen immorality, crime and loathsome disease. The internal arrangements of the houses she

arounding close coal stove demon, which seems to be the Molooh of the Americans for several months in the year. Horn. He considered it a patriotic duty to As far as their jurisdiction extends, the Cas make efforts to establish a continuous line of tle Garden officials protect the immigrant; but when he steps outside the refuge he is seized upon at once by sharks and sharpers that the Commissioners had a task of supreme who consider him their natural prey, and who importance before them, and declared that soon succeed in stripping him of any little means he may have brought across with him. It is thus that only the lowest, most sordid of their task. and discouraging aspects of life in the New World are forced at the outset on the new arrival. And Miss O'Brien British Association for the Advancement of well says that first associations and impressions of this sort are productive of deplorable and far-reaching results. It is a terrible evil to have the children of Irishmen and Englishmen grow up diseased and deprayed, and in the opinion of Miss Great Britain. He went so far as to O'Brien, it is an evil that is only partially remediable. "The British Governernment," she says, " is now trying to send emigrants to those vile tenements, those dens for him to be present at a meeting, of disease, poverty and immorality, and it is time to let the English people know that such | England the eighty per cent. of the South which continue in light or darkness to darken modern civilization. It is a new application of the the friendly relations between Captain Pim old, old proverb "To hell or Connaught," which means that anything bad is good for an Irishman." Miss O'Brien warns the English people that there is another nation beyond the sea that is watching England, and whose people bear in their hearts sentiments more ships she would have the trade. "I came deeply implanted than those in Irish breasts here," said the Captain, "prejudiced against of anger, bitterness, and hopes of coming re- the United States; but I go back without venge. She says she was ignorant of what any and full of admiration for your country, detestation of English rule meant until she which is, indisputably, the greatest in went to America and mixed with the exiles the world." He approved heartily there. Miss O'Brien next pays her respects to those Irishmen who, having grown rich in that England had such a doctrine. the New World, leave their newly-arrived He was glad to see that America was in no countrymen to suffer all the horror she has hurry to adopt England's detestable system described. "If," she concludes, "the wealthy Irish in America did by their fellow-country men one tithe of what the poor are doing unnoticed every day in Ireland, there would be indeed a great future for Irishmen beyond the sea." The effect of Miss O'Brien's article will no doubt be to check the flow of emigration from the United Kingdom.

TRADE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

THE commercial relations between North

America and South Amerca are less intimate and less extensive than between any other portion of the globe. This abnormal condition of things has remained unchallenged up to the present, and Europe, instead of the sister continent, has been reaping immense benefit and profit therefrom. The Southern continent contains to-day a total population of forty million consumers and an area of about eight million square miles, or about double that of the Dominion of Canada. This population and land are divided up into fifteen Spanish-American republics, the Portuguese. American Empire of Brazil, and four Euroducts, supply and demand, they are the reserve and complement of the United States and Canada. In fact, these Southern countries should be to the North what India is to England-a field where our surplus products. manufactures, energy and skill could find an open and valuable market. They are exceed ingly deficient in manufactures. They must send outside for the greater portion of their railway supplies and iron; they need our cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, farming implements, sewing machines, telegraph and telephone supplies, and manifold other commodities which they have not either the skill or the material to produce. On the other hand, the North is in need of their tropical fruits, their coffee and sugar, fibre plants and other raw materials. The laws of trade and political economy would dictate and encourage commercial exchanges with such countries, but neither the American nor the Canadian governments have been governed by one or the other, and the result is that trade with South America is insignificantly small. Its total foreign commerce exports and imports of merchandise combined, is in value as follows :-

The Republic of Mexico......\$55,000,000. The five Central American repub-

The Empire of Brazil...........215,061,000

Total.....\$675,085,000 Of this total trade the United States controls but \$126,622,000, or less than one-fifth part. the lion's share being monopolized by Great Britain, France and other European Powers: while Canada comes in for little or nothing. Of the total annual imports of these twenty countries, which amount to \$303,812,000 in value, the United States supply but one-seventh part. One of the reasons alleged why commerce between North and South America is so restricted is the high freight rates on the vessels trading between the two continents. These rates are so high that it is found cheaper to send goods to Europe and then have them shipped across the Atlantic to their destina tion. Thus Brazil alone uses every year, about \$5,000,000, worth of Amerishipped direct, it is given the benefit of two trips across the ocean, being first sent to relations between the two continents. At a but altogether confirmatory of our own. Selzes This constitution might have been meeting of this commissions held in New We find that the school population in 1881-82 good or had but, as it found favor with no

tral and South America was the solution of the problem of improved commercial intercourse. This, he held, was the idea which the commission should urge upon American statesmen from Behring's Strait to Cape railway communication from Canada to Patagonia before the close of ten years. He said they ought to remain two years in South and Central America to understand the magnitude

Captain Bedford Pim, who cut such s prominent figure during the visit of the Science in Montreal, was also present at the meeting and delivered a rather remarkable speech in favor of the project, notwithstanding the fact that its execution will materially interfere with the trade interests of confess that the work before the commission had his entire sympathy, and he did not consider it treason the object of which was to take away from and transfer it to the United States. We doubt if this open confession will strengthen and the selfish English manufacturers. The gallant captain went even further and said that North America ought to have this trade as it naturally belonged to her. He also pointed out that if the United States had the of the Monroe doctrine, and wished of free trade, and held that American states men showed much wisdom in not adopting it. This speech was well received by the commission, who were pleased to find so much encouragement given by a distinguished foreigner to a scheme which should, from a national standpoint, be discountenanced by him instead of meeting with such candid and strong approval on his part.

NO "MISREPRESENTATION," BUT FACTS

Our esteemed contemporary the Kingston News takes us to task for having made the statement that "out of nine million voters in the United States there are 1,871,217 rectify our alleged error; it says:--

"We would agree with the Post only for one thing. That one thing is that the statement is decidedly erroneous. There That one thing is that are not one million, and, of course, this being true, there are not two millions of illiterate voters in the United States. There are, we admit, a few people there who can neither read nor write, man who is conversant with the law in regard to voting over the border, knows that a man must be able to both read and write in order to exercise his privilege as an American citizen at the polls. Fair play is fair play, and no paper does itself any honor by misrepresentation. We will not say that the Post intentionally misrepresented the the calibre of the voters of the United States, but we will say that it did misrepresent them, somehow. At the utmost, only some thirty thousand people over the age of ten can neither read nor write in that country. Of this thirty thousand, the majority have lived only one year in the country. The moral is plain, and the Post knows that in a very few years those who have come from over the water will be able to read and write almost as well as any graduate of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, or

We are afraid that the News docs not speak

the best of intentions, fallen into a trap of its own making and setting. If THE POST were in the wrong, and had stated what was not a fact, it would not hesitate a single moment to admit its error and to establish the truth, once it was brought under our attention. But in the present instance, as well as in all others, THE Post only asserts what it is able to prove, and, consequently, it is our turn to disagree with the News, and to plead not guilty to the charge of misrepresentation, thing THE Post is never guilty of. The News denies that there are two millions of illiterate voters over the border and admits there are only a few people there who can neither read nor write - at the utmost only some thirty thousand people over the age of ten who are illiterate, and of this thirty thousand the majority have lived only one year in the country. Our esteemed contemporary must know very little of educational matters in the Republic, for it has shot. immeasurably wide of the mark. Why, in some of the large American cities alone there are more than thirty thousand who can in the Contemporary Review I never read. neither write nor read! At what source did our contemporary find its knowledge? On' the strength of what documents and on whose authority does it bring the educational standard of the United States up to this unparalleled height of perfection? at it is all very well to have a high opinion, of your neighbor, but the opinion hould have a basis of some sort, and we say that the opinion of the News in this in does not explain and the House of Commons stance is based on nothing but pure imagination; kindly if you will, but decidedly wrong. And where is our proof of this being the England and then shipped to Brazil. A com- case? We find it in the official annual report mission was appointed some time ago, by, of the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subjection, whilst, as a mission was appointed some time ago, by, of the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subjection, whilst, as a property of the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subjection, whilst, as a property of the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subjection, whilst, as a property of the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subjection, whilst, as a property of the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subjection, whilst, as a property of the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subjection, whilst, as a property of the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject on the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject on the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject on the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject on the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject on the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject on the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject on the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject on the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject on the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject on the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject on the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject on the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject on the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject on the Hon. John Eaton, United States such inferior races to subject such inferior races and the Hon. John Eaton such inferior races are subject such inferior races and the Hon. John Eato dition of affairs and to ascertain the best will, no doubt, we bed a prevelation to to rule Ireland with a rod of iron. Hissoheme means of securing more intimate commercial the News, destructive of miss position, reminds me of the constitution of the Abbe

relied of this as school registers; but the number of which actually attended school so as to learn how, to read and write was for thirty eight States, 5,595,329. There were four miror States from which reports could not be scoured; but allowing them the large average of 400,000 as in attendance, we still have less than six million out of a school pop. ulation of fifteen and a half millions, who seek the benefits of education. Even the Kingston News must admit that nine and a half million of children who never see the inaide of a school will, by the process of natural development, produce in a few years a couple of million of illiterate men. And here we may observe that illiteracy is less extensive in the female than in the male section of the country. The Commissioner of Education shows that the illiteracy of white males be tween 10 and 14 years of age was for Northern States 4 per cent.; for the Southern States nearly 32 per cent., and for Western or Pacific States more than 91 per cent.; while the illiterate white females of the same age were in the same divisions of the Union only 3 per cent., 27 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively of the population. Then between the ages of 15 and 20 years, when the youth comes to vote, the illiterate white males were more than 3 per cent. of the population in action is equivalent to the social murders American commerce which she now controls the North; 18 per cent. in the South, and nearly 7 per cent. in the West; while the illiterate white females were in the same divisions over 21 per cent. 16 per cent, and 18 per cent, respectively, as compared with the population of similar years. We imagine that the News ought to find in this calculation over thirty thousand who can neither read nor write. even leaving out the immigrants of one year's standing. But that is not all; there are the negro, or colored, illiterates, who are citizens and voters too, to take into consideration. Colored illiterates between the age of 10 and 14 years old were to the colored population of the same age 16 per cent. in the North, more than 691 in the South, and nearly 49 per cent. in the West. Between 15 and 20 years of age the colored illiterates for the same divisious were 16 per cent., 67 and 33 per cent. respectively of the population of similar years. These statistics are plain, authentic, official and of recent date. They should be considered a crushing reply by our esteemed contemporary the News. We have no need to lay any extra emphasis upon them. Their plainness, but especially their largeness, ought to satisfy and convince the News that The Post has indulged in "misrepresentation." neither knowingly nor unknowingly, but has stated only simple facts and evident truth. Our contemporary in the course of its article quoted above makes a mistake when it says that no one can vote unless able to read or write. In a few States such is the law; but in the majority of the States illiteracy illiterate." This is how the News tries to is no barrier to the exercise of the franchise. To conclude, we hope the News will withdraw its charge of misrepresentation and abandon the false position into which it injudiciously entered, but out of which we have cordially proffered it sufficient succor to escape.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S LAMENTATION.

THAT brilliant but erratic cast-away of English politics and English society, Professor Goldwin Smith, has an uncommon and apparently an intractable inclination to play the role of political and social dictator in this "blawsted colony." Mr. Smith runs a paper called The Week, in which his gigantic intellect has full scope to shine forth in all its brilliancy. It is in that paper that he belabors the Irish, barks at Catholics, whips Canadian public men, and gives vent to his disapprobation, dislike, or disfavor of things in general. In the last issue of his weekly organ Mr. Smith rises to tell us that a greatsad and far-reaching calamity has befallen the country. Amidst all the corruption and debasement of politics, says the wise man of the East, we have hitherto enjoyed in Brilish by the book and that it has accordingly, with Canada at least (a new loyal name for the colony) the inestimable blessing of a respectable and trusted judiciary, but now that respectability and trustworthiness have vanished from the Canadian Bench. And what do the Canadian people think has made the Professor chant such lamentations? Nothing less than the elevation of the Hon. John O'Connor to the Bench. That is the great calamity which has befallen the country. Sir John Macdonald is unmercifully handled by the indignant professor for having appointed Mr. O'Connor to a judgeship, but the Premier, we dare say, will not be in the least incommodated by the pro-

fessor's venom. The following trenchant criticism on Mr. Goldwin Smith from the pen of Mr. Henry Labouchere, M. P., in the London Truth, will be found interesting and opportune, as it exactly hits off the weakness of the would-be dictator of Canada:-" A more thoroughly unpractical article than that of Mr. Goldwin Smith This gentleman-with considerable natural gifts—has never freed himself from the bonds of the professional mind. He elaborates a scheme which does not take into considerstion the fact that, in order to become a reality, it must be in accordance with the spirit and the peculiarities of those who are to give it effect. According to him, we are to have some sort of Senate, but how composed he is to be alected by Provincial assemblies. Having called these two bodies into exist ence were to wage war all over the world and to reduce Africans and all other such inferior races to subjection, whilst, as a Vork the other day it was pointed out and was for he thirty-eight States, 15,861,213 bone of twee of course ineversadopted, and the claimed by one of the speakers that a line of of this number there were only 9,787,176 enter Abbertamed His Dock upon an unbelieving

and unappreciative world. This is precisely what occurs to Professor Smith He has passed his life throwing the pearls of his political wisdom before the awine of two hemispheres. Disgusted with us, he betook himself to Canada; disgusted with the Canadians, he has returned to us."

CHANGE THE THE THE SECOND SECTION OF THE TAIL THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

BUSINESS FAILURES.

THE quarterly report of Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co. on the general state of trade, shows the financial and commercial situation to be losing in strength and firmness. During the past eighteen months a very wide and deep depression has existed and there is still no positive indication of any change for markets in the slightest, for prices are so low that farmers and producers refuse to sell and sacrifice their goods at nominal figures. Last year the blame for the business depression was placed on the deficiency of the is blamed for retarding a revival in commercial centres. The extent of this dullness in trade is ascertained by a consideration of the number of failures in the country and the amount of liabilities involved. During the three months ending were 227, with \$4,112,892 of liabilities. Com-were 227, with \$4,112,892 of liabilities. Com-were 227, with \$4,112,892 of liabilities. Com-Mr. Blake, in reply, expressed his deep pared with the corresponding quarters of the show the exact state of affairs :-

Number.	Liabilities.
227	\$4,112,892
. 314	3,439,891
166	1,715,982
130	787,889
180	1,219,753
417	6,998,617
	227 314 166 130

There is a decrease in the number of fail. ures; but this apparent improvement is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the amount of liabilities, a circumstance which proves that, after the little concerns, the large institutions are steadily going to the wall. The record for the nine months of the year even makes a more unfavorable showing when compared with the results of previous years. Thus we have :--

	Number.	Liabilities.
1884	979	\$14,855,492
1883	1,001	11,688,951
1882	537	5,832,552
1881	479	4,690,747
1880	779	6,888,611
1879	1,484	24,424,570

The present outlook, with trade unusually quiet and values on a steady decline, is far from affording any encouragement or any hope that the record for the full year will not be as bad if not worse than what it is for the first three quarters.

