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MONTREAL, WEDNESD Y, OUTOBER 14, 1885.

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CHOOSING REPRESENTATIVES

The Morality and Common Sense of Politics.

An Archbishop's Instructions to like People -Archbishop Walsh to the Men of Wicktow.

On the repent visit of Archbishop Walsh, of Duhlin, 19 Enniskerry, County Wicklow, he delivered the following notable and sug-

gestive instructions :—
"I accept, with feelings of heartfelt thanks, your kind address. It is, as you know, by no means the first address of welcome that I have received from the people of my discese. Indeed, since I have come home from Rome Indeed, since I have come nome from Rome I have done little else than receive, and scknowledge as best I could, the loving kindness of my pricats and of my people in presenting to me addresses such as yours. Those addresses have come to me, I may say, hom every possible source, from the elergy and laity of the discress at large; from the inhabitants of important centres of popula tion; from committees organized for the promotion of special objects of Catholic or of national interess; f.om municipal bodies, auch as the Town Council of our metropolis and the commissioners of the neighboring nwashits; from religious communities; from the inmates of our charitable institu tions; and from the representatives of these aducational ostublishments in which I must ever take a special interest, whether they come to me, as they have come, from the primary schools of elementary instruction, from the more advanced intermediate schools, or from the ranks of our most successini University students. Coming to me, as they have come, from all these varied sources, they have been to me a sou co of deep and abiding comfort, as they are a sure guarantee of that loyal devotedness, of which I shall stand so much in need -a devotedness which Inow feel firmly assured will never fail me, unless for my own part I prove unfaithful to the trust that has been confided to me by our Holy Father the Pope. (Cheers.) 1 prize them all. But there is one thing in this address of yours to which none of them on lay chim -one thing that gives to it a special and an unquestionable pre eminence. They all, indeed, remind me of the great remoneibility to which I have succeeded. They put before me that in entering upon the duties of Archbishop of Daulin I have inherited the

mitre and the crozier of QUE GLORIOUS PATRON AND PATRON SAINT.

sounty of Wicklow, St. Lawrence's own county (heers), in which so many of the years of its even ful life were plessed, and where the traditions of his sanctity and of his devotion to the time interests of his marive land have ever been preserved with such loving temberatess. (Cieers) Need I say to you then that it is with feelings of no orarmary gratification that I receive to-day this besuttful address thus presented to me hers by the priests and people of this, the fi s parish that I have been enabled to visit in the old historio district of my diocese, con secrated by such glorious memories?

You reler to some topics of painful signifiance. But they are topics from which, in the good providence of God, we may now look away, with colm and hopeful couff tence Circumstances, indeed, have combined to in vest my appointment to the Archbishopric with an intent far onyond that which an ordisary appointment of an Irish Archnishop endd by possimitty have possessed. But all that interest is in the past. The dangers to Which you refer-

DANGERS OF LAY INTERFEBENCE WITH THE HOLY SKE.

in the free exercise of its supreme jurisdic tion-all these have passed away, and I believe with you that they have passed away forever. (Uneers) But while you thus con gratulate yourselves that our Holy Father, our present Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., has been enabled in the appointment of your present unworthy Archbishop, to act, as he has ever acted, in the exercise of his own unlettered judgment, do not, I implore of you, allow yourserves to be carried away in any excitement of feeling on this score, from the colm and steady consideration of the great duty that now lies before you as inhabitants of this County of Wicklow. For there is before us-before you and before me-a duty

AS SOLEMN, AS RESPONSIBLE, AS SACRED as any civil duty that has ever had to be dis-

thirted by Irishinen. You are called upon to take part in the formation of that which will be known in future history as the first Parliament, whether Builish or Irish, in which the people of Ireland were truly and efficiently represented. (Prolonged cheers). How much depends upon the deliberations of that Parliament! To me, at all events, it seems plain that what depends upon it is neither more nor has than this—whether peace, contentment and harmony are now to be established on a firm and lasting basis in this land of ours, or to be out of sight, in hopeless Postponement, beyond the limits, at all events, of our days. And if so much depends apon the deliberations of this new Parliament, to which, under the Constitution, our desti-nies are thus to be committed, is it not equally plain that the character and the result of the deliberations of that Parliament must in turn depend upon the choice of the repretentatives whom you, with the electors of

be deemed out of place that I should take this opportunity of offering you a wird of advice. (Cheers.) The co-operation of the clergy of the diocene in the proceedings of the deliberate assembly thus convened has been most formally and, I am bound to add, most considerately and most respectfully so licited. I say with special emphasis that it has been done most considerately. For while The Principles which should thin the convention, in the main, must be comcotholics in relecting (andidates—
posed of the delegates chosen by the various
organization
branches of the great political organization which is now so universally extended throughout the country, the clergy of the county are invited to take part in its deliberations, not as members of this or of any other political organization, but as the clergy of the county of Wicklow. (Loud cheers.)

> POSSESSING, AS PRIESTS, AND INDEPENDENT OF ALL HUMAN ORGANIZATIONS,

an inslienable and indi-putable right to guide their people in this, as in every other pro-ceeding where the intercate of Catholicity, as well as the interests of Irish nationality, are involved. (Cheers.) I cannot but express my satisfaction that this has been done, and that it has been done in the way I have described. I cannot bely asking myself what would the renerable Archaelshop—let us say of Paris—give to day, what sacrifice, even to the sacrifice of his life, would not that saintly prelate make, if he could find the right of the clergy of his great dioese recognized thus to take part in the selection of the members of the Legisla ture of their country, as I, the Archbishop of Dublin, find that the leaders of the popular movement in our country are not only willing but most anxious to recognize the claims of the clergy of this diocese of mine. (Cheers.)

AS BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF ST. LAURENCE

O'TOMLE, must count myself, as I am proud to count myself, one of the clergy of Wicklow (cheers), and in this capacity I venture to-day to offer you a few words of advice as to the choice that, with your brother members of the Convention of the county, you should make (Cheers). And here let me say that, standing as I do, at the threshold of this secred edifice, and vested, as Lum, in these sacred robes, I am not going to introduce one word of politics. My views on the great political questions of the day are known to you all. It is, then, nunecessary that I should enter upon any exposition of them here. Even if they were not known I should not think of doing so. I am speaking to you today as your hishop. (Cheers). I wish to point out to you where your duty as good citizens lies. And I can do this without introducing a reference -- even the faintest reference-to any political topic on which the least differ eace of opinion can possibly exist among those who are listening to me here. Besides, there is another reason why I need make no refer-But it is now to Euroskor y that I have first once to sul jects of political controversy. For set foot as Acceptance of Du dia, in this I take it that in connection with the coming election, or with the preliminary selection of conditates, no question of plattes can rrise in Wickley. I am rally to assume that there is no one rash enough to dream of raising an issue as to what the political aspirations of the overwhelming in juity of the chectors of this county are, or to take upon homself the responsibility, by doing so, of converting your peaceful county into a theatre of turmoil, discord and confusion. (Loud cheers) Assuming, then, that you are safe from a contest on political grounds,

WHAT PRINCIPLES ARE TO GUIDE YOU in your choice of representatives? First, be firm in your determination to select none but honest men (cheers.) You will understand that I feel myself in a position thus to speak o you with absolute freedom from reserve. r knowing absolutely nothing of the candidates who may intend to present themselves for your approval, I am safe against the suggestion that in anything I may say I sin casting a slur upon any individud weater ever I say to you, then, be firm in your determination to select none but honest men -men whom you foresee, so far as human foresight will enable you to see it, will be futhful to their trust, faithful to the pledges on which they are to be elected, and faithful to them, not in the l-tter only, but in the spirit (Cheers) Never lose sight of the principle—for it is a principle of the law of God—that the laws of morality, of fidelity to pledges and to promises, are as applicable to men in public as well as to those in private station, and are as applicable to them in the affairs of public and political life as in matters of private duty. (Cheers.) Thus, then-I cannot repeat it to you too often-have nothing to do with any candidate in whose antecedents you cannot find grounds for solid judgment that he is a thoroughly trustworthy and honest man. (Cneers.) Secondly, let him be, so far as you know of it,

A MAN OF BLAMELESS PRIVATE, AS WELL AS PUBLIC LIFE.

Thirdly, in your selection see that you se cure the services of representatives who, while they will protect those interests that are common to all Irishmen, will not lose sight of those that are of special importance to us, the Catholics of the country. God for bid that I should suggest to you that your choice of candidates should be confined to Catholics.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

THREE CLASSES OF MEMBERS.

CORR, Oct. 9.-Mr. John O'Connor, in an address here to-night, declared that the new parliamentary party would be divided into three classes, namely, those who were self-supporting; those who would be called to London on special occasions only at which times their expenses would be reimbursed, and those whose extraordinary abilities war ranted the payment of salaries to enable them to devote their time to public service,

THE DEAD CARDINAL.

ARBANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL ON THURSDAY-BEECHER'S TRIBUTE.

half-past ton

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 -- Many persons visited the Caroinal's piace to-day, but conside of clergymen and members of different religious orders none were ad pitted. A: High Mass in the cathedral there was no unusually large attendance. The Reserv tor the dead was recited at the conclusion of the Mass. The remains of the Cardinal were removed to-day to the south parior, where they rest on a catafalque. He is dressed in his robes of office with mitre and all insignia of office and shows no traces of his long illness. The Office for the Dead was chanted in the cathodral this afternoon.

THE FUNKRAL.

The arrangements for the funeral bave been perfected. Drs. Rango and Townsend are embalming the body. Masses for the repuse of the soul of the dead prelate were offered

this morning, not only in the Cathedral, but The speech, as is usual with Sir Charles in all the Roman Catholic Churches where Duke's utterances in Inblic, was caustic and the news of his death had arrived. On Tues- | cynical, but it was undoubtedly a powerful day morning the body will be taken to the cliert, and Cathedral, where it will lie in state until his hearers. Thursday On Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons the clergy of the diocese will chant the office for the dead, which will also be hanted on Thursday morning at 10 closely. New York, Oct. 10.—Doctors are embalming the body of the deceased cardinal preparatory to removal to the Cachedral, where paratory to removal to the Cachedral, where by Archbishop Corrigan, and the funeral by Archbishop Giboration will be delivered by Archbishop Giboration will be delivered by Archbishop Giboration.

heavily draped in mourning, as will most of the Roman Catholic Churches in the city. New YORK, Oct. 11.—At Plymouth Concer Rev. Henry Ward Beecher closed a make: "That dear old man that has gone up from those who loved him, leaves behind nun his cardinal's throne, the purple of his robes and his tiars. It was well enough that he should have them, and the other symbols of his authority, but the moment he emerged into that other life he stood stone in his aptritual entirety, where his temple was his Lord. When he lifts his venerable head there he will be young-young in the presence of his God, and he will remain with those he loved and with those whom he had consigned to destruction, for we will be here I rejuice in his transmission as I do of ull the saints."

effort, and produced a strong impression on AFFAIRS IN IRELAND. A STRAMSHIP LINE BOYCOTTED - PAR

ENDED.

Durlin, Oct. 8—The Nationalists have decided to contest every Irish Parliamentary

NELL'S CANDIDATES CHOSEN FOR MEATH

- MES. O'CONNELL'S BOYCOTTING

scat except twelve. COBE, Oct. 8.—A deputation of cattlemer waited on the Cork Steamship Company and informed the managers that they would refuse to ship cattle by the line if it carried boycotted goods. The landlords, hearing of the action of the cattlemen, also sent a deputation and informed the officials of the company that they would take legal action in the matter or start an opposition line if the company refused to carry boy cotted cattle. The managers decided to leave the question to a special meet-ing of shareholders, which has been called to

one-ider the difficulty. The extlemen stopped shipping cattle by the line to day.

LIMERICK, O.t. 8 — The boyoutting of Mrs. Morgan O'Connell has ceased. Her tenants have paid their rents, and are again on

riendly terms with her.
DUBLIN, Oct S.—The Nationalist convenelections. Mr. Sufel is at present a member of Parliament for Meath. Both gentlemen were nominees of Mr. Parnell.

DUBLIN, O.t. 9.—In a speech at Dublin last night Toomas Sexton said: A day may come when England will be withing to follow the example of Germany and refer to the ar bitration of the Pope the dispute between herself and Ireland. The quarrel, which has a ted now 700 years, will hast until the day of judgment unless it is settled in accordance with justice and with the desires and rights of Irishmen.

LORD RANDOLPH'S MANIFESTO

HE POURS HOT SHOT INTO THE LIBERALS -WHAT THE TOPIES WILL SEEK TO AC-COMPLIBIT AND WHAT THEY WILL OP-

LONDON, Oct. 12,-Lord Randolph Churchill h-s leaded an andreas to his constituents, !" He says the Liberals are unable to justify their claims upon the electors by the records of foreign or home achievement, and content themselves with an incomplete nisteading extenuation and acknowledge their against military duty, and have asked to be adding. They seek to attract votes by promation allowed to return to their homes. ses of buttes which butter experience has hown that they have neither capacity not strength to furfit. He refere to the adverse vote against the Gladstone Government wrung from the Commons on the budget. He continues :- Mr. Baght will direct his unrivalted oratory, his simple forcible invecive, his personal position and experience to induce you to reinstate Liberals. The old tissention among Liberals which caused the dilures of the past live years is now blazing dercely. Mr. Gladstone, in all honesty, warns you that his controlling hand vill be stretched forth only a little while. You will be asked to support a party which even hatred of the Tories cannot unite. You cannot yield to this appeal. The policy of the Tories is to regain the triendship of the powers which prejudice, nesumption, and poltroonery have almost forteited, and to use that friendship to cure European poace, Imperial federation, for the detensive and commercial purposes of England and her colonies. To concinite by equal laws and just and firm administration our leish brethren, now irritated and esranged, so that the union which nature as well as policy effected may sternally endure; so place the security of India beyond the influence of panic or anxiety; to give the rural tarming population self-government which has already benefited great towns. The Tories will oppose the dismemberment of the empire under the goise of national councils, the abolition of the House of Lords, the disestablishment of the church, the use of its endowments for purposes of secular education, the wholesale plunder of all who acquired property by inheritants or theft under the guise of ransoms and graduated taxation. All this means sprious rule, and must be confided to Mr. Chamberlain if the people restore the Liberals to power. The Tories will patiently

PARNELL'S SPEECH CRITICIZED RY THE BRITISH PRESS.

Dublin, Oct. 6.—The Freeman's Journal says:—"The Convention in every respect is a model to the rest of I eland to be followed, as an unanimous example, by convention after convention, until the popular party going into the electorial battle, absolutely unanimous, thereughly corrected and begins whereaster in the property of the control of the sectorial battle, absolutely unanimous, there we have the control of the control thoroughly organized, and having selected its best and truest men to represent the national demand in Parliament, shall pract cally enforce the manimous voice of the Irish people."

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Telegraph says:—Par-neil held almost a regal court, yesterday, at Wicklow, and the frantic adulations of his fol-lowers. It concludes thus: What we are witnessing at Wicklow is a conspiracy to paralyze the parliament of Great Britain, in order that the Irish House of Commons may tax British products and maintain a host of police volun-teers in armed menace of the British peace and

security.
The Times says: It is impossible to disguise the fact that the Government of Ireland has passed, or is rapidly passing, out of the hands of Her Majesty's Ministers.

Grapes are served on the vines in San Francisco, the bunches being tied with rib-

DIPLOMACY FAILS.

FEARS THAT GREECE AND SERVIA WILL PRECIPITATE WAR-AUSTRIA'S WARN-ING-INCREASED TURKISH WAR PRE-PARATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.-The impression is increasing in European capitals that diplomacy has failed to arrange the Roumelian difficulty owing to the warlike attitude of Servia and Greece, both intending to fight against Bulgarian dominance unless the states que be restored. The Times has a very atarmist leader on this subject this morning. The Servian premier, M. Garashanin, said to its correspondent: "If driven to despair, Servia will be the volcano that shakes more than one empire. We can permit no preponderance in the Balkan peninsula. Ma edonia could not remain quiet, as in the event of war Greece and Servia would probably advance on that territory." London papers are despatching special correspondents to Roumelia. The Times man is already there. Mr. Williams is on the way for the Chronicle; but so many of the best correspondents were killed in the Saudan the editors are finding it difficult to procure the right men report that Turkey had recognized the Bul-garian union is premature. The matter rests in the hands of the powers. A telegram from St. Petersburg, that is not

DURLIN, Oct S.—The Nationalist convention of the country of Meath to day selected of a big that of territory whenever Turkey of Meath to day selected of a big that of territory whenever Turkey is again mutilated. The same despaten says elections. Mr. Shiel is at present a member sation, Greek residents of London gave a count liss night to M. Tricongs, ex-

pr vier of Greece. He mode a rousing speech, in which he urged that Greece must not be ansitive to the opinion of Europe, which he said did not always endanger peace. This is looked upon as a fair sample of the views that animate the Greek people, and also their

The Vienna Fremdenblatt, an organ of the Austrian Gevernment, warns Servis and Greece that if they commence a war on their own account they must expect no assistance from the powers.

The Cologne Gazette's Vienns correspondent says that if Greece misregards the advice

f the powers an Austrian equadron will appear at the Pircus to remind her of her international duties. An Austrian squadron has passed Cattero on the way to the Albanian coast. It is reported that changes in the Monte

negrin ministry are imminent.

Bulgaria is receiving large que nt ties of corn and ammunition from Russia. There is evidently considerable dissatisfaction among the people with the prospects, and peasants to Haskeni, Eastern Roumeila, have revolved

CONSTANTINGPER, Oct. 11 .- The Porte has sent another circular to the Powers requisting a decision in regard to the Roundlian difficulty. The Government meanwhile conthmes extensive mulitary preparations, and is well supplied with money from tithes, although toying to arrange a lost. The Ottoman bank offer to loan £200,000, but the Porte asks more. Extraoremany military preparations are in progress to and around Constantinople. In the arsenal work is carcied on without interruption day and night, Ten thousand Redifis have been sont from the province of Braussawe.

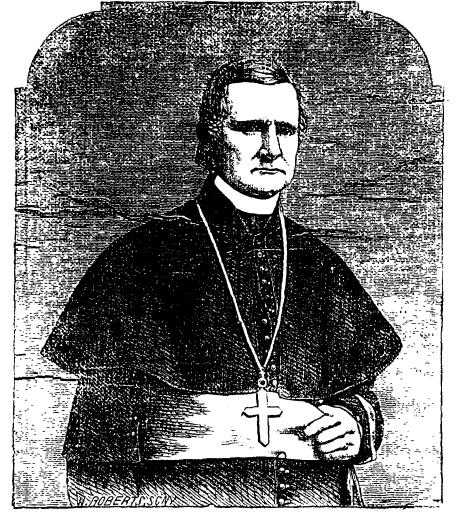
PERILS OF THE ARCTIC

THREE WHALERS LOST-TWENTY-PIVE OF THEIR CREWS PERISH

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12 .- The United States revenue steamer Corwin bings news from the Arctic fleet to August 20 Inc halers Mahel and Geo.ge and Sa-un were blown ashere in a gas on August 10 in Waynwright's inlet. Three of the crew of the latter were lost. During the gale the Corwin attempted to send a boat to the whater Abraham Barker, but it capsuzed on the way. The officers of the Corwin sent another boat. which, after a struggle, succeeded in saving the boat's crew. The following day the Corwin towed the barque Obio alongside, when all the latter's oil and hone were transferred to the Corwin. The sailors of the two wrecked vessels, 178 in number, were taken on board the Corwin and brought to this city. The survivors of the crew of the wrecked whaling bark Napoleon, of New Bedford, were also taken on board the Cerwin. The crew consisted of thirty-six officers and scamen. After it was ascertained that the vessel was will mourn and wonder at the blindness and insanity of a people who deliberately fling away a priceless heritage, thereby consiguing to the grave a great and glorious empire. one day and night, but during a fierce gale and while enveloped in fog on the second day they separated. On the morning of the fourth day the Corwin picked up one of the boats with eight alive and one dead. In the afternoon another boat was picked up with six occupants alive. The other two boats were not seen again and it is supposed they were lost. The men's sufferings from cold and hunger were intense. Twenty-two of the crew perished, among them the first and third mates. One of those rescued, Josquin Khlus, from whom the above particulars were ell-cited, had his feet badly frozen and his toes had been amputated by the captain of the whaling barque prior to the rescue.

A CANADIAN'S SUICIDE. ROCHESTER, Oct. 9 .- Robert Kane, aged

about 35, formerly of St. Catharines, Ont. committed suicide here to day by cutting his throat with a razer. He was addicted to drink. He left a long letter to his wife and brother, giving the reasons for his self-murdor. Kane was ormerly a member of the firm of Kane Bres., St. Paul street, St. Catharines, and is well known through Western Ontario as well as the Niagara district.



THE LATE CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY.

(For Biographical Skitch Sce Fourth Lage)

INSPIRING SCENES AT KIL. DARE.

Walsh, Croke, and Paruell at the Dedico-

ARCHBISHOP WALSH DENOUNCES THE CASILE --- ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S SER-MON-PARNELL, WITH THE PRELATES, ACCLAIMED BY THE PEOPLE.

KILDARE, Ireland, Oct. 12,-St. Bridget's church, over which Dr. Kavanagh is to pre ande, was finally dedicated yesterday.

Archbishops Croke and Walsh, Bishops
Duggan and Lynch, Mr. Parnell and the heads of various religious orders were present. In replying to an address on Saturday evening Archbishop Walsh took the of portuoity to denounce Dublin Castle and to declare in favor of abolishing the Lord Lieutenancy. Archbishop Croke yesterday preached a ter mon in the presence of the assembled bishops and pricats. He urged the people to remain steadfast in their religion, but not to forget their duty to their country. The sermon moved deeply the large congregation which had assembled from a wide area. Parnell, as a Protestant, did not attend the service, but on its conclusion was shown through the church. His presence gave rise to an extraordinary scene. Men and women clambered on seats to catch a view of the Irish leader, but though the excitement was great, the people observed a decorous silence.
Mr. Parnell was then conducted to the convent, where lunch was served. The Irish leader sat between Archbishops Walsh and Croke. After lunch, Parnell repaired to a platform erected outside the church to receive the address from the local bodies. He replied in a speech of extraordinary vigor,

| LATER | KILDARE, Oct 12.—In his speech at Kildare yesterday Mr. Parnell began by recal ing his arrest four years ago and by congratulating the people upon the changed position of the national cause. He want on to point out the significant people upon the changed position of the national cause. He went on to point out the significant union of priest and people against British mis-rule. In these four years, he said, you have jumped over coercion and shattered landlordism, the other constituencies throughout Ireland, are about to send to it entrusted with the care of your interests? (Cheers.) What then, are you going to do! I see by the Dublin newspapers of yesterday that a convention of your county is about to assemble in your county town to deliberate upon the action to be taken and the choice to be made of representatives for your county in this momentous crisis. It cannot, I think,

nor have we given away the night of the people to term on justical rents if they should be unable to a yet them. The Land not will be amended in the very near future, either by an English or Irish perioment, so as to bring about a turbulant terminal production of the people of the ther reduction of judicial rate of at last ther reduction of judicial rate of at last thirty or forty per cent. The new democratic English parhament will not be so tender of the rights of land rds as the astone was. I do ot suppose that the new last cratic Parliament, elected by household suffrage in England, will continue to go on paying twelve thousand Ir sh policemen for the purpose of extracting rack rents for Lish landlords. Wou dit not be a wise thing for Irish landlords to recognize this situation in time, to see that if they are not reasonable they will be thrown overboard altorathm. gether Mr Parnell c neluded with an earnest apreal to the peop'e to avoid outrages and vio privilege of b yentting obnexious persons as is possessed by the English workingmen when combined against an unjust employer in a strike.

them how dangerous it would be to give a high price for land under the existing economic con-ditions. He explained how much more heavily taxation would fall on them as proprietors than

LONDON, Oct. 12:—In a speech at Mitchells-town yest ruly, Mr. Davittendorsed Mr. Par-nell's plans for the electoral camp ign, and ad-vised all Irishmen to vote for Nationalist canditat s, but he thought far more than parliamen tary agilation was needed and exclaimed. 'In the name of etern I justice let the Irish people The speech re-open the Land League fight," was received with tremandous enthusiasm,

SIR CHARLES DILKE AT CHELSEA

at Chelses to-day and received a magnificent demonstration from the large crowd that attended. Lady Dilke was on the platform, and her intelligence and personal charms, and the elegance of her costume, won great admiration. Sir Charles was in good form for speaking and his attack on the Conservative Government was very severe. He said the friends of Lord Salisbury specially boasted of his ability in foreign affairs, yet he was weakly concurring in Germany's policy of universal annexation, and was permitting France to dominate in Burmah, He condemned in nostintod terms the Castle, rule of Ireland, and called upon the Conservatives, if indeed they should happen to be maintained in office, to

Turning to the tenants Mr. Parnell showed

it does as tenauts.

DAVITT AGREES.

LONDON, Oct. 8. -Sir Charles Dilke spoke

grant to the sister Island the most compra-heasive system of elective self-government Francisco, the bunches being tied compatible with the integrity of the Empire.

THE FENIAN INSURRECTION.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTRY. M. P.

[From United Ireland.]

Disaster after disaster came upon the Ferising was in 1865, but the opportunity was lue: I'm history of other Irish insurrectionary projects repeated itself. In 1848 the tol were of Mitchel appear to have imagine that the government they were openly defying would forbear and hold its hand until all the plans and preparations of the insurgent party were perfected. Something of the same to pression would seem to have inflaenced the councils and the actions of the Fencen laders. Stephens established the Irish People unwapaper, which numbered on its and som of the best lieutenants, and the Irish People played much the same part in the history of the Fenian movement which the United Irishman played in the history of Young Ireland.

The Government allowed the Irish People to carry un its existence unimpeded up to a certain point. Then suddenly, when Stephens and his friends were unprepared and unaware it struck sharply. As usual, the hands of the Government were greatly strengthened by treachery in the ranks of their oppments. There was a man in the service of the Irish People and in the confidence of Stephens named Pierce Nagle. This man was a Government spy who made himself a profitable livelihood by retailing to the Cassle authorities all the information he could get-and he had excellent opportunities of getting such information-about the plans of the Fenian leaders. In September, 1865, Nagle stole from one of Stephen's emissaries a letter from the Head Centre to members of the movement in Tipperary This letter he sent after some delay to the Castle where a study of its contents showed the Executive that the plans of the Fenius were capativ advancing, and that the Governm ut mu t strike at once if it wished to strk in time. The letter in question ran thuse

DUBLIN, Sept. 8, 1865.

"BEOTHERS-"I regres to find the lotter I addressed to you has never reached you. Had you re ceived is I on confident all would have been right before this; because I told you explicitly what to do, and once you saw your way it is sure to me that you would have done it well. As far as I can understand your actual posti n and wishes now, the best course to t ke is to get all the working Bs togethe, and after due deliberation and without favor to may one-acting purely and a necessary for the good of the cause -to se est one man to represent and directhis selection made, the man of your enolise should come up here at once, when he shall get tuestrue ions and authority to go uttered; their meaning was understood on on with the good work. There is no time to the wild, wet morning when Dablin woke up be last This year -and let there be no mistake about it-must be the year of action I speak with a knowledge and authority to woich no other man could pretend; and I recent, the flag of Ireland of the Iriah R public-must this year be raised. As Lan much pressed for time, 1 shall merely add that shall be raised in a glow of hope such as never gleamed round it before. Be, then, of firm faith and the best of cheer, for it go s bravely on -Yours fra J. Power "

"N.B.—This letter must be read for the working B's only, and when read must be burnt.' Wich saids a document in their possession,

enemies, sod it made its raid. On the 15: of Septem er a police descent was made upon the offices of the Irish People; all the copies of the journal found therein were conveyed to the Castle, and within a few hours all the more prominent Fenians were captured at their owellings and secured is prison. All with one important exception. The Heat Centre himself, James Stephens, we not to be found. The Government had in their ower all its principal lieutenants. but w thou: Stephens their work was hardly ka f on e Fe and m. to the eye of authority, was clush ble it Suphens were explained; with So prosent learnty little or nothing had been accomplished

There was the most intense excitement in Darein we use become known that, the Government had strock with all its force at the Pennan organization; the excitement was increased a tomotredfold by the news that Steph is was fee and unfindable. For some hours is a feared that the arrestwould be the ignation an armed rising But the utmost positions were taken by the Government of a ver Ireland prominent Figure see see 2 d upon; all over Ireland forces of military and constability were held in re inese to meet any attempt at in surrection a Stephens was, indeed, a free man, but for the moment his movement was checkmand. It was perfectly easy for the di verement to obtain convictions against the m o in their power. When Lucy was accessed a document was found among his papers, which was the most mag nificent "find" for the Government, and was in itself enough for their purpose. It was a paper written by the Head Centre, entrusting his authority to a triumvirate of his most trusted to make:

"I o reby empower Thomas Clarke Luby. John O Leary and Charles J. Kickham, a Committee of Organization or Executive, with the same supreme" control over home org nization, England, Ireland and Scotland, that I have exercised myself. I further empower them to appoint a committee of military inspection and a committee efappeal and judgment, the functions of which committee will be made known to every member of them. Trusting to the patriotism and abilities of the executive, I fully endorse their actions beforehand. I call on every man in our ranks to support and be guided by them in all that concerns the milltary brotherhood.

