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# The Times AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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 Italian laborers who had with a large number of others employed upon the ballasting of the Niagara, Tamworth and Quebec Railway, that they would not be required on this job any longer, and that they were to move to Calabogie Lake, on the K. & P. Railway, to work another ballasting contract there. Some of the Italian laborers 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, demanding 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' hotel, near which place some drew knives and others revolvers, threatening to take his life. They rushed him in their midst away to the bridge crossing the river. An alarm was made at once. The township council was in session in the village, and the Rev. 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 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 Italians were badly used, 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 did not get hurt.

## VANDERBILT'S MILLIONS.

### 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 bill. William K. lost \$8,000,000 on one swoop last fall, and Cornelius dropped \$2,000,000 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 his colossal fortune. Indeed, Mr. Vanderbilt was 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 Ferdinand 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.

QUEBEC, 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..... 31  
Sergt Richard Kendall..... 38  
Sergt Geo. M. Stewart..... 25  
Corpl R. Hough..... 35  
Corpl Lindsay..... 37  
Corpl Turner..... 32  
Corpl Henry..... 24  
Br Hunt..... 41  
Br Horseman..... 33  
Driver Day..... 32  
Gunner Dennis..... 11  
Gunner Destin..... 29  
Gunner McKenzie..... 26  
Gunner McKee..... 27  
Gunner Aynsley..... 31  
Total..... 487

## ON THE MATCH.

### A LETTER TO THE "MAIL"—THE IMPARTIAL OPINION.

The Sporting Editor of the Mail gives the following in a recent issue:—  
Sir,—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. Most 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 unbiased on-lookers. That Mackenzie was hooded and hissed all through the match is a gross exaggeration. As a matter of fact, he was not hooded, and while passing the stand on their way to the dressing-room were liberally applauded. As a matter of fact, not a hiss was heard until Mackenzie fouled Daly—a foul which, by the way, you do not attempt to excuse, and even then the hooting was quickly subdued by the hand-clapping of the majority, who, desired to see all disputes settled by the players and referees, without outside interference. As a matter of fact, when Mackenzie in his blue shirt appeared on the center track, on his way to the goal, he was long and loudly applauded, and his performance was acknowledged. As a matter of fact, the head-line of the Post, bearing that Mackenzie

## 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 towards 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 Ontario and Toronto met, and the Mail had nought but censure for the burly goal-keeper. Yours etc.

SPECTATOR.

Ottawa, Oct. 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 portion of the grand stand was not fact along most of the line—otherwise, we are satisfied to let "Spectator's" mainly letter go for what it is worth.—Ed. Mail.

## MR. LOWELL ON DEMOCRACY.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 6.—Mr. Lowell delivered 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 oak. 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 ABANDONMENT 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 Shendi 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 in the middle of the river and opened the bombardment upon the town. The bombardment lasted until late in the afternoon. Gordon afterwards proceeded in the direction of Djizizeen. It is rumored that Mohammed Elh Ther, El Mahdi's ameer at Berber, was killed. Other reports say that he escaped and removed the treasure to Kert. Subsequently Gordon thoroughly chastised the inhabitants of Djizizeen. 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 Cleyer, the Socialist deputy to the Imperial Reichstag from Breslau, in Prussia, 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 hitherto evaded the issue 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 attention 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 German in an article on the state of socialism in Germany declares that the party of the centre will sustain the policy of the government towards socialism in all essential points. The German states that the negotiations of the German representative in Rome with the Vatican have been suspended, the Vatican awaiting the results 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 proposal of the government to transfer all state railways to the control of the Empire.

## 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 remained, 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 telegraphs that the whole of Stewart's party have been murdered.  
Col. Chermisio 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 Trinkat caused great havoc among the rebels who are surrendering.  
It is reported here that the French man-of-war Sciguela has been ordered to occupy Tajoran, a seaport town on the Gulf 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 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. Lespes has sent three battalions to effect a junction with Courbet at Kelung.  
PARIS, Oct. 6.—The République 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.

## SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

### THE FLOODS IN BUENOS AYRES—GOVERNMENT SUCCESS 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 lying 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 Caeceres operated most beneficially upon the political situation. Few districts are at present occupied by the revolutionists and the government troops are daily advancing.  
THE LACHINE FIRE.  
The following are the chief sufferers by the fire at Lachine on Monday week:—Messrs. Beale Pigeon, \$100; Louis Clement, \$9,000; Guillaume Onelle, \$5,000; Alfred Parr, \$3,000; Louis Parr, \$10,000; Louis Tabou, \$400; J. Bte. Polier, \$4,000; Ludger Emond, \$500; Louis Pigeon, \$4,000; P. Gauhier, \$2,500; A. Major, \$1,500; Mrs. Gainer, \$1,500; and Mrs. O'Gready, \$500. All were insured except Messrs. Major and Tabou. 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.

## 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 Palace, on the occasion 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, Vercheres; Wednesday, 8th, Ste. Thedose; Thursday, 9th, Contrecoeur.  
The Forty Hours' Devotion will commence next week as follows:—Sunday, 5th October, St. Thomas; Tuesday, 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 Kaphilia.  
On Sunday last in the Church of St. Marie de Monroir, His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe conferred the Order of 'Insouane on Messrs. Desautels, J. Barré, J. A. Bonel, L. D. Gaudin, A. Lamy, J. A. Bonel, the curate 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 Nicol, O.M.I., of Leeds, England, arrived in Ottawa on Friday evening last from Montreal, accompanied by the Rev. Father Mangin, O.M.I., 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. Calixte; Rev. Father Dupuis, curate at St. Jean Baptiste; Rev. Father Durivage, curate at Contrecoeur; 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 Coeur; Rev. Father Lehoucq, 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 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, curé of Ste. Marguerite, and Charles Hallé, curé of St. Pierre, Island of Orleans, brothers of the Rev. Louis Hallé, 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 50 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 finished for Christmas Day. Messrs. Mesnard & Perrault are the architects.  
The total cost of this beautiful edifice is \$92,000.