CROPS BELOW QUEBEC.

GENERALLY GOOD REPORTS FROM THE INTERCOLONIAL DISTRICT.

QUEBEC, Oct. 4.—The following is a brief resume of the reports concerning the crops in the districts lying alongside the Intercolonial Railway, from Levis to St. Flavie:-

Levis-The principal crops are oats, yielding 35 lushels to the acre. and yielding 300 bushels. Very little wheat is

Chaudiere—The potato crop is small. Oats are more prolific than usual, but buckwheat has proved a failure.

St. Henri-Potaroes fall below the average,

of Bellechasse St. Valier-The crop of wheat is reported. as \$5 per cent better than last year, barley 50 per cent better, oais 75 per cent better; rye 50 per cent better; buckwheat is 75 per cent less and hay 20 per cent less than last

St. Pierre—The potato crop is inferior to that of last year, averaging 115 bushels per acre, wheat 15, rye 25, oats 22, peas 30.
L'Islet—Potatoes will be a poor crop, but

wheat, oats and barley are fairly good. St. Jean, Port Joli—Hay has been light and only yielded 14 tons per acre; wheat 15 bishels per acre, cats 25, rye 12, barley 30, peas 15, potatoes 75. Ste. Anne's—Wheat has yielded 16 bush

els per acre, barley 20, oats 25. The crop of potatoes is poor.

River Ouelle—The crops are reported

good all around, and much better than last River du Loup-The hay crop has been

very light, but roots have turned out light, and the grain crop is good.

Trois Pistoles—Potatoes have been a par tial failure, but everything else has yielded

Bic and Rimouski-Wheat yields 15 bush els per acre, oats 25, potatoes 120. With

the exception of potatoes, all the crops are larger than last year by 25 per cent. St. Flavie-An average crop all round is reported.

A CASE OF BOYCOTTING.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A curious illustration of the power of boycotting in the hands of revengeful lrish peasants has just been furnished. In county Kilkenny for the past six years an agricultural fair has annually been held at Bessborough, near Pilltown, under the patronage of the gentry and nobility of the neighborhood, of whom Lord Ressborough is the head. He is a the gentry and nobility of the neighborhood, or whom Lord Bessborough is the head. He is a somewhat active politician, is deputy-lieutenant of King's county, and stands high in the favour of the Dublin Castle authorities. His repent actions, however, have embittered the peasantry of his own and neighbouring estates, and they determined to boycott the fair, as a measure of revence. They posted notices throughout the revenge. They posted notices throughout the district, menacing allowho contributed to or attended the exhibition, and as fast as the notices been made everywhere, thus making one were torn down they were mysteriously replaced by others still more threatening. Lord Bess-borough pooh-poohed the notices, but the fair, has proved a dismal failure. The tenants were frightened into non-attendance, and but few of

SALISBURY AT GLASGOW

CLASGOW, Oct. 4. Ata meeting last night protector of the elder Blake as the highest terms of the protector of the Liberals of Quebec, and althe Marquis of Salisbury said the present luded to Mr. Mowat as having mades Ontario state of affairs in Treland was due to Mr. Mowat as having mades Ontario state of affairs in Treland was due to Mr. Mowat as having mades Ontario state of affairs in Treland was due to Mr. Mowat as having mades Ontario the provinces. They contended that legislating on that, subject the metal and first prize.

Toronto's civic treasury is empty.

Toronto's civic treasury is SALISBURY AT GLASGOW

THE LIBERALS AT STE. MARTINE North Shore Ry, at a vile price and the

THE DEMONSTRATION ON SATURDAY A GREAT SUCCESS—ADDRESSES BY HON. MESSRS. BLAKE, MOWAT, MERCIER, AND OTHERS—THE GRAND BANQUET.

The special train containing the Hon. Messrs. Edward Blake, Mowat, Mercier, J. D. Edgar, and a large number of the Liberals of Montreal, which left Bonaventure depot shortly before ten o'clock on Saturday morning, arrived at Ste. Martine without any special incident except the presentation of some beautiful bouquets to the Liberal chiefs by Messrs. Brassard, Moquin, Barbeau and Ste. Marie, of Laprairie, who at the head of about one hundred followers boarded the train at that thriving town.

There was a large concourse of people as the better setting in. The abundance of the crops of the present year will not help the alighted they were met by a bevy of fair damsels, who presented them with choice bouquets, causing rather an embarrass de richesse in that respect. The Durham brass band, looking very neat in their handsome uniforms, struck up "Hail to the Chief," and headed the procession to the Exhibition harvest; this year it is an abundance which grounds, where a platform had been erected for the speech-making. Several very pretty arches had been erected at intervals, bearing appropriate mottoes, and under these the party marched on their way to the grounds. On arriving at the platform, Mr. Holton, the member for the county, at once presented an address to the Hon. Edward Blake, exvolved. During the three months ending tending to him a most cordial welcome on bewith September the failures for the Dominion half of the Liberals of Chateauguay, and ex-

gratitude for the language contained in the tive previous years it is found that business is address, which, he said, no doubt, was inabout as weak and unprofitable as it was in tended rather for the party he represented the "hard times." The following table will than for himself personally. This was his first appearance in Chateauguay and he was glad to find himself in a county that had been so long true to the Liberal in-terests. When he had first entered Parliament he had found the county a Liberal one. and represented by the distinguished person whose name the present member bore. had been early admitted to the friendship of Mr. Holton's father and continued to enjoy it until the last. He had watched his career length, with admiration and would never forget the regret caused by his death. It was a great pleasure to him to know that Mr. Holton had been elected by them to succeed his honored father. It was an unusual thing in this country for a son to succeed his father in a therefore it was to their credit that they had elected the son of their old member. There had been several severe contests in the county, but still they had been able to keep the panner of Reform to the fore. The showed an increase of Liberal strength. However, he would not enter into any political questions then, as he intended to address them later in the day. He would therefore content himself with accepting the address as indicative of the wish for fair play and equal rights for all, make this an united country. In conclusion, he would convey to them the kindly greeting of the Liberals of Ontario. Mr. Mercier had ceive the Premier of Ontario in the same man-

Addresses were then read to Hon. Mr. Mowat and another one to Hon. Mr. Blake. the latter in the French language by Mr. Dan-durand, president of the Club Nationale, which were briefly replied to by Messrs. Blake and Mowat.

The meeting was then adjourned for half an hour to allow the distinguished visitors

and others to partake of lunch. After luncheon the electors to the number of fully two thousand assembled around the platform to listen to the speeches. Mr. Hebert presided and introduced Mr. Robideaux the local member as the first speaker, but outs and hay have yielded largely. The same is reported of St. Charles, in the county had to prevent its becoming law. The had to prevent its becoming law. The Conservatives of the Federal Government want to have the entire domination over the people, and the Liberals oppose it bravely and want the Province to be governed by their own local government. The Conservatives at Ottawa, though they knew that they were wrong on the question of autonomy refused to vote with the Liberals because the Liberals had taken the initiative in the matter. The speaker concluded by hoping that the present Government would soon fall asunder and that the Liberal flag would be hoisted in Quebec and held up by Mr. Mercier.

tion on rising, said that the public debt of this province was to-day \$20,000,000, together with an annual interest of \$1,000,000, and when they ask the ruling government what was the reason of this immense and daily increasing debt they replied: "We will answer by the vote." If they had not had the encouragement of the public his companions and himself would have succumbed long ago; but when they had the echo of the people's voices calling on them to protect them it was impossible to resist, and happen what might they would fight till the During the last session their new deputy was a great help to them; he had shown a great deal of courage and activity and the electors of Chateauguay had shown great intelligence in electing such a man. At that moment many subjects had to be treated together; however, it was impossible for him not to mention that the present debt was of \$20,000, and that their revenues were not sufficient to pay their expenses and that after having paid one million dollars of interest no money remained for public enterprises. The Liberals had warned the Government that the expenses had to be diminished. They had notified the public that direct taxation would soon come, and that the public debt was in-oreasing at a rate of \$500,000 per annum. To that they had been answered that they were dreaming, and now the Treasure had himself announced that direct taxa. been made everywhere, thus making one patch cover another, and although not able to pay the salaries of employes had augmented their own. He was sorry to state such things before such distinguished visitors. Those frightened into non-attendance, and but lew of the gentry inches any entries, so that the old gentlemen were under a proper government, the gentry inches any entries, so that the old gentlemen were under a proper government, the gentry inches any entries, so that they had had to pay an immense debt, and they had had to pay an immense debt, but now they had \$5,000,000 to their orelit, because of the selection of the elder Blake as the the highest terms of the elder Blake as the

day after the sale Mr. Chapleau had spent on his own account \$10,000... He alluded also briefly to the Mousseau contestation case and said that if his party had the dist honesty to have such a man on a judicial bench he would not allow them as he had the proofs ready and the contestation was sure to have good results. The Conservatives wanted to annihilate him, but he had occasions to measure himself with better men than those dwarfs who were at present governing that province, Mr. Chapleau had tried to exterminate him and had been compelled to leave Quebec and had never re-turned. Alluding to the investigation made on his own account, the speaker defended himself most vehemently and said that the enquiry would bring shame on those who had the baseness to institute it and he would come out victorious and more deserving of

Mr. Blake, on rising, was received with great cheering. He said that he felt great pleasure in meeting them, not only as the

the people's confidence than ever.

leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion, but because he felt the opportunity to be a good one to show them that in the larger sphere of Dominion politics they had common principles and stood upon a common ground. He was also glad to be there on account of Hon. Mr. Mercier, whom he had known since 1872, and to be able to have the pleasure, not enjoyed for twelve years, of nearing him discuss public affairs. When Mr. Mercier had been in the Dominion Parliament he (the speaker) had marked him as one of the coming public mea.
The speaker then went on to say that he have liked to have discussed several subjects before them that day, but time would not allow. He would like to have discussed the depression of trade and the succeeding prosperity; the land question and the promises of the Conservative party, which they never carried out. He would have liked to have shown them by incontrevertible figures that since the Conservatives had come into power they had run the country deeply in debt, had increased the taxation, laying the burden on the shoulders of the poor man, and also increased the expenditure. The speaker then took the question of the Canadian Pacific Railway, dilating upon it at great making use use of and arguments he accustomed use on similar occasions. declared that the company had already received \$70,300,000 in gifts, to say nothing about the land or the loan, which, if equally divided among the electoral districts would make the share of Chateauguay \$311,-000. Adding to this loan of \$30,000,000, Chateauguay was, according to the speaker, saddled with an additional burden of \$142,000. He, however, admitted that the Government had deplaced that certain lands thought to be worthless had been found to be most valuable, and

that there was every prospect of the road paying from the start. The speaker then said that he objected to the Senate and Legislative Council as inconsistent with the idea of popular government. The Senate, if irrespective of party or nationality. It was there must be one, should be differently only on principles like those that they could constituted. The members should be chosen by the people and not appointed by the government. Different views prevailed at different times, and those views been received with the greatest kindliness in should prevail in the Legislative Coun-Ontario, and he felt sure that they would recil. This was impossible if the same set of men always held office. Then as to provincial rights, the Liberals were not disunionists because they believed in that principle. They believed that the Confederation could be preserved only by giving the Local Legislature the power to govern its own Province. Whatever solely interested a Province should be disposed of by the people of that Province. If it should happen that the representatives should err, the people would change them, and if the people themselves should err, it was by argument and persua-sion that they should be let to change their they wanted. The increased aid was given views. But the Government said to the on the representation that the people of Provinces, in effect, that they were not Canada were longing to have this road, which,

able to govern themselves, and that the who stated in a brief speech that Government were better able to judge what fighting that had been made at Quebec they wanted than the Provinces them was the same that had been made at the selves. This was wrong and contrary to last session in Ontario. Even lately in the principles of self-flovernment. It was that question of autonomy they could see his duty that day to apply to old-time the hard times the Liberal chiefs have Liberal principles and he had the right to had to prevent its becoming law. The duty did not begin and end with polling a vote upon election day. They should do their parts in the intervals of elections by influencing their neighbors by arrangements with the Registry and arrangements for getting out the vote, and by holding up with a firm hand the banner of Reform. They must not expect to succeed in their desires at once, but they could form such an organization as would make the Liberal party speak with the authority it should do in the Councils of the

THE BANQUET.

The banquet was served in the Exhibition,

ciers and looked most bewitching. A number

of young men also rendered good service in

the same way. The tables looked very attractive and the hall was hung

with Chinese lanterns and present-

ed a gala appearance. About three hundred sat down to table, Mr. Hebert oc-

cuying the chair. On his left were seated the Hon. Mr. Blake, Mr. Edgar, Hon. Mr. Mar-

chand, Mr. J. E. Robidoux, M. P. P., Dr. Frechette and Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.P.P.

On the right were Hon. Mr. Mowat, Mr. James McShane, M. P. P., Hon. Mr. Mercier, Mr. E. Holton, M. P., and Mr. A.

Bernard, M.P.

A number of gentlemen who came out in

\$1,000 on behalf of the Liberals of the County

Mr. Mercier made a very feeling reply.

of Chateauguay.

a number of remarkably pretty girls acting as waitresses. They were attired as ambulan-

Mr. Mercier, who received a perfect ova-

Speeches were afterwards made by Mr. Robidoux, James McShane, Hon. Mr. Marchand, Mr. G. W. Stephens, Hon. Mr. Mowat, Mr. Edgar, Dr. Frechette and others. Messrs. Geoffrion, Desmarais and others meeting broke up. During the evening a display of fireworks took place on the grounds.

The special train left Ste. Martine about midnight amid the cheers of the assembled electors and arrived in the city about 2 a.m.