"J. STEPHENS." Even witithout such a document, however,

the Government had on their side all the evidence they desired. Their trusty spy, Nagle, had been arrested, for form's sake, along with his deluded comrades, and for some days be kept up his character as a Fenian prisoner. As soon as he was wanted, however, he exchanged the cell for the witness

racking their braies: to discover the whereabouts of Stephens. It was not until Nov-The fine studies of Dublin, Mr. Herbert, of man's pocker and nanged them one to the winds from such a secondly drive country a faitfield House, Sandymount, the police at receiving party. The van was then opened, Antigonish will be a magnificent endorsation. last discovered the long lost Head Centre, entered, Kelly and Deasy were brought out, not only of Mr. Thompson, but of Sir John's On Saturday, the 11th of November, 1856, and, heavily managed as they were, were Government. The state of the s

Fairfield Him e was sufficiently by a stro g force of police, and Stephens was arrested at last. With him were captured Charles J. Kickham, Hugh Brophy, and Edward Duffy, who has been called the life and soul of the Fenian movement west of the Suannon A vast mass of important documents were seized at the same time. An exuitant Executive were now convinced that all turther, danger from the dreaded organization was over for good and all. In Ireland, in England, in America, and, indeed, all over the divilized world, the tidings of the capture of the famous Head Centre were received with intenes excitement. But the excitement oucusioned by the capture of Stephens was as nothing when contracted with the excitement caused by a piece of news which followed close upon it—the news of Stephens escape. Stephens' escape! The escape of the Head Centre of the Fenian conspiracy from the hands that had caught him at last after seeking for him so long and so eagerly in vain. The escape of the Government's most valuable prisoner from one of the strongest of Government prisons!.. The escape of James Stephens within exactly a fortnight of his capture! It seemed incredible, but it was true, nevertheless. On Saturday, the 11th of November, the police laid hands on Stephers; on Saturday, the 25th, he had slipped through their fingers and was free again, out of their power and wholly wanished. "The earth has bubbles as the water has, and he is of them," the perplexed Lord Lieutenant might well have said, with Macbeth, when he learned of the astonishing disappearance of his prize.

Nothing in the whole history of wonderful escape from durance from Benvenuto Col lini or Casanova to Latude is more remarkable than the escape of Stephens. The prison breaking feats recorded of English Sheppard and French Cartouche sink into insignificance beside it. The dearest captive that English authority could have closely shut in their surest stronghold had passed

المركبكية والأنزاع فالتباط ويجال ويجالي المحار ويتراث أيهارتها والمانية والمؤرث

make, nor tron bars a cage." He was gone no one in authority knew how, and left not a trace behind. Then came such a mounting and riding for such a hunt as had not been run in Ireland since the days of '98 But no all the king's horses nor all the king's mon could get James Stephens within the grip of the law again. He hid safety for a while in the vicinity of Dablin, and then moke good his es cice to Fraue. IncescapiotS ephens seem little short of meraculous at the time. W know now that Feninnsan had made its wa within the wails of Richmond Prison It I she Government had their servants to the ranks of the Fenians, the Fenian ath houn many who were apparently in the service of the Government. Two of these were worder in Richmond Prison, and it was by their as-

out of their power as easily as if bolts and

bars were things of air, and massive walls mere film or gossamer. Stephens might well

have boasted, more literally than the poet Lovelace, that "Stone walls do not a prison

that Stephens' escape was effected. It ma. be that the knowledge of this fact was in thmind of Stephens when, at his examination on the lain of N vemner, he boldly declarethat he "defies and desposed any punishment tuat British law could inflict upon him The words seemed idle bream when they were uttered; their meaning was understood or. to find that Stephens was once again a But if Stephens was gone the Executive had o her prisoners, and could deal with them

Luby and O Leary were sentenced to pens

servitude for twenty years, O Donovan Ross

to penal servitude for life. There were morand more arrests, more and more convictions blow after blow was dealt at the Fenian or ganization; internal quarrels, too, weakened it. But it still existed, still held together the dread of a rising was almost daily pres t might be present. Over across the Atlan ic wild work had begun. The Femans is America invaded Canada on the Sist of May, ISGG, and cripyed for some pri-f hours the they defeated the Canadian volunteers who ame against them; they captured some Eiglish fligs, and saw their own green banner floating over a captured position to British soil. But the United States, which natter other conditions migh nave been wiking enough to hold about it no to facilitate the invasion, interfered to en ferce the neutrality of the frontier, arrested most of the Festan leaders, and extinguished the invasion. Another during attempt was made some time later on English soil. of the Fentaus in England planned the cap ture of Chester castle. The scheme was t once to Holyhead, to take possession o such steamers as might be there-to cut the telegraphic communication between the islands, and invade I land before the authorities could be pre parest for the blow. Once in I claud, the pressure of such a force would facilitate the eneral rising, and anything might be hoped for. The plan was daring and legendous out it was betrayed by informer Corydon, and came to nothing. At last the general rising in Ireland, which had been so long expeced, came in the early months of 1867. has premature, abortive; but, while is lasted, desperate. Through Corydon and meir other informers the Government went acquainted with most of the Fenian place, and were able to meet them at almost eve point, Everything seemed against the in urrection; the elements fought against it Show, that race accompaniment of winter in

during those stormy March days of 1867, and practically buried the rising in its white shi o**ud** Tor as: struggle of the Ecnian insurrection of 1867 was made in England, and that hist struggle forms the saddest chapter in the whole story. Soon after the rising in Ireland the Ma chester police arrested on suspicion two men. The prisoners proved to be Colonel Thos. J. Kelly, who had taken a conspicuous part in the leadership of the Feuian movement after Stephens' arrest and escape, and Capt. Deasy, another prominent Febian. Their s izu e was a great gain to the Government and a great blow to the Fenians. The members of the organization in Manchester met together and resolved upon a bold attempt to rescue their captive leaders. A body of men were told off for the purpose. As usual, some inkling of the Feuian purpose reached the government, and some precautions were taken by the Manchester authorities. On Wednesday, the 18th of September, Kelly and Deavy were removed in the prison van from the court to be taken to the county jail at and mostly peopled by Presbyterians an Salford. The prisoners were handenfied in South Catholics. The shire town is the separate compartments of the van ; a guard of twelve policemen accompanied it. Op box, and shade his appearance as the inevit the road the van was stopped by a ed of Causlian prelate, recently visited able inforinter to give Quebec as the representative of the Pope to he men who had believed in him.

In the instantine the Dublin police were open the van. The policeman inside the province. He wields a wonderful influence van. Sergt. Brett, refused to surrender the keys, and the Femians, driven by time and ember that they learned that the man whose dreading reinforcements for the police, recapture tray so engerly desired was, and had sorted to the familiar expedient of blowing been within their praypall the time since open the look. This was done and the shot their raid upon the office of the Irish People thus fired accidentally and mortally wounded In a peaceful, unsuspected gentleman, with Brett. One of the women prisoners in-

the mild climate or Ireland, fell incomently

hurried away, by some of ther rescuers.
While all this was going on the majority of the rescuing party were engaged in keeping off with levelled revolvers the police who had returned and the large growd that had rapidly formed. When Kelly and Deasy were safely out of this, this little-ring of men about the van broke up and each sought safety for himself. The fugitives were hotly pursued and several of them were captured and savagely handled by the crowd. It is worth while noticing that nonof the armed Fenians need their weapons in their own defence. The only shot fired was fired with no deadly purpose; the death of the policeman was absolutely an accident Whether the rescuers would or would not have taken life if they could not effect their object otherwise is matter of opinion; their justification in so doing is matter for argument; the fact remains that the solitary shot fired was fired for the purpose of breaking open the van door, and that Sergt Brett was killed by mistake. Yet for this shot three men were hange !.

The captured rescuers were William Philip Allen, Michael Larkin, Michael O'Brien, Thomas Magnire and Edward Condon. All five were tried for the wilfol murder of Brett; all five were found guilty; all five were sentenced to death. The state of the English mind at the time was one of frantic passion for revenge. These men had de tied British law; they had rescued on Bri-tish soil two Penian prisoners; they were the rebels and the friends of the rebels, let them die the death. What is called public opinion was converted into a howl for blood. The English mind, curiously inconsistent, flames into easy sympathy with revolution abroad, but blazes into deadly fury at any hint at revolution at home. Had the men of Manchester been Hungarian volunteers rescuing some Magyar leaders from Austrian hands: had they been Venetians plucking some fol lower of Manin from Teuton jailers; had they been Poles contending with Russians, or Southern secessionists fighting with the Federal Government, the English press would have been loud in its praise of the heroism of their deed, and would have heeded little if some Austrian or Russian or Federal soldier had fallen in the scriffle But the Irish rebel who tries to rescue his fellow, and who kills by mistake, or is in the company of those who kill by mistake, an English policeman, is nothing but a common murderer, fit for no better fate than to aie s f-ton's dea h and have his bones burnt by quicklime in unconsecrated earth.

Les is not on forgotten, however, that in hat season of frantic panic some Englishmen were found calm and just; that through all the wild clamor for death some English oices were raised loud and clea-Mr John Bright musie or mercy. nany efforts. John Stuart Mill exerted him elf strenuously and courageously to save he Manchester men from their doom. The Eigligh poet, Mr. Algernon Charles Swin arne, wrote and published a passionatopposi to his countrymen for mercy, as speed which deserves the gratitude of all the reperations of Irishmen.

> Freeman he is not, but slave, Whose in fear of the State, Asks for cuncil of bood, Help of gibbet or grave; Neft er is any land great Whom in her fear-stricken mood These things only can save. Lot how fair from afar, Tainties of tyras my stands Thy mighty dut, he, for years W: o trod ine win-press of war; Shines with imms ulate hands, buss not for mether fears, Stains not peace with a scar."

Thus Mr. Swiaburne sought to sprinklcool patience upon the heat and flame of the histempered public mind, and conjuring it to mercy by the image of the great, victorion-Republic. In vain poet and philosopher and politician, the three great men, and all those who thought with them, strove bravely and strove unauccessfully to stay the nands of the executioner. The Manunester men were hanged or the 23-d of November. 1867 The manner of their death is recorded in Mr. T. D Sullivan's touching poem, which has come to be regarded as the National Anthem of Ireland Seldom, indeed, when buy body of National Irishmen meet together to celebrate any National event-seidom, inteed, do they soperate without slaging in mison "God Sac Ircland."

THE NEW MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The transfer of Julge Thompson from the Bench of the Saprem: Court of Nova Scotia
to the position of Minister of Justice is enerally regretted by the local Bar, he suse Mr. Thompson is universally admitted to be one or the best, if, not the best, judge who ever sat on the Bench. And really good judges have been so scarce in Nova Sco cia of late years that the practising partisters appreciate a jurist of Mr. Thompson's ability it his real value. Bit while the lawyerwould fam have him remain on the Benen nis acceptance of the portfolio is a matter of great satisfaction to the people of the province, irrespective of party. Even the opposition freely acknowledge that Me Thomason is the ablest Catholic from Nov. Scotia that Sir John Macdonald could call to his Cabinet. T. B. Smith, ex-M.P.P. for Hants (a son of Bennett Smith, the million sire ship owner), who during the last four years he was in the legislature was the active leader of the Grit oppolition, speaking of the new minister in his paper, Windsor Courier, says :- "We are sucimately acquain ed with Mr. Thomp on, and it was our lot to meet him often during four years of legislation in the local house, and we can say a more thorough gentleman we never met with in an official capacity. We remember having several mas ters in hand, more of a private nature than public, connected with some of our constituents, and when Mr. Thompson's aid wusolicited by us, he met us cheerfully and gave us all possible assistance, and we finally settled all mutters agreeably to our con-atitutents and also to ourselves. We congratulate the people of Nova Scotia in having in the Dominion Cabinet a gentleman, of Mr Thompson's ability and untiring energy. He is an excellent speaker, a clear headed lawyer, and will undoubtedly fill the office to the satisfaction of the country. Mr. Smith has voiced the sentiments of most of the leading men, as well as the great man The new minister seeks election it Antigonish, a large agricultural county lying between Picton and the Strait of Canso, seat of the Roman Catholic See of Arichat Bishop Cameron, one of the most distinguished of Cauadian prelates, recently visited Quebec as the representative of the Popo t settle some coulesiastical troubles in that in Eastern Nova Scotia and is a great frient and admirer of Mr. Thompson's. For som-time past Antigonish returned Mr. McIsaa-by a large majority. One of its members to the local legislature, Speaker McGillivray, ulso a Grit. Or course the Minister of Justic will be opposed, but there is no reasonab a taste for gardening in a mild way, living side the wan took the keys from the dying doubt of his election by h good majority in the suburbs of Dublin, Mr. Herbert, of man's pocket and handed them out to the which from such a strongly Grit county a

The Falls of Niagara

OVER FORTY YEARS AGO.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

No. 9.

"Did you ever do the Falls?" asked a reader of The Post, the other day, of the writer. "No," we reptied, but the falls once did us in a way that cleaned out our then little purse," which, by the way, was not very heavy. We, however, at that time, in our young days, had the pleagure of enjoying a mat delightful visit of two weeks at the "Falls of Niagara." That visit leass fresh in our memory as if it were yesterday, of which the following is, a true and faithful account. This was over forty years ago. It was spring time—in the month of Auril. We were then in Toronto, better known a few years earlier as "Muddy Little York." We had, what we supposed, a well-filled purse of English shillings and half crowns; amounting, and a few miles above the Falls, near-Navy Island, he La Salle, built his little schooner.

had, what we supposed, a well-filled purse of English shillings and half crowns, amounting, all told, to fifteen dollars and fifty cents. Cash was then scarce in the West. All was "store pay." Fifty to seventy-five pounds a year was then a fair salary for a young clerk, very little of which was paid him in cash. His board cost ten dollars a month, paid in store pay. Then his clothing was charged to his account in the store, so that a young clerk in those days in the West, after his board and clothing were paid, had not much over five to six dollars a month left him for pocket money; therefore we considered ourselves passing rich in having fifteen dollars and fifty cents in our purse.

We had given up our old situation and had made a new engagement to be entered upon little over two weeks' spare time, and, as we thought, a well filled purse, the question was where to go and how to spend it to the best advantage in sight seeing. Fortunately we found a companion, a genuine young Hibernian, well informed, about our own age, hav ing a little spare time, too, and equally rich, our two united purees amounting to a little over thirty dollars; so we joined hands, and visit to the falls of Niagara was decided on The vulgar term of 'doing the Falls" was not known in our young days. Our baggage was not heavy. Beside the clothes we were, a small carpet bag containing a change of linen, socks, etc., a mackintosh and a walking stick emprised our whole baggage. Travel ling was cheap in those days.

It was on a Saturday morning in the month of April that we walked on board the stormer to cross Lake Ontario to Queens on, from which place there was a horse car to Drum-mondville, within a mile of the Falls. The crip from Toronto to Drammondville cost us hree dell ors.

We entered the head Inn in the village, an unpretending place, and arranged for two eeks' board and lodging at half a dollar a lay each. This amounted to fifteen dollars for both of us for the two weeks, by which our purse was lightened one-half. We had comfortable quarters; there were no visitors but ourselves at that time at the Falls. Our nost was ignorant of our wealth. We kept hat secret to ourselves, m intaining a diguined reserve, no doubt putting on a few little dirs, as most travellers do. No person d in the local papers announced our arr val, but our appearance being respectable con manden the respect of the village, which we had all

to ourselves The next morning, Sunday, an Apr 1 morning, we strolled down after breakfast to have our first views of the Falls of Niagara. The constant and continued roar, or rather thunders, from the tumbling rapids, rang in ouears the whole of the previous night. It was music grand and wild. It chimed in and was in accord with our youthful tastes. It was a eharm:ng morulag, with distant overhead. There was silence all roundthe ellence of a Sabbath morning in a quiet country side. Nothing was heard save the song of birds—the early spring notes of men little charieters of the woods, and the thunders of Nisgara aso ading high and faabove, made us tee somenow as if we had been transported to fairyland.

We cannot, even at this lapse of time, fine words to express fitting your feelings-the celluge which crept over us as we approached the mighty cataract, where the waters of Lake Eile and the other upper likes fine their outlet into Like Ontailo over a spaess than a quarter of a mile in width. Our thoughts-oar feelings, expressed in deepes olenor, rose upwards, as it were, from "Nature up to Nature's Gad" Such were ne thoughts-our feelings, as we strolled down from the village of Deumonodville on hat April Sanday morning, over forty years ago, with the song of birds and the thunderof the estaract sounding in our ears, see blossom and bloom overhead, to have our first

ull view of the Falls of Nugara! "Proud demon of the waters I' we ex-claimed, "Thou, around whose dark and stormy brow, circles the rainbow's varien There we stood for one first time, gazing'in wonder and infinite delight on that inighty mass of water as it colled in majee the splender over its rock bound summit, it an almost unbroken wave, into the yawainz. whirippol below! "Com;" we said, "ex pre-sive sileuce," muse its praise!

There were no guide books in those early days to metruct the visitor "how to do the Falls" as it is vulgarly termed. We were entirely guided by our former limited reading and by our open yes, and we did them, the Fulls, to our entire actisfaction, and perheps better than the many thousands who vearly visit them. We often smile to hear people ask which is the best season to visit the Falls? We have often heard the expression of disappointment-"That few people were there, no people of note?" What did hey go for? Was it to see and meet with congregated shoddy? Or was it to view one

of the grandest sights on this continent?
The Falls of Niagara are the same at all easons—springtime, summer or winter. We have since visited them at all seasons, and were we asked the best time, to do so we would, without hesitation, say winter. We once visited them during the month of March, when the whole mass of ice from Lake Erie came rushing over the Falls in each quantities that the river from the town whole of the surrounding trees covered with cicles, caused by the spray from the Talls, ranging and swinging from the branches, and

then in bloom. The apple, the pear, and the all Bowel Complaints. each orchards, with the cherry and plum ardens, in the old Niagara district, the then arden, of Canada, were in full blossom. tive, acting on the Stomach, Liver WILL! As to \$8 or by oast Couple this grand sight with that of the and Bowels, removing all obstruct WILL! As to \$8 or by oast Couple this grand sight with that of the and Bowels, removing all obstruct P.O. VICKERY, Augusta, Manac. Falls, and the reader will say that we, stions, and the reader will say that we, stions, and the reader will say that we, stions.

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two young touris s, were more fortunate our time of doing the Falls than in After-our first few days, still keeping visitors.

and a few miles above the Falls, near-Navy. Island, he, La Salle, built his little schooner the Griffin, the rude pioneer of those magnificent floating castles which have, since that day, passed over the rough waters of old Erie, while hundreds of them, like the Griffin, now lie puried deep beneath its un trodden sands. During the three years of the war of 1812,

the Canadian bank of the Niagara, from Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, down to Fort George on Lake Ontario, was one continuous battle field. There was a constant and continued march, and countermarch up and down its banks of armed men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—besides a large contingent of Indian warriors. There were fought on those banks the several affairs around the walls of old on the first of May following, and having a Fort Erie, besides the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lone, Queenston Heights, and old Fort George, not counting those on the Amer-ican side, all occurring within a stretch of Some thirty miles, rendering those banks pre-eminently historical, and, truly, storical ground for Canadians of all coming generations to pause, meditate on, and pouder over the gallant deeds of their forefathers !

Before closing this tketch, imagination foundly stoops to trace and to draw a picture of the far off hygone days, when the Red Man, "lo, the poor Indian," was lord and master of this whole continent. We cannot but think, and reasonably so, that the laud around this "Proud demon of the waters," was held sacred as neutral, consecrate cround for the many, for separated, warlike tribus, and on its banks they could take "Their calumet o peace and cup of joy; and here, o havect security. "The will deer arched his nek from glades, and then unhunted, sough, his woods and wilderne BESID.

We shall, in a future number, fight over some of our N scara transcer battle ..

TWO ROSES.

I plucked a rose at creat de When tears from heaven were falling, And shadows lad the distant hills That to my heart seemed calling-I plucked a rose and in its h art I tound a dream of childhood, Twas fragrant with the was of youth Still ling ring in the wild wood.

Ah, well I knew the deam I found. Twas set in manh only morning,— A picture of the mountay bright With starry hopes ado mag; The throbbing heart of early youth That knew each route and rambie Was printed in its glowing chicks 'Mid bower and brake and bramble.

I pluck'd a rose-alas, t o soon! Its he rt was full of signi, g, White hearth and hope filled every bud The it ac g ieved, the fuchs a wept. Each or plan mourn'd in a grow, For tack the night that reign'd above And dark the coming morraw.

I plucked a rose at early morn When genule winds were straying, And balmy air of leafy June crough cature's heart was playing; Within its folds was wrapt a dream Of machood's wan and giory
And strength o years and star-crown'd day harbatmed in verse and story.

s juy crow 'd days were number'd. Its dreem was o'er, its moontide gone, In leath's cold arms it slumber'd; The stars above looke i down is grief, Earth's blasoms dro p'di sorrow, The rose of early noon was dead,-Its hopes reached not to morrow,

O, rose of mora, O rose of eve, O tragrant dream of alldwood, Within your folds I've slumber'd oft In the less days of chile hood-Within your folds I've wasch'd the dawn Grow strong in noont de splendor, Then sink behind the hids of blue In curtains deep and tender!

Taohas O'Hagan,

The Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres has capital of \$33 000,000, and deposits amount ing to \$67,000 000. These figures are not qualed by any United States bank.

Pembroke, Unt.

Prof. Low's Masio Su phur Soan is highly recommended for all humors and skin cis-as-s.

The mortality or chloroform is 1 to 5.860 that of ether, I to 16,542; that of nitrous oxide, I to 100,000.

* * * Stricture of the urethra, how ever inveterate or complicated from previous bad treatment, speedily and permanently cured by our new and improved methods; Pamphlet, references and terms sent for: two three-cent stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo,

Night keys - Key notes of a cat concert.

A SAD CASE.

N. Y.

The poor victim of Chronic Dyspepsia apparently suffers all the ills of life, living in continual terture. Regulate the Liver and the B. wels and tone the Stomach with Burof Nisgara upwards got jammed, forming a continual terture. Regulate the Liver and pridge of ice for miles. Few, visitors have the Bowels and tone the Stomach with Burden this grand sight. At another time we dock Blood Bitters and the dyspeptic strouble law, on an early frosty spring morning, the is soon gone.

"Not man can fail unless he has attempted to succeed ? Start Start Start Start Start

istening and disappearing under the rays
istening and disappearing under the rays
if the sun, affording a sight which no pen
an describe nor pencil paint.
The whole neighborhood has many attract & Co., of Kingston, writes that Dr. Fowler's
ions besides the Falls. It was springtime on Extract of Wild Strawberry has long been ur first visit. The surrounding, country is considered the best remedy for summer comrehards and flower gardens, being the earli-at settled parts of Western Canada by the U.E. Loyalists. The whole countryside was remedy for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purga-



HEAD

Ache they would be amost proceeds to those was suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do washout them. But after all sick lead

there do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills' are very small and
very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose.
They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or
purge, but by their gentle action please all who
are them. In vials at 25 cents, five for \$1. Sold
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DR. O'R ILLYS TEITER. to Now York, that we com- to president ant) dubishor owarant Zar "Miynouth Den to the fact of course ent at their the golde of a soft or storage of a lett on the dod .

New the Patrio, of Areland Greet, the Successor of Cardinal Mananhe The same of the same

MAYNOOTH, S. p., 16.—Early this morning I venture: to dence im Rushe v square to luquire about Dr. Walan's saile Gidete A feared lest all the excitement of the preceding day and might had prostrated him. But he we already engaged in the despatch of huainess, greezed me warmly, and asked me to go to Mayonoth whither they had ex pected him to go just evening. He drove us in his own carriage, arriving at 3 pm. The townsfolk had been on the tiptoe of expect ancy, they had erected a triumphal arch' at the entrance to the conlege ar nads, just where the ivy mantled cautle of the Garal dines lives up to massive keep They had prepared we exquisitely engrossed and illuminated address of welcome to the illustrious man, who had been one of their own since his boyhood, and whose name is now so dear to both hamispheres. Maynooth, like its neighbors, Lucan and Leixlip and Bianchardstown—like every town round about, in fact—has dwindled away to the mere skellston of its former self. But the remnant of its population remembered that Dr. Walsh, on a memorable occasion, had fought and won their battle sgainst land lordism, and not their battle only, but that of thousands of other like farmers. How distr he is to them, how probd they are of his fame and talents, how they triumph in his elevation to the episcopal chair of St. Laurence O'Toole, the visitor soon learns, by mixing for five mioutes with the animated crowds of peasants and townsfolk who are waiting at every door and corner, and looking wistfully toward the road from Bublin to catch the first glimpse of the approaching carriage.
The boys on the lookout have no sooner

descried is than all, young and old, are in the street. There is no multitude here as in Kingstown and Dablia Emgration has drained the country all around of its life blood; fut not even Dublin cheered more Meartily than Maynooth. The students are still in vacation ; the vast quadrengles of the great collegs are empired of all but the faculty and the stranger freehuen who are here to pass the matriculation examinations. Said the people are those amony whom Dr. Walsh has grown from boy. hood to the age of 45. It is one of their very own whom they love and worship in their Archbishop.

They cheer and theer as the carriage approaches, and the Icish faith makes them drop on their knees to get his blessing, rising to their feet when he has pussed and cheering londer than ever. To night they will all come into the college grounds to serenade and greet him ; to morrow he will celebrate mass for them in their parish church, an visit them in their bomes.

Now the notables of the parish and the gentry of the neighborhood, with their parish priest, the learned and scholarly Canoni O'Rourke, are useem led in the great College Hall to present their address of welcome "Many years ago," they say, "you became astudent of the great college which stends in the midst of us. From that time to this our intercourse with you as a student, professor. and President has been of the most inti-mate and hierary character. We thank Your Grace for the interest you have manifested to our few affects; for the assist suce you have afformed us in those graves questions which have engaged public attenon and con ributed so much to the intellectual and material prosperity of our country.

When Canen O'Rourke had concluded the reading of this address, he paused a moment rected. " We are deeply grateful, he said, "for your having given us this early opportunity of greeting you, In your own college, which is used numbers who welcomen you yesterday in love and devition to your person. Gad's people of old loved even the stones of toeir holy city This college is our Jerusalem, and we love its very ston's as up the ancient Hebrews those of their Zon. It is a proud day for the people of Maynowth to greet the Divid whom-God sends to them, in a new character, to fight His battles and those of the nation.'

There is in Dr. Walsh's bearing, manner, and address something which reminds me singularly of Cardinas Manning. There is that absornce of all self-consciousness, that same clearness of statement, simplicity of knguage, and come carnestness, which rivet attention, and fix u. not on the speaker, but on what he says. "Indeed, I felt," the pre-late said in reply, "that the priests and people of Maymoth, the parish in which I have lived all the years of my ecclesiasues. life, had the best of all claims to receive my list visit as Ar holshop. A few days age on my way hom-ward, road a beautiful description of the cutry into his discusse of a continental Archbish p, recently appointed and enjoying the rank of Prince. There was a good deal of civil, military, and ecclesiasti-state and pomp displayed. His diocese is onof the few that still retain that loyal attach ment of the people to their pastors so familian There was about his reception much of cordiality and unmistakable earnest ness. But among the assembled crowds one thing at least was wanting-the warmness and heartingsy of an Irish cheer."

Allusing then to the reference made in the address to the controversy which he had with the Duke of Linster, and which led to such mementans consequences for Irish farmers Dr. Walsh paid a graceful compliment to the Dake. "It would be well for Ireland," he said, "well for the tenant farmer, and well for the landlords of the country, if all on whom the great proprietary responsibility falls were to follow the course followed in this particular instance."

Dr. Browne, who learned Dr. Walsh him self the practiced of a noble hospitality, and was is most likely to succeed him in the Presidency, entertained the large company at lancheon. It was truly Irish hospitality, the spirit of the occasion warming and lighing up every soul there.

We had dinner latter in the day, to which only clergymen sat down. It was the good Archbishop's first hour of genuine repose, and as I sat by his side I drank in all he told me about Rome, the Holy Father, his sayings about Ireland and Irish interests, as well as the great questions so soon to be dealt with here. Som time, and before long, I may be permitted to speak more plainly of what I heard. But let me now, through The Sun, assure Irishmen and all Catholics in the United States, that never was Mr. Errington allowed for a mo ment, directly or indirectly, to approach the Holy Father; and that no matter what newspapers may have said to the contrary, the mind of Leo XIII. never from first to last wavered in the determination to give to Dub-in an Archbishop identified with the degreet aspirations of the Irish people. As things are at present, the cause of Ireland is in the safe-keeping of as enlightened, as firm, as true a man as ever sat in the chair of Set.

A Pennsylvania woman was run over by a In the evening, and while we were strol- locomotive on her 100th birthday.