## LORD CHURCHILL AT LEEDS.

LEEDS, Oct. 7.—In a speech last night Lord Churchill said he regarded the opposition of the Government to the franchise and redistribution bills as a serious matter. Further delay awaited the Government both in Ireland and Egypt.

## A RUNAWAY ENGINE.

### REPORTED SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—Advices from Bathford 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 end 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 injured were Miss Emsley, aged 14, of this place, who has some of her ribs broken, and Robertson, a member of the Board of Missions, 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. Hickmet, 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 considered Lord Northbrook's first statement relative 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 Boers. Upon the adjournment of the cabinet dispatches were forwarded to Weymouth which are supposed to refer to the acceleration 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 manipulators 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 Schrock and wife, and John Flick had \$118 deposited in the Erie County Savings Bank, and when the bank suspended the loss of the money drove them insane. Thinking afterwards that they were committing 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 last, as follows: Spirits, 10,000 gallons; tobacco, 19,157 lbs.; petroleum, 796 barrels; valued at \$1,408.65; malt, none. There was also valued for consumption:—Spirits, 4,000 gallons; valued at \$1,937.84; tobacco, \$2,630.16; 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, 1884.  
The following are custom returns in connection with the port of Ottawa for the month ending 30th Sept. last:—Value of goods imported and entered for consumption up to date, \$41,998; dutiable goods, \$18,363; total, \$60,361. Entered for consumption, \$108,176.31. Total, \$168,537.31, showing an increase of \$23,887.95, showing an 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 \$80,032.06. In the corresponding term of 1884 the amount collected has been \$86,573.30, 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 a 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 Sudan, but the rescue, if necessary, of the grand soldier who had undertaken with national support to deliver the Sudan from the hands of a conservative legacy, beset the administration, and that the franchise agitation might lead to a crisis involving the extinction 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 affairs shall be managed, their policy ruled, their will constantly defeated and baffled 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 her best but unqualified record of 2:03 1/2. 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. "Insanuch," he says, "as she had been let up for about four weeks, her trainer had to begin by giving her slow miles. On September 1 she trotted in 2:23; September 4, 2:25; September 8, 2:20; September 11, 2:14; September 15, 2:13; September 18, 2:13, 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, his 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 lowered. Succeeding miles were made in 2:13, 2:12 and 2:12 1/2.

## RENAMING THE STREETS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—At a meeting of the corporation yesterday, the proposition to substitute Irish and National for English and foreign names of streets was discussed. The liberal and conservative members opposed the proposition. One speaker remarked that the Americans when they achieved their independence did not descend to such purities. 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.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—John McCullough became violently agitated yesterday. He went to the depot and attempted to board a train, declaring he would go to New York. The conductor resisted his efforts when McCullough 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. Limerick 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 sum, which proposition the corporation of Limerick rejects with scorn. This case will be watched with the deepest interest all over Ireland.

## DUEL IN A PARLOR.

MT. CARMEL, Pa., Oct. 7.—Yesterday Frank Budman, book-keeper, went to the house of Rose Andriego, daughter of a coal operator, with whom he is in love, and fired an ineffectual shot at Count Armapucci, who was with her in the parlor. The Count got a revolver and ordered Miss Andriego 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 cholera, if true, regards the first Swiss cardinal since Mathias Schinner's time in 1510.  
THE U.S. CROPS.  
COLUMBUS, Oct. 7.—The yield of wheat in Ohio in the season is estimated at 1,225,000 bushels, a gain of 225,000 bushels over the crop of 1883. The yield of corn is estimated at 1,185,000 bushels, a gain of 185,000 bushels over the crop of 1883. The yield of oats is estimated at 1,185,000 bushels, a gain of 185,000 bushels over the crop of 1883. The yield of potatoes is estimated at 1,185,000 bushels, a gain of 185,000 bushels over the crop of 1883. The yield of tobacco is estimated at 1,185,000 bushels, a gain of 185,000 bushels over the crop of 1883.





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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 9.—St. Denis and Companions, Martyrs. FRIDAY, 10.—St. Francis Borgia, Confessor. Bp. Galbergy, Hartford, died, 1878.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay.

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 knocking down to Lord Salisbury and to yield to a compromise upon the franchise and redistribution bills.

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.

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.

THE Chicago Herald remarks, there is no need of the United States receiving any idiots, insane persons or mentally imperfect people from foreign countries. Our contemporary is quite right, for, from all appearances, the country is more than able to produce enough by itself.

THE archbishops and bishops of Ireland have decided to confide to the Irish national members of parliament certain questions for submission to the English government relative to University education and to the grievances of the Nuns employed as school teachers.

of the bishops of the utmost gravity, and in commenting on its significance says their Lordships, thereby proclaim themselves Parnellites and consecrate the national party, and have scattered the conspiracy which 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 the Western portion of the Dominion. The people of Hamilton set the ball a rolling in earnest Monday. A significant demonstration was held in that city and was under the management of the Hamilton Labor Political Association.

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.

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 pauper 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.

THE FRANCHISE AND REDISTRIBUTION.

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.