DIAMOND DYES EXHIBIT. Not vainly did we boast their merit, Nor fear that they would do us credit, For all agree that Diamond Dyes

THE LIBERAL LEADERS.

Grand Banquet to Hon. Messes Blake and Mowat at. the Windsor Hotel-Speeches by Prominent Liberals-An Enthusiastic

A dinner was given on Monday evening by number of Montreal Liberals to the Hon. Messra, Blake and Mowat, in the Windsor Hotel, on their return from St. Martine.

About 150 gentlemen representing every interest in the community sat down, and among those present were Messrs. D. A. and Macdonald, George Childs, George Kay, T. J. Potter, Hugh Mackay, Robert Mackay, Colonel Walker, Adam Darling, Dr. Fisher, Thomas Workman, F. W. Thomas, Thomas Cramp, D. McLachlan, W. W. Trenholme, Edgar Judge, James Crathern, J. B. Learmonth, O. J. Devlin, Alderman Fairbairn, Alderman Stroud, Alderman Prefontaine, L. O. David, James Stewart, John Watson, Geo. Horne, D. Barry, Alderman Beausoleil, T. Gauthier, M. Longtin, J. B. R. Dufresne, R. Dandurand, C. Lanctot, C. A. Geoffrion, H. Beaugrand, G. G. Beique, E. Lareau, B. J. Coghlin, E. Beauset, O. Desmarais, A. Archambault, W. S. Walker, J. C. McCorkill, J. N. Greenshields, R. Smith.

On the right of the chairman were seated Hon. Edward Blake, Mr. D. A. McDonald, Mr. James McShane, M.P.P., Hugh Mackay, B.J.Coghlin, Dr. Wauless, and on his left Hon Mr. Mowat, Hon. Mr. Mercier, Mr. J. E. Robidoux, Mr. Henry Lyman, Messrs. J. Doutre, Q.C., Thos. Workman, Thomas Cramp and Wolferstan Thomas.

After ample justice had been done to the substantials of the repast, the Chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts which were duly

Mr. Blake, in reply to the toast of "Our

Guests," said that if he was in Mr. Mowat's

place and witnessed the heartiness of the welcome of the Liberals of Montreal he would be astonished. But he had experienced the hospitality, the kindness and the cor-diality of his Montreal friends and therefore knew how warm their welcome was, but he thought that they therefore knew had just then outdone even themselves. The present was his third visit to Montreal. He had not forgotten the kind manner the Montreal Liberals had received him shortly after his accession to the leadership of the Liberal party, and remembered how they had then encouraged him and strengthened his hands. The prospects of the Liberal party were not then bright. The course of trade, the condi tion of manufactures and the progress of the Canada Pacific Railway at that time all seemed to indicate that the policy pursued by the Government was successful and that the Opposition had been mistaken the course which they were taking. He could not understand why the government had not adopted the prudent and common-sense course advocated by the Liberal party with respect to the Canadian Pacific. They argued that a high price should be given for the construction of the road because, as they represented, there were large sections at its eastern and western extremities which could not be worked except at a loss, and it was to indemnify them for that prospective loss that such immense subsidies were granted to the company. Then again, it was said that finality was what was wanted. Sir Hector Langevin said that the Leader of the Opposition wanted the Government to make a close bargain with the Syndicate in order that they would have to come to the Government before long for aid and then the Opposition would have a grievance. But Sir Hector contended that if the Syndicate were liberally dealt with the matter would be settled once for all and it would never again be an applicant to Parliament for aid. But in this prediction as in many others, the Government was wrong. The company did make an application to Paraccording to the Government's own showing, was to be operated at a loss completed five years before the contract time. Then the people were promised that there were to be no increase of taxation and no increase of expenditure, but these promises were not kept. The time had come for the Liberals to see where they stood. They should not forget what the resources of the country are, and what is the real cause of the country' prosperity. It must be remembered that all depend upon the land. Although when times were good the Conservatives attributed the prosperity to their own wisdom, it was seen with what hurried expectancy they not long ago, when depression had come again, looked to a good harvest to bring business once more to a healthy condition. The Liberals were forming themselves into one united party, working shoulder to shoulder with a single will and for a common purpose. The party has had its times of difficulty and division. The Liberal party being a party of pro-gress, party bonds were loser with them than with the Conservatives, who believed in the policy of standing still. One sec-tion of the Liberal party would be more advanced than another, but while every allowance should be made for this la-titude of opinion, it should not be allowed to prevent united action on all great questions. The Liberals had taken the part of provincial autonomy against those who are invading the rights of the Provinces. The Liberals had been re-proached with encouraging disunion on account of their advocacy of provincial rights; but they were the true unionists, because they recognized the essential conditions of the afternoon train were also present, including Messrs. L. O. David, Alfred Perry, D. Downie, J. McShane and others.

After the good things had been done full failed. It union. The Provinces of Old Canada had tried under the form of a legislative union to carry out the principle of federalism and had was found that under such a union the distinctive rights of justice to, Mr. Couillard, the secretary, read telegrams and letters of regret from the Hon. F. Langelier, M.P., Hon. Mr. A. Turcotte, Hon. Senator Chaffers and others. The usual It was thought that this union would bind loyal toasts having been proposed and drunk with all honors, Mr. Dandurand presented each exclusive power over its domestic affairs Mr. Mercier with an address and a check for and taking away all causes of jealousy. He (Mr. Blake), for his part, always regretted the form in which the proposals of union had been submitted to the Maritime Provinces. The attempt to unite those Provinces which was in progress in Charlottetown should not have been interfered with. The Maritime Provinces should have been allowed to form themselves under one also made short speeches, after which the Government before they entered the Union, and then the Dominion would have the ad vantage of having one strong province near the sea instead of three weak ones. He believed that the people of each province should retain in their own hands the management of their own provincial affairs., Mr. Blake spoke of the interference of the Dominion Government in the matter of the Liquor License Law. That law was passed in the face of the strong protests of the Opposition who contended that legislating on that subject

in the state of

their strict legal; rights. But the decision of the Privy Council had shown that the

Dominion Government was wrong in declaring that the liquor laws of the provinces were not worth the paper they were written upon. In conclusion, he said he hoped before long to see a different House of Commons than that which now governs the country and that his political friends would be able to greet him

with the substantial fruits of victory. The health of the Hon. Mr. Mowat was proposed in a neat speech by Mr. C. A. Geoffrion, and was drunk amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Mowat after making the usual ac knowledgments said he had learned a great deal during his visit. What had struck him was the great enthusiasm shown by the Liberals of Quebec. He had seen a great deal of this at Chateauguay on Saturday, and the feeling appeared to be equally strong if not stronger in Mont real. The cheers with which they had greeted the toast, he took to be, not for himself, but rather as an indication of the good-will which they regarded the Liberals of Ontario, and the unity between the principles of Liberalism in Quebec. In Ontario they had learned something of that feeling when Mr. Mercier had spoken at Woodstock. That gentleman's eloquence had caused the Liberals in Upper Canada to take a greater interest in Quebec. Mr. Mcreier had done a great deal to stimulate that feeling. The Liberals of Ontario, however, had always remembered that period when there was the closest union between the two provinces. The Liberals of Quebec could look back with pride to the days of Baldwin and later on to the days when the leadership was in the hands of Dorion and Joly. They had also experienced what kind of Government the Linerals could give during the five years Mr. Mackenzie was in power. The country had never had a more vigorous adminis-tration than at that time. They had reason

to rejoice at the union between Blake, Laurier and Mercier, a union which he hoped would produce important results. The speaker then said that the present was not the first time he had spoken in Montreal, and recalled the events that led to the demonstration at the time of the Brown-Dorion Government some 25 years ago. Sir A. Dorion was the only survivor now left, Letellier, Holton, Laberge and others having passed away. Sir A. Dorion was discharging his duties to the satisfaction of everyone, and, he hoped, would live long to carry out his career of usefulness. It would be an illustration of the kind of judges the Liberals put in office as contrasted with those appointed by the other side. It was singular that George Brown, Sandfield Macdenald Morris, Foley and other prominent Ontario men connected with that period had all passed away, himself being the sole survivor. But although the Liberals had made considerable progress during the past 29 years, much re mains to be done. The toast of the Liberal Party of Queboc coupled with the name of Hon. Honore Mer

cier, was then proposed. This sentiment was received with the wildest demonstrations of joy, the entire company rising to their feet, waving their handkerchiefs and cheering.

Mr. Mercier in reply said that although
they had not proposed the health of the ministry yet they had proposed the health of the best party. He then went on to review his brief career in the Dominion Parliament, re lating how he had first met Mr. Blake, and how he had declared for the Liberal party, and then went on to compare the condition of the Liberal party in Quebec to that of the same party in Ontario. He spoke in the highest terms of the Department of Public Instruction and the mode of educating the people, and gave it as his opinion that that was the real reason of the success of the Liberals in Ontario. When they had the same thing in Quebec they would have similar results. The speaker then said that as he had something to say to the English-speaking electors of the Province, he would endeavor to make a few remarks in

that language. Mr. Blake proposed the health of the "City of Montreal," which was responded to by Aldermen Fairbairn and Beausolcil, Messrs. J. Doutre, Q. C., B. J. Coghlin and others.

After a few desultory remarks by gentlemen present the meeting broke up.

Hon. Messrs. Blake and Mowat remained

in the city over night and left this morning for the west.

CATARRH. -- A new treatment has been dis covered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on re ceipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 307 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

CATHOLIC THEOLOGIANS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—The Catholic theologians, who have been holding sessions for the past four weeks in this city, expect to finish the work assigned to them in a few weeks and submit the result of their labours to the presiding officer of the plenary council. They have devoted their attention strictly to questions of church discipline in the United States. The main heads of the subject matter prepared by them are understood to refer to the marriage tie and the evils of the divorce system, education for Catholic youth, the relations of the clergy to the people as regards financial matters and the education of the priesthood. It is also under-stood that church fairs, picnics, excursions and societies directly or indirectly connected with church and other matterson which there is a diversity of practice have been assigned their proper place.

NOTARIAL EXAMINATIONS. NAMES OF THOSE WHO PASSED.

The notarial examinations which have just been concluded have been very successful. Out of thirteen candidates for admittance twelve passed the examinations, the following being the names of the successful candidates: -Edward William Phillips, Montreal Napoleon Theoret, St. Jean Baptiste; Joseph Elie Demers, Longueuil; Louis Prosper Jeannotte, Belœil; François Xavier Gosselin, Quebec; Joseph Octave Roy, Lorette; Damase Larue, St. Augustin Joseph St. Amand, St. Albans; Pierre Rondeau, St. Norbert; Hubert Francois Bosse, Chicoutimi; Francois Xavier Archam bault, St. Paul d'Hermite ; Pierre Saul Baure ard, St. Hyacinthe.
Out of eleven candidates for admittance to gard, St. Hyacinthe.

study, the following four were successful :Alphonse Berger, L'Islet'; A. Longre, L'Assomption; Antoine Prevost; Joliette; Ed-ward Plamondon, Quebec, turn of the surre

A DECREE OF EXCOMMUNICATION. RQME, Oct. 6.—The Carlinel Vicar has pronounced as heretical the congregation of St. Paul's Catholic American Church, The founders of the church, are Sig. Campello, a former canon of the Roman Catholic Church, and Mgr. Javarrez no The Moar's reasons for denouncing the church are that it uses the Italian language in conducting its services, impugns the infallibility of the Pope, sympathizes with Pere Hysainthe, disbelieves in the real presence, refutes to invoke the Vir ontention that the liquor laws of the proimpugus the infallibility of the Pope, sym
vince were unconstitutional and worthless,
they should rather seek to have the onthe real presence refutes to invoke the liquor of the real presence refutes to invoke the liquor of the real presence refutes to invoke the liquor of the real presence refutes to invoke the liquor of the real presence refutes to invoke the liquor of the real presence refutes to invoke the liquor of the real presence refutes to invoke the liquor of the real presence refutes to invoke the liquor of the remaining the sale of liquors to the provinces excommunications and presence refutes to invoke the liquor of the remaining the sale of liquors to the provinces of the real presence refutes to invoke the liquor of the remaining the sale of liquors to the provinces of the real presence refutes to invoke the liquor of the remaining the sale of liquors to the provinces of the real presence refutes to invoke the liquor of the remaining the remaining the sale of liquors to the provinces of the real presence refutes to invoke the liquor of the remaining the remain

the will have be

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Fanny Ellsler is dying at Vienna. Brantford wants the G. T. R. car shops at

that place. The Copyright Congress at Brussels has

adjourned. It is reported that the Czar will shortly

Highwaymen are busy at work in Toronto and vicinity.

John McCullough's company at Chicago ns disbanded.

Wolseley has arrived at Eisench on the left bank of the Nile.

Lare gangs of shantymen are being sent up the Ottawa daily. Cable connection between China and Eng-

land is interrupted. The number of death from cholera in Italy shows a slight decrease.

A revolt has occurred among the natives of Bassan, near Monrovia.

The Independent Republicans in Iowa have held a state convention.

The Monongahela River coal miners' strike

seems to be nearly ended.

A firm of Philadelphia shoemakers refuse o sell goods to Hebrews.

The Austrian war budget will exceed last year's by 2,000,000 florius.

The Glasgow Liberals have resolved to erect a statue to Gladstone.

The royal palace of Christiansborg at Copenhagen has been burned. Quebec is already preparing for next year's St. Jean Baptiste procession.

Lord Lausdowne leaves next week on a visit to the Lower Provinces. Tennyson's new work consists of a single

ong dramatic poem on Becket. At St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday midnight

the thermometer registered 80°.

Further attempts at incendiarism were made at Cleveland on Saturday. Voting on the Scott Act will take place in

Huron, Ont., on the 30th instant. Gen. Stewart and staff, with 250 mounted

infantry, have arrived at Dongola. An air line railroad from New York to St. Louis is said to be in contemplation.

The Nile is rising, which will be of advan tage to the expedition to Khartoum. Madame Nilsson has entirely recovered rom the effects of her recent accident.

It is now stated that only one of the Gould cable are broken. The other is disabled. The Transvaal government has assumed a

more conciliatory attitude towards England. A large number of Highlanders contemplate settlement in Canada at an carly date. The revenue for the first three months of

the fiscal year shows a surplus of \$1,924,000. The preliminary surveys on the Brockville & Ottawa Air Line will commence on Mon-The Mayor of Quebec has been denying

newspaper reports about the finances of that city.

A strike is threatened in some of the Pitts burg spike mills owing to a reduction in wages.