Tibe with the Arcabishop through the grounds, IN THE MELLOW HARVEST WEATHER the distant sounds of a band of music were forne toward us. They were coming to sere inade the Archbishop, and then there were to be fireworks and a general illumination. verily believe the people all came for miles around. Presently the band came into the great quadrangle, near the new chapel, preceded and followed by boys and men bearing lights. They had soon surrounded us, every one of the dear children striving to be near Dr. Walsh to see him, to touch him. We were in perilous proximity to candle grease and candle lights in hands so young, so un-steady, so giddy. But we had to let ourselves be pushed and suveloped by that loving crowd of innocents. After cheering Hu baac prayed a selection of Irish airs; the Archbishop seed a few words excusing himself from speaking in the night air, and saying that un American friend of his must be his spokesman on the occasion. The said American found it a very embarrasing task to speak to such a crowd in such a place, hemmed in as he was by ranks of men and boys holding buhts, making the darkness beyond seem

black guif. As I waited at the railway station for totrain to Dublin, the college buildings and the great rules of the Geraldine castle were lit up by the fireworks, rockets shot high into the inky black sky, and the band, with the good. Archbishop, was strolling down the village street, making the night vocal with the sweetest strains of old Irish melody.

The next day, Sunday, I returned to Maymooth as the request of my revered friend. He spent forencen and afternoon with the parishioners. At dinner the four Vicars General and other diguitaries, with distingaished clergymen, dined with the Archbishop

and the faculty.
DUBLIK, Supt. 17, 10 p.m.—This has been a day not less worthy of remembrance than Friday last. At 3 p.m. the Archbishop ar rived from Maynouth and took solemn possession of his See at the cathedral, surrounded by his chapter, clergy, and people, with the Lord Mayor and the city officials ass stug in state. It was purely religious ceremony. At its conclusion all hastened to the grounds of Holy Cross college at Clonliffs, where the Archbishop was to receive the address of the united clergy and citizens of Dublin. A platform had been erected just in front of the main entrance to the college buildings. On chie the ceremony of presentation took place. At half past four o'clock, in spite of the rain which had been falling all day, a great multitude surrounded this platform, filling the spacious lawn, while beyond the crowd stood several ranks of carriages. The boys of the Artane Industrial School, with their excellent band, occupied the test of the platform, and played superbly in spite of the threatening weather,

One might have thought that the clergy of the entire province had assembled to do honor the occasion. They certainly re-echoed with unmistakable energy the pointed and pregnant sentences of the eloquent address, very word of which seemed to be caught by the multitude, as the voice of the Right Roy. Moneignor Lee, Dean of Dub lin, and a venerable priest of up ward of 80, rang out above their heads. H eemon to put his whole strength and soul into every thought, electrifying his hearers, and calling forth burst after burst of onthusmatic cheering. "We rejoice," the address aid, "in an especial manner that your ap pointment has put an end, and we hope for ver, to any attempt to revive discussion on the hateful question of the vote. The revent past has accomplished much for our country, and has given promise of the schievement of many needed reforms and ameliorations in a not distant future."

The objects of these reforms were then radiply and eloquently glanced at. The encire programme of the nation's rights, de mands, and aspirations, for the first time in Irish history, was detailed and preplaimed in presence of an Archbishop of Dublin by the mext in dignity to himself, in the presence and amed the heartiest planeits of the as sembled clergy and people. It seemed like a aream that such a thing could be done, with the assent of all Dublin and all Ireland, within less than three months of the time when Earl Spencer still ruled Ireland through

a coercion act.
As the Archhishop rose to reply a shoutno a cheer, but a mighty shout-rang forth like trumpet note, and must have been heard beyond the L.ff.v. The first mention of the name of Loo XIII. called f rth another burst of cheering, which was renewed again and again, as some one in the crowd called out : Three cheers for the Pope"

"The A chbisnops and Bishops of Ireland," Dr. Walsh said, " ave never failed to honor me with their confidence inan unstanted meas are. In our joint deliberations and actions we shall work together, and maintain unbroken that unity, that cordial unity, of spirit which is to be found to-day in the hierarchy of Ire tand, to a depth and a fulness such as may be cought for in vain among the prelates of any one land. Y u may turn to me with confidence in your temporal difficulties and sorrows as in your spiritual c mcerus."

To every pont in the address suggestive of the labors of the Parliamentary party and the reforms in education, in the tenure of land, in moustry and commerce, to be accomplished by the joint action of the nation and its representarives, Dr. Walsh replied openly, fully, and sithout reserve "So rapid has been the murch of events during the last three months hat the necessity for a thorough reconstrucion of our system of government is no longer matter on which there can exist a difference of opinion among public men. The necessity is as frankly and fully admisted by responsible stucesmen in England as it is here by you Those who are most outspoken in the expression of their unchangeable conviction of the necessity of this must complete recorstruction of our legislative and administrative system. are the men on whose efforts we are alone to rely, if we are to look, within the limits of the present system, for the introduction of a bet-

ter state of things." Such is the bold utterance of the Archbishop of Dublin on one of the most solemn occasions ever afforded to one in his station.

While the Artane boys were discoursing thrilling music in harmony with the feelings which made these assembled thousands to be of one mind and one heart, Dr. Walsh had withdrawn, to vest rapidly in his pontifical robes, and to appear on the balcony above the entrance, arrayed in cope and mitre, and holding his pastoral staff. At his appearance the multitude knelt, regardless of grass, while he pronounced a solemn benedic-

This is only a colorless account of a series of events which even the most superficial observer must pronounce to be most unexpected, and pregnant with incalculable conse-

quences to a nation's welfare. Ah, well! It does seem as if the tide were turning in favor of poor Ireland. I am not now at liberty to say all that the Archbishop of Dublin hopes to undertake and to accom plish for his people and his country. But all I can say is that his is a mind far seeing and widely grasping, and his is the heart to recoil from no labor or danger. BERNARD O'RIELLY, D.D.,

When the crimson-robed September Decks the shady woodland yonder,
Then my heart will slowly wander,
To an Autumn of the past;
Where the golden fruit was glowing And my heart with love was flowing, Then the dying Summer's sadness No shade of sorrow cast.

When we bound the sheaves together In the mellow harvest weather

Through the corn a soft wind mustled : Mid her hair the sunlight glist net,
While my s ut with rapture listened
To each sigh as 'ne the sigh!
Y t, I could not say I loved her, While the air was hushed ab we her, For the tongue is often silent When its task is love to tell; So we bou d the sheaves together In the mellow harvest w. ather,

And we both to-day are straying Where the sun of life is playing O'er a landscape bright yet chili; And in crimson-robed September, I ask dies she remember The sakward lad that helped her In the meadow near the hill, When we bound the sheaves together In the mellew hervest weather.

Time has reaped a ruthless hervest:

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM

GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa

CLEARLY ENUNCIATED BY THE ENGLISH PREMIER.

IN PAYOR OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE KINGDOM -- IMPERIAL FEDERATION-ILE IS READY TO GIVE IBELAND THE SAME GOVERNMENT BENE-FITS AS ENJOYED BY THE REST OF THE KINGDOM -- DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

London, Oct. 7 -At the national conservative conference to-day, referring to the disturbances in the Balkans, Lord Salisbury said: It is no part of the duty of British statesmen to interfere in the affirs of Eastern Roumelia. The treaty of Berlin has not been trustrated nor has the San S elam treaty been restored. The policy of the Government is to uphold the Turkish Empire and wherever it is possible to do so, geouinely and healthily, to uphold, cherish and foster self sustained nationalities who have an important bearing on the future of Europe. For the present I have hopes that the powers will confine the disturbance within the limits of Roumelian territory. Russian influence would have checked the political growth of Roumelia, if the latter country had united with Bulgaria in 1878.

LUCAL SELF GOVERNMENT ADVOCATED. He favored a great change in the present measures of local self-government. To decentralize authority in London was an indis-pensable part of the new Government's policy People having wealth should bear the burden of the expenses of the country, not alone those having houses and lands The Premier, in answering a question as to what extent local government authority should be extended to Ireland, said :- "The extension might give more facility to the majority to do injustice to the minority." Conservative traditions, he said, were clear He regarded the integrity of the Empire above all other political considerations. He favored the Imperial federation movement, but his plans in regard to the matter had not yet been tangibly shaped. He believed in the closer union of England and her colonies with a view of proving the real strengto of the untion in European connects, and said it was one of the most important questions of the future. He favored a measure for cheapen-ing and simplifying the sale and transfer of and. He stated that the Government had received returns showing that general crimin Ireland had decreased. Boycotting was amonable to the ordinary law, which would be sternly enforced. Thirty-five prosecutions, he said, had already been started. Extending self government to Ireland, he declared, is an open question, but it is desirable, as far as posstote, to give Ireland the same ben fi a as are enjoyed by the rest of the United Kingdom. Lord Salisbury said that he had seen no plan for the solution of the Irish problem. He denied that the Crimes Act had diminished the number of outrages

A PARTY BIOT AT NEWPORT.

At Newport this evening a mob attacked the Tory newspaper office, breaking the windows and otherwise wrocking the building Before the disturbance was quelled the police were compelled to charge upon the rioters. COSCHEN'S OPINION.

George J. Goschen (Liberal), member of Parliament, speaking at E findingh this evening, said he was opposed to free education He would not vote for disestablishment of the Scottish church unless the proposition was a Go erament measure. If the Liberals, he said, were returned to power they would he justified in appealing to the Tories for nelp to tight l'arnell.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. LONDON, U.t. 5 -The Daily Telegraph (Lineral) says :- Lord Sales ury's speech was a mesterpiece of skiti, of lucidity, of arrangement, and we must, in equity, and, of candor. He does not linesee. The battle may be said to have commenced with this redgid salt lie etdidas deidw essalte all the high qualities of the Tory leader as well as his detects, and must powerfully influence public opinion on more than one burning question."
The Daily News says:-"Lord Salisbury

satisfies his opponents and dismays his friends. The policy of doing timidly what the Liberals would do thoroughly will please the older Conservatives more than the Churchillites. Churchill's ascendancy in their Irish policy is still apparent. It is evidently the intention to govern Ireland during the winter without coercion. Lord Salisbury's remarks on federation will distinctly encourage Mr. Parnell to persevere. There could scarcely be a fuller admission of a tacit alliance between the Parnellites and the Conservatives."

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dose.

John McCullough was not made crazy by ingomnia. His loss of eleep had another cause. He would not wear a wig on the stage, and the make-up of his hair had to be changed with a hot ourling iron. His dresser would burn his scalp with the iron until John would sit with an open knife while the man was at work on his hair, swearing that he would cut his heart out if he burned him. His scalp was finally covered with irritating sores from these burns so that he could not sleep, and he would go out and make a night with the

The old superstition about the pearl, that tunate" stones to give for bridal presents.

TWO LOTED MINSTRELS. WHO HAVE WON FORTUNES AND WHAT

THEY BAY ABOUT STAGE LIFE.

From Stage Whispers.

"Billy" Emerson has recently made phenomenal success in Australia, and is

Emerson was born at Belfast in 1846. He began his career with Joe Sweeney's minstrels in Washington in 1857. Later on he jumped into prominence in connection with Newcomb's minstrels with whom he visited Germany.: He visited Australia in 1874, and on his return to America joined Haverley's minstrel's in San Francisco at \$500 a week and expenses. With this troups he played before Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales and royalty generally. After this trip he leased the Standard Theatre, San Francisco, where for three years he did the largest business ever known to minstrelsy. In April last he went to Australia again, where he has "besten the record."

"Billy" is a very handsome fellow, an ex cellent singer, dances gracefully, and is a true humorist.

"Yes, sir, I have travelled all over the world, have met all sorts of people, come in contact with all sorts of customs, and had all some of experiences. One must have a con-

stitution like a locomotive to stand it." "Yes, I know I seem to bear it like a major, and I do, but I tell you candidly that with the perpetual change of diet, water and climate, if I had not maintained my vigor with regular use of Warner's safe cure I abould have gone under long ago."

George H. Primrose, whose name is known in every amusement circle in America, is ven more emphatic, if possible, than "Billy" Emerson, in commendation of the same article to sporting and travelling men generally, among whom it is a great favorite.

Emerson has grown rich on the boards, and so has Primrose, because they have not squan dered the public's "favors"

CONFIRMATION.

THE NUMBERS OF CANDIDATES THAT BISHOP CLEARY CONFIRMED DURING HIS RECENT TOUR.

The Bishop of Kingston has returned from his nussionary tour through his diocese. He has just completed his second visitation of all the parishes, during which be administered confirmation to 7,300 persons, as appears by he following table :

Males. Feml'

4	iales.	Femi'-
Alexandria and Kenyon	152	212
Bellovilin	70	101
Brewer's Mills	65	55
Brockville	117	131
Camden and Chippewa	108	102
Carteton Place and Ferguson's		1
Falls.	40	44
Chesterville	60	80
the section of the land of the land	ų,	30
Cornwall and Dakenson's Land-		
ing	140	17:2
Crysler	109	1:91
Frankford	40	38 [
Stirling	14	14
Garaneque, Lansdowne and	4.7	- ** (
contractine, representation	3.40	300
Howe Island.	140	139
Hungerford and Tweed	87	79 [
K mptville and Mountain	138	151
Kitley	51	56 أ
Pailsoutilla	68	72
Pnilipsville	159	215
La little A. Cam C. M.	84	114
Localet and Greenfield		
Loborough and Railton	47	48
Midoc, Marmira and Queens-		i i
boro'	49	38
Moose Creek	77	781
Morrishurg and Iroquois	34	55
Napauce and Descrouto	73	81
Perth and Bargess	148	150
Picton and Wellington	69	55
Prescott, Troupstown, Cardinal		• • •
and Spencerville	167	218
	154	
St. Andrews.		118
St. Margaret's and Dalhousie.	82	93 }
St. Rachat's and Munroe's Mills	81	76
E-insville	86	88
Flinten	33	27
Smith's Folia	64	65
Merrickvi-ie	54	68
Trenton	113	158
Tyendiusga, North	139	107
Tyendinaga, S u h	39	55
Westweet and Parford	147	137
Westport and Bedford		197
Wolfe Island.	91	
Williamstown and Lancaster	4í)	79
Youge	57	49 }
Totals	3,48ti	3.824
		3,486
		·
Grand total		.7,310
		- 1

POPULAR CIENCE

ACCINATION. The value of vaccination is illustrated by the registers of an old hospital in Pragu where the mortality from smallpox from 1670 to 1815, that is, in the prevaccination person, was 27 per cert, while from 1815 to 1885 it has been only 4 53 per cent

PAPER FROM SEAWEED.

A Japanese has discovered a process of making paper from seaweeds. It is thick in exture, and owing to its transparence can be substituted for glass in windows, and when colored makes an excellent imitation

NITRO-GLYCERINE MEDICINALLY APPLIED. The use of nitro glycerine as a substitute or alcohol for stimulating the action of the heart has been recommended by Dr. J B. Burroughs. The advantages claimed are that only a minute quantity is required; that the nitro gly cerine is practically tree from taste and odor; that it acts immediately, and that it is not likely to induce a craving for alcoholie stimulants.

WRITING ON STEEL,

To write on steel-Clean the steel with oil, and cover its surface with a layer of molten beeswax. A sharp pointed suck is used to wr.te on the wax, so as to lay bare the parts of the metal which have to retain the writing The parts thus exposed are covered, by means of a brush, with a mixture of six parts nitric soid and one part muriatic acid. After five minutes the metal is placed in water, in order to stop the further action of the acid mixture.

RESTORING AND CLEANING IVORY.

Ivory scales, paper knives and so may be cleaned by scrubbing them with a new, soft toothbrush, suap and tepid water; then dry the ivory and brush well; dip the latter in B. C., has recently completed the most re-alcohol and polish the ivory until it has markable ride ever accomplished on the regained its former sheen. If the water gives the ivory a yellowish tint, dry the object to a heated place. If age has yellowed it, place the object under a bell jur with a small vel sel containing lime and muriatic acid, and set the whole in the sunshine. Care must be taken not to inhale the fumes given off during the operation. The chlorine restores the ivory to its pristine whiteness.

MAKING VARNISH SPREAD.

One gallon of varnish weighs about eight and half pounds, and this should bear out well on a flat surface measuring 100 square weather when, of course, varnish is rather ten days.

thin, it will sometimes cover 120 square yards, but in winter time ninety yards is about the average. But this varnish is by no means the only one upon which natural temsummer. Varnish should always be stored in a div room, with the temperature as even as possible the year round.

FOR THE SICK ROOM.

One of the most convenient articles to be used in a sick room is a sand bag. Get some clean, fine sand; dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove Make a bag about eight inches equare of floonel, fill it with the dry sand, sew the opening carefully together and cover the bag with cotton or tinen. This will pre vent the sand from sifting out, and will also rnable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven or even on the top of the stove After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle of hot water or a brick The sand holds the heat a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid. It is a good plan to make two or three of the bags and keep them on hand, ready for use at any time when needed.

CEMENT FOR LEATHER BELTING.

An ordinary cement for a leather belt is wheat flour boiled in oil or turpentine, but the ends must be secured by rivets or it is not reliable. A better coment is made by soaking six ounces best glue in one pint of ale, then hoil, add one and a half ounces of boiled linseed oil and stir well. Another prescrip tinn is to take dissolved glue in the form as the cabinetmakers use it and add tannic acid till creamy and ropy. Make the leather surfaces to be united rough, apply the cement hot, let it cool and dry under pressure and it will not need riveting For rubber belting take pure rubber in thin slices, two ounces, dissolve in one pound of bisulphide of carbon. This is a good cement, but if kept thickens very soon. In order to prevent this add a solution of pure rubber, rosin and turpen-

TORACCO AND ITS ARUSE. Tohacco, a poisonous weed and destructive

narcotic. is generally concluded to be a native of our continent. "Americans are becoming a noked sardines," says a writer of note. Wio n passing through our streets can conclude that our country is other than a vast smoke house? The chemical constituents of tobacco are a vol-til- oil, a volatile alkali and an em pyreums ic oil. The volatile oil has the taste and edge of tobacco and produces an irritating tensation on the throat and lungs. The evil enects are mainly due, however, to the volutile a kali, nicotine. This poison is scarcely inferior to prussic acid, one tenth of a grain killing a large dog in the space of three manutes. A hundred pounds of dry leaf yields seven pounds of pure nicotine. Thus is smering a quarter of an ounce of baces there may be drawn into the month "two grains of one of the most subtle of known poisons." The empyreumatic oil is also an acrid and dangerous poison. Russell Carpenter, a recent English lecturer on robacco, rays :- "The chewing of tobacco s not the custom in England, except among sailors, but America s are no corious for it." Think of it! the people of this enlightened Reput lie notorious for chewing tobicco. A grand compliment to our eeth, no doult Chewing necessitates a great waste of vital torce, for "this continual grind was scarcely Nature's grand in cut in fashion-ng mankind." The evil and listless effect of the continued use of tobacco on nationals tinely illustrated in the case of the Turks. Centuries ago they stood high among the powers of Enrope; but becoming a race of inveterate smokers have lost all strength as a people, and are now the most indelent of Europeans. The extravagance of the habit atone would condemn it. More gold is spent by the people of the United States for tobacco in its various forms than is required to fur aich one whole copulation with daily bread -Science of Health.

EVERYTHING FROM PAPER.

Since the assessery of paper from rags, about 900 A.D., we date the piperage. Since hen all has been easy enough. Books took the lead, newspapers followed, periodicals, inagazines and trade jurnals closed the triumphant march toward complete eappiness. Scientists, always short-sight et folk, hegan to look upon the paper ego as nearing its close. Poor soula! Paper bags and paper boxes made them smile; paper boats, paper barrels and paper wheels gave them a chill in the dorsal regions, paper collars and paper hundkerchief- set hem humming and having; poper bottles, p sper tea caddies and paper chimness created quite a flutter in so caded "scientific circles;" paper timber and paper flooring render them uneosy; paper shirt fronts and paper slippers broke them down entirely. But the e.d is ering upon the border, so to speak, of the g nume paper age. In a few short years, in our paper shirts and paper trousers, we shall sit down to our paper tables, upon our sper chairs, and drunk our coffe out of paper cups and est our eggs with paper moons. When we go out of a morning, we hall make ready our paper show, paper overcont, paper gloves, paper umbrella or paper cane and paper lat; kiss the only, nappy in his paper panalore, trip ightiy down the paper stairway, over the Laper sidewalk to our paper on ringe, and tart down town, and continue our noiseless ide over the paper pavement, stopping over more, possibly, to order the litest paper anvelty for our better-half. Oh ac, ye wise men, the end of the paper age is not yet!

Holloway's Pills -The chief Wonder of modern times, -- This incomparable medicine in reases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleaness the liver, corrects oiliousness, prevents flatulency, purities the system, invigorates the nerves, and re-instates sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonishes every-body, and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all that labor under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraint from the secretive organs, and gentle aperitive action are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

H. R. Goodwin, of the North Manchester hicycle. Leaving Land's End, he rode to John o' Groats and back, completing the double journey from one extremity of England to the other, or about 1,800 miles, in less than sixteen days. From Land's End Mr. Goodwin rode to London, making the total distance ridden 2,050 miles, in exactly ninoteen days, or an average of 108 miles per day.

The Gazette des Hospiteaux describes the case of a woman who drank a pint of kerosene. The dose nearly killed her, and she it brings had luck as a wedding git, seems to well on a flat surface measuring 100 square sens. The dose nearly killed her, and she have gone over entirely, and now it is said varied. Crystal paper varnish will not at was sayed only after great suffering and an that emeralds and sapphires are the "unfor ways" do this amount of work. In hot active and severe treatment prolonged for

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

and page of the property of the control of the cont

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government perature acts. All varnishes are more or less influenced by heat or cold, and generally speaking, it takes more varnish to cover a given space or area in winter than it does in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following supportunity. the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable d stress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morang, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary it aureans to accompanie on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yelow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky -a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forelocings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to greep something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, tue skin dry and het at times: the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a mour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Aithough this disease is indeed alarming, suffer ers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the wor'd and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Lanted), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary street, Peterborough,

November 29th, 1881 Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the bencht I have received from Seigel'a Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few dosesof the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, lite. William Brent. Mr. A. J. White. September 8th, 1883,

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syru: steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people," Ialways recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Vincent A. Witls,

Chemist-Dentist, Merthy: Tydvil,

To Mr. A. J. White.

To Mr. A. J. White, Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating sub-times and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir, -Your Syrup and Pitts are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very iff. I have much faith in it.
The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast. June, and sup on Mother Sougel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfact on so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours lattifully, To A. J. White, Esq.
Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24,

Dear Sir.-I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup," For some years I have suffered from liver con-plaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual intery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try reignl's syrup, and atmough attner sception, inving tried so many reputed infallible remestes, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In tow or three days I felt considerably better, and new at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men; they come as a boon and a blessing to men; and I have no reason to doubt the troth unass of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Symp has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited tostunoniul.

I am, dear Sir, Yours very gratefully, (Signed) Carey B. Berry, Esq. Baptist Missionary

A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary. Hensingham, Whitshaven, Oct. 16, 1882 Mr. A. J. Winte.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored has to complete health.—I romain, yours respectfully, (Signed) John II. Lightnoot.

A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street,

For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (Lu.), 67 ct. James street City. Montreal

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

LONDON, Oct 9. - A joing weman named Haris Cook was before the Ryu. Bannight Beach to-day charged with assaulting her nusband. A few nights ago he came home a lutie the worse for liquor and went to bed, and when he woke up for following morning he found himself fastened down by ropes, hand and foot. His wife informed him that she was going to cure him of drunkenness, and proceeded by beating him with a broom-stick till he was black and blue. See then burned him about the legs with a red hit poker till he swore on a Bible which she held to his lips that he would never taste another drop of intoxicating liquor. The z-alous tec-totaller was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor, and the husband went out of court rejoicing in his temporary

NEEDS WATCHING,

WASHINGTON, Oat. &-Very soon after the President took up his residence in the White House the attendants in the vestibule and in the secretary office began to have trouble with a man who persistently applied for office, and when some of his demands were not complied with he became boisterous and began to talk in a threatening manner about what would happen if Mr. Hendricks should become president. He represented himself as a clerk in the pension office, and claimed to be a Democrat, and was entitled to a better position than that he held. He intended to have it or know the reason why. On one or more occasions he was ejected from the White house, and word was sent to the pension office that he must be looked after. The same man has now been discharged because of his talking in a similar manner in a horse car. He does not appear to be insane, but his conduct is very strange, and people do not know what to make of it. He certainly seems to be a man who needs watching.

Continue with the second When a Piute Indian has acquired a fortune

of \$20 he joins the select circle.

66 THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY......OCTOBER 14, 1885

Ir may be a smart trick to put at the head of news items which are the common propert, of all papers, or which are olipped from exchanges, the fraudulent mark "Special to the Montreal Daily Star," but such a mode of appropriating news is not honest. Of course it has the advantage of creating a show of enterprise at a minimum cost of dollars and cents, and that is all our contemporary aims at, as it quite recently admitted.

For dollars and cents it publishes the most lewd and fithy advertisements. Our attention has been called to a special instance of this kind of advertizing, which is perfectly disgusting, and the language of which war enough to contaminate the very type in which it was set up.

THE N. Y. Herald has changed its tune on the Irish question. Mr. Parnell had no more inveterate enemy than it. For years all itefforts were directed towards hounding himdown. That was when the Irish leader was young and struggling for life But to-day that Parnell is supreme in the councils of the nation and is the most potent and dreaded factor in British politics, the Herald comes over to the winning side and grows loud and hearty with the victors. In commenting on Mr. Parnell's Wicklow speech

"In the first place, Mr. Parnell deman's legislative independence. Ireland has a right to look after her own affairs. Misgovernr industrie and taken the heart out of the people and ex tinguished their ambition, must come to an end. English statesmen may attempt to compromise, but the day for compromises has past. Irelard is to be trusted altogether or

not trusted at all. " to the second place, the question of separation is to be left to the future. What it is right for Ireland to have she should have now, and consequences must take care of themselves. As for himself, he will promise nothing. He will give no guarantee which does, however, declare that while Irishmen have been made disloyal by manifest oppres sion honest concessions will have a tendency to bring about pleasanter relations between

the two countries. "The speech was bold, radical and very forcible. It created great enthusiasm, I will doubtless have a telling effect on English statesmen. If the cause of Ireland, thus openly stated, can be pushed without blouat length what it does not dream of yielding now. Revolution, however, is a hard road to travel, and it is reported that considerable opposition to Mr. Parnell has already been

CROCODILE'S TEARS.

The Woronto World rejoices, as it alleges, because the Montreal Star endeavors to perform "the good work of throwing oil on the waters troubled by the Anglophobes and the Francophobes," and expresses the opinion certain factions is "extremely regrettable." The World is evidently not aware that the course pursued by the Star is comething like bour's house, or breaks his leg, and then difference of opinion or ill feeling." The regrets of that journal are a little too late for its sincerity to be accepted or bear lieved in. The World will do well to re member that the difficulties between the two races-if there be any such as are alleged to exist are happily overrated-have not been engendered by the French but by the ill-timed utterances of an irresponsible press, imperfectly informed and injudiciouly conducted, encouraged perhaps, by a handful of fanatical bigots of to a "demonstration" to the conductor of the Terente News. The evil spirit of Orangeism around it is idle for the real culprits to begin to regret the consequences of the mischief they have themselves brought about.

INSULTED BY VOLUNTEERS.

THE volunteers should not forget that their mearing the uniform. They are no longer from the most deadly confluent type of the

Samuel Control of the State of

partizans and should be guilty of no act that would wantonly excite hostility on either side. Thus when the volunteers halted on Victoria Square to cheer the Hon. Peter and his organ, we pointed out the langer of such manitestations of sympathy, and we cautioned them against repetition of their foolish conduct. We regret to learn that within the past few days several complaints have been made gainst the actions of certain volunteers. For instance, when a reespectable citizen has his private vehicle damaged by a cavalryman and is told by the latter " to go to h-l, you d-d Frenchman," this is adding insult to injury with a vengeance, and should not be tolerated. Such language is not only disgraceful, it is positively dangerous, and the volunteer that used it ought to be drummed out of the service.

4 1171

Again, this is not a fitting occasion for the volunteers to march through the streets shouting songs of triumph and defiance. Let them keep cool in public and sing all they like in barracks. The militia officers would do well to read their men a few salutary lessons on this subject of discretion and impartiality in the accomplishment of their police duties.