The irregularities, on the other hand, which mark the present distribution of power among those who are enfranchised, also demand practical reform in this direction. In 1858 one-sixth of the voters returned one-half 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.

From this exposition of the facts it will be readily seen and understood what redistribution means and how imperatively it is needed. The commonest principles of reason and of fairness to the people are violated by the existing arrangement which is completely de-

structive of the claims of the English House of Commons to be in any sense a body fairly representing either the great mass of the people, or the privileged few who enjoy the right of the franchise.

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 large extent. At the present moment much interest is taken in the numbers and influence of foreign-born citizens in the American Republic. As shown by the national census, there were in 1880 some 6,079,943 foreign-born persons in the Union. These were from thirty-seven nationalities, but the great mass came from three countries, namely, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, and from Canada.

Table listing population statistics for various states and territories in 1880, including Michigan, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Vermont, California, Connecticut, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Nevada, Washington, Texas, Utah, Arkansas, Virginia, Arizona, Wyoming, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, Mississippi, and S. Carolina.

According to this table the Canadians constitute in four states of the Union and in one territory 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.

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 and passed as one of the common herd.

that suffocates in summer, and forces the inmates to flee to the 'booms' or streets for air and relief, and that freezes in winter, and compels the victims to huddle around a close coal-stove, which seems to be the Moloch of the Americans for several months in the year. As far as their jurisdiction extends, the Castle Garden officials protect the immigrant; but when he steps outside, the refuge he is seized upon at once by sharks and sharpers who consider him their natural prey, and who 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 and discouraging aspects of life in the New World are forced at the outset on the new arrival.

TRADE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE commercial relations between North America and South America 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.

Table showing trade values for various countries: The Republic of Mexico (\$55,000,000), The five Central American republics (\$24,428,000), The nine South American republics (\$348,646,000), The four European colonies (\$31,850,000), and The Empire of Brazil (\$215,081,000).

Of this total trade the United States controls but \$128,822,000, 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.

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 Horn. He considered it a patriotic duty to make efforts to establish a continuous line of railway communication from Canada to Patagonia before the close of ten years.

Captain Bedford Pim, who cut such a prominent figure during the visit of the British Association for the Advancement of 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 Great Britain. He went so far as to confess that the work before the commission had his entire sympathy, and he did not consider it treason for him to be present at a meeting, the object of which was to take away from England the eighty per cent. of the South American commerce which she now controls and transfer it to the United States.

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 illiterate." This is how the News tries to 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 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, but any 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.

We are afraid that the News does not speak by the book and that it has accordingly, with 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.

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 world-be dictator of Canada:—"A more thoroughly impractical article than that of Mr. Goldwin Smith in the Contemporary Review, I never read. 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 consideration 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.

rolled on in the school registers; but the number, which actually attended school, was to learn how to read and write was for thirty-eight States, 5,595,329. There were four million States from which reports could not be secured, but allowing them the large average of 400,000 as in attendance, we still have less than six million out of a school population 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 inside 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 9 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 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 2 1/2 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 69 per cent. in the South, and nearly 49 per cent. in the West. Between 15 and 20 years of age the colored illiterates for the same divisions 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 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 "blasted 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 great 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 British 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 professor'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 world-be dictator of Canada:—"A more thoroughly impractical article than that of Mr. Goldwin Smith in the Contemporary Review, I never read. 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 consideration 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 does not explain, and the House of Commons is to be elected by Provincial assemblies. Having called these two bodies into existence, we are to wage war all over the world; and to reduce Africans and all other such inferior races to subjection, whilst, as a commencement of this Imperial policy, we are to rule Ireland with a rod of iron. His scheme reminds me of the constitution of the Abbe Saisne. This constitution might have been good or bad, but, as it found favor with one set of us, it was never adopted, and the one set turned its back 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 swine of two hemispheres. Disgusted with us, he betook himself to Canada; disgusted with the Canadians, he has returned to us.

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 the better setting in. The abundance of the crops of the present year will not help the 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 harvest; this year it is an abundance which 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 with September the failures for the Dominion were 227, with \$4,112,892 of liabilities. Compared with the corresponding quarters of the five previous years it is found that business is about as weak and unprofitable as it was in the "hard times." The following table will show the exact state of affairs:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Liabilities. Rows for 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879.

There is a decrease in the number of failures; 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:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Liabilities. Rows for 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879.

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 résumé of the reports concerning the crops in the districts lying alongside the Intercolonial Railway, from Lévis to St. Flavie:—

Lévis.—The principal crops are oats, yielding 35 bushels to the acre, and potatoes, yielding 300 bushels. Very little wheat is grown. Chaudière.—The potato crop is small. Oats are more prolific than usual, but buckwheat has proved a failure. St. Henri.—Potatoes fall below the average, but oats and hay have yielded largely. The same is reported of St. Charles, in the county of Bellefleur. St. Valier.—The crop of wheat is reported as 87 per cent better than last year, barley 50 per cent better, oats 75 per cent better, rye 50 per cent better; buckwheat is 75 per cent less and hay 20 per cent less than last year. 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. Lével.—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 15 tons per acre; wheat 15 bushels per acre, oats 25, rye 12, barley 30, peas 15, potatoes 75. St. Anne's.—Wheat has yielded 16 bushels per acre, barley 20, oats 25. The crop of potatoes is poor. Rivier Ouelle.—The crops are reported good all around, and much better than last year. Rivier du Loup.—The hay crop has been very light, but roots have turned out light, and the grain crop is good. Trois Puits.—Potatoes have been a partial failure, but everything else has yielded well. Bio and Rimouski.—Wheat yields 15 bushels 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 Irish peasants has just been furnished. In county Kilkenny for the past six years an agricultural fair has annually been held at Bealborough, near Piltown, under the patronage of the gentry and nobility of the neighborhood, of whom Lord Desborough 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 reports, however, have embittered the peasantry of his own and neighbouring estates, and they determined to boycott the fair, as a measure of revenge. They posted notices throughout the district, menacing all who contributed to or attended the exhibition, and as fast as the notices were torn down they were mysteriously replaced by others still more threatening. Lord Desborough, though a poor-headed noble, but the fair has proved a dismal failure. The gentry were frightened into non-attendance, and but few of the gentry made any entries, so that the exhibition was a failure. It is reported that the boycotting policy of the Liberals is reported.