In the Percival murder case at Fullerton, Neb., no clue to the murderer has yet been found.

Pleuro-pneumonia has been discovered mong cows in several stables on Long Island.

The Music Hall, Quobec, has been sold to Mr. Willis Russell for \$8,000. It cost \$22,000. The Viceroy of Canton has been ordered to

issue a proclamation urging resistance to the French.

The British Government has decided to appoint a commission to consider the question of

The whaling schooner Roswell King, of London, has been crushed in the ice at Hudson's Bay.

Mr. Boldue, M. P. for Beauce, has been called to the Senate in place of the late Senator Pozer.

John W. Garret's will has been fyled. He nas left large sums for benevolent objects in Baltimore.

A number of Kingston ruffians have been arrested for robbing passengers on their way to the train.

Six men have been killed and fifteen injured by a train running into a washout near

Bayfield, Minn. The German colonists at Angra Pequena have warned off the British lessee of the

All the cotton factories at Petersburg, Va., and vicinity have closed; 700 people are out of employment.

Three Levis sports, who went out to shoot, were seriously injured through ignorance in the use of fire arms.

Lord Granville has complained to the French government against the conduct of their agent at Alexandria.

Earl Spencer has sent the British govern-ment gloomy reports relative to the prospects of the coming winter in Ireland.

A strange disease has broken out among the cattle in the Catawissa Valley, Pa. Yes terday one farmer lost seven head.

ALAO: IT IS PITIFUL.

When one thinks of the thousands suffering from diseases of all kinds, and who are vainly trying to get relief, it is pitiful. On those, however, who are suffering from Liver and Kidney diseases pity is thrown away if they do not use the famous "Kidney Wort," which is the Sovereign Remedy for all such diseases. Sufferers, try it.

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN'S LETTER. CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The secretary of the National Prohibition party furnishes an official letter of acceptance of Governor St. John. It says :-- Never was there a time when the people could better afford to and when it was more important that they should stop and think than now, with manufactories shutting down, banks breaking, merchants failing, securities unsettled, western wheat solling at the home market for 40 cents, and hundreds of thousands of industrious labouring men who can get nothing to do. He asserts that there is no possibility of relief through the discussion of the tariff question while ignoring matters relating to the moral welfare of the people. After condemning the liquor traffic and endorsing the platform of the national convention, the letter concludes: The country needs an administration that will rise above mere partisan considerations, and in the selection of public officials make honesty, sobriety and efficiency, not service to party, the test, and it should be conducted in the interest of the whole people.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod

Man and a second

This is about as useful a compilation as ever issued from the press. It is intended for mechanics, merchants, editors, lawyers, printers, doctors, farmers, bankers, politicians, and nearly every class of society.

Price, 50c. Published by J. S. Ogilvic & Co.,
31 Rose street, New York, U.S.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE. - The October number of this excellent periodical is filled from cover to cover with very interesting reading, suitable for all tastes. It contains over worth careful perusal. "Progress in Ireland"; "The Monks of Erin"; "Southern Sketches"; "Representative Catholics"; "God's Visitations"; "Shop Labor"; "A Brave Fellow"; "The Blind," by Cardinal McCabe; "Cromwell in Ireland," &c., are the titles of some of the articles. P. Donahoc, 19 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. October.-Contents: The Nature and Extent of Inspiration, Rev. C. A. Walworth; Solitary Island, chapters IX .-- XI., Rev. John Talbot Smith Antigonish, Amy M. Pope; Ancient Irish Literary Remains, T. O'Niel Russell; A Country Editor's Experience, Henry C. Walsh; The Piety of the French People, Eugene L. Didier; Shakespeare's Tragic Love, R. M. Johnson; Catholic Missions, Rachel Ewing Sherman; Katherine, XIII.—XIV.; The Liquefaction of the Blood of St. Januarius, L. B. Binnse; New Publications, &c. Price \$4 per annum: Single copies 35c; sent free by mail. D. J. Sadlier & Co., 1669 Notre Dame street. Montreal.

THE PRODICAL LAW STUDENT .- A drama in four acts (for male characters only), with by Prof. Joseph A. Lyons, A.M., Notre. Dame, Indiana. Price 50 cents. This is a cleverly produced drama, "designed to impress the beautiful lesson of expiation, the whole tenor of this play is moral and elevating. It consists of four acts, and the ordinary time of representation is an hour and forty minutes. It is intended for male characters, twenty-one of whom, exclusive of stage attendants, comprise the cast. Edited, as well as published, by the Professor, it contains all the necessary directions regarding scenes, movements, relative positions, etc.

THE MONTH .- The September number of this leading English Catholic publication is now to hand and will be found to compare favorably with any previous issue. The contents are as follows: John Wyclif, His Life and Teaching, part II., by the Rev. J. Stevenson; A Modern Bishop, by A. M. Clarke; The Choice of the Flowers, by M. Nethercott; Experiences of a Chaplain on an Indian Trooper, by Rev. F. Goldie; Puritan New England and her Catholic Flowers, by Eliza ning through him, caused by a fear of fail-Allen Starr; A Modern Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, by the Baroness Elizabeth de Cosson; Some Intrinsic Evidences of the speakers in parliament. He was known as Gospel's Genuineness, by Arthur Yates; An the "Prince Rupert of debate," and seemed Englishman's Impressions of America, by so self-possessed as to be incapable of em-Rev. Father Clarke. Reviews, ctc. John burrassment. But he said: "When I am Murphy & Co., publishers, Baltimore, U.S.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. With a short dictionary of British, Irish, and American authors. By John O'Kane Murray, M.A., M.D. This little handbook, use ful for schools and general reference as well adds another to the already large number of literary works by the well known Dr. Murray. It is divided into four books. Book I. gives a brief history of the English language bird's-eye view of its composition, and a history of English literature from Cædmon to Chaucer. Book II. covers the English lit erature of Great Britain from Chaucer to the present time. Book III. treats of the litera-who wish to gain a knowledge of English lit-

THE ROMAN HYMNAL, a Complete Manual of English Hymns and Latin Chants for the use of Congregations, Schools, Colleges and Choirs. Compiled and arranged by Rev. J. B. Young, S. J., Choir Master of St. Francis Xavier's church, New York. Price \$1. Fr. Pustet & Co., 50 and 52 Barclay street, New York. Part I. consists of 194 English and Latin hymns, intended for large numbers of voices, and selected from ed for large numbers of voices, and selected from or modeled after the grand old hymns of Catholic ages, which impress themselves on the mind each by its own character, and never weary with each by its own character, and never weary with repetition. This part also comprises the litany and prayers of the Forty Hours, carefully pointed, the Chanting of the Rosary, Way of the Cross, etc. Part II. contains in modern notation all the Masses of the Gradual, together with the Royal Mass of H. Dumont. All directions are given in English. Part III. contains all the Vespers that may occur on Sundays and holidays. espers that may occur on Sundays and holidays. The Psalms are here for the first time written out under the music of every tone and ending The Vespers of the Dead are given after those All Saints, and the Hymnal concludes with the office of Compline. A number of choice prayers, pious reflections for every day of the month, and the office of the Immaculate Conception, have been placed at the beginning, so as to make the Manual a complete hymn and prayer book; especially for the convenience of students in boarding schools. An accompaniment to the "Hymnal" is now in press and will be issued in a few weeks. No Catholic choir or college can afford to be without the Roman Hymnal. A few years ago it would necessarily have cost ten times its present price. The music which covers its pages is the finest type-printed music we ever saw. It is clear and beautiful, and its wonderful accuracy is a monument to the labors of the

The October Magazine of American History is a strong and notable number. Its articles are all readable, and of timely and varied interest. An exquisitely engraved steel portrait of one of its earliest contributors, the late Orsamus H. Marshall of Buffalo, forms the frontispiece. The opening article, "Curiosities of Invention—a Chapter of American Industrial History," from the able pen of Charles Barnard of the Century will be read with interest. It is illustrated with some of the best portraits ever published of Whitney, Blanchard, Howe, Lyall, McCormick, Good-year and Edison, and with numerous pictures of early inventions. The second article, "Monroe and the Rhea Letter." by the eminent author and historian, James Schouler, and "A Bit of Secret Service History," by Allan Foreman, are each fresh and brilliant with curious and instructive information. "The Nation's First Rebellion" (in 1794), by H. C, Cutler, throws new light upon a singular episode in our national history. A "Tribute to the Late Orsamus H. Marshall," by Col. W. L. Stone, and a second Scholarly paper from M. V. Moore, "Did the Romans Colonize Amwhile governor of Texas. Minor Topics gives competition with prison, Chinese or paper us a short and entertaining article on "Mas seem of the country contained to the queer case, and its peculiar to the queer case, and its peculiar phases were discussed in their editorial sastify. by Rev. R. W. Allen, The several departments of Notes, Queere, Replies, Socie ties, and, Book, Notices are extremely entering in the stories but they will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date, will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date, will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt, of Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt, oil Cooper 18th. If a divorce to the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt of the grand date will obtained at Darmstatt of the grand date of the grand da

OGILVIE HANDY BOOK Of Useful Information and Statistical Tables of Practical Value.

This is about as useful a compilation as every the property of the Presidency of the United States and Statistical Tables of Practical Value.

This is about as useful a compilation as every the property of the Presidency of the United States and Large Place New York of the Presidency of the United States and Large Place New York of the United States and Large Place New York of the United States and Large Place New York of the United States and Large Place New York of the United States Place Presidency of the United States Place Place

London, Oct. 3. The Times despatch from Tientsin states that the American Minister Young has arrived, and acting under instructions from Weshington, informed Li Hung Chang that the French government had requested the mediation of America Li Hung Chang asked the privilege of inspecting the telegram, and was much surprised at its contents; which reliterated the French demaild of the ultimatum of August 19th with the additional statement that Admiral Courbet, would continue operations. Li Hung Chang replied scornfully, saying that France entered the Min River peacefully but had destroyed the argenal and fleet constructed by Frenchmen. After avenging Langeon twenty fold the demand of the French for indemnity was monstrous. The Tientsin convention made every possible concession to France, and why should she ask more? hinted that China was better prepared for war than formerly. Li Hung Chang said, "Let Admiral Courbet attack our northern defences and he will find the task harder than at Foo Choo. China was willing to conciliate and satisfy France; now she was determined upon war a l'outrancegovernment and people alike prepared for it." Replying to a question from Young, Li Hung Chang said the action of the French had nullified the convention, but if France had fulfilled the obligations China would have done likewise. Young explained he was obliged to obey the orders from his gov-

ernment and present the French demand. Paris, Oct. 2.—At a meeting of the cabinet to-day Ferry assured his colleagues that the occupation of Kelung would finish the French operations in China. He had reason to be ieve peace would soon follow that event. The minister of war submitted a scheme to the ministry for the organizing of a colonial only path whereby the faults of ignorance and of 10,000,000 france to defray the expenses whole tenor of this relation to the control of the attending the operations in Tonquin and China until January 1st.

NERVOUS ORATORS.

MEN WHO ALWAYS SHAKE AND TREMBLE BEFORE MAKING A GREAT SPEECH.

Great orators are almost invariably nervous with apprehension when about to make an important speech. Luther, to his last years, trembled when he entered the pulpit; the same is true of Robert Hall. Mr. Gough confesses that he is always in a tremor when coming before an audience. Many of the leaders of the house of commons have given similar testimony. Canning said he could always tell in advance when he was about to make one of his best speeches by a chill runurc. Lord Derby, father of the present earl, when a young man, was one of the best going to speak, my throat and lips are as dry as those of a man who is going to be hanged." He also told the late Sir A. Allison that " he never rose to speak, even in an afternoon dinner assembly, without experiencing a certain degree of nervous tremor, which did not go off till he warmed to the subject."

It is recorded of Cicero that "he shud-

dered visibly over his whole body when he first began to speak." In the "Life of Lord Lyndhurst," by Sir Theodore Martin, we are told that he did not prepare his speeches. "Though, like all great orators, he never rose to speak without nervous emotion, this in no way interfered with his power of thinking as he spoke, and calling into play the fittest language to express what he thought. The intensity with which his intellect worked became contagious. He got his hearers' minds within his grasp. He made them think with him, see things with the same erature. It is published by John Murphy & them insensibly up to his own conclusions.' clearness as he himself saw them, and so led Tierney, whom Lord Macaulay calls one of the most fluent debaters ever known, said he never rose in parliament without feeling his knees knock together. It is one of the compensations of nature that the nervous temperament which occasions the trembling is also one of the causes of oratorical success. In fact, it may also be said that no one can be a great orator, or a really effective speaker, who does not experience the feeling.

BABIES NAMED FOR BUTLER.

HAPPY MOTHER OF TWINS HONORS THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

As General Butler was about to depart for Albany yesterday morning he was handed the following epistle :--NEWARK, N.J., Sept. 26, 1884.

To Mr. Benjamin Butler:

DEAR SIR,—Two weeks ago yesterday our household was blessed with two additions to the family—twins—a boy and a girl. I have called the girl after her aunt, the boy after a man who I hope he will follow. His name is Benjamin Butler Holmes. Hoping that you may be elected President, I remain, yours truly,

MRS. A. HOLMES, Rear No. 63 Ferry street, Newark, N.J. Although the General had but a few minutes to catch the train, he immediately sat down and wrote the following reply:

New York, Sept. 29, 1884. To Mrs. A. Holmes, No. 63 Ferry street,

Newark, N.J.: MY DEAR LADY,-I received your note just as I was starting for the train, and, therefore, I enclose my autograph for your thoughtful courtesy and compliment in naming your boy for me. There is, however, one thing you should think of when you name your child for a living man, you take the risk

to live that the risk in your case will be no thing. Yours faithfully,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

ANTI-CHINESE DEMONSTRATION.

that he may go astray. I will endeavor so

HAMILTON, Oct. 1.—This evening the 'Hamilton Labor Political Association' held a demonstration. They had first a procession headed by a fife and drum band and paraded the principal streets, carrying Chinese lanterns and many transparencies bearing the mottoes, "He who will not reason is a fool; he who dare not is a slave;" "Measures before party" "No convict labor;" "We are opposed to the importation of Chinese pauper contract labor, and condemn the action of the Original Documents contain an important let lepers wanted? No room for paupers; "No while governor of Texas. Minor Topics gives us a short and entertaining article or "Secession," I will be a short and the short article or "Secession," I will be a short and the short article or "Secession," I will be a short and the short article or "Secession," I will be a short and the short article or "Secession," I will be a short and the short article or "Secession," I will be a short and the short article or "Secession," I will be a short and the short article or "Secession," I will be a short and the short article or "Secession," I will be a short and the short article or "Secession," I will be a short and the short article or "Secession," I will be a short and the short article or "Secession," I will be a short and the short article or "Secession," I will be a short and the short article or "Secession," I will be a short government in expending the taxes gathered

>]]THE SUICIDUD MANTAL

MGR. CAPED'S DISCOURSE ON A PREVALENT

CRIME OF THE DATA BANGAL ATT

MODISTRO Capel lettured vesterdly after

noon in the chapel of the Monastery on

Hoboken. Heights, taking for his theme.