RELIGION SHOULD BE NO BARRIER

Hon. Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, was tendered, last week, a grand banquet by his fellow-citizens in honor of his elevation to the Dominion Senate, which, the Mayor very appropriately remarked, was a recognition of an industrious and honorable life. In his speech Hon. Dr. Sullivan made a brief allusion to the fact of certain bigots objecting to nis appointment on the ground of his religions belief. The new senator is an Irish Catholic, and in their eyes that should have been sufficient to disqualify him, and to deprive the country of the services of an able, enlightened and honest citizen, In enswer to that class of miserables Dr. Sullivan pointed out that there 320 829 Catholics in a population of 1 926 966, and if granted representation according to numbers they would have fifteen members in the Commons out of 92 sent by Oatario to the Dominion Parliament, but they have only three, o e of whom is a Frenchman, and the Senate in i s composition should correct as far as possible the exclusion of any particular class by prejudice or otherwise from the popular chamber. Dr. Sullivan did not grumble at his, but that one must be a miserable propagandist of bigotry who would say that Catholics had more than their share. He did not for a moment claim any position, public or private, on account of religion All he hoped for or wanted was that religion would not debar him from aspiring to what he had a clear and perfect right to, and no fair-minded man could assert the contrary. Hon. Dr. Sullivan would be perfectly satis fied with the result whatever it might be.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The people who have, by a neglect of preautionary measures and a peculiar prejudice against vaccination, contributed so seriously to the spread of the epidemic, will at least ment on the part of England, which has have the pleasure of paying a very large sum Ine present expenditure will be found to have a marked effect upon the civic taxation, an I, before the scourge is stamped out, it will certainly be found that the present bill, which the citizens will have to pay, will be lengthened to an unpleasant and startli g extent. In Philadelphia, where the epidemic once prevailed to an extent, relatively, lesthan that in Montreal, it cost the city can be considered hinding on posterity. He \$11,000,000 before the plague was declared extinct. But in that case there was no ex penditure incurred which was not absolute a necessary. It is much to be regretted that the same thing cannot be said here. The large expenditure a day for military purposes, at the outset about \$2,000, now \$200, can hardly be justified when it is remembered that we are supposed to be an indering, Parliament will be compelled to yield telligent people. It should at least be unnecessary, apart from that view of the case. It our civic establishment had been more effective, probably the need of this martial and costly array would not have been evidenced. We are glad to observe that the recent unfortunate occurrences have brought before the civic authorities the desirableness of establishing a mounted police force. Such a corps properly equipped and drilled would have made short work of the mob, and rendered the interference of a military force unnecesthat the quarrel that has sprung up between sary. There are enough cavalry men in the city to form a good troop at a moment's notice, and there need not in fact be a day's delay in making such a force an accomplished that of the man who burns down his neigh- fact. The speedy formation of such a corps would prove economical in the long run. Its "regrets to think there should be any great advantages would soon be made manifest, even in times when civic tumult is absent. Our outlying districts demand such a force as ordinary patrols.

A FOREIGNER ON THE SMALLPO X The investigation of the condition of the smallpox epidemic by the representative of the New York World cannot be regarded as anything other than impartial. While giving him credit for impartiality, it is perhaps only due to credit him with an unvarying amount the calibre of the men who lent themselves of courage and zeal on behalf of his paper. We venture to doubt whether any of these enterprising Montreal romanciers who have, may have something to do with it, but all in the seclusion of clean and safe chambers, penned lurid descriptions of imaginary horrors in order to swell the volume, and hence the market value of their reports for the American press, ever knowingly went within a mile of a reported case of the disease. Not so, however, with the American visitor. Interiors with bad cases position in the present crisis demands unusual | were investigated by him as well as exteriors. discretion; they should keep a very silent He looked at the yellow placards and he also tongue in their heads while on duty or while stood by the bedside of the dying sufferer

people who claim to belong to the city, but whose highest aspiration seems to be to blacken its reputation, damage its property, and to picture it as a hot-bed of rebellion, riot, bigotry and disease. The New York correspondent tells a plain, unvarnished tale, and the corclusion to be arrived at is that the disease is being fought as well as it in he in the face of difficulties, and that there s a prejudice against the remedial process of vaccination in certain quarters. This, it will be said, is no particular news to us. But it is the position, and if our correspondents were half as simple in their statements they would not perhaps convey such erroneous impressions abroad as they do.

THE TIDE OF SUPPORT AT ITS FULL. IT will be remembered that at the outset of the present agitation Mr. Parnell was more or less distrusted by a few of the Bishops and clergy in Ireland. Now every vestige of distrust has disappeared, and, what is highly honorable to the to the enormous load of debt the Lordships have openly and explicitly withdrawn all opposition to the movement and its leaders. Archbishop McEvilly, of Tuam, who was at first opposed to the League, and prohibited his clergy from taking part in the political affairs of the day, has, himself, started branches in his diocese and encourages his clergy to participate.

The Right Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Queenstown, has moved in the same direction. His Lord hip had been invited to attend a banquet in honor of Mr. Paenell, and bein unable to go in person sent the following letter, which is a remarkable tribute to

the Irish leader :--"MY DEAR LORD MAYOR,-Your kind initation to the bacquet to be given to Mr Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary Party reached me here this morning on my return home after an absence of some weeks. Fo the honor you have thus done me, I be, thank you very sincerely, and a the s me time to express my regre that I cannot avail of it owing to the ressure of protestional duties occasioned by m ab ence. Though unable to testify by my p sence the sense I entert in of the great audin, ortant services rendered by Mr Parnell an h able and patriotic party which he has a uccessfully and to judicionaly led during th ast few and eventful years. I do not the less thoroughly apprec ate the magnitule of the. ervices and the inksome and se f sacrificing abore by which they were achieved. A doubt er at first of the wis lom of his portey and ap prehensive of the excesses into which it may ead an impulsive people goaden almost to des peration by the oppression and misgovernmen f conturies, the experience of the last two years has tended to ren ove there double, anallay those apprehension s, and to convince me that is the only policy, guided as it has been of late by the same boldness and infi kibility of purpose, and greater moderation of tone, that can concentrate the public opinion of the country and bring it to bear with resistlesforce on the redress of your grievances and the realization of that which has been my earliest political aspiration-the restoration of the legislative independence of our country. 1 am, my Lord Mayor, yours faithfully, "TJOHN M'CARTHY."

ALL ABOUT THE CAROLINES.

PRINCE BISMARCK has sunk very low in the estimation of our good and nious con temporary, the Montreal Daily Witness, no because he bungled the job of equetching the church and of wining out the sixteen million Catholics out of Germany, but because he the man of blood and tron-should have been sa weak as to go to Rome and ask Pone La XIII to settle that quarrel Oermany had with S ain over the Caroline Islands. The Daily Witness has turned on the German Chancellor and the other interested parties with all the snappishuess of an ill-bred canine.

Our enraged confrere wants both Germany and Spain, as well as the Pope, to understand that "the Carolines" don't belong to any of them, and that none of them has any claim whatever to the Islands. The Witness was somewhat superfluous in denying to the Pope what His Holiness never claimed. What the "pious daily" ignores of the subject is much more extensive than what it knows, as the following quotation from its pecvish and silly production will conclusively

show. It savs:-We do not know whether the Pope claims a say on the basis of the old assumption by Gregory of domain over all islands, or because these Islands are a out where Pante, by boring th ough the world, found purgatory in the shape of an insular mountain rising to heaven, or be-cause he claims, as of old, to be lord paramount to all Christendom, and to divi e among his faithful the uttermost part, of the ear h for a possession, or whether he has simply been im ported into the question as a friend of both par-ties, or as an arbiter, who, for a consideration, could bring one of them to terms.

This is a remarkable confession of ignorance, and it is seldom we find one so caudid as to admit so much of it at one stroke of the pen and in one day.

It is a real pity that Lee XIII. did not take the Witness into his confidence and tell it all about that "old assumption by Gregory of domain over all islands."

Apart from our contemporary's ignorance. does not "old assumption by Gregory of domain" constitute queer philological melody?

But the idea of making Dante bore through the world to find purgatory in the shape of an insular mountain rising to heaven is indicative of a very big head.

It is a gentle reminder that Canon Farrar has passed through the town, and that his lecture left a most distinct impression.

Of course we are to understand that if the Daily Witness can find out for a fact that the Carolines are situated on the top of that " insular mountain rising to heaven," the Pope could lay all the claims he would have a mind to to the Islands. Our pious contemporary, you know, would not touch anything that would be so close to purgatory."

epidemic. From such an observer what do is, as of old, lord of all Christendom. We we learn? Something altogether different can tell it that His Holiness is still the head from the supposed lesson given us by those of Christendom. The Pope, however, does statistics in Lord Carnaryon's pigeon-holes in New York, had become the president not enjoy the right of dividing among his faithful the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession, except in a spiritual sense.

> Finally, the Witness does not know how many dollars and cents (a consideration) were spent in getting the Pope to act, or in what capacity he act d, and we are not going to help "the religious daily" to find out either.

"Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be

LAST SUNDAY'S ELECTION.

It is always noticeable that great changes of a political nature in France follow unfortunate military operations. Though there has been no recent Sedan to precipitate matters, still the tone of the French press and the speeches of public men in the Chamber of Deputies and elsewhere have indicated that the Chinese war has exercised a very potent power in influencing the elections. The people at large see very little honor and no glory in the campaign, and this, added, Bishops and to the Irish leader, their Republican party has of late piled up, has caused no little irritation among the country people. It may be noticed in passing, that while the finances of France have indiested an amazing amount of elasticity upon their surface, the fact remains that they are governed by precisely the same laws which control monetary operations elsewhere. The payment of the war indemnity to the Germans was, to all appearance, an easy task, and to the superficial observer it looked as though the effort had put no atrain on the fiscal machinery of the country. But the forced loans from the people, necessitated by the expenditure, though exacted under more gentle names and specious machinery, cannot but have their inevitable paralyzing effect in the long run. This the mass of the people have long felt, and it is well known the extraordinary financial operations that have been in progress during the last few years have had an irri tating and alarming effect. Mr Freveinet's grand scheme of public works, involving an expendit re of something over six hundred and forty million dollars, was not advised by the people of France. But the heavily taxed Frenchmen "grinned at and bore the infliction." Patience was, however, fairly exhausted when the apparently purposeless wars in Tonquin and Tunis were undertaken, and the irritation at the latter was intensified, broause it was felt that it was a demonstration partly levelled at England, who was held to have got the best card in the Egyptian embro lio, and hence a French humiliation indirectly. So, at th close of the last financial year, when the debt was reported to be more than five hundred millions of dollars. with the prospect of steady increase, it was lear, from the tone of the public press and public men reflecting the undercurrent of feeling, that a storm might be expected. Added to this there was he growing feeling n favor of protection, greater than is now forded, from American cereals and pork But even apart from this there has long been growing a feeling of enmity to the ${f R}\epsilon$ charity. public in the rural districes, and "Paris," is the saying goes, "is no longer France." It must not be forgotten that the ancient Gallican fidelity to the Church is still as -trong as ever, and the attitude assumed by the Republican leaders to the Catholic hierarchy has added to the disfavor with which so large a portion of the population start at once in some business. Saracity in have always regarded the Government. These combined elements, though the last is

immediate.

loubtless the strongest, have brought about

the result of Sunday's election, the conse

quences of which will certainly be great and

THE "OUTRAGE" DODGE. The fact that reports are just now being spread abroad of "outrages" in Ireland is very suggestive and very suspicions. The oublic, especially the portion of it which ap preciates the situation in that island, will not sample of these "outrages" was announced by cable yesterday. The house of Lord Lans- often called, downe's agent, it appears, was "attucked." A "number of shots were fired," but nappily and very oddly, "no damage was done" and "no arrests were made." Doubtless the "attack" in question, like some otners of the same kind, will not be without a moral effect in certain circles. But the design is obvious. As United Ireland tersely remarks, a "general election is in the fling," and it is clearly the tactics of the Liberal party to endeavor to make the Conservatives look dark in the eyes of English electors by representing them as the allies of Irish disorder. Of course, in order to emphasize this a few "disorders" have to be prepared. How this can be done the readers of Charles Lever are familiar. But these people will certainly over-reach themselves by too much cunning. The truth will prevail, and the peaceful condition of Ireland is such thatfine amount of talsehood or theatrical "outrages" of the class described above can, in the long run, have any effect. United Ireland puts the matter in a nutshell in the following words:-" The coercionists are contradicted flatly, by all statistics and experience, when they pretend that the ' country is in a state of crime and outrage, ' and they are working English opinion to fury, not even in honest terror, but through base and calculating mendacity. They can-"not point to a single landlord, agent. bailiff, land grabber, or Emergencyman murdered, shot at, or maltreated throughout the whole island since the Crimes Act expired. The Cork landlords, at their

the torsh."

THE LATE CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.

THE whole Catholic world will grieve to learn that His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, the venerable head of the Catholic Church in America, has been summoned from the field of his labors, and that his hours upon earth have been numbered. This eminent churchman and pure philanthropist, in his quiet home, under the shadow of the great Cathedral of the continent, passed away this morning in peace, prayer and hope to the bosom of that Power he had so long and so faithfully served. Like unto our own good and great Bishop, Ignace Bourget, of illustrious memory, Cardinal McCloskey was singularly blessed, and he filled a life, full of years of grace, of charity and of good works. What the one was to the Church in Canada, and to his diocese of Montreal in particular, so also was the other to the Church in the Republic and to the dioceses which he specially administered. Ignace Burrest made the diocese of Montreal the most Catholic in Canada-the centre of Canadian Catholicism. Under John McCloskey the diocese of New York developed and prospered until it became the fairest portion of the Church's domain in the United States There is much in the lives of those two bishops that is similar, not only with regard to the results and fruits of their lavors, but as to their habits, their ways, their motives and their methods of action. Both labored for scores of years with indefatigable industry as organizers and creators of institutions. Both went abroad in search of assistance from the most renowned communities, orders and societies in Europe Both were men of indomitable courage and administrators of unsurpassed excellence, although the two distinguished prelates were, physically, none of the strongest. They had equally strong holds on the affections of their people, because they were equally pious, good and charitable in the most apostolic sense of the words. Their virtues shone all the more brilliantly because of the humility and seclusion of their lives. Cardinal McCloskey will be a cher ished memory with not only his own insmediate flock, but with the whole people of the American Republic, which esteemed and respected him, and which felt itself honored when Pope Pius IX bonored one of its citizens with the purple, and made him prince of the Church. The record of his life is one full of honor to his own memory and of deep interest to the people who have beneficted by or who can appreciate and admire the work of a devoted life and the lesting monuments of truly apostolic zeal and yard deemed Father McCloskey worthy

John McCloskey was born in Brooklyn on the 10th of March, 1810. Itis pare its were both natives of the County Derry, in Ireland, and had emigrated to the United States a few years before, bringing with them what was then deemed a sufficient amount of means to business, industry and perseverance were already securing to them a fair measure of worldty presperity when the birth of this son brought joy to their household.

Brookiyn, at present boasting of over half a million of inhabitants, was then a little town of not quite four thousand five hundred souls. There were few Catholies in it, and no church. The census showed the population of New York city to be less than one hundred thousand. There were only two Catholic churches-the old brick church of St. Peter's, in Barclay street, and St. ne slow to understand the reason. A fair Patrick's Cathedral, in Mulberry street-"the new church out of town," as it was

The Catholics were so few that for a time High Mass was celebrated in each church on alternate Sundays, one church being closed at the proper hour in order that the other might have somewhat of a suitable congregation. The clergy were so few that the venerable Bishon Councily used to take his turn with the priests each Sunday in singing the usual High Mass, pontificating only on the more solemn festivals. John McCloskey was bap. tized in St. Peter's Church by Rev. Anthony Kohlman, S.J., who, with Rev. Benedict Fenwick, S.J. (afterward Bishop of Boston), and Father Mallou, assisted Bishop Connolly in the ministry of the church. The child of such parents could scarcely be other than religious and bright. The Cardinal gave a charming reminiscence of those early days when, in a sermon in Brooklyn, he nictured that sweet Irish mother leading her little boy by the hand on Sunday morning down to the strand of the East river -Brooklyn had no wharves in that day-and crossing the stream in a row-boat or in the primitive horse ferry, that they both might tend Mass in the little red brick church in Barclay street.

The boy was sent to school at an early age, and schoolmates of his who still live speak of him as a gentle, delicate lad, who avoided rough play and studied hard, always retiring and Count Marefoschi, a captain of the Papal and modest, ever in good numor, and, what Guard, were despatched to this country

it. His father, proud of the progress his son to announce officially the fact of the creation was making, and desirous of giving him every of a new ecclesiastical dignity in America. ill-omened muster of Saturday last, could advantage that a Catholic youth could then The news was received by the public with not quote one solitary instance of a crime of obtain, declared his intention of sending him, gratification and enthusiasm; the press com-The Witness does not know if the Pops of violence among the five hundred thousand as soon as his age would, allow it, to George mented favorably upon the great event and in the said detail the minimum of the form own own with the a fire The second and the second of t

people within the borders of their great town College, of which Father Fenwick, to country. We venture to say that if the whom the family had become much attached were runmaged, it would be found that But this was not to be. In 1820 Mr. McClos. " never since the Norman conquest, passed | key died, in the prime of life, but not until there an Irish autumn so little stained by he bad secured a competence for his widow outrage and so absolutely free from blood; and infant children. Father Fennick, too. though the present is a season of such des had left Georgetown College, having been peration as in other times would have made aent by the Archbishop of Baltimore to the midnight red with the blunderbus and Charleston, S.C., not yet an episcopal see.

Whether through the recommendation of friends who had already had sons there, or because it was thought that the pure air of the place, the outdoor exercise of an almost country life, and the amount of "roughing it" unavoidable in those early days of that college would do muon to invigorate the frail constitution of the lad, or for other reasons. John McCloskey-not yet twelve years old. though advanced in studies beyond his age was sent to Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmettaburg, Frederick county, Maryland. in the autumn of 1821.

In this college John McCloskey went through the curriclum of studies, lasting for seven years. The piety and modesty of his character, his gentleness and sweet disposition, the enthusiasm with which he threw himself into his studies, and his prominent standing in class won for him the mimiration and esteem of his teachers and the respect and love of his college mates. He closed his college course in 1828, graduating with the highest honors, and returned to his mother. then living in Westchester county.

He then decided to enter the priesthood. and returned to Mt. St. Mary's, where for four years he pursued his theological studies. In Jan. 12 1834, the order of the priesthood was conferred on him in St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1835 he went to Rome, where he came in contact with the students of the English College under Dr. Wisteman, and the Itish College under Dr. Cullen, and became the intimate friend of these two men, who afterwards with himself rose to such distinction in the church, all three having been raised to the Cardinalate.

Upon returning to New York he was anpoint d assistant pastor to St. Patrick's Cathedral, and shortly after was made parish priest of St Joseph's Church, in 1838 He was not very warmly received at first by the parishioners, but they soon became reconciled o the change by his gentle ways, and altimately they fairly idolized him. In 1841 he was appointed by Bishop Hughes to the Presidency of St. John's College, Fordham, much against the wishes of his parishioners He returned at the end of a year to St. Joseph's, after skilfully completing the organization of the new college.

On the 10th of March, 1844, Pather Mc. Closkey was consecrated titular Bisnop of Artiere and coadjator to the Bishop of New York On the occasion of the consecration the Very Rev. Dr. Powers said in the course of his sermon :- "I have known him from his boyhood. I have seen the useful bad of genine unfold itself and I have seen it also in tall expansion, and I thank God that I have been spared to behold it now blessing the House of the Lord." The very reverend preacher added that the unanimous voice of the laborers in the vineamong them all of the high dignity that made him coadjutor Babor.

In 1847 the diocese of New York was divided. On the 21st of May of the same year Coadjutor Bishop M Closkey was translated to the See of Alpany and made its first bishop. Archbishop Hughes delivered ered the installation sermon in St. Mary's Church. Albany at that time contained only three Catholic Courches. During the years that Bishop McCloskey spent in Albany he accomplished much for the cause of religion, Churches were built and iostitutions organized-Those excellent establishments presided over by the Sisters of Mercy and Sisters of St. Joseph were organized by him. During his term the Provincial Seminary at Troy was bought by Archbishop Hughes. The Bishop went to Europe at this time for the purpose of engaging professors for the new seminary. Jesuit Fathers, Augustinians, Franciscans and Oblates were also brought to Albany and other parts of his dioceee by this zealous prelate. Churches and educational institutions have been established under the auspices of these orders. But the Bishop's greatest accomplishment was the erection of the imposing Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, the corner stone of which was laid in 1848 by Archbishop Hughes. In 1851 Bishop McCloskey visited Rome.

In 1864, when Archbishop Hughes died, Bishop McCloskey was chosen his successor. His departure from Albany occasioned gloom and sorrow there, so firmly had he taken possession of the hearts of his parishioners. He did for New York what he had accomplished for Albany. Churches and institutions sprang up like magic under his feetering and beneficent cure. To him the Catholics of New York are indebted for the Westchester Protectory, a foundling asylum, a deaf and dumb institution, homes for destitute children and for aged people. He also established various religious communities composed of Dominicans, Franciscans, Capuchins and Little Sisters of the Poor. He also devoted himself untiringly to bring to a successful completion Archbishop Hughes' conception of the present stately Cathedral of St. Patrick on Fifth avenue.

March 15, 1875, was a memorable day, not only in Archbishop McCloskey's career, but also in the history of American Catholicism On that day he was appointed a cardinal by the Pope. Mgr. Roucetti, the Pope's legate. ever his class, preity sure to be at the head of with the beretta and the Papal briefs

school the public opinion. The new Cardinal was provided by the wealthy Catholics with a perenne suitable to his princely rank, and the ladies of his diocese presented to him a superb of Three Rivers, will be held on Thursday next at the Bishop's pace of this city. curriage and a handsome span of horses. Archbishop McCloskey received the news of his elevation to his high dignity with the modesty and humility that have always formed a striking part of the prolates character and demeanor.

On the 27th of April, 1875, at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Mulberry street, the ceremony of investiture took place. The scene of this ceremony was marked by a religious pomp and pageant never witnessed in this country. The Cathedral was besieged by ticket holders, frantic in their efforts to gain a coign of advantage.

The Papal briefs were read, the beretta conferred, and Mansignor Rousetti announced in clear tones that a new Prince had been added to the Church. The organ burst forth in a gladsome peal and the choir intoned the grand and triumphant strains of the "Te Deum Laudamus."

A short time afterward Cardinal McClosky went to dome and was received with great benignity by the Pope. His Holiness said that the new Cardinal impressed him as a real prince, so dignified and measured washe in his speech and so courtly in his manner. He received at Rome the confirmation of his new dignity, and was the recipient of many ecolesisatical honors from the Consistory held in that city during his sojourn there. After the completion of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, a new marble residence was erected on the grounds. and there the Cardinal has passed his declin-

ing years in seclusion. On the 12th of January of last year the fiftleth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood was celebrated with great pomp and solemnity at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Though personally a man of the severest simplicity, his surroundings were befitting the dignity of an occlesiastical prince. He was a man to compel attention even in a multitude, not through any mere physical en owment, but through the quiet gravity of his domeanor and the ascutic, though singularly benign cast of his features. The mold of his tace was Irish, and his eyes were blue and pieroing. In his long sareer in the Church he compelled the respect of non-Catholics by his blameless life, and firmly riveted himself in the affor tions of the Catholic heart of New York. At the close of a long and useful life, he was able to look back over three score of years. rich in virtues and good deeds and crowned with the assurance of duty accomplished towards his fellowmen, his country and his

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.

DR. CORRIGAN BECOMES THE HEAD OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

By the death of the Cardinal-Archbishop, Dr. Cerrigan, the Coadjutor Archbish p, becomes Archbishon, but no Cardinal, and there re-mains no American Cardinal.

The Right Rev. Michael Augustire Corrigan is yet a young man. He was born in Newark on Aug. 13, 18 0. His prents were of Leinaler, Ireland. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, for two y-are, and then at Mount St. Mary's, Emmettsburg. In 1859 he was graduated. He went to Europe au was one of the twelve students with whom the American Co leggi Rome was opened. After a uniying Italian and Hebrew for a year he began throle ry. He won a number of medals in competion with the students of the Propaganda and the Irish and Greek Colleges.
Cardinal Patrizi ordained him priest in the

Lateran Bastricia, on Sept. 19, 1863, a year before the close of his theological studies, as a reward for his excellent conduct in the college. In 1864, after a ri crous examination, he was made a Doctor of Divinity.

He returned to the United States in the sum-

mer of 1864. Instead of going first to see his relatives on his rearrn, believing his religious duties su erior to his natural instincts, his first respects were paid to the late Archbishop Bayley the ley, then Bishop of Newark. By him he was assigned to the professorship of Dogmatic Theology and Sacred Scripture and the discothe being of the Ecclesianical Seminary of Seton Hall College, Eshop McQu de of Richester then being President. D. Carrigan also did missionary work at South Orange and Springfield. In 1668 he became President of the college upon the appointment of the R v Dr. McQuade to the newly created see of

In 1870 he was administrator and Vicar-Genwal of the diocese during Archt shop Bayley's stay in Rome. In March, 1873, Pope Pius IX appointed him Bi hop of Newark upon the euragest recommendation of Archbishop Bayley. On May 4 of the same year he was consecrated in the old St. Patrick's cathedral by Archbishop McCloskey. In the beginning of his criscopate he founded a reformatory for his criscopate he founded a reformatory for boys and women, and an asylum for the orphans of his diocese. Forty-two new churches were dedicated by him, and several rolgious communities were founded. Until 1876, when hereigned, he continued to be president of Seton Hall college. On Sept. 26, 1880, he was made Archbishop of Petra, and app inted condition Archbishop of this archdiocese. When consecrated he was the youngest bishop in the United States, and he was the youngest coadjutor archbishop at the time of his promotion.

His face is kindly and frank. He is of medium height and inuscular, and wears gold-framed spectacles. His two brothers, James Hand George are in the Catholic priesthood.
James is President of Seton Hall College. His
sister became an Augustinian nun, and died
in Meaux, France. He is popular both with the members of his own Church and his fellow clerics, and also with the Protestants of his old diocese and all who have met him in this city. As

coadjuor he has for several years borne the burden of the work in his archdicesse.

Cardinal McCloskey for years had regarded with particularly kindly feeling the youngest member of the hisrarchy. In 1866, when the Cardinal's health was feeble, he went to Seton Hall College, and he was installed in the President's another there dent's apartments there.

PARNELL PRAISES, THE ARCH-

BISHOPS. Mr. l'arnell, speaking in Kildere, Ireland, Yesterday, referred in terms of highest praise to Archbishops Walsh and Croke. The former, he said, was one of the strongest sup-Porters that Providence had given to Ireland, while Archbishop Oroke's services were known to all. The stand they have taken proved the union of the priests and the peoplo. In regard to boycotting, he said the practice was pursed independently of the Irish leaders, and that they disfavored it.

to him during the past eighteen months.

RELIGIOUS ROTES.

The patron feast of His Lordship the Bishop

The new chap I of St. Elie d'Orford will be consecrated on Sunday next, Oct. 11 h, by His Lordship Bishop Racine of Sherbracke. Two new hells have just been completed

for the churches of St. Thimothé and St. Louis de Conzaque.

Mgr. Fabre will lay the corner stone of the new church at St. Therere de Blainville, on Thursday, and consecrate the new cemetery. The Rev. Christian Brothers are about to abandon the St. Mary 'olleg' at Beauce, and

be replaced by Seminary Priests from Qu. bec. On Saturday next, Oct. 17th, his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal will bless two bells for the parish church of St Regis.

Four S sters of Charity left yesterday by the steamship 'apoleou III., with Mrr. Bosse, apostolio prefect, to establish a school and minister to the sick on the coast o Lab ador. The Rev. Father Frs. Boutin, formerly curate

at Peauce, has been appoint d missi nary at Notaskonan in place of the Rev Abbé Coté, wh has been transferred to Peutecost River. His Lordship Bishop di Rende, of Paris,

will soon be made Cardinal. His successor will be His Lordship Bishop Pottelli, formerly of Constantinople. The Rev. Abbé Pierre Fortin, curé of St.

Bazile le Grand, who died on Sunday last, October 4th, was a member of the Society of One Mass.

On Thursday, the 15th October, His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyscinthe will predde at the consecration of a church at Frelighsburg. A bell will also be blessed. On Thursday last His Lordship the Bishop of

Ottawa consecrated a new chanel at Wentworth.

This chapel is under the direction of the rev. Fathers of Not e Dame of Muntfort. The Rev. Father Robert, S J., left the city

on Wednesday evening for Georgia, to spend a few months for the good of his health. The Company of Jesus have a residence in Prayers of the Forty Hours Devotion will he held on Sunday, 11th, at St. Constant : on

Tuesday, 13th, at St Edward; on Thursday, 15th, at St. Joseph du Lac, and on Saturday, 17th, at Mount St. Mary. On Monday, Oct. 10 h, at 10 o'clock a m. the clergy of the diocese will meet at the Episcopal Palace, to present their homages to

His Lordship Bishop Fabre, on the occasion of his feast. The following ordinations took place in the chapel of the Sisters of Mercy Convent on Sunday last, October 4:—Priesthood, R.v. Father Permult, O.M.I. Sub-deacon, Mr.