SALISBURY AT GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, Oct. 4.—At a meeting last night the Marquis of Salisbury said the present state of affairs in Ireland was due to Mr. Gladstone's zigzag policy of extreme dilatory and savage oppression. He said the European powers were united against England. The Egyptian dilemma was due to the fulfilment of Gladstone's engagements, and the "procrastinating policy of the Liberals."

THE LIBERALS AT STE. MARTINE.

THE DEMONSTRATION ON SATURDAY A GREAT SUCCESS—ADDRESSES BY HON. MEMBERS 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 assembled at the depot to welcome the distinguished party. When the Liberal leaders alighted they were met by a bevy of fair damsels, who presented them with choice bouquets, causing rather an embarrassment of riches 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 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, extending to him a most cordial welcome on behalf of the Liberals of Chateauguay, and expressing unbounded confidence in him.

Mr. Blake, in reply, expressed his deep gratitude for the language contained in the address, which, he said, no doubt, was intended rather for the party he represented 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 interests. 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. He 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 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 county, 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 banner of Reform to the fore. The polls 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 fair for fair play and equal rights for all, irrespective of party or nationality. It was only on principles like those that they could make this an united country. In conclusion, he would convey to them the kindly greeting of the Liberals of Ontario. Mr. Mercier had received with the greatest kindness in Ontario, and he felt sure that they would receive the Premier of Ontario in the same manner.

Addresses were then read to Hon. Mr. Mowat and another one to Hon. Mr. Blake, the latter in the French language by Mr. Dandurand, 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 speaker. Mr. Herbert presided and introduced Mr. Robidoux, the local member as the first speaker, who stated in a brief speech that fighting that had been made at Quebec was the same that had been made at the last session in Ontario. Even lately in that question of autonomy they could see the hard times the Liberal chiefs have 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 know 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.

Mr. Mercier, who received a perfect ovation 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 that 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 end. 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 \$20,000,000 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 increasing at a rate of \$500,000 per annum. They had been answered that they were dreaming, and now the Treasurer had himself announced that direct taxation was imminent. When they did not want to tax the people directly loans had been made everywhere, thus making one pay over another, and although not able to pay the salaries of employés had augmented their own. He was sorry to state such things before such distinguished visitors. Those gentlemen were under a proper government, and they had had to pay an immense debt, but now they had \$5,000,000 to their credit, which they could lend to their municipalities very profitably. The speaker then spoke in the highest terms of the elder Blake as the protector of the Liberals of Quebec, and alluded to Mr. Mowat as having made Ontario the most flourishing Province in Canada. He spoke of the Canadian Pacific Ry. loan of \$30,000,000 and asked why that loan was made when the I.O.P.R. was already in the company and did not need any other loan. He then referred to the liquidation of the Quebec Government and said that

North Shore Ry. at a vile price and the day after the sale Mr. Chapeau had spent on his own account \$10,000. He alluded also briefly to the Moussauv contestation case and said that if his party had the dishonesty 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. Chapeau had tried to exterminate him and had been compelled to leave Quebec and had never returned. 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 business to institute it and he would come out victorious and more deserving of the people's confidence than ever.

Mr. Blake, on rising, was received with great cheering. He said that he felt great pleasure in meeting them, not only as the 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 hearing 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 men. The speaker then went on to say that he would 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 incontrovertible 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 length, and making use of all the arguments he is accustomed to use on similar occasions. He 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 declared 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 there must be one, should be differently constituted. The members should be chosen by the people and not appointed by the government. Different views prevailed at different times, and those views should prevail in the Legislative Council. 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 persuasion that they should be led to change their views. But the Government said to the Provinces, in effect, that they were not able to govern themselves, and that the Government were better able to judge what they wanted than the Provinces themselves. This was wrong and contrary to the principles of self-government. It was his duty that day to apply to old-time Liberal principles and he had the right to call upon them to do their part too. Their 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 country.

THE BANQUET. The banquet was served in the Exhibition, a number of remarkably pretty girls acting as waitresses. They were dressed as ambulant 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 presented a gala appearance. About three hundred sat down to table, Mr. Hebert occupying the chair. On his left were seated the Hon. Mr. Blake, Mr. Edgar, Hon. Mr. Marchand, Mr. J. E. Robidoux, M. P. P., Dr. Fréchette 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 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 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 loyal toasts having been proposed and drunk with all honors, Mr. Dandurand presented Mr. Mercier with an address and a check for \$1,000 on behalf of the Liberals of the County of Chateauguay. Mr. Mercier made a very feeling reply. Speeches were afterwards made by Mr. Robidoux, James McShane, Hon. Mr. Marchand, Mr. G. W. Stephens, Hon. Mr. Mowat, Mr. Edgar, Dr. Fréchette and others. Messrs. Geoffrin, Desmarais and others also made short speeches, after which the 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 valiantly did we boast their merit, Nor fear that they would do us credit, For all agree that Diamond Dyes Deserved the medal and first prize.

