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TESTIS IN CAELO FIDELIS

# The Time Witness

AND

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 10.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1885.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

### CHOOSING REPRESENTATIVES

#### The Morality and Common Sense of Politics.

**An Archbishop's Instructions to His People—The Principles which should guide Catholics in selecting Candidates—Should they choose Catholics?—Archbishop Walsh to the Men of Wicklow.**

On the report visit of Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, to Enniskerry, County Wicklow, he delivered the following notable and suggestive 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 diocese. Indeed, since I have come home from Rome I have done little else than receive, and acknowledge as best I could, the loving kindness of my priests and of my people in presenting to me addresses such as yours. These addresses have come to me, I may say, from every possible source, from the clergy and laity of the diocese at large, from the inhabitants of important centres of population; from committees organized for the promotion of special objects, national or local interest; from municipal bodies, such as the Town Council of my metropolis, and the commissioners of the neighbouring townships; from religious communities; from the inmates of our charitable institutions; and from the representatives of those educational establishments 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 successful University students. Coming to me, as they have come, from all these varied sources, they have been to me a source 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 I am fully 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.) I prize them all. But there is one thing in this address of yours to which none of them can lay claim—one thing that gives to it a special and unquestionable pre-eminence. They all, indeed, remind me of the great responsibility to which I have succeeded. They put before me that, entering upon the duties of Archbishop of Dublin I have inherited the mitre and the crozier of

#### OUR COMMON FATHER AND FATHER SAINT.

But it is here in Enniskerry that I have first met as Archbishop of Dublin, in this county of Wicklow, St. Lawrence's own county (Cheers), in which so many of the years of his eventful life were passed, and where the traditions of his sanctity and of his devotion to the true interests of his native land have ever been preserved with such loving tenderness. (Cheers.) Need I say to you then that it is with feelings of no ordinary gratification that I receive to-day this beautiful address thus presented to me here by the priests and people of this, the first parish that I have ever enabled to visit in this old historic district of my diocese, and decorated by such glorious memories?

You refer to some topics of painful significance. But they are topics from which, in the good providence of God, we may now look away, with optimism and hopeful confidence. Circumstances, indeed, have combined to fix my appointment to the Archbishopric with an intent far beyond that which an ordinary appointment of an Irish Archbishop could by possibility have possessed. But all that interest is in the past. The dangers to which you refer—

#### BARREN OF LAY INTERFERENCE WITH THE HOLY SEE.

in the free exercise of its supreme jurisdiction—all these have passed away, and I believe with you that they have passed away forever. (Cheers.) But while you thus congratulate yourselves that our Holy Father, our present Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., has enabled in the appointment of your present worthy Archbishop, to act, as he has ever acted, in the exercise of his own unlettered judgment, do not, I implore of you, allow yourselves to be carried away in any excitement of feeling on this score, from the calm 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 discharged by Irishmen.

You are called upon to take part in the formation of that which will be known in future history as the first Parliament, whether British 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 that depends upon it is neither more nor less 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 upon the deliberations of this new Parliament, to which, under the Constitution, our duties 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 representatives whom you, with the electors of 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,

be deemed out of place that I should take this opportunity of offering you a word of advice. (Cheers.) The co-operation of the clergy of the diocese in the proceedings of the deliberate assembly thus convened has been most formally and I am bound to add, most considerably and most respectfully solicited. I say with special emphasis that it has been done most considerably. For while the convention, in the main, must be composed of the delegates chosen by the various branches of the great political organization which is now so universally extended throughout the county, 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 PRIENTS, AND INDEPENDENT OF ALL HUMAN ORGANIZATIONS.

an inalienable and indisputable right to guide their people in this, as in every other proceeding where the interests 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 help asking myself what would the venerable Archbishop—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 diocese recognized thus to take part in the selection of the members of the Legislature 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.) I, etc.

#### AS BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF ST. LAWRENCE O'WOLE.

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 sacred office, and vested, as I am, 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, unnecessary 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 bishop. (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 difference of opinion can possibly exist among those who are listening to me here. Besides, there is another reason why I need make no reference to subjects of political controversy. For I take it that in connection with the coming election, or with the preliminary selection of candidates, no question of politics can arise in Wicklow. I am ready to assume that there is no one rash enough to dream of raising an issue as to what the political aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the electors of this county are, or to take upon himself 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 to you with absolute freedom from reserve. For knowing absolutely nothing of the candidates who may intend to present themselves for your approval, I am safe against the suspicion that in anything I may say I am casting a slur upon any individual whatsoever. 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 faithful to their trust, faithful to the pledges on which they are to be elected, and faithful to them, not in the letter 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 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. (Cheers.) 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 secure 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 county. God forbid that I should suggest to you that your choice of candidates should be confined to Catholics. (Continued on Eighth Page)

#### THREE CLASSES OF MEMBERS.

COKE, 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 warranted the payment of salaries to enable them to devote their time to public service. He added that the many candidates brought forward by the expectation of receiving payment would probably be disappointed.