A. Lemieux, Montreal. On Sunday morning, at six o'clock, His Lordship the Archbishop of Qu be rdained treet lev. Jean Baptiste Ruel, of the archdiocoes. The Rev. Father Ruel will devote simself to the

nissions . f the St. Lawrence Gulf. His L rd-hip Bishop Fabre made the follow ing ordinations on Sunday 1 st, at the chapel of the Sisters of Mercy Couvent, Dorchester street: The Rev. Brother J. H. Perrau t, of the order of Ublats, who was ordained priest, and the Rev. M Jos. Lemieux, sub-deacon.

On Sunday last His Lordship the Bishop of St Hyacinthe ordained the foll wing in the ch pelof the Petit eminaire: Minor Orders-Mess. J. Barry and J. A. Bonoit; Tonsures— L. A. Dutilly and J. H. Beaudry, all of the

The following ordinations were made on Sunday morning, at the Joliette College :-Descons, Messrs A Lariene and L Vignault; and deacons, Mesars. Alphonse Desrochers and Corcoran : minor orders, Measrs A. L. si-ur and L Laporte: tonsure, Mesars J Richard, J. Cahane, J. Cecire, J Duchenesu. J. Clairoux, A. Lippé, A. Bertraud, A. Perrault, F. X. Petland and Charles Guilbault.

THE FEAST OF THE ROSARY THE SOLEMN PEL GIOUS PROCESSION

ON SUNDAY LAST. The annual procession of the Holy Rosary was held on Sunday, and erjoyed a special significance. The feetival was inaugurated by command of Leo XIII, as a means of im ploring the intercession of the Blessed Virgit Mary for the granting of temporal and spiritual favors, and has always been most fitly and enthusiastically observed by the Roman Catholics of the city. All over the world Catholics have much fath in the efficacy of public religious demonstrations in time of famine and pestilence, and it is not surprising, therefore, that yesterday's fite, intended as it was to implore the Blessed Virgin to intercede for the staying of the smallpox epedemic, gave occasion for the introduction of special solemoity to the ceremony. Favored by delightful autumn weather the religious ceremony of yesterday was participated in by about eight thousand persons. In order and arrangement it was very much like the Fête Dien processions. At 3 o'clock the procession was formed in the Notre Dame Church, headed by the beadle. The religious so-cieties followed in order, first the school children and confraternities of women and then the St. Jean Baptiste society and confaternities of men. The route taken was along Notre Dame, Bonsecours street, past the Bonsecours church, through St. Paul and up St. Sulpice street to the church. The then sands of persons, the solemn Gregorian chaut of the Vespers, the telling of the beads of the Rosary, the single of the Litany of Loretta and the Ave Maria, in which hundreds of voices joined, made up a most imposing and solemn spectacle A statue of the Virgin Mary, composed of a brass figure resting on a large globe of the same metal, and the pedestal surrounded by rosary beads, was borne on a platform by a number of geatle men. The statue is historical, being the one which during the cholera epidemic was carried through the city under similar circumstances. Following the statue walked His Lordship Bishop Fabre, robed in full canonicals, with crozier and mitre, and attended by a number of clergymen in soutanes and surplices. Many of our leading French citizens took part in the procession. Amongst others Hon. Justice Monesesu, Ald. Grenier, and nearly all the French aldermen of the City Council, the City Attorney, the Recorder and Deputy Recorder, Mr. Desjardins, M.P., and

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

On Tuesday evening, October 6th, the students of Laval University, Montreal branch, met at the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial. His Lordship Bishop Fabre occupied the chair, and there were also on the plaiform the Nev. Abbe Hamel, Rector of Laval; Rev. Abbe Marcoux, Vice-Rector; Rev. Abbe Marechale, V.G.; Rev. Abbo Colin, Superior of the Seminary ; Rev. Abbe Sentenne, curd of Notre Dame; Rov. Abbes Desmazure, Parent, Palin, Deschamps, Hamond and Franche Montagne, and among the audience Hon, Judges Taschereau, Mousseau, Baby and Mathieu, Hon. P. J. O Chauvenu, Ald. Grenier, Ald. Archibald, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden has had 187 books read

On the G. W. Stephens, M.P.P.; Mr. F. B. Monk, and Drs. E. P. Lachapelle, Dagenais, Laramee, Lumarche, Brousseau, Favard, Foucher, Duvil, S. Lachapelle and others.

coux had delivered their inaugural addresses, ad iress on theology, which was listened to with much interest,

The Hon Dr. Ohauveau was then called upon, and in the course of an eloquent address alluded to the importance to Catholics of the western part of the province of a branch of the Laval university. He spoke at length of the importance of the work of the university, for the fitting of the governing classes for their mission, stating that the university did not consist merely in the four faculties of theology, law, medicine, science and arts, but in their combined efforts and in the relationship between these several branches. He expressed the hope that Montreal, which has at present three of these faculties, would soon be favored with a fourth, viz., that of arts. He alluded n feeling terms to the loss which the Montreal faculty had sustained by the deaths of the late deans Mr. Cherrier, Q.C., and of Judge Loranger, and referred to several interesting incidents in the life of these two distinguished men.

The proceedings were concluded by a brief address by Mgr. Fubre, who stated that when the prospect of establishing a branch of Laval in Montreal was first mooted, he had looked upon it with indifference, but since that project had been sanctioned by the Holy See auccess and prosperity.

VILLA MARIA.

BELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

On Thursday, Oct. 8th, an extraordinary ceremony was held at the Convent of Villa Three young ladies, who last year were scholars at the institution, decided to leave the world for ever and take the veil. to become latter on Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. A large number of ladtes also pronounced their first vows. The three young ladies who took the veil were:-Miss Paradis, in religion St. Abraham; Miss Hetn, of Montreal, Sister Rudolphe; Miss Bourgols, Sister St. Mary Emanuel. The following pronounced their fi at vows; Sieter St. Christophe, Miss Nowcombe; Sister Mary Assumption, Miss Casev; Sister St. John of Cenacle, Miss. Joyce; Sister St. Mary Emelie, Mas Lanest; Sis er St Peter the Apostle, Miss Rioux; Sister S. Mary Alphonse, Miss Lynch; Soler St. Mary de Pompmain, Miss Michaud; Sister St. Mary Aux, Miss Larue; Sister St. Alexis, Misa Tremblay

His Lurdship Bishop Fabre presided.

A FAMILIAK FACE.

It was with an exquisite feeling of delight

THE REV JAMES HUGAN PREACHES AT St. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

hat the largely attended congregation of St. Patrick's asw the Rev. James Housen ascend, immediately after the Gospel of the Sunday, the old and venerable pulpit of the patriarchal Church, where, in former days, are familiar voice echoed and re-echoed with thrilling effect the dogmas of our Holy Faith and the code of Carbolic morals. Yesterday witnessed the same majestic form, the same powerful and ringing delivery, the same chosen and select language, the same flow of sacred eloquence. With breathless silence the congregation listened, while one general impression of joy was pictured in every condtenance. "Fatuer Hogan!" "He is amongst us once more!" "May he never leave us!"
His religious dis outse was a harmonious blending of argumentation and refutation, His text was: "Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with thee" I shall entertain you, dearly beloved brethrea, he said, with a few short considerations on the devotion of the Most Blussed Virgin, and point out to you the two principal reasons why we ought confidently to trust in her maternal intercession. The Immsculate Mother is indeed both able and FOUR HUNDERD RIOTERS ATTEMPT TO willing to afford you all protection. The STORM THE CENTER ATTEMPT TO reverend gentleman then quoted from the Old and the New Testaments a number of well selected texts, which clearly demon-strated that not only have morsals prayed for one another, but also the angels in heaven condescended to intercede for their less forunate associates on earth. There is, said the reverend gentleman, in the natural order a law which directs us in obtaining tavors. The poor man appeals to the rich; the ignorant to the le-rned; the weak to the strong Now is there not a strict analogy between the natural and super natural? Hence, though our Lord is media-tor between God and man, that is, He alone merits through His sufferings and death, yet the divine wisdom preserv a the happy coincidences of the two orders and invites man to secure for himself all the help that the angels and saints can afford him in the great cause of sanctification and in the less important field of material aggrandizement. He then alluded to the consideration which the Virgin Mother enjoyed on the part of her adorable Son ; the miracle wrought at Cana of Galilee through her intercession; the giving over of His annable mother to St. John at the foot of the cross, and consequently to all Christians, whom S: John, the apostle of love, represented at that solemn and impressive moment. If so, exclaimed the rev. preacher, now then can we dure declare with our adversaries that she has no power in heaven? Does the violent hand of merciless death separate our mutual affections? No; faith and hope disappear with the extinguished torch of departed life, but charity or the love of God and neighbor is imperishable. Here the rev. gentleman brought his remarks to an end by appealing to the convictions of all present as to the truth and the veracity of his words by cautioning them against any mark of disrespect towards the purest of Mothers, and by requesting thom to do all in their power to forward her interests by the encouragement of every confraternity in her honor, and particularly the Holy Rossry, so amply privileged by the oft-repeated encyclical letters of Pope Leo XIII. The sermon and the Mass being over, the

Sacristy could not contain the groups of old friends who rushed in to catch a glimpse of their beloved father and to reeive his priestly blessing. The tears stole insensibly from many an affectionate eye. The Rev. Father blushed with modesty as his levoted ones heaped upon him the usual expressions of welcome and the habitual comcliments on the occasion. He smiled with complacercy on the many old acquaintances of St. Patrick's, and particularly on his loving and generous children of St. Ann's, who crowded around him with all the fondness of by-gone days to tell him once more that

though absent he was not forgotten.

The rev. gentleman sang the Vespers the day and gave the solema benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament in mediately after the exercises of the Holy Ronary. The Rev. Futher Hogan has been the gnest of the rev. clergy of St. Patrick's.

CARDINAL MANNING'S ADVICE TO CATHOLICS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—Cardinal Manning's article on "How Catholics ought to vote in the Dival, S. Lachapelle and others.

After the Rev. Fathers Hamel and Mar
Review. The Cardinal defends parliamen, factory

and the constitution, even though oppressing th Rev. Anho Lecocq delivered a very able Catholicism He praises Liberalism which is devoted to the care of the poor, change of the land laws and the enforcement of local option. He strongly denounces se ular edu-cation, and urges Catholics to place the religious question foremost, and to support only those candidates who are in favor of placing voluntary schools upon an equality with board schools, a vital question in Christian education, and of appointing a commission to examine the education system.

NEW MONASTERY.

The foundation of the new monastery of the Rev. Dominican Fathers has been placed. The building is situated near the parish church of St. Hyacinthe, and will be an ornament to the p'ace The plan was drawn out by Messrs Bourgeau & Leprohon, architeta, of Montreal Contracts for the masony work h a been ten-dered to Mr. Jos. Barbean and Mr. L. P. Morin. The woodwork will also be tendered to

PROGRESS OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS The Western Watchman, edited by the able Rev. Father Phelan, has just appeared in new dress It has been considerably enlarged and contains a large increase of interesting reading matter, beside- being printed on a superior quality of paper. The Watchman is it had his entire approval and sympathy, and deserving of the most hearty congratulations he earnestly prayed that it be crowned with on the success which has attended it, as it is an indisputable proof of the happy and rapid progress of the Catholic press.

A WORTHY OBJECT.

The Catholic coogregation of Ingersoli Ont., propose holding a grand bazaar at that place on Christmas next for the benefit of the Church of the Secred Heart. It is to be hoped that the appeal which the zealous pastor has made to the fraternal charity of the Catholic will be most generously responded to, and that the proceeds to be derived from the event will go a long way to liquidate the debt from which the church has been suffering since its construction. The object is a most worthy one, and we expect to hear that the bazaar will score a great success.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FII V D.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE TO CALL A MASS MRETING TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR PARNELL

The regular monthly meeting of the Mont real brunch of the I ish National league was held on Sanday afternoon in their hall, M -1 Gill street, the president, Mr. H. J. Cloran, in the chair. After routine

The chairman called the attention of the meeting to the progress the league was making tu Canada. Branches had been estab lished in Toronto and Hamilton, and had received the hearty co-operation of Arch-bishop Lynch and his clergy, who had attended their meetings and given their valuable assistance. The Irish of Montreal should not be behind at a time like meeting in the near tuture in aid of the Leish Parliamentary fund, and to obtain the assistance of the presidents of the different Irish societies in their individual capacity. The secretary was instructed to invite Rev. Father Conaty, of Worcester, Rev. Father Cronan, of Buffalo, the city aldermen and members of Parliament, and several distinguished Na-tionalists from the States, to be present and address the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned until Frida evening next, when a full attendance of the members and of the Irish citizens as requested The meeting will be held in St. Patrick's

AN ATTEMPTED ATTACK.

The long expected attack on the Exhibition buildings took place Lest night, but toctunctedly was repulsed before any serious dismage had been effected. The guard for the night was a detachment of the Gornson Arrillery, numbering one hungred cank and file, under the command of Mojor Puraball. There were also a troop of cavalcy and a Sergeant William Thomps a. At 10 o'clock everything was quiet, and a selement with the control of the cont telephonic message was sent to that effect t Lieut. Col Streubnezie at his headquarters Trumpeter Browning and Corporal D ystalof the cavalry, were doing vidette duty out side the grounds. At a quarter past ten they observed a body of some sixty men coming from the direction of Fletcher's field, and nurching to Wiscanan's corner, where they were met by over three hundred others. Th whole body then united, and, armed with stacks and stones, marched up in the direction of the engrance to the grounds. The troopers challenged them, when they said they were going to the Cote des Neiges road. They were informed they could not pass that way. This was the signal for a loud yell on the part of the mol, who, with crice of "Vive les Canadiens!" "We won't hang Biel!" "The bad soldiers!" "Down with Beau grand and the English!" etc., opened fire with stones on the troopers, Corporal Drysdate being hit on the body in several macre, while Irumpeter Browning received a severe wound across the bridge of his nose. The alarm being sounded, the detachment was got under arms, with strict orders not to load, and the whole troop of cavalry ordered to reinforce their comrades. Trooper Brown ing was carried into the camp and his wounds attended to, and dressed by Surgeon Cameron, while volleys of stones were fired from the outside upon the troops, some of whom were hit, but not seriously. Licut. Howard was hit by a stone on the hand, but not hurt. The cavalry now formed across the road, and led by Mujor Atkiuson, charged the mob, who fled like chaff before the wind, pelting the troops with stones, and injuring several of the horses as they retired. The mob tried to make a stand at Wiseman's corner, but it was no use, as the troopers spurred their horses among them, and in less than a quarter of an hour the man were thoroughly routed. When the inch were being driven away, Capt. Stevens a and Lieut. Luhlan rushed among them on foot and captured two prisoners. All trouble now being at an end, the cavalry scoured the outside of the grounds, but no one was to be found loitering about.

At 12 o'clock Lieut. Col. Worsley, B.M., and Lieut. Col. Gardner, attended by Capt. Clapham, A.D.C., arrived and inspected the in St. Jean Baptiste or St. Louis de Mile End.

In case the mob continued to threaten, it would have been difficult for the military to take action, as there was no justice of the poace present.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and

Considerations by Cardinal Manning.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LAWS COMPARED

The following letter from Cardinal Manning upon a topic that has been for months discussed at every fireside all over the civilized world, we copy from the North American Reveew for October :--

The revelations of the inhuman crimes perpetrated in England, made the other day by the Pall Mail Gazette, have given a profound shock to the moral sense of our whole country, and, as we know from the journals and correspondence now daily coming back upon us from all parts of Europe and from the United States, to the whole world. All eves are fixed on London as the modern Babylon, full of all manner of iniquities, and it may be that in foreign capitals many are resting in the belief that the atrocities of London exceed in degree, if not also in kind, the offenses of any other city.

It is unavoidable that, in a population of over four millions, our offenses should be greater, at least in multitude if not also in enormity, than the crimes of other and lesser centres of population. Nevertheless, it was only on Friday last, the 24th July, that I received from Boston a letter of ardent sympathy in the terrible work in which the Pall Mail Cazette is engaged, and invoking our help, when our labor at home is done, in a similar effort for the cleansing of Boston and New York.

The writer of the letter very truly says that the example and influence of London demoralizes the world, not only by reason of its vastness, but al o because it is, like Roure of old, the certera gentium-for the foul streams of all natious flow into it. There are quarters of London inhabited by aliens of all natious which for profligacy and all manner of evil are proverbial. I do not say this to throw off our own shame, which is too black and burning to be shifted from ourselves. I have no care to ask what revelations might essity be made in Paris, in Vienna, or in Naples. We are black enough, and guilty enough, in London to confine my thoughts to London alone

You may wish to learn whether theen enormities were not already known, and, if known, why they were not long ago exposed The answer, I believe, is this: They were known as forms wosce in the dark.

WE WERE SURE OF THEIR EXISTENCE.

Here and there terrible cases came before our courts or were dealt with in private The state of our streets at night gradually awakened attention and caused remon-strance. The efforts to check these evils were partial and intermittent. The extent should not be bening as a strength of the immoral world in some strength and his party required altogether unrecognized; its organization and all the assistance they could get. After a systematic purveying and its almost uniquit of the immoral world in the midst of us was ous activity were not only not ascertained but not even suspected; and, when suspected, were treated as incredible. Excepting only those whose professions and duties brought them into immediate contact with the terrible realities of life, the greater part of the upper and governing c.asses of England in Lendon were more or less living in a fools' paradise. Our newspaper press has been, happily, singularly guarded and pure. In social life such sub jucts are seld in if ever mentioned. Many men have known of them, but the great mul citude of we men have lived and died without any knowledge of what passes in the streets in which they dwell. Under the shelter of this unconsciousness every form of evil is

the rapid increase of the population in London, a steady relaxation of all social and moral authority and a perceptible breaking up of the domestic life of the people have con-

timally grown upon us.

At length, the knowledge of these terrible iniquities faced itself upon our attention, and in 1881 a commission took evid nee and reported on the immoralises in London, and especially in the treffic in young girl between London and the continent. The revelations of that report fall little short of the revolutions of the Pall Mall Cazette But a blue book is read by few, and, except on those concerned—I may say to experts on the subject—the report of the commission has remained almost unknown. I have never so much as seen it. A bill founded on it was much opposed and weakened, and, finally, for want of time, it was dropped. The bill was again introduced in the follow ing year, and with the same result. Once more, in 1884, it was discussed, and again suffered to drop. In the session of the pre-sent year, 1885, it passed the House of Lords, weakened to such a point as to afford protection only to girls of fifteen years of age. The bill rouched the House of Commons. As usual, it encountered considerable opposition, and, finally, was talked out on a Wednesday, on which day the House rizes at six o'clock. It then seemed as if all hope of protection was thrown over to 1886 That is to say, five long years, still with uncertain result, have been wasted over a measure for which the vital necessity to the moral life of England ought to have obtained

a peremptory and prompt legislation. THIS HEARTLESS DELAY, FULL OF FATAL CONSE-

QUENCES
of demoralization and wreck and ruin to the irnoceat, the helpless of our people, justly arcused the indignation of those to whom justice and mercy are more dear than redis tribution of scats or the disfranchisement for medical relief. Prompted-I might say stung-by an indignant impatience, the editor of the Pail Mall Gazette, and other like-minded men, defying all antagonists, entered upon their warfare against the dominion of cruelty and lust. I have said elsewhere that many of those who pro-foundly sympathize in the metives which induced the Pall Mall Gazette to take up the question might have desired its modes and expressions to have been revised and chastened: but that in such a matter of moral life and death, and shove all, when the obloquy and calampy of the bad, and hasty and shortsighted censures of some good mon, were heaped upon those who entered the furnace to save souls, I should hold it detachment, finding everything in good order to be not only ungenerous, but cowardly and quiet. At midnight the whole locality and cruel, not to stand between the handful was perfectly quiet, hardly anyone being seen of men who, for the moral life of England, dared this courageous action, and the whole world of their censors. The substance of this action is intrinsically just and merciful. The incidental evils that may arise are of a lower order, and depend upon the use or abuse which individuals may make of these terrible revelutions:

evelations:

1 believe that I am correct in saying that in all the States of the Union laws far more stringent and adequate exist for the punish-

five long terms of imprison nent. Your girls, in the eye of the law, are infants on they are 18, and in some States until her are 21 years of age. The punishment toc inveigling, or entione, or decrying for immoral purposes, by fine or imprisonment, a instly severe. On the continent of Europe in like manner, girls are regarded as inla : b fore the law until the age of 18. In E gland such offences against a girl of 13 ace telony; above 13 they are treated only as a misdemeanor.

By our present legal code a girl cannot

give her consent to marriage before the age

of 21, but she is regarded as capable of con-

senting to her own ruin at the age of :18

years. The man who marries her before 22 is punishable by law. The man who ruind a child of 13 escapes with impunity. She may ruin herself at 13, but cannot marry, fo defect of consent, till 21. If any one should know that his dog or his cat were detained in any house, the police, with all expedition, could search for his property. But if he knew that his child were detained in the house, neither he nor the police could enter it. His only remedy would be by writef habeas corpus, which could not be obtained for many hours, and perhaps for days; but the ruin of his child may be at any moment. Once more I say, children of Li, and all girls above that age, are supposed to be free agents, and capable of consenting to their own ruin; thus he who ruins them for life escapes with impunity, on the rule " Volenti non fit injurio." It has been them-fore solemnly argued, by men who have great legal reputation, that the abominable and imhuman trade of the procurer and the procuress cannot be punishable at law, becomes the end to which their hideous traffit; is directed is not illegal. Here we have another legal dictum: the accomplices are not purishable because the principals are within the rights of their liberty.

I HAVE EVEN HEARD THIS QUESTION ASERS: "Would you puoish the postney who ir yes a runaway couple to Gretna Green ? Such is the levity with which this subject has hitherto been treated, even by me: who have a reputation to lose.

The moral sense of this country has been profoundly aroused. Our public newspapers in the provinces, without num er, bive written with great arder and and g a on, and forty one public meetings in such process as parts of London, Liverpool, Mancaster, and Sneffild have been hold. In thirteen days the minense pressure brought to ! * upon the government has compelled it as promise that the Coming Law Amendma. oill shall pass into the statute book setue Parliament is prorogued. It it were to a defeated by any of the means which have wasted the last few years, no one can foresee what might be the popular exo emeat and the indignation in the country. M at assuredly at the next general election, when 2,000,000 new voters, chiefly the fathers and sons of the working classes, shall appear at polling booths, all those who have obstructed the bill to protect the children and the girls of this country will meet with no teleration.

TO MORBOW NIGHT THE CRIMINAL LAW Amondment bill will be discussed. Amunitude of amendments to weaken its reach and its effect are already on the notice. On the other hand, amendments will be proposed directed to the four points touched on above; viz., first, the raising of the age from 15 to 16, or possibly to 17; secondly, the providing of an effective power of scarul in all houses where there is reason to believe any child or girl under age may be detained; thirdly, stringent and effectual powers to arrest and puotah the perpetrators of this inhuman traffic; and fourthly, to equalize the penalties of solicitation, whether ny man or by woman, thoreby giving equal protection to both. Such are the chief points for which we are contending.

at this day than it was in 1820 or 1830 which was a period of extraordinary and bare-inced wick direct. It is enough to say that London, Mr. Samuel Mortey, M. P. myself To these was aftervard added Mr. Bud, M.P., and Quem's Coursel. Atter four protracted sittings, the following judgment

was ununimously in mul and signed: "We have been requested to investigate the truth of the star m is contained in the Pall Mall Gazette is to the, 7.0, 856 and 10an of July, 1885, un or the tiste of 'The Report of our Score Commission."

In doing so, we decided from the first to exclude any inquiry into charges against particular men or classes of men, or into the conduct of the potice officers strictly conlined ourselves to inquiring tate the system of crimical vice described in taut

report.
"After carefully sifting the evidence of witnesses, and the materials before us, and without guaranteeing the accuracy of every particular, we are satisfied toot, taken as whole, the statements in the Pall Mal Gazette on this question are substantially HERRY EDWARD, true."

Cardinal Archbisho, of Westminister,

"CAMIOLA."

"A Constant Reader," with a number of other correspondents, are anxious to know what has become of the story "Camiola," and what is the cause of its not being published. There is some difficulty or misunderstanding with the London publishers of the story, who hold a copyright, and who claim that the Toronto Globe had no right to permit us to publish it in the columns of the Post. This difficulty has taken time to settle. The further publication of "Camiola" depends upon a favorable settlement of the issue, which must be reached shortly.

A WARNING TO IRISH TENANTS.

Duents, Oct. 6.—John Dillon, presiding at a meeting of the National League here to-day, warned tenants who contemplated an immediate purchase of their land not to pay more thant he amount of ten years' rental of the same. The people he said must either buy or fight for the land and the price he judicated was in his opinion a fair compensation to the landlord. It was aunounced that the resliamentary fund amounted to \$5,000.

THE RIEL TRIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 10 .- The counsel for Riel have asked the Privy Council to adjourn the hearing of the appeal from the sentence of death passed upon their client until Mr. Fitzpatrick, the prisoner's Canadian counsel, arrives in London. If the request be granted Riel will be further respited to enable the Privy Council to sift the whole evidence in the case. Mr. Burbidge, deputy minister of justice of Canada, is in London, watching the case.

THE BISHOPS SPEAK OUT.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have passed a resulution condemning acts of violence and intimidation, and warning their floors against indulging in illegal excesses. Such acts, they say, are certain to bring the anger of God upon the ovil-doers and their families, besides ment and the repression of criminal viociant of the property of the light families, besides in many of the States the punishment for disgracing the Irish people in the eyes of the rape is still death; Seduction is punished by ovilized world.

HOME RULE AND PROTECTION What They Have Done for Canada. and we a sengage Laters

I From the Dublin Freezons In his now ismous speech at A low, on the 20th diltimo, Mr. Parnell laki lown the With-Mational platform in these words : out a Parliament with full powers ! Treland! we can de nothing for her in the May of rewiving her industries-without a L cely elect ed National Assembly with power to control all the affairs of Ireland, and with apower to protect her struggling industries, it is my opinion, as a practical man, for what that opinion may be worth, that it is impossible to apply a contractive industries? mible for us to revive our native industries." English politicians, backed by the English press, have affected to see in this declaration new: deperture; and even Mr. Chamborlain, who, when he thought there was a chance of securing the Irish vote for his carty, made his nearest approach to Home Rule, has not shown himself above the low political trick. Mr. Chamberlain and the English journalists cannot all forget that in December hat Mr. Parnell, in an interview with a re-

"England's anfair competition in trade is a great difficulty. Let me rive an instance. Messre Lane, of Cork, started a starch manutactory. Coleman, the great English manu facturer, forthwith sent an agent over to per ton less than Lane's prices in fact, under cost. Mesers Lane resaliated by advermising their starch in England under Coleman's prices, who was ultimately glad to compromise With regard to tariffs; my opinion is that a certain measure of protection against foreign manufacturers would benefit treland."

Mr. Parnell's views on the question of prbtection have never been concealed. In the same way the views on the same question of Mr. John Pillon and other present members of the Irish Party have been frequently ex pressed. Protection of Irish industries is a sore point now, as in the last century, with for raw material became proportionally English traders and merchants, and in the greater. The Finance Muister, in his Budget English traders and merchants, and in the absence of any catching electioneering cry. Mr. Parneil's so called "new departure" has been eagerly grasped. To describe it, as Mr. Thamberlain has done, as "a programme which involves a great extension of anything we have hitherto known or understood by Home Rule," is simply dishonest.

A NATIONAL POLICY "DISASTROUS AND RUINGUS

But to take Mr. Chamberlain at his word, it is worth while examining the position he assumes in opposition to Mr. Parnell. Hsays :-" If this claim were conceded, we might as well for ever abundon the hope of maintaining a United Kingdom, and we should establish within thirty miles of our shores another foreign country, animated from outside with unfriendly intentions to | value of the machinery imports into Canada wards ours lives. Such a policy as that I Armly b neve would be disastrous and rulu-ous to I cland herself." Happily for our purpose, the utter fallacy of this argument is greeisting established by the condition of that B rush colony which has been described as the inightest pearl in the crown of Eng Jand, 703, the Dominion of Canada.

A CASE IN POINT.

Canada has the fullest possible measure of Home Rule, and for some years past has Protection to the masthead. The English Minister who would describe Canada as f reign country suimated with unfriendly in tentions towards England," would very But Home: Rule and Protection would, it ore, between July, 1883, and June, 1886; and appears, be "disastrous and ruinous to Ireland herself." Let us examine how disas roun and ruinous the same policy has been that the Government felt it necessary to for Canada. Taking the past forty years, at further develop the iron industries of Canada the beginning of which the population of The resolution was adopted. In a measure Ireland had reached its highest mark, we subsequently introduced by the Ministrational, by keeping before us the seady of the Inland Revenue (an I ishman, the Hendec.y of this country, better appreciate the extent of

THE MAYELLOUS PROGRESS OF THE DOMINION. In 1844 the population of British North America was 1 600 000; in 1884 it was 5,000,000. The Premier of Canada, in a recent speech on the almost bewildering prosperty of Canada, said he well remem bered ween the old province of Canada could not borrow a farthing in England or the capital- of Europe, at less than 6 per cent, but to day it can go into the English market and obtain all the money it wants at 31 per cent. During the past have moreased 970 per cent, of the forests 196 and since then the home nouses have had per cens, of animals and their products 8 452 nothing to fear. per cent, of agriculture 721 per cent; ann the export of manufactures had increased from 6,220 d lars' worth to 3,500 000 dollars worth. The exports of cheese tu 1844 amount ed to 5 25) collect wer h in all, and m 1883 at amounted to 7,251,000 dollars' worth. The value of pattle expected in 1814 was only 1,440 dollers; in 18:3 it amounted to 3 900,

in 1644 not more than 1.400 000 letters went through the Post Office of Canada In 18'3 'be to mber of letters carried was 90,-600.c00.