Toronto's civic treasury is empty.

READ THIS. For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN REMEDY. Every bottle of this wonderful medicine contains a full and complete set of directions. It is sold by all druggists and is not found in any factory.

THE LIBERAL LEADERS.

A Grand Banquet to Hon. Messrs. Blake and Mowat at the Windsor Hotel—Speeches by Prominent Liberals—An Enthusiastic Gathering.

A dinner was given on Monday evening by a number of Montreal Liberals to the Hon. Messrs. 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. Macdonald, George Childe, George Kay, J. 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. Levin, 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. Gauthier, R. Dandurand, C. Lanctot, C. A. Geoffrin, H. Beauregard, G. Beique, E. Lareau, B. J. Coghlin, E. Beausot, 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. Macdonald, Mr. James McShane, M. P. P., Hugh Mackay, B. J. Coghlin, Dr. Watson, and on his left Hon. Mr. Mowat, Hon. Mr. Mercier, Mr. J. E. Robidoux, Mr. Henry Lyman, Messrs. J. Dandurand, Q. C., Thos. Workman, Thomas Cramp and Wolfertan Thomas. After ample justice had been done to the substantial of the feast, the Chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts which were duly honored.

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 cordiality of his Montreal friends and therefore knew how warm their welcome was, but he thought that they 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 humors. The prospects of the Liberal party were not then bright. The course of trade, the condition 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 in 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 Parliament for aid, and they obtained what they wanted. The increased aid was given them on the representation that the people of Canada were longing to have this road, which, according 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's 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 principle, the party bonds were looser with them than with the Conservatives, who believed in the policy of standing still. One section of the Liberal party would be more advanced than another, but while every allowance should be made for this latitude 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 reproached with encouraging disunion on account of their advocacy of provincial rights; but they were the true unionists, because they recognized the essential conditions of union. The Provinces of Old Canada had tried under the form of a legislative union to carry out the principle of federalism and had failed. It was found that under such a union the distinctive rights of the provinces could not be maintained, and a federal union was formed. It was thought that this union would bind the Provinces more closely together by giving each exclusive power over its domestic affairs 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 Government before they entered the Union, and then the Dominion would have the advantage 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 was an invasion of the exclusive rights of the provinces. They contended that whether the Government were right or not in that contention that the liquor laws of the provinces were unconstitutional and worthless, they should, rather, seek to have the constitution amended so as to secure the right of legislating the sale of liquors to the provinces than to insist upon what they believed to be

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. Geoffrin, and was drunk amid the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Mowat after making the usual acknowledgments 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 Montreal. 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. Mercier 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 Liberals could give during the five years Mr. Mackenzie was in power. The country had never had a more vigorous administration 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 justice the Liberals put in office as contrasted with those appointed by the other side. It was singular that George Brown, Sandfield Macdonald, 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 remains to be done.

The toast of the Liberal Party of Quebec, coupled with the name of Hon. Honore Mercier, 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, relating 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 Beausoleil, Messrs. J. Doure, 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.

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 understood that church fairs, picnics, excursions and societies directly or indirectly connected with church and other matters on which there is 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 Gosselin, Quebec; Joseph Octave Roy, Grosse Pointe; Joseph St. Augustin; Joseph St. Amant; St. Albans; Pierre Roudeau, St. Norbert; Hubert Francois Boce; Chateauguay; Francois Xavier Archambault, St. Paul d'Hermite; Pierre Saul Beaugard; St. Hyacinthe.

Out of eleven candidates for admittance to study, the following four were successful:—Alphonse Berger, L'Islet; A. Longre, L'Assomption; Antoine Prevost, Joliette; Edward Plamondon, Quebec.

A DECREE OF EXCOMMUNICATION. ALBANY, Oct. 6.—The Cardinal Vicar has pronounced a heretical the congregation of St. Paul's Catholic American Church. The founders of the church, Fr. Sig. Campello, a former canon of the Roman Catholic Church, and Fr. Javarone, the reasons for so denouncing the church are, that they use the Italian language in conducting their services, impugn the infallibility of the Pope, sympathize with heresy, and have in the past refused to invoke the name of Jesus Christ.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. As a remedy for Consumption, Stomach, all kinds of Debility, and General Weakness, it is the most powerful and effective of all medicines.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Fanny Elliser is dying at Vienna. Brandford 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 visit Vienna. Highwaymen are busy at work in Toronto and vicinity. John McCullough's company at Chicago has disbanded. Wolsey has arrived at Eisench on the left bank of the Nile. Large gangs of shantymen are being sent up the Ottawa daily. Cable connection between China and England is interrupted. The number of death from cholera in Italy shows a slight decrease. A revolt has occurred among the natives of Bassara, 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 to sell goods to Hebrews. The Austrian war budget will exceed last year's by 2,000,000 florins. 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 Lansdowne leaves next week on a visit to the Lower Provinces. Tennyson's new work consists of a single long 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 advantage to the expedition to Khartoum. Madame Nilsson has entirely recovered from 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 early date. The revenue for the first three months of the fiscal year shows a surplus of \$1,244,000. The preliminary surveys on the Brockville & Ottawa Air Line will commence on Monday.