Suicide and the Moral Law. Allerge and Suicide and the Moral Law." Allarge and hotel. She induced them to return to wait attentive audience listened to his discourse; pur, But they field a second time, and were white lasted an hour and was delivered with his usual earnestness and power. It is heard of the case, and after making an investigation felt autisfied that Brank Dubois was upon themselves commit a crime," he said. "But, you may say, insanity is the cause of most of the suicides, and the victims are not to blame for the deed. Let us see what statistics show. In the past three months there business proved to be the missing Mrs. Hud-baye heep 260 suicides in the United States. tistics show. In the past three months there have been 260 suicides in the United States. Of these 72 are due to probable insanity, 54 to family troubles, 44 to special sickness, 33 to business troubles, 29 to irregular affections and 28 to dissipation. What an array of crime we have here! Comparing these figures, you will find that only a quarter of the suicides are due to insanity. The others are caused by sorrows of various kinds. This fact is of very great importance to us. When a jury sits in a case of felo de se it is very nice and charitable to render a verdict of suicide from insanity, but it would be weak and foolish for a public teacher ordained by God to allow any such blind excuse to prevail. It is his duty to look at the matter onestly and point out the dangers and pitfalls which beset the way of his hearers.

WHAT ANY MAN MIGHT DO. "It is so natural to idealize a case of suicide that we are apt to torget that the dead were men and women like ourselves. They are born and reared like us, are educated and become respectable citizens. They come to middle life, or perhaps before it, and lay violent hands upon themselves. They forget their duty to family and friends and their obligations to God. And what came to them may it not naturally come to us? If they did this may not we do so also? We all know that history repeats itself, and if we are walking the path of the suicide, if we are doing what he did, it is not at all unlikely that we may follow in his footsteps. Therefore in discussing this subject 1 am dealing with a problem which is of interest to each one of us.

"With the fact before us that insanity causes only a small part of the total number of suicides, and that trouble is responsible for the great majority. I come to the conclusion that there is much moral weakness among men. It is sad to see that a child of thirteen and the gray hairs of eighty-two are found in this catalogue of recent self-murderers. It shows that moral weakness begins early in life and lasts to the end.

DANGERS OF WORLDLY INFLUENCES, "We are surrounded by influences that are ever drawing us earthward. There is a world which has its own ideas of right and wrong, of what is and what is not beautiful, of life and its end, and we are the slaves of that world while we are in it. The world sets the fashions and we follow them. Not alone in outward things is this true, but in internal ones as well. Human respect is one of the strongest influences which beset mankind. It will stop the child from prayer and shame the growing boy from the religious influences toward which his heart may turn and all through life it drags him down. It is in this earthly atmosphere that the soul of man has to live, and the world and its power decide his fate.

"Since I came to this country," continued Mgr. Capel, "I have been struck by one all-pervading influence. The worship of the golden calf is as certain a fact in your great cities as it ever was under Sinai. Is not society here graded by the number of dollars that a man has? In this new world the one consuming thought seems to be the almighty dollar. The idea of labor being honorable for its own sake, and that labor is not bringing a fortune to the la-borer, is unbearable. And the more a man has the more he wants under the influence of this consuming thirst. But we should get rid of this great appetite. We should remember that it is not chance which has brought us here. We are all parts in God's great scheme, and He teaches us that poverty for His sake is blessed. We are warned by God of the dangers that encompass us, and warned not to let the slavery of passion and feeling get control over us.

DON'T FORCE THE CHILDREN.
The lecturer warned his audience against forcing their children in school, and said that undoubtedly the seeds of insanity were often obtained in the schoolroom, and that he was certain many of the suicides in his catalogue, if the truth were known, would prove to be indirectly due to the forcing process so prevalent among over-indulgent parents.
"Self-control is the most difficult of all things on earth. No amount of learning will make a man morally strong. Look at the black list of crime for the past six months, and see how many men of intelligence and education are numbered among the criminals. Whichever way we may look at suicide, whether it be from family or business sorrows or irregular affections, we find one fact prominent-we need moral strength. weakness is natural with ourselves, and we need religion to help us. We can strength en ourselves by contact with God."

Mgr. Capel closed with an appeal to the press to cease drawing attractive pictures of crime and criminals. He declared that much of the crime of this world was due to pernicious literature, and thought that a too minute description of the suicides and murders and elopements led to others.

STRANGE DECEPTION.

A WOMAN PLAYS THE ROLE OF WIFE AND HUSBAND.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—A great sensation was created a year ago by the announce-ment that two women living in Waupun, Wis., had been quietly married and were living together as man and wife. The case attracted widespread attention, and developments were closely watched. An investiga-tion showed that Mrs. S. L. Hudson, who came with her husband from a small town in Illinois and settled in Fond du Lac, had deserted her family and, donning male attire, found work as a farm hand near Waupun. Mrs. Hudson called herself "Frank Dubois." and in her bifurcated garments readily passed

AN EFFEMINATE-LOOKING COUNTRYMAN.

She was about 30 years old. After living near Waupun for several months Dubois met and began courting a good-looking girl named Gertie Fuller, whose mother was a respectable widow living in the outskirts of the village. After a short courtship the couple were married, and took up their residence with the bride's mother. A few weeks after the wedding it began to be whispered around that the groom was a woman, and the village gossips set their tongues wagging. The new spread, and in a few weeks the leading papers of the country contained long despatches in regard to the queer case, and its peculiar

dBrandon; where they began living under an leasuned mame. At last MrsdFuller took up the hard and decided to find out for herself

the case, and deided to find out for herself
whether her daughter sell to the case, and after making an investigation felt satisfied that Frank Dubois was no other than his recreant spouse. Then he began searching for, the diserror making an investigation felt satisfied that Frank Dubois was no other than his recreant spouse. Then he began searching for, the diserror making an investigation felt satisfied that Frank Dubois was no other than his recreant spouse. Then he began searching for, the diserror making an investigation felt satisfied that Frank Dubois was no other than his recreant spouse. Then he began searching for, the diserror making an investigation felt satisfied that Frank Dubois was no other than his recreant spouse. Then he couple. After considerable trouble he discovered them, and stree enough Frank Dubois proved to be the missing Mrs. Hudson. She refused to return with her husband at first, but upon being threatened with ar-rest decided to leave "her wife" and return to her abandoned home and her four children. Gertie Fuller returned to her mother's home in Waupun, where she continued to live until a few days ago. She refused to talk to outsiders about her marriage, but contended to the last that Dubois was a man. Hudson took his wife home, and later they returned to their former place of residence in Illinois. Last fall Gertie Fuller became a mother, and she strenuously asserted that Dubois was the child's father. The strange case has never been explained satisfactorily, but all kinds of theories have been advanced. It certainly was one of the strangest matrimonial alliances on record, The last chapter was enacted at Shiooton, a small town in the northern part of the State, where Gertie Fuller Dubois was married to a man named Lehman, and they have gone to Maine, Wis., where they will in future reside.

SCOTCH NEWS.

MORTALITY IN THE LARGE TOWNS. -The Registrar-General's report shows that during the past week the annual rate of mortality in the 28 great towns of the United Kingdom averaged 24 l per thousand of aggregate population. The death rates were:—In Birkenhead, 16; Birmingham, 28; Blackburn, 36; Bolton, 38; Bradford, 23; Brighton, 21; Bristol, 20; Cardiff, 37; Derby, 13; Halifax, 25; Huddersfield, 21; Hull, 30; Leede, 27; Liegester, 20; Liverned, 21; Leeds, 27; Leicester, 30; Liverpool, 31; London, 20; Manchester, 30; Newcastle, 25; Norwich, 27; Nottingham, 30; Oldham, 22 Plymouth, 23; Portsmouth, 22; Preston, 34; Salford, 25; Sheffield, 26; and Wolver-hampton, 32. The rate in Edinburgh was 15: Glasgow, 24, and in Dublin, 29.

A BODY INTERRED IN THE WRONG GROUND The officials connected with Dunfermline Abbey Churchyard were forced on Monday evening to go through the somewhat unpleasaut ceremony of exhuming and re-interring a body that had been buried since the 3rd July last. It appeared that the body-that of letter carrier who had been resident near Dunfermline -had been buried in the wrong ground, and the mistake was not discovered until about the end of August. The people to whom the ground belonged insisted on the removal of the body, and the widow of the letter carrier had no other alternative than to apply to Sheriff Gillespie for a warrant to exhume the body and have it re-interred in the 'room" adjoining.

SAD ACCIDENT TO TOURISTS. -As a pleasure party from Traquair were returning from St. Mary's Loch on Tuesday evening in a waggonette the horse bolted near Cowpeel Bridge the vehicle was upset, and the occupant were thrown into the bed of the stream. Mr John Todd, Cumberland Street, Edinburgh was killed, and his daughter was drowned beneath the waggonette. Mr. David Todd, of Traquair, sustained a fracture of the skull and lies in a precarious condition. Severa others of the party were seriously injured.

An Elopement.—An elopement has taken place in the North of Scotland. A young gen tleman of property, who was on a shooting tour, fell desperately in love with a peasant girl, and the attachment being reciprocal, the two left together for the South, and are said to have gone on the Continent. Much sympathy is expressed for the parents of the girl, who are in terrible distress.

PIGEON FLYING EXTRAORDINARY.-Last week an engineman named Harris, residing at Barkip, near Dalry, sent a homing pigeon with a friend to Carlingford, Ireland. The pigeon was let off at 9a.m., Irish time, and arrived home at Barkip exactly at 2 p.m. The distance as the crow flies from Carlington to Dalry is 137 miles,

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.-An old woman wife of a travelling tinsmith named John Baxter, was at an early hour on Sunday morning kicked to death by her husband, during a drunken quarrel, in a lodging house in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh. Baxter was immediately afterwards

THE ACCIDENT AT FINGAL'S CAVE.-The body of Mr. A. W. Robins, of London, one of the two gentlemen recently drowned at Fingal's Cave, has been recovered. It was got at the mouth of the cave near the same spot where Mr. Chadwick's remains were found. AN HOSPITAL TO LET.—At a meeting of the

Local Authority of Grangemouth on Tuesday night, the Sanitary Inspector reported that there had been no person treated in the hospital since the month of April last. The keeper and his wife were proposing to take holidays

LAND AGITATION IN TIREE AND MULL.—Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, M.P., addressed a meeting of crofters and cottars in the Baptist Church, fterwards left for Salen, Mull, where he deliver ed an address the same evening. THE mortality in Edinburgh last week was 61 and the death-rate 13 per 1,000.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN OHIO. A telegram from Troy, O., dated Septem-

ber 19, says: Seven Jersey cattle out of the Springdale farm here of C. R. C Dye were slaughtered to-day to decide beyond doubt draft a constitution and by-laws. whether contagious pleuro-paeumomia exist ed. The cattle have been affected since last winter, and consisted of one young bull, five cows, and a heifer. The killing was under the direction of D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who was accom-panied by President Foster, of the Chio State Board of Agriculture, several veterinarians, and a number of prominent stock-dealers. In each animal evidences of the existence of chronic pleuro-pneumonia were discovered In several, the lungs were nothing but masses of pus, and in all the others the lungs were more or less hepatized. The lungs of all had adhered to the ribs. In one cow the lungs were found in a badly hepatized condition, and adjoining one lung, incased in a membraneous sack, was a large mass of pus. Dr. Salmon expressed it as being the most singular condition of lung trouble he had ever seen. The post-mortem examination established to the satisfaction of the veterinary surgeon that the animals had genuine pleuro pneumonia in a chronic form. It is a some-what remarkable fact that the cattle having the worst affected lungs to all outward ap pearances were in good condition, being sleek and less indolent than others not so badly affected. In the second

A DIVORCE SUIT.

LONDON, Oct. 1.-The Grand Duke Hesse

ITIBDAUDEIN ALBARNONIT GAV GIRLS MEET IN SECRET CONCLAVE FOR

embrace of an easy chair, and she voiced the sentiment of the entire body.

The young ladies had assembled in respons to invitations sent out on perfumed hote paper by the Vassar graduate, asking them to meet at her residence and take action in regard to, the recent formation of the Anti-Dandy Coachman's Society by their indignant parents. They had arrived in the city from Long Branch, Newport and Saratoga on early morning trains on their "secret mission" bent, and they looked just too lovely as their faces flushed with excitement and their eyes sparkled with mirth. "What would manma say if she only knew?" piped up a beautiful blonde. "What would papa say!" exclaimed a vivacious brunette, the daughter of a wellknown banker, whose dandy coachman and pair have caused much remark of late.

"Come to order, girls," chimed in the Vassar graduate again, "as my dear papa acted as chairman of the meeting resulting in the formation of the A. D. C. Society, it is but right and proper that I do the same honors here."

"Miss Chairman," began a petite little seventeen-year-old miss, who has recently distinguished herself at lawn tennis in Newport, "I do hope we will not procrastinate, for it is very necessary that I should get home as soon as possible. I left in a rather hurried manner last evening by climbing over the garden wall with the aid of a step-ladder and the strong arm of Harold. You know, girls, that Harold is our coachman, and he is so sweet, too. Papa has gone to Chicago and mamna is quite sick; so, if you hurry I can get back before I am missed.