CHEAP BAILWAY RATES.

No point was more strongly emphasized at e recent consonttee on Irish industries than the drawness of fleightage in this country and its evil effects o neive industry. In Carada the freight rate in 1844 for a bushel of wheat from Knigeton to Montreal was 121 cents, and from Unitago to Montreal 28 octats. For the isst ten years the average freight on a bushed of wheat from Kingsters to Montreal has been a finite over 2 certs, and from Chi-

cago to Menticul a little over 9 cents. In 1844 there were only 16 miles of railway in all Canada. But there are now nearly 10 000 miles. Canada has 104 dollars invessed in railways for each mhabitsut, being only excelled by the United Kingdom, which claiming for Ireland the recovery of her in-has 107 dollars, and the United States, which dependence as the only remedy for her ap has 112 dollars.

THE WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

In all British North America the deposits of the people in the savings and other banks drawn a parallel between the two countries, forty years ago only amounted to six and a and we have before us a speech by Mr. Cur-half millions. They are now 151 millions. In ran, Q C., member of Parliament for Mont-1843 the total bank circulation was under six real Centre, in which he advocates Home millions. In 1884 the circulation, Govern. Government for Ireland on the same lines as ment and back, is 45 millions. The value of farm property in Ontario in 1844 was 41 right of Irishmen to control their million dollars; in 1883 it was 654 millions; own affairs. Mr. Curran (son of Irish and since 1868 the deposits of people in banks, parents) is, it may be added, one of building securities, etc., have increased by 127 million of dollars.

Tarre were only 8,500 miles of telegraph wires in 1868, and the number of mestages cent that year was 690,000 Now there are 39,350 miles of telegraph wires, and the number of messages sent last year was over four millions.

PROTECTION AT WORK.

In the speech to which we have already referred, Sir John Macdonald, contrasting bare assertion that Home Rule for Ireland

the present said :of the soil; we had no manufactures, no industries of our own, and were obliged to between the two peoples. At the present

from whom we were drawing all our sup-plies and the goods coming from there being arisinfactured in many cases by some dians. We resolved that this state of things should exist no longer; so when the Patliament met in 1878 we adopted a national policy which Hall been completely success. ful. The goods we were getting from foreign parts are now manufactured in our own country; and although it was only in 1879

this policy came into operation, we have day. But still I may say they are in their intancy. Capital cannot be generated at once but by degrees. All that we want, all that our climate and soil can give us, can be manufactured in Canada. We have the manufac turers in our own country; we have also the consumers of the produce of our farms; so that our farmers bave their markets here, and are not compelled to send their product to feed the producers of the manufactured goods in the United States. I therefore say that our nationa policy has not been in one single particular, arfailure, and I nail my colors to the mast on that point.".

THE THRIFT OF THE MASSES. J 3. Protection, or as it is called in Canada. the National Policy, was inaugurated in 1878; and in four years afterwards the deposits in the savings banks—the test of the people's prosperity—increased by no less a sum than three millions of dollars. "This," said the Minister of Finance in his Budgut speech. Minister of Finance in his Budget speech, sufficient proof that the people in general are better off now then they were better the inauguration of the national policy that men are carriage better wages than they were then receiving, and that they are better employed whenever they require employment."

To show that protection, while bepetiting

Canada, has not injured England, it may be here incutioned that the imports Irom Great Britain in 1882 ere thirteen million dollars more than in 1878, and this notwithstanding the fact that the duties on British produc were increased by 23 per cent.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF HOME TRADE. But manufactures were rising up in all directions in the country, and the demand speech in 1883, pointed out how, under the national policy, the manufacturing interests of the country had been largely extended, "the proof being found in the increased quantity of raw material in ported for manufacturing purposes." 1877-78, he arded, the quantity of wool im ported was over six million les; in ISSI S2 it was nearly ten millions. The imported raw cotton in the former year am unted to over seven million He; in 1881 82 is hen gone up to over nineteen me non les le 1877 78 the corsumption of cod, which was required to crive the machinery, was one million six spoured thous and tons : it. 1881 82 it was over two and s half million tons, exclusive of the roal of British Columbia. In the former year the was only two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, while in 1881-2 it had reached so much as two multipo two hundred thou sund dollars besides whi ha large quantity of machinery was made in the country. In tous years the quantity of oast raised in Causala had increased between five hundred thousand and six hundred thousand sons of Theer dazzling figures might be mattiplied av infini tum in every branch of metive thansery

S me time ago a resolution was submitted to the House of Commons in Ostawa declar ing it expedient to provide that a bounty of six shiilings a ton should be paid on all pig ore, between July, 1883, and June, 1886; and four shillings per ten netween July, 1886, and July, 1889 - The Finance Minister explainer John Costigan), manufactured tobacco was made ent ject to a duty of 12: per 1b. when made f on foreign leaf, and 22 when made from Canadian leaf. Cigars made from for eign leaf were subjected to a duty of tweeve shillings per 1000, and only halt that if made from Canadian leaf. Sir Leanart Tthey having drawn the attention of Pulliament to the fact that "the American houses were selling their agricultural implements in Win nipeg as cheaply as Canadian manufacturers, and having added that "unless some steps were taken would drive the latter out of the market," the Government at once increased 10 years the exports of the Ganadian mines the duty on the implements 25 to 35 per cent,

HOW CANADA POSTERS HER OWN INDUSTRIES

THE RAILWAYS.

The Canada Pacifi Kaitway will shortly be if it is not already, the longest raisway in the world under one company, and solely to the aid it has got from the home Government is its construction attributable. At the present time it covers a track of close on three thou sand miles, and when completed will run from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Up to last year the Canadian Government had subsidised this great national undertaking to he amount of eight million dollars, and, besides the cash subsidy, made a land grant to the company of eight million acres. On other young railways throughout the country the substities of the Government amounted in all to over two mil sion one hundred thousand dollars.

IRELAND AND CANADA ANALOGOUS. It may probably be said that what good is for Canada may be evil for I soland, but traposition of the two countries has been as quently shown to be analagous. Our remains cannot have forgotten the liberal and makes

action of the Dominion Government not long since in passing a series of resolutions, which were submitted to the British Government. calling attention to the brilliant prosperity of Canada under a native Legislature, and palling decay. AN THISH-CANADIAN CHAMPION.

Before and since, Canadian publicists have Canada, and makes a noble plea for the the ablest and most elequent members of the Dominion Legislature, and although Canadian born, is, without exception, the staunchest champion of Irish rights in the country. He has persistently advocated such a system of protection as they have in Canada as the essential means of developing

Irish trade. HOME RULE AND LOYALTY.

The best argument against the thread the position of Canada in the post and in would lead to total separation, is found the present and :-"Then we depended chiefly on products more contented people under the sun, and no word of disloyalty mars the good relations trust to foreign countries, even England in moment the various industries in the Do for women's bonnets. Perhap chat respect being a foreign country. We were minim are ving with each other in providing ized when they unfasten the shut out from the United States, the best exhibits for the forthcoming Colonial retiring.—Boston Transcript.

Exhibition in London ; and there is, perhaps, as great a difference between the respective as grassia unictened between the positions of heland as there is between the prosperity of the one country and the poverty of the othern

A NOTABLE PLEA FOR TRISE PREEDOM R On the occasion of the departure of the Marquis of Lorne from the Dominion on the expiration of his term of office, both Houses of Parliament presented him with a joint address congratulating him upon the success of his regime. In the Scurte, or Upper Chamber, the Hon Mr. O Donohue, one of its twelve members, made on that occasion some privilege and pleasure," said the Senator, "to accord with the sentiments that have been expressed towards our Governor-General and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. I trust that he will be able, when he reaches the shores of Great Britain, to say to the people there that a very large component part of the population of Canada is of the Irish race, and that none are more contented, more loyal, or more true The Irishmen of Canada, will be found a united ody whenever the interests of the Empire

call for their services, and they will defend it against any power And also it would be in Ireland, in my judgment if in stead of the present system of restraint and in limidation the people were given a Government similar to our out. All fears would then be allayed, and my should have a solid and united Empire." Mr. Chamberlain and others might pernee this impressive statement with profit. It had its effect upon the ex Governor-General, who, in one of the earliest speeches he delivered on his seturn to England, boldly doctared in favor of the fullest measure of Home Rule for Ireland.

LORD DUFFERIN ON HOME RULE. Lord Differin has recorded what he thinks of the policy which, according to Mr. Cham herisin, fosters disloyalty to England, and becomes "disastrons and ruinous" to the country in which it is adopted. At the class of a tour through the Dominion, the then Governor-General said :- "Everywhere 1 have learned that the people are satisfie !-and with the prospects of their country satisfied with their Government, of the institutions under which they prosper ; satisfied to be the subjects of the Queen; satisfied to be members of the British Empire It is this very combination of sentiments which appear to me so wholesome and satisfactory, no that novertheless I should be the first to deplore this feeling if it rendered Canada nleysl to hereelf-if it either dwarfed on smothered Canadian patriotism or generated at kly starit of dependence. Such, however, i far from being the case. The legislacriticle of its etatesmen, the langu-ge of its Pess, sufficiently show now firmly and intelligently its people are prepared to accept and apply the almost unimited legislative faculties with which it has teen endoned. While the daily growing disoverion to extinguish external j aloustes and to ignore an absolute provincialism, proves now strongly the young heart of the Commonwealth has begun to throb with the con ciousness of its natural existence. At this ment not a shilling of Beitish money finds its way to Canada, interference of the Home Government with the domestic aff ire of the Dominion has ceased, while the onperial relations between the two countries are regulated by a spirit of such mutual defer ence, forhearance and moneration as reflects the greatest credit upon the statesmen of Yet so far from this gift of autonomy having brought about any divergence of aim or aspiration on either sine, every reader of our annuls must be aware that the sentiments of Can da towards Great Britain are in

by an excessive and untoward tuteloge. THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

dinitely more friendly now than in those early

days when the political intercourse or the

two countries was disturbed and complicated

RESIGNATION OF THE DEFEATED CABINET MINISTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 6 -The Times' Paris cor espondent says :- Owing to the number of Cabinet ministers defeated at the election on Sunday for seats in the Chamber of Depu ties, it will be necessary for the Cobinet to he remodeled or resign from office before to Chambers meet. If the Radicals of y them. selves with the members of the Right they can overthrow ministry ofter ministry, leav ing France in a permanent criers, which will seriously jeopardize the existence of the republic.

CABINET MINISTERS BESIGN.

PARIS, Oct. 6 - MM. Mongon, Waldeck, Rousseau, Legiand, and Heraul, who were o feated in the elections, have resigned them eests in the cabinet.

WHAT THEY WANT.

The Conservatives who have made extensive game are the monarchists of one faction or snother. Some of them are acherents or the Comte de Carre, and others of the Bona per e family. They would like to see a Monarchical government restored in France. The R publicans and Moderates we the supporters of the present Ministry, with Brisson and de Freycinet as the representative leaders. They are likewise actions of Jules Ferry, who was formerly Prime Minister. The Reducals look to M. Chemencean as their loader. They are as ager as the Monarchists for the overthrow of Republicans, but only that they may give he Government more racical leanings. The Republicans wish to maintain a parliamentary form of government, but the Relicals wish to abolish the Senate and substitute in place of the chambers as at present some body like the old convention of 1783. The loss of seats by the Republicans will lead to a reconstruction of the present party.

ANOTHER ELECTION EXPECTED SOON.

It seems doubtful at this moment whether the ministry can gather about it a working majority in the new chamber. Shrewd ob servers believe that the new chamber will be short lived, that no minority can be patched up that will long command support, and that consequently there will be another dissolution and another general election in the near

REPUBLICAN UNION URGED.

PARIS, Oct. 6 .- The Republique Francais, in an editorial on the result of the elections, says :- "Over one third of the members of Chamber of Deputies are Conservatives. This is a serious evil " It then implores the Republicans to unite on candidates in districts where second ballots are necessary, and preserve the integrity of the Republic.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Frice 25 cents.

A key is among the latest "ornaments" for women's bonnets. Perhaps it wil be utilized when they unfasten their locks before genbin tening MEMORY. 6 bet 2000 the Kore Associations of the part of the first of the fir

Memory's bells to-night are chiming.

Ohiming in the middight gloom;

Waking echoes, tolling, th ming,

Bringing shadows in my room.

Bringing shadows grim and ghastly, Emblems of departed lopes; H pes that lured me on, and lastly, Left me where despair now gropes.

Recelling youth with all its pleasures, That, alas! too early clayed, Knowledge now unfolds her treasures, Which alone have always jayed.

Waking echoes of the dead past, Which I buried years ago; Why does conscience reem aghast,

Now upbraid and murmur so !

Tolling for the friends who've vanished, Tolling for the sins of youth;
Oh, that I had never tarnished
Youth's white, vi gin page of truth!

Memory's bells to-night are chiming, Chiming in the midnight goom; Sady tolling, gladly rhyming, Calling spectres from the tomb.

Woodstock, N. B.

BAZSAR AT AYLMER.

A PLEASANT DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT. The bazaar in aid of the Aylmer Convent, which has just been brought to a close, was the most successful event of the kind ever perhaps beld in the thriving and pretty village near Ottawa. The comparatively large zed to enable the sisters to carry on the penevolent and charitable work which they have undertaken in Aylmer. With Mr. Chas Devlin, jr., the ides of holding the bazes originated, and assisted by the young ladies and the generosity of the older inhabitants. he prosecuted the work with energy to the flattering financial success we have stated. On the closing evening of the bazaar a dramatic entertainment was given in the new hall of the Brirish hotel before a large an dience The amusing comedy "Paul Pry was put on the boards, and it afforded ample scope for the amateur histrionic talent which is to be found in Aylmer, and of whom even the metropolis might have reason to feel proud. The acting of the lady amateurs was surpassing clever, Miss Queenie Devlin as the mrs. Subtle of the c medy writer, per someted the character with a realism of the nature and sense of humor which drew from the audien e continued applause. Mas Hatdane as Eliza, Miss Wood as Phahe, and Miss McArthur as Marian also forth fully portrayed the characters. Mr. Chas. Devlin was at the head of the gentle non amateurs in his interpretation of Colonel Harity Mr W Lonch did his part grace fully and with digney, and Messes. J. O'Connor. James Asyn, who took the telle role, J. Frawley, E. Quirk, and Fred and Nap Devin a quitted, themselves creditably and weel. A movement is on foot in Aylmer to cultivate the inusical and dramatic talent f the young people, and to make the winter venings pass pleasantly by the establishment of a dramatic and goe club.

ST. ANDREWS, ARGENTEUIL. A retreat was presched in the parish of Stff Andrews, Argenteut, by the Rev. Father Pouliet, of Sie Arne de Besunré, and by the Rev. Father Van Lopick, of St. Ann's, of the Cit. of Montreal, from the 27th day of September last to the fifth day of October, at night, when the religious exercises were brought to a close. The parish church was crowded with the taithful. J. A N. Mackey, of St. Andrews, advocate, then proceeded to the on or near theuliar, accompanied by Mr. Daniel of Carillon, Collector on the Carillon canal; and after a few apthe reverend fathers an address in French and English, on behalf of the French and trish Catholics of the parish. The addresses treland of orators from America. They are neing read over, Mr. D. Murphy, in the making their own speeches, and making good name of the Catholics of the parish of St Andrew's, presented to the two reverend zentlemen on a silver platter, a very nice pink satin purse containing \$100 Ίhε Reverend Father Lopick, who is a real orator, responded to the addresses in a brief but very elequent manner. The Reverend Fathers, who belong to the illustrious order of St. Alphonse de Liguori, whose special mison is to preach retreats the worl over, are remarkable for their zeat, devotion, learning and elequence, and singularly fitted for their important duties. great crowd of people were attracted and edified by their sermons. The good they have

none here, where they will ever be remem bered, is immense. A WITNESS.

EDWIN ALDEN & BRO'S "AMERICAN NEWSPERER CATALOGUE" FOR 1885

The value of the "American Newsparer Cat-logue' as the standard, recognized authority among all advertisus can not be questuned. It is found on the toble of every advertis r, in the library of nearly every newspaper publisher, in all the public libraries, reading rooms of hotels, etc., and is con-ulted in preference to any other work of the kind on account of the large, clear type used, and re-diness with which is formation may be obtained. Each year that this publication has been issued, it has been the aim to render the work more accurate and reliable in all its details, and modify and improve its arrangements in every way, that it may be of the highest value to advertiser and publisher.

A comparison of last year's Catalogue with 1,303 This increase is shared by nearly all the states and territories, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and Utah alone showing any falling off in the number.

increase to be greatest in Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michig n, Nebraska, Texas

and the Territories, particularly in Dakota. All classes of newspapers and magazines are represented in this total increase of 1,303. In the large cities the number of new trade papers has been most marked, while in Dakots and the North-West the number of new local papers is noticeable.

Edwin Alden and Bro. congratulate themselves on being able to present to the advertising fraternity their ninth anual catalogue, which they are confident will prove as invalu-able in the future as in the past.

In former times there was but one salt cellar upon the table, a large piece of plate much ornamented. The tables being long the salt was placed about the middle and served as a boundary to the different quality of the guest. Those of distinction were ranked above, the space below being assigned to the dependents, inferior relations of the master,

A MANLY LETTER.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RIEL FUND AND THE PARCIAMENTARY FUND.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR, -In order that each amount may go direct, through a reliable source, to the destination for which they are intended, I pray you to trusmit the enclosed ten

dollars to the fund formed for meeting the express incurred in presenting the Riel case to the Prany Council, and five dollars to the Irish Parliamentary Fund." I hope to see the control of local affair placed wholly in the Lands of our fellow subjects in Ireland before

many months have passed. For your further enlightenment on the Riel question, I may mention, while I have my pen in hand, that in conver ation yesterday, with a gentleman who has been resident agent for a large land company during the past two years, at Regina, he stated that the uprising has been of more positive benefit to the country than anything else could possibly have been, and th the people are now getting their rights. The commission virtually ap-pointed since the rabellion have settled about two thousand five hundred claims, the average of which are estimated at \$300 each, making a total payment to these semi-enlightened people of \$750,000. Taking into consideration the above large number of cases already adjusted, it shows that there were grounds for a disturbance of the peace and with the fact that it was absolutely neces-sary to put a "white man" in the position of Minister of the Interior to replace a gentle-

men, unfitted through illness, if nothing else, for attending to the neglected duties of his ffice. It arries to me that there are mitigating circumstances in the case of Louis Rid, and I very much regret that the Englishspeaking proportion of the country are so re tentless in pursuing to the death a man who was simply used as a means to an end., It is like the voice of one crying in the wilderness to hear an Engli h speaking Canadian utter a kind word on behalf of the condemned man. With some people there is much cry, but little wool, in regard to the bussted principles of British fair play, and while it may be legal in one part of the realm to try a prisoner with a jury of six of his peers, the B itish Constitution, if I mistake not, requires that there should be twelve in cases of a serious nature. The gentleman I referred to also stated

that Capt. Crozier was morally as responsible as Riel for the commencement of bloodshed, and that if he had used a little pridence o better judgment in treating with the little band he encuentered, they would have listened to him and come to terms that would have given the government an opportunity to investigate the wrongs complained of by the ratives, and do them the same justice that they are now receiving.

Yours truly,
W. T. Costigan,

Montreal, Oct. 8th.

THE BEAUTY OF WOMAN is her crown of glory. But slas! how quickweakness of the sex cause the bloom of youth to pass away, sharpen the lovely features and emaciate the rounded form! There is but one remedy which will restore the fuded roses and being back the grace of youts. It is Dr Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a sovereign remedy, for the diseases peculiar to temater. It is one of the greatest toons ever conferred upon the human race, for it preserves that which is fairest and dearest to all mankindthe beauty and the health of woman.

PROMINENT IRI-H AMERICANS BE LIEVE IN SENDING MONEY INSTEAD OF SPEAKERS.

Boston, Oct. 7 .- John Boyle O'Rielly, one of the gentlemen selected at the Brookly meeting to go to Ireland to assist Parnell, was seen by your correspondent to day. In response to a question he said :- "I do not see spoure to the necessity of sending any one to Ireland, propriate remarks. Mr. Mackay presented to and the only value such a movement would have for me would be its moral effect. I shall not go, and there does not seem any need in Ireland of orators from America. They are one. Ireland knows exactly what she wants, and the men there can say it better than

anyone else ' BUFFALO, N Y., Oct. 8 -The Rev. Father Crouts and James Mooney, of this city, who are among those named by the meeting last night in New York to proceed to Ireland tor the purpose of airliting in the Parliamentary canvass there, this morning express their disapproval of such a course They agree with Alexander Sullivan that the Itish Decple need tunds, not oratory, and they favor the policy of aiding Ireland in the direction where she is poor.

MASON & HAULIN PIANOS.

Mason & Hamin bid fair to become as amoun for their upright planes as they have ling been for their world-renowned cattine organs. The distinguishing leature about the 'Mason & Hamiin Upright" is an impor tent improvement in the method of holding the strings of the plane, which originated in their own factory. The strings are se cured by metaline fartenings, instead of by the friction of plus set in wood, as has been the case, and the advantages resulting are numerous and highly important. Among them are the following: Wonderful beauty and must cal quality of tone; far less illulity of geting out of tune; greater reliability in trying climates; and greater solidity of construcmade 150 000 organs. They can hardly expect to make as many pianos, but they will doubtless be called upon for a very large number. Indeed, their plane department is number. Indeed, their plane department is case of smallpox among them in Montreal, now running to its utmost capacity, and the lit is, thanks to this unpardonable fraud, Company is behind orders. So great is the A comparison of last year's Catalogue with this shows an increase in the total number of papers in the United States and Canada of for a large additional factory building.

Company is behind of dees. So great is the adds this contemto ary, that St Sauveur this shows an increase in the total number of for a large additional factory building.

A LONG FAST ENDED.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Oct. 8.-Mrs. V. Bulla agec 66, died this morning from the effects of New York leads the list with 284 new her long fast. She was taken ill on August papers, Michigan follows with 183, Onio with 9 and unable to retain food. For nearly ten 122, Dakota Territory with SS, and Pennsylvania with S3. In comparison with the harmless character. After several vain at 1 populations of the various States, we find the tempts to eat she refused with the obstinacy of an insane person to make further trials of nourishing food and accepted nothing but water and medicine furnished by her physician. The case was very peculiar in many respects. She suffered much pain until last night when dissolution came peacefully.

HE MUST HAVE LOOKED SMALL.

One of the neatest retorts ever made in Cambridge, Mass., was a brief response lately given by a young lady to an undergraduate, who offered her, with some hesitation, his seat on the horse car. She got in with an older companion. The car was crowded, and two young men eat near. One gave his seat at once to the elder lady; the other kept his place. His friend asked him—disguising it, however in German—why h did not give his place to the young lady. He answered in the same language, "Because she is not pretty." same language, "Because she is not pretty enough." After a little reflection he, too, rose and surrendered his seat. The young lady young Indian blacksmith who is to be sent took it and thanked him—in German.

Hot and dry skin?

Hot and dry skin?
Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Trothy or brick dust fluids?
Void stomach? Aching loins?
Iramps, growing nervousness?
Irange soreness of the boweis?
Inaccountable languid teetings?
Inaccountable languid teetings?
Ine-side headache? Backache?
Irequent attacks of the "brues"?
Puttering and distress of the

A bumen and tube casts in the Fittul rheumatic pains and neu-

Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constination alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakerulness

at night? Anundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chille and fever? Burning patches

of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally passumonia, diarrhosa, bloodiessnoss, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions curve and then death is disease. This fearful disease not a rare one—if is an every-day, down der, and ciatins more victims than any other commutation.

plaint. It must be treated in time or it will gain the master, Don't neglect it. Warner's SePE Ture has cared thousands of cases of the worst kind, an lit will care you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

OBANGEVILLE, O t., Oct. 8.—When the news of the denamite explosions spread through this town on Wednesday morning, the urmost in-dignation was expressed by all law-abiding citizens. The scene of the outrage was visited by large numbers, and both families received visits of sympathy from a majority of the latter and gest emen of Orangeville. A requisition was signed by the leading business men and others, requesting the Mayor to call a public meeting, and, in accordance with the request, Mayor Patullo resued a proclamation; aithough the fore the time named for the meeting, yet the T wn Hal was filled with over 200 of our prominent citizens, a large number of lactes forming part of the audience. The Mayer ocuspied the chair, and, after reading the quasition, calle upon those present to offer resolutions.

The Rev. W. A. Hunter moved, and hev. J. Harrist are add, the following and first productions.

Harris's see neded, the following resolution:
Whereas, "he inhabitants of this town have learned, with alaim, that attempts have been hade against the lives and property of the lamilies of two of our citizens, by deadly dynamite xplosives, and

Whereas. There can be no doubt that these fiendish outrages were caused by the prominent part these aforesaid citizens have recordy taken in connection with the enforcement of the Scott ct, which was carried by the decided will of the people expressed by a majority of 800, and Whereas, said Act has been openly and shame-fully violeted in this town,

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, That we expres ur symp thy with those ag inst whom the dab lies plots were planned with those wie are endeavoring to en orce said Act and give it f ir trial, and our condemnation of the conduct of these who have been so grossly violating the provisions of the said Act."

The next resolution was moved by S. H. Mc-Kitrick, Esq., and seconded by Thos. Juli-Esq., as follows: That the burning of Mr. Juli's saw oill sometime since and the expl sions of dyn mits list night, by which propert was desir yed and lives endangered, shows that there are some miscogans in our midst who are regardles of the laws of the land, and we hereby call upon the authorities to authorithe very effort for the detection and punishment of these

criminals.

13. Lawlor moved, a conde i by T. Juli, Esq.: That the Town c uncil be requested to offer a reward of \$500 for the detection and conviction

of the perpetrators of the outrage.

To se resolutions were corried unanismonely, and the speak rs were enthusiastically appl aded when denouncing the misers are and he breakers. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was ter dered to the mayor for calling the mest-ing and presiding.

FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Oct. 9.-It is reported that the Quenec & Levis E ectric Light Co. are asking \$12 ::00 annually for supplying a hundred amps for the illumination of the streets of

Among the passengers from Montreal yesterday who had to bare their arms and submit to medical inspection was Mr. L. A. Senecal. He had been re-vaccinated. All the Grand Trunk staff yesterday and all the Russel Hotel Company's employes to day underwent the operation An isolated stone building on the Charlesbourg road, just corose the Dorchester bridge, the property of Mr. Owen Mur, hy, has been set cted by the hospital and quarantine. All the members of B Battery on the Citadel, officers and privates, were vaccinated yesterday as a precautiomary measure. It seems that the smallpox case just discovered in St Sauveur is actifited to the culpable conduct of a Montreal doctor, who, L'Ev-noment says, crin inally gave, upon an mexcus chie pretext, a certificate or clean bill of health to a whole family who but a week before their arrival in Quebec had had a bad because the patient, a woman, posicively refuses to allow herself to be removed out of her own house to the hospital, and because it is next to impossible to thoroughly isolate her in such premises as she occupies and amid such surroundings. Two sisters from Montreal had to stay over at Murray Bay stricken down with the loathsome disease. A whole family fleeing from the epidemic at Montreal are reported to have only got as far as Ha Ha Bay when the scourge broke out among them. Anti-vaccinationists arriving from Montreal are reported to be trying to evade the health officers hy getting off the Pacific Railway cars at Lorette and driving into town. A sailor who arrived here from Montreal yesterday to join a ship from that port, after remaining in the river police station a good part of the day, was taken ill in the afternoon and conveyed to the Marine

Hospital suffering from smallpox. Capt Collins of the barque Sandringham, was attacked in Champlain street last night and robbed of \$18. The captain subse-quently, with the aid of the water police, made a raid on his assailants and recovered \$13 of the money. A sailor named Shaw, said to be the leader of the gang, was ar-

Eegar Fire Thunder is the uril name of a

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUAD.

Collected by Messrs. James Donnelly and

James McCormack:—
Patrick Donnelly 51 00
A Friend, 50
Patrick K, ny 200
Thomas Donnelly 4 00

A Friend..... 1 00

John Canonn John German

Michael Kinsella.....

Edward McElroy

Patrick McCann.....

Richard Kelly.

Patrick Ryan, jr..... Patrick Golden.....

Thomas Cannon.....

Timothy Donovan...... 1 60

William Furtong...... 1 00

John Doran 1 00

W. T. Costigan 5 00 Rdward McLaughlin 1 00

THE HOUSE OF BATTENBERG.

PRINCE ALEXANDER AND HIS BROTHER

THE DESCENDANTS OF A JOURNALIST.