The Mayor of Quebec has been denying newspaper reports about the finances of that city. A strike is threatened in some of the Pittsburg 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 among cows in several stables on Long Island. The Music Hall, Quebec, has been sold to Mr. Willis Knebel for \$8,000. It cost \$22,000. The Vicery 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 navy. The whaling schooner Roswell King, of London, has been crushed in the ice at Hudson's Bay. Mr. Bolduc, M. P. for Beauce, has been called to the Senate in place of the late Senator Poirer. John W. Garrett's will has been filed. He has 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 guano deposits. 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 government 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. Yesterday one farmer lost seven head.

ALAS! 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 Wore," 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 manufacturers shutting down their banks, breaking merchants falling, securities unsold, western wheat selling 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.

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REVIEW OF BOOKS. O'NEILL'S HANDY BOOK OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL DATA. This is about as useful a compilation as ever...

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE. The October number of this excellent periodical is filled from cover to cover with very interesting reading...

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'Neil Russell; A Country Editor's Experience, Henry C. Walsh; The Piety of the French People, Eugene L. Didier; Shakespeare's Tragic Love, M. Johnson; Catholic Missions, Rachel Ewing Sherman; Katherine, VIII.-XIV., The League of Nations, St. Januarius, L. B. Bland; New Publications, &c. Price \$4 per annum; Single copies 50c; sent free by mail, D. J. Sadler & Co., 1669 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

THE PRODIGAL LAW STUDENT. A drama in four acts (for male characters only), with stage directions, etc. Edited and published 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 only path whereby the faults of ignorance and thoughtlessness can be worthily effaced." 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. St. Venen; 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 Allen Starr; A Modern Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, by the Baroness Elizabeth de Cosson; Some intrinsic Elements of the Gospel's Genuineness, by Arthur Yates; The Englishman's Impressions of America, by Rev. Father Clarke; Reviews, etc. John Murphy & Co., publishers, Baltimore, U.S.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. With a short dictionary of British, Irish, and American authors. By John O'Keefe Murray, M.A., M.D. This little handbook, well adapted 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, a bird's-eye view of its composition, and a history of English literature from Chaucer to Chaucer. Book II. covers the English literature of Great Britain from Chaucer to the present time. Book III. treats of the literature of Ireland—Celtic and English. Book IV. embraces in brief the English literature of America, and ends with a short dictionary of authors. The work is one that will be of great service to young students and others who wish to gain a knowledge of English literature. It is published by John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, U.S.

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 \$1.00. Part I. consists of 194 English and Latin hymns, intended 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 repetition. Part II. also comprises the litany and prayers for the first time, and the chanting of the Rosary. Part III. contains all the Masses of the Gradual, together with the Royal Mass of H. Dumont. All directions are given in English. Part IV. contains all the Vespers that may occur on Sundays and holidays. The Roman are given for the first time, and under the name of every one, and ending, The Vespers of the Dead are given after those of 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 book of prayer, and 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 as much as it does now. The music which covers its pages is the finest type of printed music ever saw. It is clear and beautiful, and its wonderful accuracy is a monument to the labors of the gifted author.

The October Magazine of American History is a strong and notable number. Its articles are all readable, and of timely and local interest. An especially enviable steel portrait of one of its earliest contributors, the late Orasmus 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, Loyal, 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 Orasmus H. Marshall," by Col. W. L. Stone, and a second scholarly paper from M. V. Moore, "Did the Romans Colonize America?" completes the list of the most important contributions for the current month. The Original Documents contain an important letter on "Secession," from Gen. Houston while governor of Texas. Minor Topics gives us a short and entertaining article on "Massachusetts," by Rev. R. W. Allen. The several departments of Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, and Book Notices are extremely entertaining and well sustained. An article is announced for the November number of this magazine on the "Unsuccessful Candidates"

the Presidency of the United States, and it will be illustrated. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

FRANCE AND CHINA. London, Oct. 3.—The Times' despatch from Tientsin states that the American Minister Young has arrived, and acting under instructions from Washington, 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 reiterated the French demand 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 arsenal and fleet constructed by Frenchmen. After avenging Langson 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? He hinted that China was better prepared for war than formerly. Li Hung Chang said, "Let Admiral Courbet attack our northern defenses 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'outrance*—government 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 government 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 believe peace would soon follow that event. The minister of war submitted a scheme to the ministry for the organizing of a colonial army. The government will ask for a credit of 10,000,000 francs to defray the expenses 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 running through him, caused by a fear of failing. Lord Derby, father of the present earl, when a young man was one of the best speakers in parliament. He was known as the "Prince Rupert of debate," and seemed so self-possessed as to be incapable of embarrassment. But he said: "When I am 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 shuddered 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 clearness as he himself saw them, and so led them insensibly up to his own conclusions." 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.

A 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 set 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 that he may go astray. I will endeavor so to live that the risk in your case will be nothing. Yours faithfully,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

ANTI-CHINESE DEMONSTRATION.

HAMILTON, Oct. 1.—This evening the "Hamilton Labor Political Association" held a demonstration. They had first a procession headed by a file 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 dares 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 government in expending the taxes gathered from the people for such purposes." "No lepers wanted." "No room for paupers." "No other dollar for immigration." "No competition with prison, Chinese or pauper labor." "This is a warning to politicians to beware of 'No Chinese' no lepers." "We demand the franchise as our right." "The ballot is our dynamite." "After the parade an open-air meeting was held on the market square, at which a paper and Chinese cheap labor were the subjects of violent denunciation.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

MGR. CAPEL'S DISCOURSE ON A PREVALENT FORM OF INSANITY. Monday, Sept. 22.—The Rev. Mr. Capel, in the chapel of the Monastery on Hoboken Heights, taking for his theme, "Suicide and the Moral Law." A large and attentive audience listened to his discourse, which lasted an hour and was delivered with unusual earnestness and power.