The Vassar graduate then rose up and said: "You have done me great honor in nominating me to preside over your deliberations. (Cheers.) I am fresh from the classic shades of Vassar and I am eminently fitted for the office. (More cheers.) We are met here in secret conclave to assert our rights; maintain our dignity and hurl back into the teeth of our indignant parents the base insinuation they have flung broadcast over the land. (Tremendous applause.) Girls, the eyes of the dandy coachmen of the world are upon us. No one of us can tell how soon we may be chosen to fill the proud position of wife to the fascinating fellows, and my heart beats with tumultuous pulsation as I think of what the future may have in store for us. Think of it, girls! A honeymoon prolonged by beer and pretzels. How romantic? How exquisitely utter, how--yes, how, I pause (Cheers.) I, too climbed over the garden wall last night to meet you here in order that we may show our 'indignant parents,' as the newspapers call them, that they can not have things all their own way. We must be considered. The dandy coachman must not go. Think of being driven about by a seventy-year-old hunk of misery. It's awful: it's outrageous; it's presumptuous, and l won't stand it for one." (Prolonged ap plause and cries of "Go on, go on."

When the Vassar graduate sat down an an imated discussion was at once begun and car ried on for some time. The action of their I. P.'s in forming an Anti-Dandy Coachman's Society was roundly denounced in scathing terms as a measure calculated to cut off many a girl without a penny, and destroy all chan-ces of their capturing the army of Lords and Counts who take this means of earning a livelihood and mixing with aristocratic American society incog. It is a well known fact that titled foreigners take this means o searching for American wives, in order to be loved for themselves alone instead of their titles. It's a peculiar way they have, but

they have it all the same.

Many a waiter at Delmonico's has come from a high born family, and well recom-mended, too. Many a Lord in disguise has driven a hackney coach, and several in-stances are on record where Counts have held the menial position of valet or butler only to be near the object of their love. The dear girls assembled in that parlor knew this, and did not propose to brook interference on the part of their I. P.'s.
"Eureka! eureka!" cried a young girl

springing to her feet. "Listen, my children and you shall hear the proposition I am about to make for the formation of a society that will protect our rights and secure for us such chaperons as we desire. This is the age of agitation. The monopolist must go. light of reason begins to assert its sway and the people are flocking to its standard under the leadership of that aggressive statesman, Bold Ben Butler. We have a woman in the field as candidate for President—Mrs. Belva Lockwood. She will stand by us. The dandy coachman must not go. If he does we are lost. (Cheers.) I move you, therefore, that we organize under the name of the Society for the Suppression of Codfish Aris-tocracy and Indignant Parents (wild applause), and that we at once proceed to es tablish branches in every State in the Union fully equipped to carry on the work."

The motion was carried by a rising vote.

The Chair then appointed Miss Sweet Six teen, Miss Twenty Summers and Miss Mature Twenty-five a committee of three to

NEW GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS.

London, Sept. 30. -The scare about the in efficiency of the English navy has led to sev eral curious results. One is an increase of the circulation of the Pall Mall Gazette which was the first and has been the foremos in sounding the new toosin of danger. Another result has been a comparison the of eminent firm of shipbuilders, John Elder & Co., with Mr. John Rosch, of Philadelphia, who is believed here to have profited largely by the naval contracts in which an adequate equivalent was not given to the Government.

The excitement on this question is increased by the news that comes to-night from Berlin. The naval authorities of Germany have been prompt in taking the cue afforded them by the London press. They know that the English agitation foreshadows an increase of the strength of the English navy and they are taking effective measures to strengthen their own navy. The seventy torpedo vessels, for which an extra appropriation was granted by the last Reichstag, are being pushed to completion with call possible speed. The best ship building yards on the Baltic coast are monopolized for their construction, and it is expected that another demand will be made upon the

visitors from Konigaberg and other points in gastern Prussia. The result of the tests is reported last very attisfactory. The little vessels were shown tobbe seaworthy under the extraordinary circumstances which they may be expected to encounter, and they also proved to be appeal. Some of them made numbered knots an hour over a measured mile, and greater speed was recorded in other tests The German authorities are elated over the performances of the little firebugs, and Prince Bismarck is reported as saying that tothers beside England can play the game of brag."

ORIGIN OF MEN OF GENIUS. Columbus was the son of a weaver, and a weaver himself. Rabelino was the son of an apothecary ; Claude Lorraine was bred a pastry cook. Moliere was the son of a tapestry maker. Cervantes was a common soldier. Homer was the son of a small farmer. Demosthenes was the son of a cutler. Oliver Cromwell was the son of a brewer. Howard was an apprentice to a grocer. Franklin was a journeyman printer, son of a tallow-chandler and soap boiler. Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Worcester, was the son of a linen draper. Daniel De Foe was a hosier and the son of a butcher. Whitean innkeeper at field was the son of Gloucester., Bishop Prideaux worked in the kitchen at Exeter College, Oxford. Cardinal Wolsey was the son of a butcher, Ferguson was a shepherd. Dean Tucker was the son of a small farmer in Cardiganshire, and performed his journeys to Oxford on foot. Edmund Halley was the son of a soap boiler at Shoreditch. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, was the son of a farmer at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Lucian was the son of a maker of statuary. Virgil was the son of a porter. Horace was the son of a shopkeeper. Shakespeare was the son of a wool-stapler. Milton was the son of a money-scrivener. Pope was the son of a merchant. Robert Burns was the son of a ploughman in Avrshire.

CLIPPING HORSES.

Henry Bergh, noted for his efforts to protect dumb animals from cruelty, recently protested against clipping horses. Robert Bonner, who devotes his large income to onying the fastest horses in the country, and withdrawing them from the race track, is reported to have said: "Henry Bergh does not know what he is talking about when he pro-tests against horse clipping. If he were not ignorant of the treatment of horses after a sharp drive on the hard road or on the track, he would know that after such a drive in the autumn a horse perspires freely. If he has a long, heavy coat, four grooms could not get him dry by working half the night. He is left to stand with wet coat and to catch cold." Coach horses and others not put to extraordinary continuous strain, should not be clipped. Their natural hair coat is a protection against cold, as they do not receive the warm housing and blanketing, and the careful grooming given to high-priced trotting and racing animals immediately after every extra exertion required of them.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

A FATHER AND HIS TWO SONS SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

GODERICH, Ont., Sept. 29.—At the Assize Court this morning the Blyth murder case was concluded, the evidence being finished on Saturday night. His Lordship charged the jury at great length, going over the evidence in detail. His remarks were rather against the prisoners. The jury retired, and, after an hour's absence, returned with a verdict of manslaughter against all three prisoners, recommending them to the mercy of the court. The father, James Beamish, is a delicate, feeble man, 60 years of age. He completely broke down during the charge, and his moans could be heard all over the court room. His son Henry acted very kindly, and seemed to pay more attention to caring for his father than his own fate. He sat holding the old man's head and bath-ing him with cold water while the jury went out, and tried to comfort him by saving he hoped they would take a merciful view of his case. His Lordship sentenced the father and Henry James to twenty years in the p_nitentiary, and Thomas, the younger son, to five years. Henry James, on being asked what he had to say, said he had committed his case to Almighty God, who alone knew all the truth, and who would acquit him on the great day of judgment of being the cause of Mr. Mains' death. The father had to be supported by his son while he received the sentence of the court. Judge Wilson left for Sarnia this morning to conduct the Lambton

"I Have Suffered!"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me,

I used two bottles! Am entirely cured, and heartily recom-mend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

I write this as a Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop Bitters. I was afflicted

With inflammatory rheumatism!!!
For nearly Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do

me any Good !!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop

Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to day as ever I was. I hope
"You may have abundant success" "In this great and"

Valuable medicine:

Anyone! * * wishing to know more bout my cure?

Can learn by addressing me, E. M.
Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D. C.

Remody the best remody in existence
For Indigestion, kidney

—Complaint "And nervous debility. I have just"

Returned From the south in a fruitless search for Returned health, and find that your Bitters are doing

me more
Good!
Then snything else;
A month ago I was extremely
"Emaciated 1.1."
And scarcely able to walk. Now I am

Gaining strength ! and ... And hardly a day passes but what I am complimented on my improved appearance

and it is all due to Hop Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson, the white help. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with the hop? or "Hops" in their name.

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This book should be read by the young for nstruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all. —London Lancet.

will benefit all.—London Lancet.

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Sores and Ulcers!

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Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world. Sores and Ulcers!

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal. No. 2732. Dame Vitaline Prevost, wife of Pierre Delorme, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

Montreal, 5th July, 1884.

E. N. ST. JEAN,

4 Attorney for Plaintiff.

16 26

DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

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THAT SINKING FUND YIENNA, Oct. 2. The tension respecting the suspension of the Egyptian sinking fund is passing away.

THE YEMEN INSURGENTS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—The Turkish troops are actively proceeding against the Yemen insurgents. The force of the rebellion has been greatly reduced.

WOLSELEY AT ASSOUAN. CAIRO, Oct. 2.-Lord Wolseley and staff have arrived at Assouan and the health of

the troops is good. CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN GLAS!

GOW. GLASGOW, Oct. 2.—The Marquis of Salisbury addressed 4,000 people here yesterday. He said the government could have passed the franchise and redistribution bills last year had they wished. He made no, reference to the future policy of the Conservatives.

THE CORNEILLE, BI-CENTENARY.

Paris, Oct. 2 - The Bi-Centenary of Corneille was celebrated yesterday in the church at Strech. There was an immense attendance. In the evening at the Comedie Franciase the Corneille programme was performed. There was an appropriate celebration at Rouen, Corneillie's birthplace. FLOATING FLAMES.

fire and broke loose from the dock at Kostroma yesterday. She floated down the stream and fired several oil vessels, when the river became a mass of flame and a dozen persons perished. The damage will be several

St. Petersburg, Oct. 2 .- A steamer took

A. M. SULLIVAN DYING. LONDON, Oct. 2 .- A. M. Sullivan, the Irish publicist, is dying.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.

millions.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 2 .- Frank S. Chanfrau, the well-known actor, died this morning of apoplexy, aged 60. He was stricken while eating his dinner last evening and died without having recovered consciousness.

AQUATIC. LONDON, Oct. 2 .- A race has been arranged to take place on Saturday between the crew of the United States frigate Lancaster and oue from the Southampton Coal Porters' Club. The betting is even.

HOSIERY TRADE STAGNATION.

LONDON, Sept. 2.--Hosiery manufacturers of Nottingham have notified their employes of a reduction of wages owing to the dullness of trade and foreign competition.

ANOTHER SPANISH LOAN.

MADRID, Oct. 3 .- It is rumored that the government is negotiating with Parisian bankers for a loan of \$25,000,000 to relieve the Cuban treasury. The Bank of Spain has already handed to the treasury \$500,000 for urgent experses. WOLSELEY ORDERED HOME.

LONDON. Oet 3 .- An Alexandria despatch

says that Wolseley has been ordered by telegraph to be in Loudon by the end of October. The command of the troops in Egypt will be assumed by General Stephenson. ROYAL ADMIRAL RETIRED.

In consequence of the clamor of the Radi-

cal press the admiralty has refused to give Prince Leinengen, the Queen's cousin, the post of Admiral at Nore, and have placed him on the retired list. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

The Government will introduce a proposition in parliament to make an annual allowance of £10,000 to Prince Albert Victor. The Radicals will oppose the measure. The Queen is trying to arrange a marriage between Victor and Princess Marie, of Belgium. It is reported that the Queen will place Buckingham Palace at the service of the Prince of Wales, giving Marlborough House to Victor.

THE SCOTTISH RESTORATION LEAGUE.

The Scottish Land Restoration League have decided to raise £1,000 to pay the expenses of a lecturing tour throughout Scotland by Henry

VALLES AND ENGLAND'S STRENGTH Paris, Oct. 2.-Jules Valles, a celebrated communard, in Le Matin Francaise, bids Germans and Frenchmen to beware of rous-ing the dormant spirit of Englishmen. He says:—"Although England has no immense standing army in the event of war, her soldiers would spring from the ground. The whole militia and volunteers, in fact every man able to use a rifle, would rally round the Union Jack. He warns Germany of the pre-sence of Socialism, which is an ever menacing danger, and at whose bidding regiments may lay down their arms."

THE COPYRIGHT CONGRESS.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2.—The Copyright Congress has adopted a resolution declaring that any reproduction of a work without the permission of the author will constitute an infringement on the author's rights. A resolution was also passed that an artist who sells his work to the State foregoes his right to reproduce his picture unless permission to do so is stipulated. A man was arrested for shouting "Vive la Republique," while King Leo-pold was leaving the conference.

THE FRANCHISE BILL. LONDON, Oct. 1.—Through the mediation of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, a compromise upon the franchise and redistribution bills is being arranged by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury. The conditions proposed are that the government shall submit a re-distribution bill to parliament at the autumn session, Salisbury agreeing to have the fran-chise bill passed if the redistribution scheme proves acceptable to the tories. The lords are to have no control of the redistribution bill until after the franchise bill becomes law.



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Are your nerves weak? "Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weaknesse, after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. D. codwin, Ed. Christian Monitor, Cleveland, O. Have you Bright's Disease?
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"Kidnoy-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of hed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wia. Have 'you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys
after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth
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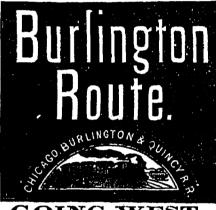
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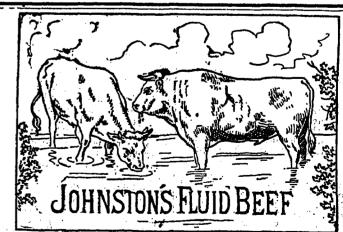
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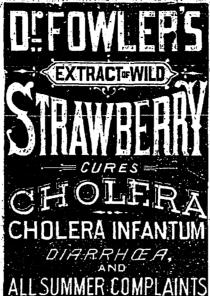
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For all of those Painful Complaints and * * Wesknesses so common to our best * * * * * * * FEMALE POPULATION. * * * * IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FE-MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-FLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DIS-

PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-

ALL CRAYING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAR-NESS OF THE STOMACH. IT QUEES BLOATING, HEAD-ACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. * * THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN. WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE. * * * * * * * *

HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND * * FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN BITHER BEN THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED. * * * LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Locauzes on receipt of price as above. Mrs. of Pills or Lounges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered. * No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM's LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Billiousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box. *

THE GREAT

CURE

Headsche, yet Carter of Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, atimulate the liver

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

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 at a; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

JOHES OF BINGHAMTON, N. I.

MENEELY & COMPANY

New York City.







A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT USE

COMING UPON US

Like a thieff at right it steals in upon us unaware. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetito is por. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seen to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in-turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its veried forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Sangel's Curative Syrup sets like a same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale

s increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it. J. S. Metcalfe' 55, Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have

sold many grosses.
Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have

cines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.

Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it.

Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

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

Robt. Laine, Melksham:— I can well recom-

mend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself. Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept, 23, 1882

Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a letter recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me, but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and is still in as a great de-mand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my potice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general

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

no sham. If this letter can publish it.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.

A. J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir.—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and de-clares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from

vieres plotner Seigel's Syrup which he got from the has saved his life.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. Webb,

Mr. White,

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

Montreal.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

It is expected that the Grand Trunk Railway will run their trains down to the new Intercolo

railway ticket offices in New York of the rate to Chicago, but scalpers are selling tickets for S16, the regular fare being \$20 by the pool lines and states for S16, and I C: charcoals steady the regular fare being \$20 by the pool lines and sit \$4.60. Canada plates have been fairly active at \$2.85 to \$3.00. A moderate trade in finished iron has taken place at steady prices: Bara, \$1.75; sheet; \$2.40 to 2.60; and plates, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Ingot tim is unchanged at 1 of the pool lines and the Grand Trunk, and that rates both ways from Buffalo are being slashed to suit applicants for tickets to are being slashed to suit applicants for tickets to New York and Chicago.

Passenger rates from Chicago to Missouri River Passenger rates from Chicago to Missouri River to old, and states of the late make of counters, \$4.50 by scalpers. Lower rates are predicted to-day. The Michigan Central and Lake Shore roads yesterday decided to meet the syrup has been in good request, with Grand Trunk rate of \$11.00 Buffalo. Scalpers sales to-day at 28c per lb. We quote 21c to-45c are mentioned at equal to 24c laid down here. are selling tickets from Chicago to St. Louis tor. \$4. In view of the fact that the east-bound trunk lines have been using steamer connections for a cover for cutting the rail rate on the export of grain, a meeting of freight agents was held yesterday and the fessibility of a plan discussed allowing a joint agent here to fix the daily report rate, based on the prevailing ocean rate for that day. The matter went over for two weeks to allow agents to consult their superior officers.

TO FARMERS.

Farmers generally come to Montreal at this time of the year for the purchase of their Winter

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Consola sold at 101u1 to and 21011. Erie

151; Illinois Central 127; Canada Pacific

451; N. Y. C. 181

New York, stocks were again depressed and lower 1. North West, had dropped to 921 and lower. North West had dropped to 927 after opening at 938; St. Paul sold at 803; Jarsey Central at 487; D. & L. at 1078; Union Pacific at 547, and L. & M. 284. Manitoba was steady at 912 and Canada Pacific at 444.

Pacific at 441.

In; the money manket rates of discount range from 7 to 8 per cent, the inside figure being the prevailing rate. Loans on stocks are made at 4 to 5 per cent, on call. Sterling exchange was firmer in sympathy with New York; 60 day bills were asked for at 85 prem. between banks, but none are offering under 85 prem., while demand bills sold at 1-32 over amounts. Counter rates are 8g prem. for yet the market has a fairly healthy tone, 60's, 9. to 9g prem. for demand bills. Drafts with prices steady. While there are no on New York were asked for between hanks formed the same of the sam at par, but none are procurable at this rate

counter transactions, § to 3.16 prem. Rumors of a large failure in the West were used with effect on the Stock Exchange, and the market was heavy. The reported transactions were larger this morning than yesterterday and distributed more generally over the list. There was nothing doing in Canada Pacific, but the stock was steady pending the result of the mission of Mr. George Stephen, the President, who has gone to England to float a steamship company between China and Japan and the Pacific end of the track, and also to promote branch lines to act as feeders

to the through trunk line. Stock Sales.—30 Bank of Montreal 186; 10 Merchants 1104; 1 do 1104; 3 do 1104; 50 Commerce 1164; 15 Telegraph 1094; 100 Gas 176 ; 25 do 175‡ ; 600 do 175 ; 75 Passenger 1131; 15 do 1131; 75 do 113; 75 do 1122; 50 Richelien 341; 25 do 541; 50 do 533; 20 do 54.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE

MARKETS. The trade of the city and port has continued moderate and there is every prospect of its remaining pretty much in the same shape up to the close of the year. Grain shipments, which have been slow in commencing are likely to be shut off until Spring in consequence of higher insurance and freight rates. In the States this week took place some changes for the better. According to the well known New York banking firm of Henry Clews & Co., these were principally a settlement of Grand Trunk percentages, an advance in the price of grain, the agreement to advance East-bound freights and a combination among steel producers to restrict their output one-half during the next six months. While none of these occurrences exerted any particular influence upon speculation, yet they tended to improvement; and the two last circumstances may be accepted as an indication that competition, one of the chief causes of depression in those directions, is reaching its final limit. These events were supplemented by a good bank statement and indications of an influx of gold. Our bountiful harvest, however, is still the most important factor in expecting a recovery from the present depression in the financial and business world. Grain has been held back by the farmers, in consequence of extraordinary low prices, but with the reaction and foreign demand that seem inevitable, is sure to come forward more freely at a later period, and compensate the railroads for the small returns they have lately been making. One of the most unsatisfactory features in the rail-oad situation is the steady decrease in earnings of the various trunk lines East and West, arising largely from the backward grain movement, and partly from a limited merchandise and passenger traffic. It is true that these lossesstrongly suggest the probabilities of reduced dividends; yet it should not be overlooked that this contingency has already been I discounted to a great extent; expenses have been greatly lessened; closer management is now exercised in the direction of railroads, and in some cases comparisons are being made with an exceptionally prosperous year. For such reasons, lower prices in the better class of stocks are very uncertain. The present time may not be propitious for an advance, especially in view of the approaching Presidential contest; but it is equally true that there is little, if anything, to reasonably warrant a decline. Most of the unfavorable conditions now existing seem to have been fully discounted; and the good ones are backward in asserting themselves. owing more to a renewed lack of confidence than any other single reason. Until, therefore, the outside conditions display more decided changes, fluctuations on the Stock Exchange are likely to remain under the control of manipulators; who still seem about

equally divided and as unable to follow any fixed plans as for the past fortnight. IRON AND HARDWARE .- Warrants are cabled at 41s 7d, and No. 1 Gartsherrie at 50s 6d. Buyers, now that an advance has been established, have shown more disposinial station at Levis during the commence operation at Levis during the commence operations.

An Ottawa despatch says Mr. Kingsford C.E. has been engaged by the promoters of the proposed line between Brockville and Ottawa, in connection with the G. T.-R., to make a pre-liminary survey of the same. He has left to commence operations.

S10: Calder, Gartsherrie, and Summerlee, \$18.50 to \$19; Dalmellington, \$17.50; and Eglinton, \$17. In the other business of the trade business has been moderately good. Coke tinplates are weak moderately good. Coke tinplates are weak

GROGERIES.—Granulated is quoted at 6gc to 6go, and yellows at 4gc to 5gc as to quality sales to day at 28c, per 15. We quote 21c to 45c are mentioned at equal to 245c laid town here; per gallon as to quality. Molasses remains dull. A lot of choice Townships was placed at 21c. A lot of choice Townships was placed at 21c. We quote nominally:—Barbadoes, 32c to a good figure. Last year at this date it sold to 34c; Porto Rico and Trinidad, 25c to 27c; Cienfuegos, Cuba and sugar house, 25c. Buyers of tea persist in offering low prices and confine, operations to filling immediate Brockville 16 to 20c; Western, 14 to 18c. wants, but the market maintains a firm and healthy tone. Fruit has ruled quiet in the absence of stock to deal in. A few small lots of new Valencias have sold at 7½c, and new currants at 6½c. There is no Malaga fruit offering. A cable from Bordeaux quotes prunes firmer at 13s to 13s 6d. Almonds are dications do not point to much interest on the firm in sympathy with New York and Euro.

\$1.75 to \$1.85; still plate to be copper; \$4.75 to \$5.00 for American and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for English Drigs. In general drugathe distribution reaches fair proportions, although comparatively littlee is done in \$5 args way. The demand, however is satisfactory land a steady tone is maintained in value. There is no change to not. Quinine is quoted at \$1.75 for Howard's and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for German in bulk. Opium is at \$4.25 to \$4.40 morphis at \$2.20 to \$2.30, and iodide potas, at \$1.75 to \$1.80.

\$1.75 to \$1.80. \$1.75 to \$1.80.

Boots and Shoes and Leather — Manufacturers who deal with jobbers are very busy in fact are running behind their orders, at though working full time. The trade on the whole is on a satisfactory basis, and few complaints are made. The number of new orders coming in is as large as anticipated, which, together with an occasional export order, results in a fairly active business. Leather-The volume of business in the aggregate is moderate and conducted in a quiet way, fered are quite full enough for the outlet. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 26 to 27c; do No. 2, 23 to 24c; Spanish sole, ordinary, No. 1, 24 to 25c; do No. 2, 22 to 224c; China, No. 1, 23 to 24c; do No. 2, 21 to 22c; Buffalo, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do No 2, 19 to 20c; slaughter, No. 1, 25 to 28c; rough (light), 23 to 26c; harness, 25 to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36 to 38c; do do, medium and heavy, 33 to 36c; grained upper, long, 35 to 40c; Scotch grained upper, 38 to 42c; buff, 14 to 16½c; pebbled cow, 12 to 15c; splits, medium, 22 to 18c; do junior, 18c to 22c; calfakina light, 60 to 75c; do heavy, 75 to 85c; French calfakin, \$1.05 to 1.35; English kipskin, 60 to 70c; patent cow, 15 to 16c.

LUMBER.-Trade at the mills is reported quiet. The export movement of deals has been fair. Freights are quoted at 40s to Glasgow, 45s to Liverpool, and 50s to London. Lumber to South Americs is at \$12.50 to \$13. The following are the prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$14 to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$12; do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$9; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$9 to \$10; ash way of log culls out, per M, \$5 to \$15. ash, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$18; bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$20; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths, \$1.75; shingles, \$2.00 to \$3.25; do cedar, \$1.60 to \$3.00.

Fish.—Cape Breton herring are firm at \$5.50 to 5.75 per barrel, a few sales being made at these figures. No. 3 mackerel are offered lower at \$6.50 to \$7.50 per brl. Salmon are quiet and unchanged. British Columbia at \$13 to \$14, and North Shore at \$16, \$15 and \$14 per brl for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Dry cod is quoted at \$4 25 to \$4 50. Trout and whiteish are scarce and

nominal. Oils-Business has been somewhat larger, but the general market is quiet, with prices firm. Linseed has been in better request, a lot of 40 barrels raw selling at 65c. We quote prices firm at 55c to 56c for raw and 59c to 60c for boiled. Seal oil has shown a firmer tone, the sales including a lot of 20 barrels steam refined. We quote steam refined 60c to 62½c; pale 55c to 57c, and straw 521c to 55c. Cod oil is steady at 571c to 60c. Cod liver is quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and olive oil at 95c to \$1. Petroleum-The market for petroleum has been fairly active, consumption being on the increase. Refiners have put up their prices half a cent, but buyers have not responded yet. The feeling is firm at the advance. We quote :- Car lots, 16gc; broken lots, 17c; and single barrels, 17c to 18c.

HIDES.—Western buff hides are firm at 93c for No. 1, and 8c to 84c for No. 2. A car load of No. 1 sold at 9%c. Toronto are firm—No. 1, 9%c; No. 2, 9c. A car of Hamilton changed hands at 9%c for No. 1, and 8½c for No. 2, Dry hides are scarce and higher—No. 1 at 16c, and No. 2 at 14c. The stock in New York is 203,750, against 103,900 at the same time last year. Dry flints are nominal-No. 1 16c, No. 2 12c.

Wool.—Business has footed up a fair total, without including many large lots.
We quote:—A supers, 27 to 28c; B, 22 to 23c, and unassorted 20 to 21c. The demand for foreign wool has been moderate. Fine qualities are scarce and firm. Cape is quoted at 16 to 17½c, and Australian at 19 to 30c

as to quality.

NAVAL STORES—Naval stores of all kinds have ruled quiet and unchanged. Turpentine has sold in a small way at 47½ to 50c. Rosins are dull and inactive at \$2 50 for common up to \$5 for fine clear white. Pine tar is quoted at \$3 25 to 3 50, and pitch at 2.50 to 2.70. Oakum is quoted at 6 to 10c, as to quality. COAL-The anthracite coal trade has been

of seasonable proportions, dealers reporting a fair volume of business. There are large stocks at the yards. Prices are unchanged at \$6 00 for stove and chestnut, and \$5.75 for egg and furnace. In soft coal there is no change. SALT.—We quote: Elevens, 40 to 421c

twelves, 35 to 374, and factory filled; \$1 10 to 1 15 per bag. Higgins' Eureka remains at \$2 40 for sacks; \$1 20 for halves, and 60c for quarters.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

The advance in ocean freights is a check to the export of grain. As high as 3s has been asked and 2s 9d has been paid. Some Canadian grain has been forwarded via American ports. Outs and peas are easier. There have been sales not barley at We quote :- Canada red winter, wheat, 860 to 88c; white winter, 86c to 88c; Canada spring, 88 to 90c; peas, 75c to 78c; cats, 31c; rye, 68c to 65c; barley, 55c to 65c, and corn, 70c. There was more enquiry for the low grades of flour, and we hear of business Farmers generally come to Montreal at this time of the year for the purchase of their Winter Goods.

Those who wish to practice economy must look out for the store where they can buy the best goods at the lowest prices.

As we import all goods direct from Europe, we retail them as cheap as any other merchant can buy in wholesale houses.

We keep open accounts for farmers and others whom we can consider as safe customers, and our prices are always the same wither, for cash cales or on terms.

Do not forget that we have One Prices only, and that all goods are retailed at Wholesale.

DUPUIS FRERES,

Corner St. Catherine and St. André streets.

Trade was light and the market quiet, some took local flave been solded out the food local flave been solded out the first state of the food local flave been sold sold sold out the first state of the food local flave been sold sold sold out the first state of the food local flave been sold sold out the market is without positive change. Fresh lots, sells at 17c we quote 18c to 17c per dozen.

Utical NY Oct 6.—8 500 boxes of cheese were sold to day, prices ranging from 11c to 12c; 2160 sold on private terms, and 400 were consigned. Market active.

Little Reviewer. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are innumerable.

Color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are innumerable.