LONDON, elet. 7.—The Queen is understood to

warmily esponse the cause of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. Small wonder when it is remem-

of Bulgaria. Small wonder when it is remein-uered that he is the brother of the husband of her daughter Beatrice, and all of the brother of her grand-daughter, born of the Princess Alice, as any one may read in his "Almanach de Gotha." Although that rather puzzling volume mentions their mother Julie, daughter of the late Maurice, Comte de Haucke, and titled Princesse de Battenberg, the "Almanach" omits the romantic very which occurred ab ut the time of the "rand good feing" when the

the time of the "ranf good feling" when the United States was under the Presidency of Mon-

There once lived in Presden a certain Count

Brail He organized the Museum there, em-ploying on his staff as c erk a citizen of Saxony

named Hancke. T is clerk weared at the saler coins and are and energented to Wersey. There

he became a journa ist. Ha eke had a sen, tal

and hands one. A a journoist Hancke per gained f vor with the equal Duke Constant.

the Russian Governor of the cry who has bee mmortalized by Kosciusko. This point tend

vanced young Hatticke as a spinier, and very

rapidly he occords a co-ol-alimest as q inly as the e dest son of the Prince of Wass recently became a member of the Middle Temple as a barister. Son after aid he got the hardle to his name, as mentioned in the "Almanach" of "Comte do"

A DAUGHTER OF THE STATE.

The poor favorte dil not longe joy his new tono s, for in the tosurrection of the Poles, in 1830, he was killed in the streets of Warsaw

He left a little daughter, aged five. She wasent, in home of her father's memory, by the

Grand Duke to St Pe ersburg to be educated as a daughter of the State at the imperial cost

Here the bea tifui and as it seems, girted maiden made an impression upon the heart o

Prince Alexander of H sse, brother of the late compress of Russia, and he married her. He

was obliged, however, in consequence of thus

marrying beneath him, to give up his Russian career and return to Gormany.

THE THREE SONS.

Princess of Battenberg, and gave birth to the

sire of babies it is will call Queen Victoria from one issue g sading the and from the other issue

TEN THOUSAND FOR PARSELL

CHICAGO'S GREAT WORK FOR THE INISH

CHSA

CASA.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Ten thousand Irislame treats, is thered under the roof of Battery "D" Lie right, insured he numeric a d financial success of the mass-meating in aid of the Partiell Parliam in ry Fund. Mr. Michael K. eley presided. On the platform were: Judge Moran. Judge Trende gest, W. K. Suffiyan, John F. Finerty, Ju gesuley, A. F. Seeberger, Alexander Suffyan, T. Burke Grant, Dublic, Ireland; the Hon. Frank Lawler, Bernard Curts, Thomas Bennan, F. S. Wington, P. Caramangh, Julius Rosenthal, D.

Lawler, Bernard Curt's, Thomas B eman, F. S. Winston, P. Cavanaugh, Julius Rosenthal, D. O'Connor, the Rev. Father U Donnell, Dublin, Ireland; J. H. Mully voy. General Martin Fem. Peter Foote, General Herman, Lieb, Judge

Daniel Son ly, C. T. Ryan and many others A set of resolutions were read by W. K. Sulli

In a conding the re-dutions, Judge Tule Judge Moran, Judge Prendergas, clean del Sullivan, John F. Finerty and M. P. Br. dy de

natured the policy of Engla id, and urged upor

the Irish of America the necessity of liberally

supporting the last great struggle for Irish per

hade ntary in appoidence.

The following collegram on motion of Alex

ander sullivan, was sont to Mr Parnels :- Ten housand Chicago Irish Am ricans,

massing etm., send \$10,000 through Denni-O'Combrite Octobr O'Rielly for election ex-nenses, and will godly give their share of per-manent, fund to sustain members aftir elec-

determined upon by the Irish people in Ire-

It was announced that \$6 678 had been col-

lected uring the week. Cards were distributed through the hall, and additional subscriptions received in that way during the meeting brought

AMERICA'S IRISH BRIGADE.

FIFTY IRISH AMERICANS TO HELP AT THE

New YORK, Oct. 7 .- A meeting for the pur-

pose of considering the most effective means of assisting Mr. Parnell in the coming Parla-

PARLIAMENTARY BLECTIONS.

tion or to aid Irish liberty in any other

the subscription close to \$10,000.

hat we avoid all such, Hop Bitters n as plain, honest terms as

"To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves heir value that they will never use anything

FREE REMEDY SO favorably noticed in all the papers splighous and secular, is supplanting all other strong a large sale, and is supplanting all other Months and denying the virtues of the hop pinnt, There is no denying the virtues of the hop pinnt, There is no denying the pinnt, and the proprietors and ability previous and ability in compounding a medicine whose virtues are so in compounding a observation."

Did She Die?

"She lingered and suffered along, pining yay all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good;" "And at last was cared by this Hop Biten the papers say so much about." "Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that

A Daughter's Misery. « Eleven years our daughter suffered on a

ed of misery.
"From a complication of kidney, liver, hematic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,
And now she is restored to us in good Milh by an simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, put we had shunned for years before using

W sous genuins without a bunch of green Hops he shie label. Soum all the vite, poisonous stuff with hope of their the state of the stat

HIGHER PRICES FOR BUTTER all dairymen who use Wells, Richardson

Mosta in Value of butter Reversi cents a and It s pure and harmless, convenient briestent use, has no tuste or odor, and givedear, which is in lines to the butter. It is he reis ness on ter color obtainable, and is mterpins ve In every state in the Union hedenous for it is increasing.

And now Concesso courses that pork is a minfood, hereig a product of thousands of metern pens - Lowell Circus.

More forget that the hair and scalp need Paning as we'l as the hands and feet Ex ence use of Ayer's Hair Vigor has prove: ht it is the best cleansing agent for the hir that it prevents as well as removes undruff, couls and soothes the scalp, and smalates the hair to renewed growth ann

Kerer tickle a mule's hind leg unless the ale is thoroughly dead.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD WER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES us Remedy for Consumption. Dr. H J her. Man olto, Wisconsin, says: "After ilbrough test of over two years. I volunily recommend Scott's Emulsion to those iced with consumption."

Never toke the past with the present for kintere to drive.

NO LAOL who designts in flowers and gree them bloom abundantly, great grandmother hald be without Hanington's Food for forces. O mary puckages 30c, sufficient twesty peants for one year.

Much dis ross and at kness in children is med by worms. Mather Gravor Worm. med by sorms, secured countries the memoring the

an advertiser in a poper says he has a cotwe to it containing eight rooms and an

Holloway's Corn Cure designers all kinds of was and warts, root and brane's.

Dilyen ever reshy know a woman teo by to run o the narior window to look at a tighbor with a new bonnet?

The progress of innorcal entightenment has d to the disciducionent of many antiquated medies of ques jouable value, and the adopmainewed and rational ones. Prominent Mong the latter is Northrop & Lyman's retable Desirecy and Dispeptic Cure, the etty cetchiated Blood Parifier, a comprethere lam ty is medy for liver complaint, munipation, imagestion, loss of physical mergy, and female complaints.

"What's in a name?" a recent traveller is heard to exclaim? "Why, about the offices country on the globers Chill!"

Amos Hodgio, Toronto, writes : "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepain for the past ix years. All the remedies I tried proved es, natil Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable ad Dysp pur Cure was brought under my rice. I have used two bottles with the est resurts, and can with confidence remmend it to those efflicted in like manner.

Senator Sherman wants well-adjusted bimetallic money. We are glad to get it, whether it's adjusted or not.—American Ex

N. Mcline, Wyebridge, writes: "I have old large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric il; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, , and in fact for any affection of the throat

is the headache every now and then. had it on Monday, and as he lay groaning, while his mother buthed his head he said

and suproved of by that heroic and trusted leader.

The following is a partial list of those who while his mother thathold his head, he said quite feebly. "Say, mamma, how is it thing are named to perform this important service: The Rev James Consty, Worcester: the Rev are named to perform this important service: The Rev James Consty, Worcester: the Rev are named to perform this important service: The Rev James Consty, Worcester: the Rev Streagfully hig headache?"

Mr. J. R. Guilbertson, Toronto, writes:

Mr. J. R. Guilbertson, Toronto, writes:

Mr. J. R. Guilbertson, Toronto, writes:

Mr. Wife had a very bad attack of Picusisy and Inflammation of the Lungs about three years ago, and ever since has been subject to server colds on the slightest exposure: in Gangon! Davenport, Is; the Hon Martin ere colds on the slightest exposure; in Gannon, Davenport, Is; the Hon Martin let, they were so trequent that her system Form, Oleveland; the Hon Judge Pendergist, act, they were so trequent that her system ras quite riduced. She tried several remetits, but without any permanent effect, until
the was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's
multion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites
multing and Soda, and I am happy to say it
that exceeded one anticepations. I this end Soda, and I am happy to say it
that the was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's
multing and Soda, and I am happy to say it
that exceeded one anticepations. I this end Soda, and I am happy to say it
that the was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's
multing to Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites
Gires, New York; Dr OJ MacGires, New York; Dr OJ MacGires, New York; Gen M Korwin, New York; John London
and participations. I this end Soda, and I am happy to say it
that the only propagation of the kind which
that the only propagation of the kind which
the was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's
Million B Wallace, New York; Dr OJ MacGires, New York; Gen M Korwin, New York;
Gen Dennis F Burkell, Cot., Comprising Evidefices, in the College in authorising to the large numdefices, in the College has quite reduced. She tried several reme-

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Possesses the greatest possible power to heal and control affections of the throat and lungs, with absolute safety for children or adults. The experience of years has proven it to be of inestimable value as a household medicine, and for professional use. Thousands of physicians and families testify to its great worth. Jas. E. Moling, Hilliard, Ohio, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twelve

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran | John J. Uhlman, Brooklyn, N.S., writes:

bronchial and pulmonary affections." her to vigorous health."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass-



Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys,

or which there is no nemedy? Dr R V Purce's "Golden Medical Discovery" h ured hundreds of cases of masump ion, a men are living to day -healthy, robust me -whom physicians pronounced in arreble b cuse one lung was almost gone. Sind tw tamps for Dr. Pierce's complifet on Caramption and Kindred Metrous Addres Wirld's Discensory Medical Association Bullulo, N. Y.

A tender-hearted mether in Athena, Ga, has brought up a large family without ever-ubjecting one of its members to the discipline of the slipper or the rod. The only puishment she administered was a dose of castor ol and rhubarb.

Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Tea's ; she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when her norses had the Epizcotic with the very heat results. Do not be persuaded to take any other Oil in place of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric

three sons already mentioned. Journalists e erywhere have been busied with the marriage nereons is nothing less than a disease." Sort of two of these and with the exploits and for turns of the Eugarian Alexander, her thirds in of rumortism, we suppose. Quive appropriate the, when his grant-grand-fother, the whilom Dresded clerk, become a Wars wij around and may be the great-grand

relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a modicine that promotes his is the best medicine to use for cough, adds, influenment in of the lange, and all off criens of the throat and the ... This is precisely what Bi kle's Anti Commprive Scrup is a specific for, and wherever used it as given unbounded satisfiction. Children ike it because it is pleason, shults like t because it relieves and cares the dis-

Farmers will be glad to learn that fashionnle bridesmaidanow carry golden-rod instead if bougacts of flowers at antumn weddings.

Morbus, Diarrhos Co ic. Ccemps, Sick Stamach, Canker of the stomach and Bowels, and all forms of Summer Compliants, there is normally more renible than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawherry. Deders who sell it and those who huy it are on mutual grounds in confidence of its merits.

Teacher to a little girl public: "Where are you going. Neilic?" "Pour is going to take us to Phoida egoin?" "Can y u tell what the capital of Plorida is?" "Yes'm It is the monar they got from boarders."

agree-tole to take, and expels 1 kinds of worms from this dren or adults

A North Wes ern editor declines to marry coause great men's sons hardly ever simonat

ieu attacks of diseases, are those incident to the Summer and Fall, such as Cholera Morbus, Bilious Colie, Diarrhous, Dysentery, etc. that often prove fatal in a few hours. That ver remable remedy, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for use and emergency.

The exhibits were ahead of former years, there being five hundred entries altogether. To-day, the main day of the fair, will be, it is expected, a great success.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

and Confectionary Works, has issued an order to the effect that the employes in his establishment, about 150 all told, must anbmit to vaccination as soon as possible, and that no person will be engaged by him unless he has recently been vaccinated, or is willing to

A CERTAIN RESULT. 107.54.1 Bowels the Liver or the Kidneys the result of taking Burdock Blood Bitters is certain

MEENERLY BELL COMPANY.

e Penest Grade of thusch Rell Greatest Experience. Larges Trade. Illustrated Catal gue mailed free OFFICE HIS RESERVED BELL COMPANY



BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebra-ted CHIMES and BRLLE for





Gworaldy known to the public since to Church, Chapel, School, r Ire Alarm e. other bellet were the examil Po

You are allowed a free treal of therity days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voitale field with Electric Suspesory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permon entour of Kerrous D is 112, 1085 of Vitality and Manthood, and all is direct troubles. Also, or many other discusses Complete restorates to to be alth, vigor and manthood cambrants. No view is mourred. Hiustrabed pamphles. with full information etc., unfield free by addressing Voltale Beit Co., Marshall, Mich.

PORTLAND, Oan . Oa. 9 -The trial of Mah Yun, one not with the assessed that of see Choy, as in powers here. The best legal takent in the second assignant in the case, which is a negotiar one and attracts much actention. The as assin and his victim were high members of the Chinese Mesonic order, and the murrer was perpetrated in their Masonic lodge du rug its session. The motive p compling the civel is weknown Mah Yun's counsel asserts that the defend ant is innocent, our that the murder was committed by account prominent Chicas Mason, who was parameted to make his escape, where all tim members of the order are endeavoring to have the uniocent man convicted. It was energed that See Chor was murdered for divulging some Masonic

An old physician, retired from practice, hay ng had placed in his hands by an East Indiremedy for the speedy and permanents cure of communition, Bronchius, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all and radical cure for Nervous freenity and an Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thomsands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and alseire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for unconsidered and the series of the ser tions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

"MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES." " Are you aware of any mitigating circumstances in your case?" asked a Texas judge of a negro convicted of horse stoding. Yes, sah, lots ob em. Et I had time, judge, I could talk to you for a week on dat sui ject."
"If you have any mitigating circumstance, please state it." "Yes, s.b., I'll tell you ob one right now, sah. How easy it would hab been for the to being my family into disgrace and misery, sah, by stealin' dat bor. But I didn't do hit, sah. I jess remaine. single. I nebber married, sah. Anudder i igatin' eircumstance am "Sheriff, to aye the prisoner.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician liaving had placed in his hands by a recornic Medical Missichary the tornalis of a simple registable remady for the specify and permanent cure of Corsamption, was the Asthma, Bronchitia, etc., of the wing testing its wonderful curative powers in himdreds of cases, desires to make it known to such as may need it. The Breipe will be sent rate with full directions for preparing sud using. Send 2 cont stamp. Address Dr. av. H. Armstrong, 44 Nth. 4th St., Phiadelphia Pa. (Name this paper.) 8-LOD

ALLAN LINE. FARM FOR SALE



Under Contract with the Government of Casa is and Ken foundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIA N and ONITED STATES Mails

1885--Summer Arrangements--1885 This Company's Lines are composed of the following inuble-engined. Clyde-built IRON STRAMSHIPS. They are will in water-light compartments, are unsurpassed frength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the codern improvements that practical experience can elegate and have made fastest time on record

JIGHOSE AND DAVE	ningo fasi	ess iime o	n recoru
l'essels Numidian arisian	Tonnane.		Communit
Numidian	6,100	Unii	d
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· treussium	4:WUU.	ı	W. kichardson.
Yeruvian Nova Scotlan	3.400	44	R. H. Hnghes.
Nova Scotian	3.300		Rugh Wylic.
Curibaginian	4.r00		A. Machicol.
~ibernian	4.600		R. P. Moore.
		41 -	J. G. Stephen
Norwellan Hibernian	3.440		John Brown
Austrian	2,700	: 10	d. Ambury.
Yestorian	2.700		D. J. James.
Prussian	3.000	6:	Alex. McDour 4
oandinavian	3.000	£¢	John Park
Bucuos Ayrean	3.500	48	James Scott.
Corean	4.000	14	C. J. Menzies.
Frecian	3.600	- 44	C. E. leGallais.
Manitoban	3.150	68	R. Carruthers.
Canadian	2.600	44	John Kerr.
Phœnician	2.800	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	McKillop.
Waldensian	2,600	64	W. Dalziell.
Lucerne	2.2(N)	11	W. S. Main.
Vewfoundland	1.500	44	C. J. Mylins.
lcadlan	1.850	43	F. McGrath.
sardinion	4,650	Lieut.	W.H.Smith, R.N.R
Caspian	3,200		R. Barrett.
Hanoverian	4,000	ч	B. Thomson, "

The Shortest Sea Route Between America and Kurop being only Fiae days between Land to Land. The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and violated Mail Service, salling from Liverpool every fituespay, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling it Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengars to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC The Steamers of the Glasgow and Montreal Servi-re intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow a offices: re intended to sail from Montreal for Ginsgow mollows:
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FROM BOSTON:

H. & A. ALLAN, 89 State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal. June 4, 1855.

BGOFFER Trillenfunction, we said over and us your name, P.O. and Spress office at the National Research of the National R

that date.

YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Ducal Brunswick Government Bond These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which a paid out in premiums three times

THREE DRAWINGS ANT LIEV. intil each and every bond is redeened with larger or smaller premium. Every bond utst leaw one of the following premiums, as there

Premius	17.		Reich macks	Ro	e' rinarks
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ogether 7,760 premiums, amounting to 900,495 REICHSMARKS. The next Redemption

FIRST OF NOVEMBER. And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1 t of November, until 6 p.m., is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on

Out-of-town orders sent in REGISTERED LETTERS, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. 160 Fullob St., cor. Broadway, New York City

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. of The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals; and do a stoodlist with any of the laws of the United N.B. In writing plows state that you saw this in the True Willess 10 25-tf

WANTON'S

Fluid Geef

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation); 3 miles from R man shalle Church, Barns, Dwelling H uses, and Saw and Grist Mdls.

Particulars at 249 Combinations as appring

MITERMS EASY. TO

A Beautiful Present for a Lady. We will send a SPLENDID CAPKET containing 119 Seedles and our Mammoth Catalogue,

FOR 25 CENTS. BENNET & CO., 453 ST. PAUL STREET MENTREAL

Wan Wanted to 31 to the in-in his locality. Responsible house. Reference gen-changed. GAY & BROCK 128 Barolas 52. A. Y.

THYMO-CRESOL SOAP.

The tinest and Purest Toilet Soap in the World.

Made entiruly from Vegetable (Nia, and contains seven per cent of Thymo-Creat. Highly recommended by physicians and chemists, and is used in the Hospital. It is a sure presentative against contagins; can see all ship it is not properties, and wonderfully improves the complexit n. By its medicinal and disinfectant properties, it is medicinal and displaying tablets, price 15c. cach, by druggists and displaying tablets, and one of the children's Bubble of the children's Bubble of the children's manufactable of the children's manufactable of the children's support of the childr

Stamps may be sent WESS & CO.

759 Chaig Bernyt, Montenda liend Office and Works, Darlington, Eng Trade upplied by

LYMAN BONS & CO. Or any reading! Wholesale Drug or Grocery House 51-ti

STATUTES OF CANADA.

I'll Statetes of Cannelo are for sale at the Queen's Printer's office, here; also parate acts since 1874, rice lists will be sent to any person applying for them.

B. CHARBERLIN, Q. P. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST,

BREAKFAST,

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which sovern the operations of all extended in the interest that and by a careful up in atom of the fire properties of well-selected a boom M. Fire he provides of well-selected a boom M. Fire he provides of well-selected a boom M. Fire he provides our breakfast tables with a deficacity flavor or take it is by the judicious owe of such arts he so for it had a constitution may hear dually but it up must strong a constitution may hear dually but it up must strong a constitution may be are dually but it up must strong a constitution may hear dually but it up must strong a constitution may be are dually but it up must strong a constitution may hear dually but it up must strong the atom of subtle male dually a warp a poperty nours local frame."

Made simply with boiling water or mick. Sold only in packets by Grocers, tabelled thus:

JAMES EDPOS & CO

JAMES EPPS & CO., LENDON, England.

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

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST ANTOINE STREET,

GORPULENCY to the sold office bear the state of the control of the cont

FEALTH FO ALL

HO LOW YN PILLS. This Grant Stockets Bereich assiste Annually the condition of the

These Famous Pills Purily the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWKTS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these girent MA1 SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confitently recommended as a never-failing remedy or cases where the constitution, from what They are wonderfully efficacious in all silments multerful to Females of all ages, and, as a Gen-

-ral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OIN IMEN"

to correland near teching Properties Known the aighbat the Waria,

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rate bed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into mest, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistular, Cout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disoase, it has never Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., ts. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi-

cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. R.—Advice gratis, at the above address Gaily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter. A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING .. POWDER.

at is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the EKST WORK of LEAST possible COST. It coutding neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour-and retain it virtues for a

RETAILED EVERYWHERE no None genuine, without the trade mert on package

NEW BOOK "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgrayes, Purkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer to

it works like magic. It is a sure cure for purns, wounds, and bruises.

mentary elections was held yesterday at the office of Mr. John Rooney, 145 Bradway. John C. McGuire, of Brooklyn, was chairman. The following resolution was unanimously adopted Resolved,—That we send fifty of the representative men of our race in the United Budes to assist the Hon-Charles stawart Fernall and his associates in the hun-ings, for the purpose of elevitary the candidates selected and approved of by that heroic and trusted leader. How was it? - Philip is a small boy who

years, and have found that, as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throats, it

Is Unequaled.

Home," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise "Twelve years age, I was afflicted with a nothing that I do not know to be good. I severe bronchial trouble, pronounced by a was saved from the grave, I am sure, by skilful physician to be very dangerous, the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and land liable to terminate in Pneumonia. have recommended it to others with the After using one bottle of Ayer's Cherry happiest results." L. J. Addison, M. D., Pectoral, I found great relief, and an occa-Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have never sional use of it since that time has, I think, found, in thirty-five years of continuous extended my life ten years at least." Hra. study and practice in medicine, any prepa- V. M. Thebaud, Montreal, Canada, writes: ration of so great value as Ayer's Cherry | "Last spring my daughter was attacked Pectoral, for treatment of diseases of the by membraneous croup, or diphtheria. throat and lungs; and I constantly recom- The doctor prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pecmend it to my patients. It not only breaks toral, which cured her of the diphtheria. up colds and cures severe coughs, but is Being still very weak and sick, she began effective in relieving the most serious taking Aver's Sarsaparilla, which restored

For sale by all Druggists.



Pimples, Biotches, Boils, Humors. Salt Kneum, Know.

Brysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood,

Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Pyspepsia, Jaunaice, Affections of the Liver and Kidner Pimples, Biotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scroful Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Block Deranged Stamach, or irrequiar action of the Bowels. ्र । ४ १८५५) २,९९१ (१४५) (१४४ वस्त अस्य अस्य स्थापात्रीयातः अस्य विश्वतिक स्थापात्री स्थितिक स्थापात्री स्थापा १

TO CONSUMPTIVES

Ruder, can you believe that the crest-offices one third of markind with a disea-

Mrs. O'Hearn, River street, Toronto, uses

In Darmstad his wife received the title of "Gessiping," says an exchange, "in some

Free and easy expectoration immediately

A SPEEDY CURE. As a speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera

Freeman's Worm Powders are

o apything.

FATAL ATTACKS. Among the most prevalent fatal and sud

Huntley township show began yesterday

Mr. D. S. Perrin, of the Forest City Biscuit

to afford prompt benefit to the sufferer. Burdock Blood Bitters cure when other

POT V.Y

Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free. Address & CO ... Ratimure, Md., U.S.A:

MEMELELY & COMPANY WIST TRUY, N. Y., BEIL

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

A CHINESE MURDIREUS TRUL.

CURED CONSUMPTION

-10--19 eow

(Name this paper.)

CHOOSING REPRESENTATIVES

(Continued from First Page)

Cheers The records of our Parliamentary representation show that Irishmen in the pas: have never cared to imitate the bad example set to them by our neighbors bespirit of such narrow exclusiveness. (Hear, acar.) They are not likely now to enter upon edishenoving a career. (Loud cheers) Its, no doubt, but natural that, so far as it can be done consistently with the safety of our general interests, we should be a Catholic people, prefer to see ourselves represented by members of our own Church (Cheers.) But whether our members are to be Catholics or not, let us, at all events, take it as a fixed principle that no man shall be adjudged worthy of our confidence on whom we canand rely that the interests of religion, as well able the funre life was to this. Thus it was as of country, may be safely entrusted to his she offered h realf genero sly and willingly to guardisaship. (Cheers) Finally, but by no God, even in her tender childhood, willing to means the least important qualification, I go, as she said, to the bosom of the eternall would implore of you to seek as your representatives in this crisis of our history not rely that the interests of religion, as well sentatives in this crisis of our history

MEN DISTINGUISHED FOR THAT MODERATION which the leader of the great political move ment of the day, your fellow Wicklow man, Mr. Parnell (lond and prolonged cheers), has so emphatically impressed upon oil who are within the reach of his influence as ease. tial, especially from this time forward, for the successful assertion of your rightful claims. When I speak of moderation, there is no fear of your misunderstanding me. Tokonto, Oct. 8.—An interesting life in You know that I do not mean weakness surance case was tried at the civil assizes so cheers), you know that I do not for a moday. In December, 1883, George Miller, ment contemplate the possibility of you see marmer, of Markedale, maured in the Con-Boting as your representatives men who will federation Life for \$10,000 on the endowment be wanting, even to the extent of one hair's breadth, in the firm assertion of those principles to which they pledge allegiance by accepting the office of representing you. (Loud cheers.) What I do mean is that your mem-

MET THERE PACES AGAINST THOSE DEEDS OF DARKNESS

that bring discredit upon even the justest cause, but that they may be counted upon in am alien, and, it may be hostile, legislature, to set forth your claims, as far as may be meedful, with that dignified colunness in which the most powerful advocate of even the strongest cause cannot fail to find a new source of power and strength. (Cheers) There are, no doubt, some other points to be booked to, for I cannot commercite them all. But I think you may rest assured that if those that I have recounted for you be secared, the rest will no less surely follow. But you can well understand that all the advice i can give you as to the setection of candidates for Parliament will be absolutely useless unless you apply it, and apply it in Its fulness, in the selection of the delegates of the county. Such as your delegates are, such will your future representatives be None but an honest man can see how necessary it is that honesty should be the first, the of operated reputation in private life are not the regresentatives of this Catholic county. (Cheer) Men who are themselves regardless of the interests of Catholicity are likely to set much importance upon the divergard of all such interests. (Cheers) And, need I say it, men whose only claim to pub he notice is that they have

SIGNALIZED THEMSELVES BY THE VIOLENCE of their language, if they have not s'gnanzed memselves by the violence of their deeds, are not takely to be safe guides in the selection of representatives who are to pursue a policy of maderation, and to set their taces resolutery against deeds of crime. (Loud sheers) But no matter what care may be taken in the selection of the delegates to this Convention, it cannot fail to be a source of danger unless one further precaution be that in the acts of the Convention should be of the barque Rome, and will probably go to observed that which is the fundamental rule of the barque Rome, and will probably go to St. John, N. B., to load deals for the United of every deliberation against the fundamental rule. taken. It is, in fact, nothing more than this of every deliberative assembly worthy of the name, that he act should be done of which beforehand

DUB AND FULL AND SUFFICIENT NOTICE has not been given. I have seen, at least, in she instance, a case in which a convention ended to confusion, a conturion which might have resulted in fatal disas er, the result of a candid ware aprang upon it without due without, in fact, notice of any kind whatso-Tors is not the way in which the acts of a delibe ate assembly are to be performed. Let it be an instruction, then, to your repre contatives-I mean to those who are chosen as representatives by the laity of the country -that they shall take no part in any prooceding of which due notice has not been given. If among the candidatures, of which notice has been given, none can he found to win the approval of the convention, let there be an anjournment. At all events, I throw this this city. She followed his and learned he out to you as a suggestion of mine

3 FUT NO PRESSURE UPON YOU.

You can act as prudent men. But for the clergy of the diocese who may choose to attend this convention, they will have certain instructious from me for their guidance; and one of those instructions will be that if they wish to act in accordance to my suggestions, they will at once withdraw from the conference, if it be necessary to do so, to avoid committing themselves to any act which they had not the fullest opportunity of considering in all its bearings before the opening of the proceedings. But I have no fear that anything will go wrong. There is no reason why I should fear it I trust, then. that when the convention of this county is held, as it will in a week or two, there will be present, to guide its deliberations in the wave of prudence and peace, a number, and a sufficient number, of

THE PRODENT CLERGY OF THIS DIOCESE.