"I hold that all men who lay violent hands 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 have been 200 suicides in the United States. Of these 72 were females, 44 to special sickness, 33 to business troubles, 20 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 *folo 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 honestly 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 forget 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 it 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 I 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 as safe to see that a child of three and a half years of age is 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 Mr. 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. In no 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 laborer, 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 the child who is the victim of a fit 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 crimes 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. Moral weakness is natural with ourselves, and we need religion to help us. We can strengthen ourselves by contact with God."

Mr. 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 elements 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 announcement 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 investigation 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 for 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 Gertrude 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 gossip set their tongues wagging. The news spread, and in a few weeks the leading papers of the country contained long dispatches in regard to the queer case, and its peculiar phases were discussed in their editorial columns. Dubois and "his" pretty young wife stoutly denied the stories, but they were also bothered by inquisitive visitors and newspaper correspondents that they decided to leave the town, which they did at the dead of night, going to a small place named Brandon, where they began living under assumed names. At last Mrs. Fuller took up the case and decided to find out for herself whether her daughter had been deceived. She inquired of the officers and followed the couple, overtaking them at a Brandon hotel. She induced them to return to Waupun. But they had a second time, and were lost sight of for several months. Hudson heard of the case, and after making an investigation felt satisfied that Frank Dubois was no other than his deserted wife. "Then he began searching for the 'queer' matchless couple. After having trouble in his discovery, he and Mrs. Hudson, enough "Frank Dubois" proved to be the missing Mrs. Hudson. She refused to return with her husband at first, but upon being threatened with arrest decided to leave "her wife" and return to her abandoned home and her four children. Gertrude 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 Gertrude 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 Sliocroft, a small town in the northern part of the State, where Gertrude 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 25 great towns of the United Kingdom averaged 24.1 per thousand of aggregate population. The death rates were:—In Birkenhead, 16; Birmingham, 28; Blackburn, 26; Bolton, 38; Bradford, 23; Brighton, 21; Bristol, 20; Cardiff, 37; Derby, 13; Halifax, 25; Huddersfield, 21; Hull, 30; 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 Wolverhampton, 32. The rate in Edinburgh was 15; Glasgow, 24, and in Dublin, 29.

A BODY INTERRED IN THE WRONG GRAVE.—The officials connected with Dunfermline Abbey Churchyard were forced on Monday evening to go through the somewhat unpleasant ceremony of exhuming and re-interring a body that had been buried since the 3rd July last. It appeared that the body—that of a 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 waggone, the horse bolted near Coopers Bridge, the vehicle was upset, and the occupants were thrown into the bed of the stream. Mr. John Todd, Cumberland Street, Edinburgh, was killed, and his daughter was drowned beneath the waggone. Mr. David Todd, of Traquair, sustained a fracture of the skull, and lies in a precarious condition. Several others of the party were seriously injured.

AN ELOPEMENT.—An elopement has taken place in the North of Scotland. A young gentleman 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 engineer named Harris, residing at Barkip, near Dalry, sent a homing pigeon with a friend to Carlingford, Ireland. The pigeon was let off at 9 a.m., Irish time, and arrived home at Barkip exactly at 2 p.m. The distance as the crow flies from Carlingford to Dalry is 137 miles.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.—An old woman, wife of a travelling Irishman 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 apprehended.

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. Chalmers' remains were found.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN OHIO. A telegram from Troy, O., dated September 19, says: Seven Jersey cattle out of the Springfield farm here of C. R. C. Dye were slaughtered to-day to decide beyond doubt whether contagious pleuro-pneumonia existed. 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 accompanied by President Foster, of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, several veterinarians, and a number of prominent stock-dealers. In some 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 other 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 membranous 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 somewhat remarkable fact that the cattle having the worst affected lungs to all outward appearances were in good condition, being sleek and less indolent than others not so badly affected.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Grand Duke Hesse suit for divorce from Mme. Kalomine will be heard by seven judges of the supreme court at Darmstadt, on October 18th. If a divorce is refused the Grand Duke will abdicate. Truth says Queen Victoria desires that the Duke should be granted to enable the Grand Duke to marry the Duchess of Albany.

BEAUTIFUL ALBANY BOATS.

GAY GIRLS MEET IN SECRET CONCLAVE FOR PROTECTING THEMSELVES FROM THE VASSAR GRADUATE. (New York Times.) "Young ladies, you will please come to order. Thus spoke a most bewitching Vassar graduate in the luxuriously furnished parlor in 488 Fifth avenue to a party of pretty girls who gathered about her and chattered like magpies. 'We must organize in a business like manner,' continued the fair speaker, 'if we hope to accomplish the object for which we have assembled. I should blush to murmur,' exclaimed a sweet miss of sixteen, as she settled herself back in the soft embrace of an easy chair, 'as my dear friend the sentiment of the entire body. 'The young ladies had assembled in response to invitations sent out on perfumed note 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 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 mamma say if she only knew?' piped up a beautiful blonde. 'What would papa say?' exclaimed a vivacious brunette, the daughter of a well-known 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 paper 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 mamma 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. I will 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 coachman 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 exclusively 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 cannot 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 I won't stand for it for one. Prolonged applause and cries of 'Go on, go on.' When the Vassar graduate sat down an animated discussion was at once begun and carried on for some time. The action of their I. P. S. in forming an Anti-Dandy Coachman Society was roundly condemned in scathing terms as a measure calculated to cut off many a girl without a penny, and destroy all chances 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 of 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 recommended, too. Many a Lord in disguise has driven a hackney coach, and several 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. The 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 Aristocracy, and that we at once proceed to establish 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 Sixteen, Miss Twenty Summers and Miss Mature Twenty-five a committee of three to draft a constitution and by-laws.