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening looks their original color and beauty. Middle aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it

EMBEUNGHURANA WARMINDOGS ANDD COMMERCALIKO (OBOROMI CILIDI MAR ARREMANA

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. Exporters have been free buyers, and a good business has been done at 45c to 51c per lb. live weight as to quality: We hear of sales of about 500 head at within that range. Last year at this date export cattle were quoted at 5c to 5tc. The demand for sheep for export continues quiet, and prices are unchanged at 31c to 4c per lb. live weight. Last year at this date sheep sold at 41c to 51c. Live hogs were plentiful and to lower at 51c to 6c per lb., with a few choice lots at 61c. At Viger Market there was a large supply of butchers' cattle, about 600 head being offered. The demand was active, and a good clearance was effected at steady prices. Prime steers were scarce and firmer. Fair to choice sold at 3½ to 4½ per lb. live weight. Receipts of sheep and lambs were larger, amounting to 800 head. Sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$6, and lambs at \$2 to \$4 each as to quality.

The week's shipments were distributed as follows :-Cattle. Sheep

Liverpool...... 2,011 Glasgow. 1,496 London..... 308 Bristol 335 The Lake Manitoba took out 820 quarters

beef, making the total shipments to date 11,

COMMERCIAL NOTES. The London News' financial article says it

s generally expected that the Bank of England will raise its rate of discount to 21 on Thursday. There were small receipts of hay and the

market was about steady. We quote \$6 to \$8.50, with an occasional load at \$9. Straw was quiet and unchanged at \$5 to \$6 per 100 bundles.

Sugar has been fairly active and steady round lots of granulated selling at 6gc, smaller lots 64c. Yellows range from 44c to 54c, as to quality. There has been a good demand for syrup at from 25c per gallon upwards.

In connection with the Oakville Bank trouble a despatch says that Mr. E. K. Scott, of Scott's Banking House, left by the first train on Wednesday morning, and has not yet returned. An informal assignment has since been made. It is understood that no securities have been removed, and these, according to his own statement, amount to 25 per cent. more than his liabilities.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bushel, 80c to 82c; wheat, spring, do, 80c to 83c; wheat, goose, do, 63c to 65c; barley, do, 48c to 70c; cats, do, 34 to 35c; peas, do,63 to 65c; rye, do, 60c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$6.50 to \$7.50; chickens, perpair, 45c to 60c; ducks, do, 60c to 75c; butter, pound rolls, 23c to 25c; butter, large rolls; butter tub dairy, 17c to 20c eggs, fresh, per doz, 19c to 20c; potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50cc; apples, per bbl, \$1 75.

THE OTTAWA MARKET.

Flour-No. 1. brand per barrel \$5.25 to 5.50; strong bakers \$5.75; double extra, \$6; patent, do, \$6.75; buckwheat flour, \$5.50 to 6; oatmeal, \$5 to 5.25; cornmeal, \$3.50 to 375; cracked wheat, \$6; provender, per cwt, \$1 to 1.50; bran, 90c; canaille, per cwt, \$1.20; spring wheat per bus., \$1.00 to 1.25; fall do, \$1 to 1.10; Scotch do, \$1.10 to 1.25; cats, 48c to 55c; corn, 80c to \$1.00; peas, 80c; beans, \$1.75 to 2.00; buckwheat, 65c to 70c; barley, 65c to 70c; rye, 60c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., \$9 to 9.25; pork steak, per lb., 15c; pork chops, per lb., 12½c; mess pork, per brl., \$15 50 to 16; hams, per lb., 15c; butter in pails, per lb., 18c to 20c; do firkins, 17c to 19c; do fresh print, 22c to 24c; do roll, 19c to 20c; chesse lb. to 19c; express do roll, 19c to 20c; cheese, 11c to 12c; eggs, per doz, 18 to 20c; chickens, per pair, 45c to 55c; turkeys, each, 75c to \$1; hay, per ton, \$12 to \$1350; straw, per ton, \$650 to \$7; lard, per lb., 13c.

TRADE IN THE STATES.

Bradstreet's reports a noticeable decrease in the movement of merchandise during the past week. The somewhat unreasonable warm weather at the East has restricted nurchases, and at the Wost the weather has similarly affected trade. The industrial situation is practically unchanged, restricted production and strikes continuing nearly as for a month heretofore. The move-ment of wheat from farmers' hands in the Northwest is much better than elsewhere. Money at the interior Western towns is tight. There is no change in the iron trade. Steel rail men estimate that the late era of low prices in rails has cost them \$8,000,000. Copper is lower owing to them \$8,000,000. Copper is lower owing to increased production and prospects for a still greater excess of supply over demand. Ocean freights have ruled higher and firmer, the demand for room exceeding the supply of tonnage. The wool trade is quiet and prices are unchanged. The dry goods movement is light and prices low and easy. The September cotton report shows much damage to the crop by the prolonged drought.

A HOME DRUGGIST

TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city state, and country, and smong all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:

"Eight years age I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AVER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two had so I which I was completely cured.

" a sold large quantities of your SARSA-AHLLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. " E. F. HARRIS."

iblic. - . River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882. SALT PHEUM Overseer in the Lowell Overseer in the Lowell Carpet. Corporation was for overtwenty years before his removal to Lowell adjicted with Salt Rheum incits worst form. Its ulperations activally covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs, He was satirely cured by Average Salasaparilla. See certificate in Average Almanac for 1883.

Drive O Average Co. Lowell, Massall Drive of Average Salasaparilla Drive Co.

Sold by all Druggiets; \$1, six hottles for Sal a

Hair Renewer

grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesirable shade, Buckingham's Dre is the remedy.

B. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H. Sold by all Druggists.

A Queenstown despatch to the friends of Miss Carpenter, of New York, who has been missing several days, says a lady registered on the Bothnia as Mrs. Blake was missed after the second day.

BIRTH.

McCONNIFF.—At 40 Shuter street, on the 2nd inst., the wife of J. J. McConniff of a daughter.

daughter.
O'BRIEN.—At Troy, N.Y., Sept 26th, the wife of John O'Brien, formerly of Montreal, of a 78-1 daughter.

DIED

HANRAHAN.—In St. Cunegonde, on Sunday, the 28th inst., Mary Vaughan, aged 78 years, a native of the Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, and widow of the late Thos. Hanrahan. GRIMES.—Suddenly, on Sept. 29th, Matty

Grimes, aged 59 years. LOUGHRAN.—In Quebec, on September 29th, Isabella Mackle, aged 85 years, widow of James Loughran, a native of the County Armagh, Ireland. The deceased was a resident of Quebec for over forty years, and highly esteemed by all who knew her.

TEAFFE.—In Quebec, on the 29th instant, at the age of 87 years, Hugh Teaffe, a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland, and for over 58 years a resident of Canada. ENRIGHT.—In Quebec, on the 29th inst., Michael Enright, aged 70 years, a native of Kil-

rush, Ireland. FITZSIMONS.—In this city, on the 5th inst., at the age of 75 years and 6 months, James Fitzsimons, tanner.

CAMPBELL .- In this city, on the 3rd inst. Edward James, aged 19 years, son of the late James Campbell, and nephew of B. Campbell,

Quebec papers please copy.

DISASTROUS BANK FAILURE. Moscow, Oct. 7.-The Bank of Kamishen has failed and a series of trials for fraudulent bankruptcy and forgery will issue. The Mayor of Moscow is implicated and over 200 families are reduced to despair by the failure.

TMMENSE SUCCESS.

The success in our Mantle and Costume Rooms is far greater this season than any previous year. S. CARSLEY.

 $\mathbf{B}^{\mathtt{etter}\, \overline{\mathtt{fit}\, !}}$

BETTER WORK! We are giving Better Work in the make of the garments. Also Perfect Fits. No Missits. Every customer pleased every time. Every Mantle sold is an advertisement for us.

NEWER STYLES!

BETTER VALUE! Our styles are altogether newer than is shown elsewhere and values very much better both in Mantles and Costumes.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

WINTER CASHMERE.

We would respectfully inform our customers that our sale of WINTER CASHMERE is increasing daily.

New All-Wool French Cashmere, in all the

leading shades.

New All-Wool French Cashmere at all prices.

New All-Wool French Cashmere in all quali-S. CARSLEY.

GREAT RUSH

Great rush every day this week at S. CARSLEY'S VELVET DEPART-:niThe rush at S. Carsley's for

SILE VELVET, VELVETEEN, BROGADED SILE VELVET, PLUSH, BROCADED PLUSH,
PLUSH VELVETEEN, &c.,

is something tremendous. Every day we are as busy as can be in this department, which is the best proof that S. CARSLEY'S is the proper place to go for the right goods at the right prices. S. CARSLEY.

CANADIAN SILKS! Our Canadian Silks are selling wonderfully

fast at mill prices.
S. CARSLEY, Montreal.

Parties who pay ready Cash for their Dry Goods are hereby cautioned against making the same mistake some made last Fall of buying their Wool Yarns at credit stores. Now, as then, you are sure to be made to pay too high a price.

We give full weight, 16 nunces to the pound, and we sell them at lower rates by the hank than wholesalers sell them by the spindle or bundle. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY, 1765. 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777 Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL.

Dame Elodie Gregoire, of the City of Montreal, in said District, wife of Vital Paradis, of the same place, proprietor of tow boats, duly authorized to ester on justice, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property if the property is the property if the property is the property if the market at low prices. The Rate property is the market at low prices. The Rate is the market at low prices and property is the market at low prices. The market at low prices are property in the market at low prices. The market at low prices are property in the market at low prices. The market at low prices are property in the market at low prices and property in the market at low prices. The market at low prices are property in the market at low prices and property in the market at low prices. The market at low prices are property in the market at low prices and property in the market at low prices.

Advertisements for the Fall of 1884.

THE NEW YORK

WEBER PIANOS.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

The Fall Stock of these Magnificent Pianos is The Fall Stock of these Magnificent Pianos is now being received at the extensive warehouse of the N. Y. Piano Co., St. James street, and comprises Grand; Square and Upright styles.

Albani, Carreno, Nilsson, Patti—all the great artists and musicians prefer the "Weber" above all other Pianos; price very little higher than that paid to other dealers for pianos of less than half its value. In purchasing a piano ask for "Weber."

Weber."

DEOKER & SON (New York).—A number of these fine instruments are now being received, and are daily being sold at the large warehouse of the N. Y. Piano Co., St. James, street, the best place in the Dominion to get a good piano at a reasonable, price. The makers of this celebrated piano publish the following: CAUTION.

"How to tell a genuine DECKER & SON Piano, made only by the original manufacturers, established in 1856; from other pianos bearing a

similar name:— "DECKER & SON." Piano contains the "DECKER & SON." Composition Metallic Plate.

Every genuine "DECKER & SON" Plane contains our improved wrestplank, brought flush with the surface of the plate.

Every genuine "DECKER & SON" Plane has our name cast in raised letters on the plate,

has our name cast in raised letters on the plate, and on the name board.

Beware of unscrupulous dealers, who, on account of our long established reputation, the great improvements that we have made from time to time, the high state of excellence that we have attained in our manufacture and that we have attained in our manufacture, and the unqualified endorsements and testimonials that we have received from the most eminent musi-

"DECKER & SON" Pianos.
This fine instrument can only be had of the New York Piano Co., 228, 230 St. James street,

cians of the country, endeavour to palm off other

Montreal. DUNHAM & SONS (New York).— This is one of the oldest and most respectable piano houses in America, being established nearly fifty years, and throughout their long career their pianos have been noted tor sterling work-manship, great power and purity of tone and endurance. The following card from former agents speaks for itself:—

agents speaks for itself:—
"The great combination of improvements attained in the Dunham Pinnoforte in regard to tone, touch, power, equality, durability and workmanship, has built for the "Dunham workmanship, has built for the "Dunham" workmanship, has built for the "Dunham Piano" a reputation which to-day stands unrivalled in every section of the country, and has elicited from the most eminent professors, critics, connoisseurs and the most energetic of our competitors the unanimons opinion that the Dunham Piano cannot be excelled."

A. & S. NORDHEIMER.

The manufacturers ask the public to beware of imitations of this make said to be put on the market by their former Canadian agents. The New York Piano Co., St. James street, Mont. real, are the only agents for the genuine Dun-

JOSEPH P. HALE & CO., (New York).—These are the largest piane manufacturers in the United States. Being a firm of great wealth, they are able to produce a good instrument at a moderate principle. power, strength and durability of these Plans make them deservedly popular with schools, convents and the general public; they seldom convents and the general public; they seldon require the tuner, and give general satisfaction. This is the best piano in America for persons of moderate means. No person who has a Hals niano wishes to part with it, as it is a decided favorite in the family. New York Pisno Company, St. James street, are the sole agents for the Dominion of Canada.

VCSE & SONS (Boston). -These deservedly popular instruments have been before the public over twenty-five years. Thousands of them have been sold in the Dominion. They are used by many of the leading families of Montreal. Their character as an honestly made, good and durable piano has been established in Montreal over a quarter of a century. They in-variably give satisfaction to the purchaser. N. Y. Piano Co., general agents for the Dominion.

HEINTZMAN CO. (Toronto)—Heintzman Co. are known throughout the country as the leading manufacturers of Upright Plunes. Their pianos are higher in price and their work superior to any other manufacturers in Canada, in fact there are few planes in the United States which can surpass them in horough workman ship, tone and durability. The finer class of uprights are supplied with the celebrated Wessel action, and these are the only kind the N. Y. Piano Co. take. Samples of these fine Pianos can be seen in their warerooms, St. James street, Montreal.

BELL ORGANS—The N. Y. Piane Company are also agents for the celebrated Bell Organs, all styles of which can be seen at their warehouse, Montreal.

BELL & CO.—We invite the attention of the public to our New and beautiful Styles for this year. They will be found, in Design and Musical capabilities to far area as in thing at present

year. They will be found, in Design and Musical capabilities, to far excel anything at present in the market. With an experience of eighteen years, and sparing no expense to enable us to produce a Perfect Instrument, we can confidently pronounce them the Best and Purest Toned Organs made. That they are the best is admitted by the principal Professors, and confirmed by the great number now in use, and highest awards at the principal exhibitions at home and abroad. Intending purchasers should highest awards at the principal exhibitions at home and abroad. Intending purchasers should bear in mind, that, the Ball, Organ; are only made in Guelph, Ont., and study organs ware new to be first place—a consideration to tessome consequence from a responsible firm, we employ only the most skilled labour, and our aim shall be in the future, as in the past, to keep the Bell Organ; for tone; appearance, and lasting qualities; shead of all others.

Plano For Ites.

Plano For Ites.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street

Baltimore, No. 112 Fifth Avenue N CHEAP FARMS