I have no doubt that their presence there will be the sarest guarantee that all its proceedings will be conducted with order, with decorum, with dignity, with an unbroken, unity of purpose, and with all due care for the interests of our Catholic people. (Cheers). In a spirit of confidence, which you surely are bound to show is not misplaced, the skilful leader of the coming Parliamentary campaign has summoned this Convention of his own county of Wicklow to be the first assembled of all the county conventions of Ireland. As it is to be the first, let it be a model to all that are to follow. (Loud cheers.) From its opening to the close let every member who may be called upon to take part in its deliberations bear steadfastly in mind that he is the guardian of a sacred and a solemn trust In a word, let this convention in all its proceedings be a standing proof that you have among you, at all events, some elements of fitness for engaging in the discharge of those more important deliberative duties that will soon come to you with

THE RESTORATION OF YOUR ANCIENT DIGHTS. put before you. If you are faithful to them, you may rest assured that the action of your ample of these fortunate ones,

country and of yourselves will be gratefully remembered in the happier layer that he before us, when the present war of classes. shall have ceared, and when the bitter memories of the past shall have been all but forgotten by the happy, people of a peaceful, a contented and a truly united Ireland. (Loud and continued cheera)

中国 医阿克斯氏试验检尿道

OBITUARY. BLESSED ARE THE DVAD WHO DIE IN SHE LORD."

On the 12th of October, at Cote St. Paul; at the home of her fa her, Mr. Louis Lessge, Mary Louisa Eliza passed guietly away, aged 16 years and 2 months, having been attacked for some time with that fatal sickness, consumption. She was not deceived at all, owing to her Christian education, received both in her own family and from the Sisters of the Congression, but she realized fully how much prefer lasting h ppiness for the other members of ser-family, especially for her be oved parents. Therefore, they who affec ionately and tenderly called her their shild, and she who devotedly cared for her beloved, are comforted and strengthened in this, their sad affliction, for they k ow that their child is not dead, bu-sleepeth the sleep of the just in the bosom of he Lord.

TORON1O.

plan for twenty years. In June of next year Miller and his family removed to Manitoba, where he died on the 13th August toflowing cessity arises, you may confidently rely, not paper, had falsely concealed unfavorable be found. The trunk was large, and continued merely that they will resolutely medical symptoms and at the relation and the relation and medical symptoms and at the relation and medical symptoms and at the relation to the relation and continued medical symptoms and at the relation to the relation to the relation and continued medical symptoms and at the relation to the relation to the relation and continued medical symptoms and at the relation to the relation and continued medical symptoms and at the relation and continued medical symptoms and at the relation and continued medical symptoms and at the relation to the relation and continued medical symptoms and at the relation and continued medical symptoms. The company refused to pay the amount of the policy on the ground that Miller, in his suffering from a constitutional ailment of the tung, had suffered hemorrhage, was of dicel pated habite, all of which he concealed. After evidence had been submitted the jury retired and brought in a verdict for the full amount of the policy with interest and costs.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 8 .-- A cciminal sen tence, unprecedented in the history of this province, is reported to day. Two months ago Levi Snew attempted to drown his twents your old daughter because she persisten in keeping company with a young man against his wishes. The girl thencopen had her fother arrested on a charge of committing rape upon her nine years ago when she was under twelve years of age She was the only witness examined, and who are to represent you in the Convention swore that nine years ago her father took her in a small boat to a little cove near his home in Annapolis county, estensibly to gather niewood, and on a threat of killing her with an axe he compelled her to submit to his wishes, assential equisite in an Lish representative that he reped her and subsequently lived to the Pariment. (Cheers.) Men of tainted or incestucias relations with her. Judge Ritchie said that while death was the extreme penalty likely to eare much for the record of the of his abrocious crime; he would not rush him private life of those who are to be selected as | into eternity, but send him to he penitentiary for life Suow is a fisherman, 45 years of uge His wife attended the court and appeared quite satisfied with the zentence.

Four thousand people witne sed the launch ing of H m A. W. McLelan's four masted ship, the J M. Blaikie, 1796 tons register, from the shipyard of Massis, McLelan and Blackie, at Great Village, to day. She is 23! feet keel, 43 feet 6 inches beam and 24 feet deep, is 250 feet on deek. Three of the foar masts are square rigged. She is said to be the first four musted salling ship built in the Dominion and the second in North America When rigged complete her main truck win he 152 teer from d are 52 feet long; she will carry six tongal lant yards at three skysnis, in all 21 yards spread and \$ 000 yards of canvas; she is to be commanded by Capt. D F. Fanker, late

GETTING RID OF A WIFE.

VIENNA, Oct. 10 -A very curious case was tried here to day, a man named Wendel being charged with outaining the false imprisonment of his wife. A short time since while Mr. and Mrs. Wendel were walking together. the man called a police officer, exclaiming, 'Arrest this woman; she is meane." woman protested, but the officer took her in charge and conducted her to the police station, where Wendel preferred a charge of insaulty against the woman, who was locked up, he promising to appear against her. He, however, could not be found on the day of the trial, and after being remanded for medicul examination for ten days, Mrs. Wendel was discharged. She told her story. She had been married for six years, but her husha d deserted her in Cracow and came to was married again. They had an interview, the result of which was the walk together and her arrest. Wendel, who was captured by the police a few days ago, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

EXAMPLES OF VENCURESOME ONES

COMMENDED. It is often well to emulate the bright ex amples of those who tempt fortune, and by braving a little win much. Here is an in stance shown in the result of the 184th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, at N w Odenns, on Tuesday, Sept. 8th. It is cheer, al reading to those fortunate winners who held tickets-No 50,434, drawing the First Capital Prize of \$75,000, sold at \$1 each in fifths, one to U. Smock, Leavenworth, Kansas; another to John Wiss of Wamego, Kansas; the rema...der elsewhere, No. 26,820 also sold in fifths at \$1 each-on to J.

A. Clercy, 1098, Washington Ave., New York City; one o George Jackson, Newton, Kansas, collected through Harvey Co. Bank of Newton, Kansas; one to J. G. Sandsberry of Paris, Texas, collected through Paris Exchange Bank; one to Mrs. S. J. Barnhart. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., etc., etc. No. 80,230 won the Third Prize of \$10,000, also in fifths-one held in San Francisc, Cal., collected through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Banz of San Francisco; another to a party in New Orleans, La.; the remainder elsewhere. Nos. 64,059 and 64,711 each drew one of the two Fourth Prizes of \$6,000, also sold in fifthe at \$1 each-to J. E. Bernstrom, Greenport, N.Y., collected through Chatham National Bank of New York City; another to First National Bank of Los Angelos, Cal.; another to A. T. Kinsey, collected through First National Bank of Red Cloud, Neb.; another to Peter Berry, Globe Village street, South Bridge, Muss,; another collected by Anglo California Bank, (Limited,) San Francisco, Cal.; another to a party in Guatemala, C. A, and so on all over the habitable world, the flow of wealth scattered joy and happiness, and a similar occurrence will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 10, of which all informa-(Enthusiastic cheers.) Be faithful to those tion can be had on application to M. A. few principles that I have thus endeavored to Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Now-remonber these facts and seck to emulate the ex-

A PITTSBURG TRAGEDY THREE PERSONS KILLED IN THE SETTLE

MENT OF AN OLD FEUD. PITTSBURG, Oct. 12 -On Saturday night, Valentine Pfeiffer, a young German farmer, and a man named Macdonald went to the cabin of Zecchariel Wright, in Franklin township. The cabin was moccupied by Wright and his wife, daughter, and two sons The two began pounding on the door and calling Mrs. Wright and her daughter vile names. Failing to break the door, McDon ald went to the rear of the house and attempt ed to enter through the window. When heliway in he was caught, and stabled in the neck by one of the Wright brothers, the cut reaching from the right ear to the jugular vein. This was followed by a second stab in the breast, when McDonald fell back iffeless. When Pfeiffer saw the bloody body of his comrade he drew a revolver and began firing into the house. The second shot struck Adam Wright in the breast and the third in the face. The fourth struck his brother Solomon, who had sprung to cutch Adam, in the left side. Pfeiffer then disappeared, and has not been seen since. The remainder of the Wright family quickly summoned a doctor who pronounced both brothers injuries fatal. The tragedy graw cut of a quarrel at a former meeting; when Piersen had been roughly handled by the Wright brothers after insulting their sister, who had refused Pfeifer sect.

STOR OF AMESING TRUNK.

IT WAS STOLEN AT ALBANY AND HELPRO A SWINDLER BEAT A SABATOGA HOTEL HONESDALE, Oct. 9.—Early last summer Mrs. A. M. Lanoaster, of Starucca, this county, returned home from a trip to Boston, and had her trunk checked in that city to her destina be found. The trunk was large, and contained a valuable wardrobe, important papers, and farticles of great value. The railroad authorities sent tracers after the trunk. They followed it as far as A bany, and there all trace of it was lost. All hope of finding the property was finally strandoned. finally abundoned.

About the time that Mrs Lancueter's trunk

was lost a young man, dressed in the height of fashion and giving the name of Clarence De Pyster of New York, became a guest of a Santoga hotel. His baggage consisted of one very large trunk and a fine alligator sich bag. As the guest was evidently one of the best class, he was not troabled with any reference to his bill until near the close of the season. His bill was presented. He took it to his room to look it ever, and the twas the last that any one in the hotel ever saw of him. His trunk and beg were found in his room. The trunk, on bing opened was found to be filled with five female wearing apparel, evidently just as it had been put in the trunk. Papers found showed plai by that the trunk was not the Droteshowed plai ly that the truns was not the property of De Puyster, but that it belonged to Mis. A. M. Longster of Starucca. She was com-municated with, and the tory of the lost trunk came out. Towarterwarded to her by express, and was received a few days ago.
Everything was in it that she had put in it

four months before in Boston, and had not been disturbed. The alligator bag was found to belong to another person, and it was returned to him. It is supposed that De Pryseer, or whoever he was, had man ged to remove the check from the trunk while it was being transferred rom one train to another at Aib my, and had had it checked to Saratoga in or ler to give him standing at the hotel, and secure for him a eason of recreation at the hotel's expense.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

TORONTO, Oct. 3 -Ab ut three weeks ago Einard Emmett and James Coffey, cattle rovers, quarrelled during a discussion about the Riel rebellion. Emmett knocked Coffey down and brutally kicked him about the head. Emmett was arrested and satisfied with what is being done. It-mit Oct. 10 2917 discharged, as the complainant did tances in payment of maturities, due in the Prev. week.... 1742 Some days afterwards iol dinear. was again , riested, Coffey being reported in adving condition, and was remanded on bail. Coffey died less night, and Emmett was arrested early this morning, charged with mur-der. The coroner will hold un inquest this sternoon.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY'S WIVES.

London, Oct. 10 - News has been received here that the King of Dahomey has married fifty wives in addition to the three thousand who already call h m husband. The wives of this dusky monarch lead no useless life. They form the bodyguard of the K ug, naving been trained from their infancy to corporal exercise and gympustics. These female warriors are tall and thin and range in age from eighteen o twenty five. Their dress consists of a gilt belt carries their sword. They are more slaves than wives. The discipline to which they are suffected is severe, and at a mobeheaded at the king's pleasure.

FIVE HUNDRED CATTLE LOST.

EALTIMORE, Oct. 8 -The steamship Metmoren is reported from Liverpool as having loss her neck load. She sailed from this port on the 18th ult. She is one of the Johnson | Valencias-a lot ex Polyuesian at 81c to 81; line, and, besides an assorted cargo, took out 515 cartle, which were housed on deck. The agents here state that the cattle belonged to different shippers, and were insured in Montreal and Boston companies. They had no definite information of the number of cattle

A DISGUSTED FRENCHMAN.

MAR-EILLES, Oct. S.-M. Lullier, a de feated candidate for the Chamber of Denuties, has written a letter to the American Consul here requesting a certificate of citizenship of the United States. He says he is sick of serving his ungrateful country.

BOARD OF NOTARIES.

The Board of Notaries concluded their somiannual session last evening. The notarial tariff was revised. The following gentlemen were admitted to the study of the profession: Messas. Stanislas Charles Tassé, St. Laurent; Eugene Charles Bastien, Vaudreuil; Joseph Napoleon Lefeby e. Rigaud, district of Montreal; Theodore Arbour, St. Therese de Blainville; Ernest Desjardins, St. Joseph, district of Terrebonne; Michel Lautance alias Runnel Cherrier, Joliette; Michel Lactance alias Romuel Cherrier, Joliette; Chrysologue Lacasse, Ste. Elizabeth; Gustave Ecrement, Sto. Jacque de l'Achigan, district of Joliette; Joseph Regis, Ar hur Cardin, l'Isle Dupse, district of Richelieu; David Mallais, Chicontimi.

A peculiar virtue in Ayer's Sarsaparilla is that while it cleanses and purges the blood from all corruptions and impurities, and thereby roots out disease, it invigorates the whole system and makes one voung again.

The imitation of imported sardines can go no further. The packing box is made in Jersey City, the wrapper is printed in New York, the tin cans are manufactured in Boston, the fish are caught on the Maine coast and the oil is extracted from cotton seed in AN ACCURSED TRAFFICA

TICING PROM HOME A QUEBEC GIRL. PORTLAND, Me. Oct. 11. A notorious character named Mrs Hattie Jubie was ar rested here on Saturday safternoon on tcom: plaint of Marie Valoueri, a French Canadian girl, aged fifteen, that she had been entired from her home in Quebec by Mrs. Jubie under promise of employment in a laundry. The woman paid Marie's fare to Portland, and on her arrival here took her to a small tenement earing the legend "laundry" over the door, but where no respectable business had been carried on within the memory of the police. Here Mrs. Jubic disclosed her real occupation and informed her victim that she must consent to lead a life of shame. The girl says (and the police believe her story) that she truggled hard against ber fate, but she was penulless, in her tyrant's debt and unable to prak English. Her ruin was effected she scaped from the den by the help of a young men, a French-Canadian. She s ya that Mrs Jubic makes a business" of enticing poor French-Canadian girls into her bagnio, and has just sent to Cunada to have another "good, honest girl" sent to her: "The woman will be dealt with to the full extent of the law.

SIR CHARLES RECOMMENDS SELE GOVERNMENT."

LONDON, Oct 6. - Sir Charles Dilke spoke at Coelees to day. He tanned bord Sails with wish weakly concurring with the Ger man annexation everywhere; warned the Government that France intended to dominate Burmab, and advised the Cabinet to confer on Ireland the widest elective self-hovernment compatible with the integrity of the empire. It was impossible, he said, to justify the Castle system.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

After a somewhat quiet state of affairs for several weeks past, caused partly by the epi demio, and the unnewally fine, open weather. nusiness in several leading lines has taken a turn for the better. Leading dry-goods houses find no comparison that their sales for September are from 25 to 30 per cent. below hose of last year. Payments generally have been disappointing.

BOOTS AND SHOES-LEATHER. The sorting trade in hoots and shoes will, it is thought, be marcely an average one. So far, however, manufacturers have been kept fairly employed. Leather dealers report a moderate business doing all the time at steady prices.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS -The situation is practically unaltered as regards butter. Creamory is held several cents above the views of holders. The local movemenhas also dragged during the past few days. Cheese has ruled quiet but firm. A large proportion is one of first hands and held by hippers here in readiness for shipment to England. For finest September 9fic has been paid and 92: is generally asked. At the moment the market is decidedly firm, and stocks are apparently well under control There is a good deal of "bull" and "bear" talk current. A few moderately sized lots of August cheese have been placed at quota-tions. Complaints are still made of decep tions practized in the branding of early makes as finest September. Our revised quotations will be tonud in the proper column. Provi sions—An ordinary jobbing husiness has been done at steady prices. E.gs, 16 to 1 c. DRY GOODS.—The wholesale trade is fairly

satisfied with what is being done. Remit early part of the mouth, did not come in so Sin e May 1. 56 794 42.174 4.521 9,010 well as expected.

FLOUR AND GRAIN-Flour has continued trong, and there is said to be quite a scarcity of some grades. There has been more activity, and in sympathy with on side murkets P ices are firmer. Canada wheat has been selling in the country to some extent.

GREEN FRUIT, ETC -The receipts of applehave been heavy, and the market is over stocked. In a wholesale way, sales have been made a: Si to \$1 50; no winters in yet. There have been large arrivals of Almeria grapes, which have sold at \$4 50 to \$5 per keg; Concord grapes, 4c to 5c; Dols ware and Rogers, 7e to 8e; Melaga lemons, \$3.50 per nad chest; \$8 per chest. No oranges or benanas in market. Cocoa nuts \$5.50 per 100 Vegetables-Spanish onions, \$4 per case ; Canadian in harshort green or yellow perticout and a red rele, \$1.75 to \$2. Sweet potatoes, \$4 per avoic. Their feet and picks are bare, but a barret. Quebec turning, 50c per hag. Potaeather hodics encircles their waist, while a loss have been quiet and unchanged at about

GROCERIES.-The leading merchants state the spatemic has not reduced the volume of ment's notice they are liable to be flugged or | business to such an extent as might have been evpected. Fruit -As previously mentioned, a few scattered lots of new raisins and currants have been received. Sugars and syrups There has been more activity in both at about former prices. Tess.—The amount of business has been moderate. Wiquote new figs in 60 lb boxes at 50. New currents in barrels, 52:; balf barrels, 6: rapidly bought up, Figs in 1 lb boxes 115 Cassia in mats 7c to Sc; cloves per ib 14c to 151:; Pepper, black, 171:; Pimento, 61c to 74 , as to quality ; Rin coffee, 84c; Jameica, 10 to 12 to. Peel-We quote lemon 184; oronge, 184; citron, 31e to 35c. Walunts, S., Filberts, Turkey, 6:; Tarragona almonde are scarce, and we quote 15c for good fruit Pecana 71c.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- At the advance in hides noted last week, and which has been maintained, business has been dull. Tallow may still be quoted at 54c to 6c, but the in side figure is an extremely low price; sales have been made at 5%c to 6c. Woon -Some good orders for domestic

wools are in market. Prices are steady and firm all round. The London auction sales close October 15th, and late advices report firmer prices for wools suitable for this market.

IRON AND HARDWARE.-Locally there has been a moderate movement in iron, Western houses having for the most part placed their orders for full requirements in Canada plates some business has resulted in Blarna at \$2 40 to \$2 50, in Penn at \$2.50 to \$2 60, and in Garth. at \$2.40 to \$2.50. Galvanized iron has also moved to some extent. Fig lead at Welsh ports is firm at £12 5s. Cables dated the 5th inst. are as follows:— Middle No. 3 foundry, G.M.B., 324 6d; Tin, spot London, £91 5s. Stocks here are still in a very good position, the cosumption quite up to calculations, and the London cables rather more in sellers' favor.

THE CREESE MARKET.

Cheese has opened the week firm but quiet, with no apparent disposition to do business, Country advices continue firm, and indicate that factorymen will not cell further at less than present prices. At Canton and Ogdens-burg on Saturday a few sales were made at 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, and 340 on tra-but the majority of sellers held at 10c. The simution in its general aspect shows no change. We quote:—Finest September, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; fine to

For the largest assortment of Winter Hantles, is its Carsley's Mantle Show Rooms.

NEW DOLMANS.

For the largest assortment of New Winter Dolmans, visit & Carsley's Mantie Show Rooms.

NEW JACKETS.

For the largest assortment of New Winter Jackets, visit S. Carsley's Mantis Rooms.

INEW ULSTERS.

For the largest assorment of New Winter Ulsters, visit 8. Carsley's Mantle Rooms.

NEW COSTUMES.

For the largest assortment of New Winter Costumes, visit s. Careley's Costume Booms.

READY-MADE DRESSES.

For the largest assortment of Ready-Made Dresses, visit 8. Carsley's Costume Rooms.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS.

Ladies requiring Manties, Dresses, Costumes or Meuriling Goods, will please leave their orders in S. Garsley's show Rooms. Low Oak Soil

THE SILK SALE! THE SILK SALE! THE SILK SALE! THE SILK SALE!

Our Cacap Sale of Black and Colored Dress Files and Islah Popins will-be continued all this mean. Every piece of sik and Popin in the Store a re-duced in Price for the Cheap bale of Shira at 8. CARSLEY'S.

NEW MANTLES AND COSTUMES. New woods.

New Goods NEW MANTLES.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY'S.

735 1767, 1769- 1771, 1773, 1775, 1 77. Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL

finest August, Sic to Sic; and lower grade-, 6c to 7jc. Last year at this date quotations were:—September, 11jc to 12c and August at 9jc to 107c, with he cable 4:6s.

UNITED STATES CHEESE MARKETS.

UNITED STATES CHEESE MARKETS.

U.10A, N.Y., Oct. 12. therse sold at Ut cated y as follows:—800 boxes at 950, 500 at 970, 7,100 at 100, 2,000 at 100, 1,750 at 1 10, 650 at 100, 2,075 at 200, 100 at 100, 1,012 were considered. Market active and exciting.

Cheese sold at title Falsias follows:—404 boxes at 90, 350 at 90, 2 275 at 790, 4,450 at 100, 550 at 100, 100 at 100, 780 were commissioned and 1,500 farm dairy sold at 9 to 100, 35 pack ages creamery butter at 20c to 21c, and 95 pack ages dairy butter at 17c to 18c ages dairy butter at 17c to 18c

LIVE STUCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk rail

wav.-Cattle, Sheop, Calves, Hogs Week ended Out. 10 2 917 1,340

95

870 The export movement of cattle has been satisfactor, notwithstanding the confined dis-cour ging croises. The total exports this season to date were 55,418 head. The total exports of and are were 55,418 head. The total exports of sheed to do evere 35,639 head—a decrease of 13,832 head from 1884. Receipts of export entite have been larger, and a good supply has bee effered on this market, which averaged fair in point of quality. There was a good demand from exporters this morning, however, at the decline, and a good clearance was effected at 4½ c to 420 per lb. live weight. Export sheep were dult and the supply being of por quality values were easy at 3 per lb. I we weight. There was a fair dominat for burchers' cattle at easier prices, sides being made at 3c to 4c per lb. Live hoge were in fair demand but I wer at 420 to 50

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The condition of the wholesale market re mains unchanged. Grain is moving freely. Payments are said to be better. There is fair demand for dry goods. Hardware and grocertes in moderate demand and prices gener-lly firm.

HABDWARE.—There is a moderate sorting up demand, and prospects are considered good. Prices are generally steady. Shellhardware in good demand.
GROCERIES -Business this week has been

quiet and prices gener lly stendy. Teas are to better demand and a shade firmer. Sugara are less active. Fruits in fair demand; new valencias sell at 9; an i new currants at 64. to 6gc. Syrups steady, very little doing in fish. Tobaccos and liquors firm. HIDES AND SKINS .- There are no changes :

prices remain firm at 80 to 84c for green. Cured sell at 9c for cows and 9 c for steers Sneepkins in good demand. Calfakins are dull and prices Lominal at 11c to 13c. Tallow quiet; rough is quoted at 3c, and rendered at 6c to 61/2;

Vool — A fair demand is reported, and

prices are firm, there being some enquiry from the States. Round lots of combing fleece sold at 19c, and small lots of selected bring 18c on this market. S athdown is unneed at 23c. Supers are in demand from the factories and firm at 22c to 23c, and extras at 26c to

PROVISIONS .- Trade has been very quiet this week, owing principally to small stocks. Small lots of long clear bacon sell at 63c, and Cumberland Cut at 6 to 6 to 6 to Hams in light supply and firm at 11he to 12e for smoked and 12c to 124c for canvassed pickled sold at 101c a few days ago. Lard steady at 9c to 9 c for tubs and pails. Pork steady; the only business is in small lots at \$13.00. Hops steady; sales of small lots at Go for old and at 8c for new, White beans dull and firm at \$1.25 to \$1.30 for very choice. Potatoes-No dealings in car lots, and small lots are firm at 50c to 55c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The movement this week shows a small increase. There has been a good demand for extra flour, and choice brands have sold at \$3.871 to \$3.90. Su periors are firm, selling at \$4. Spring Extras would bring \$3 8 to \$3 9, but no sales reported. Patents quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75. WHEAT.-The demand has been fair and

prices firm.

BARLEY.—Receipts are increasing. Oats steady; sales of car lots have been made at 331c and 34c on track. Peas.-No movement reported vet, and prices nominal at 600

NEW MANTLES. HITH ME CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75 000. ET Tickets only 85. Shares in proportion

Louisiana State Lottery Company, "We do hereby certify that we supervise the rrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottory Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with konesty. Is irress and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize thrompany to use this certificate, with fac-similes of one signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislatur (or :Educational and Charitable purposes—with a copiest of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over :556,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was nade a part of the present State Constitution adopted begember 2nd, A.D. 1879. The only Lettery ever voted on and endorsed by the

people of any State. It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Sumber Drawings take

PINSO BEING SERVE SHIRES DRAWING CARE
A POLE-DIO OPPORTUNITY TO WIV A
FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING,
CHASS E. IN THE AGADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW
ORLEANS, TUENDAY, ROVENERS IV. 1885—
18641 Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 160,000 rickets at Five Dollars Each, Fractions, in Filips in proportion.

		LIST OF	PRIZDO	
1.5	JAPITAL	PRIZE	******	\$15,000
1	dc	da		25,000
1	do	do	*****	10,000
2.1	RIZES O	if &u0000	.	12,600
ö	do	3000		10,000
10	do	1000		10,000
20	de	300		10,000
100	do.	200		20,000
300 ·	đe	100		30.000
500	do	50		25.000
1,000	do	25		25,606
		APPROXIMATE		
9	Approxim	stion Prize	of \$750	0.750
9.	"	**	500	1,500
G.	**	**	9504	0.000

1.967 Prizes, amounting to Application for rates to clubs should be made only Application for rates to cluis should be made only a the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full ad-dress. POSTAL NOTER, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Curroncy by Express (all sums of 86 and upwards at our ex-

M. A. DATPHIN. New Orleans, ha

or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis tered Letters-to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La OR

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
NEW CRLEANS, LA.,
STATE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
GERMANIA NATIONAL BAN K.
NEW ORLEANS, LA DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICTOR

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICTOF
MATCH EAL. upper or Court. Lame
Mario Ophra-Hermine lebelee de Kerouck, of the City
and District of Montreal, wife of Albert Joseph Cordreau, of the same place, in and etaret, duly authorised
to ester se justice, Plaintiff, es, the said Albert Joseph
Cordivena, Internata.
An action to separation as to property has been fasiltused in this cause.

ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS,
Montreal, October 7th, 1885.

DROVINCE OF QUEBUC, DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF QUEBIC, DISTRICE OF MONTREAL. Superior Court — Game Vary Anne Simpkin, wife of Invid Illator Ferguson, Vin-Grower, both of the Parish of St. Josebum, of La Palato Clure, District of Montreal, has tors day instituted in autoin for a paration as to property a. Simst her said husband.

Montreal, 30th September, 1.85.

GUIREF, CORNELLIFER & DAJOIE, 9-3

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

MONTREAL Superior Court. Dama Marie Sophronic Audette dit Lapelnte, of the Village of Var and S. Bistrict of Monreal, wife to conhert For-ight dit Blemenn, Trader, of the some place. Pedictif, vs. the said Rubert Fontaine dit Bienvenn. Defendant. vs. the said Richert Fontaine did Bionvent. O fondant. An action for separation as to property has been fu-stituted in this cause.

JODOIN & JODOIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 5th September, 1885.

5-5

WANTED.—TWO FEMALE SCHOOL Teachers holden. Stendenbury Diplomas, with good reference. Duties to commune as good as possible. For further perfections alphy to Wilder Market Secretary-Treasures, St. Columbus. Count. of two Mountains, P.Q. 8-3

\$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward in any case of Live Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, con stipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West; Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly regetable liver fills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 fills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists, Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOIN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sort by mail propaid on receipt of a tent stamp.

Mason & Hamlin

Highest Hon-ors at a.l Great World's Exhi-World's Exhibitions for eight teen years. One hundred styles, \$22, to \$900.
For Cash, Easy Payments or Rented, Catalogues free.

154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N. Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

10-13 cow DIED.

BARDEN.-In this city, on the 7th inst., of diphtheria, Mary Ann, only child of Michael Bardeu, aged 6 years, 8 months and 9 days.

James, ag.d 6 years and 5 months, son of Thomas Dempsey, No. 1933 McCord street. CARSON-On Sunday, the 11th inst, Willie, infant son of William and Susan E. Carson,

DEMPSEY-In this city on the 10th inst.

aged 18 months. LYNCH—At Belleville, on Friday, 2nd of Oc. ober, 1885, Margaret, wife of P. P. Lynch, aged 51 years. 85-3

SCANLAN.—In New York, on Sept. 25th, Annie H. Moore, beloved wife of Thomas Scanlan, and fourth daughter of the late Dominick Moore, of this city.

Interred in Calvary Cemetery.

81.2

BUSINESS FAILURES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.-The business failures during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, are—For the United States, 185; for Canada, 22; or a total of 207, against 196 last week and 185 the dull and prices nominal at \$3.75 to \$3.80. Partie and Western States, the other sections reporting casualties below the average,