NEW GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS. LONDON, Sept. 30.—The scare about the inefficiency of the English navy has led to several curious results. One is an increase of the circulation of the "Pall Mall Gazette," which was the first and has been the foremost in sounding the new tocsin of danger. Another result has been a comparison of the eminent firm of shipbuilders, John Elder & Co., with Mr. John Roach, 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 tonight from Berlin. The naval authorities of Germany have been prompt in taking the one 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 all 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 Reichstag to defray the extra cost incurred in constructing these vessels this autumn. A few of the torpedo boats have already been finished at Pillau and have been tested on the Frische-Haff. Half the population of Pillau turned out to witness the tests, and in addition to the official representatives of the German naval office, there were about 600

visitors from Konigsberg and other points in eastern Prussia. The tests of the boats were reported in the "Pall Mall Gazette" as follows: "The little vessels were shown, to be noteworthy under the extraordinary circumstances, which they also proved to be speedy. Some of them made nineteen 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 freubergs,' and Prince Bismarck is reported as saying that 'others beside England can play the game of war.'"

ORIGIN OF MEN OF GENIUS.

Columbus was the son of a weaver, and a weaver himself. Rabelais 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 butcher. Oliver Cromwell was the son of a brewer. Howard was an apprentice to a grocer. Franklin was a journeyman printer, and 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. Whitefield was the son of an innkeeper at 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-scavenger. Pope was the son of a merchant. Robert Burns was the son of a ploughman in Ayrshire.

CLIPPING HORSES.

Henry Bergh, noted for his efforts to protect dumb animals from cruelty, recently protested against clipping horses. Robert Banner, who devotes his large income to buying 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 protests 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 frooms will 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 bathing him with cold water while the jury went out, and tried to comfort him by saying he hoped they would take a merciful view of his case. His Lordship sentenced the father and Henry James to twenty years in the penitentiary, 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. Main's death. The father had the support of his son, while he received the sentence of the court. Judge Wilson left for Sarnia this morning to conduct the Lambton sittings.

"I Have Suffered"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. On Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me, I used two bottles!

An entirely cured, and heartily recommended 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 about my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 10th street, Washington, D. C.

Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, kidney—Complaint "And nervous debility. I have just" Returned.

"From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more Good!"

"Than anything else." "A month ago I was extremely Emaciated." "I am Gaining strength and Pleasure!" "And scarcely able to walk. Now I am 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.

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WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us... Many persons have pain about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back...

John Archer, Hartill, near Sheffield.—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints...

Mr. White, (Signed) Chemist Calne. 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 Intercolonial station at Levis during the coming winter...

TO FARMERS.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Consols sold at 101 1/2 and 101 1/4... The money market rates of discount range from 7 to 8 per cent...

COMMERCIAL.

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.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Wheat, fall, per bushel, 80c to 82c; wheat, spring, do, 80c to 83c; wheat, goose, do, 63c to 65c...

THE OITAWA MARKET.

Flour—No. 1 brand per barrel \$5.25 to \$5.50; strong bakers \$5.75; double extra \$6.00...

TRADE IN THE STATES.

Bradstreet's reports a noticeable decrease in the movement of merchandise during the past week.

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularly 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 approval...

WINTER CASHMERE.

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

GREAT RUSH.

Great rush every day this week at S. CARSLY'S VELVET DEPARTMENT.

Wool Yarns.

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.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Dame Marie Gregoire, of the City of Montreal, in said District, wife of Vital Gregoire...

SALT RHEUM.

George Andrews, carpenter in the Lowell was for over twenty years afflicted with rheumatism...

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...

HAIR'S VEGETABLE HAIR-RENEWER.

Seldom does a popular remedy attract so much strong hold upon the public confidence as HAIR'S VEGETABLE HAIR-RENEWER.

MONTEAL CATTLE MARKET. Exporters have been free buyers, and a good business has been done at 40c to 45c per lb. live weight...

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N. Y. PIANO CO. AND THEIR PIANOS.

Advertisements for the Fall of 1884. THE NEW YORK.

WEBER PIANOS.

The Fall Stock of these Magnificent Pianos is now being received at the extensive warehouse comprising Grand, St. James street, and Albany, Carre, and Upright styles.

How to tell genuine DECKER & SON PIANO, made only by the original manufacturers, established in 1866, from other pianos bearing a similar name.

Beware of unscrupulous dealers, who, on account of our long established reputation, the great improvement which we have made from time to time, the high state of excellence that we have attained in our manufacture...

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 for sterling workmanship, great power and purity of tone and endurance.

JOSEPH P. HALE & CO. (New York).—These are the largest piano manufacturers in the United States. Being a firm of great wealth, they are able to produce a good instrument at a moderate price.

VOSE & SONS (Boston).—These deservedly popular instruments have been before the public over twenty-five years. The hands of them have been sold in the Dominion. They are used by many of the leading families of Montreal.

HEINTZMAN CO. (Toronto).—Heintzman Co. are known throughout the country as the leading manufacturers of Upright Pianos. Their pianos are higher in price and their work superior to any other manufacturers in Canada.

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

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KNABE PIANOFORTES.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. No. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, No. 112, Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS. The State of Michigan has more than 4,000 miles of railroad and 1,000 miles of Lake transportation...