The attendants at the cholera hospitals in Madrid and elsewhere in Spain are all Sisters of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. All the regular attendants fled. All these devoted women are ladies by birth, chiefly from Navarre, Catalonia and Valencia.

### THE DEAD CARDINAL.

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL ON THURSDAY—BEECHER'S TRIBUTE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Doctors are embalming the body of the deceased cardinal preparatory to removal to the Cathedral, where it will lay in state until Thursday morning, when the funeral obsequies will take place at half-past ten.

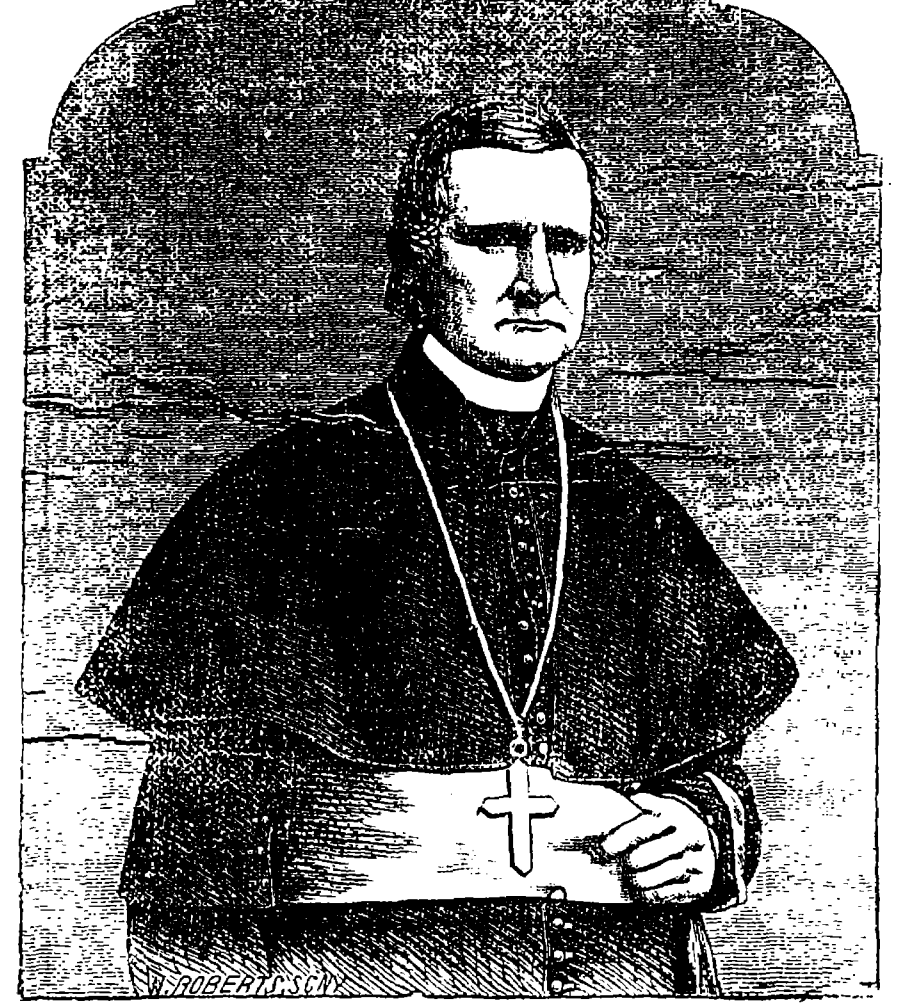
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Many persons visited the Cardinal's place to-day, but outside of clergymen and members of different religious orders none were admitted. At High Mass in the cathedral there was an unusually large attendance. The body of the dead was recited at the conclusion of the Mass. The remains of the Cardinal were removed to-day to the south parlor, 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 cathedral this afternoon.

#### THE FUNERAL.

The arrangements for the funeral have been perfected. Dr. Rango and Townsend are embalming the body. Masses for the repose of the soul of the dead prelate were offered

this morning, not only in the Cathedral, but in all the Roman Catholic Churches where the news of his death had arrived. On Tuesday morning the body will be taken to the Cathedral, where it will lie in state until Thursday. On Tuesday and Wednesday afterwards the clergy of the diocese will chant the office for the dead, which will also be chanted on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. The requiem Mass for the dead will be sung by Archbishop Corrigan, and the funeral oration will be delivered by Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore. The Cathedral will be heavily draped in mourning, as will most of the Roman Catholic Churches in the city.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—At Plymouth Church Rev. Henry Ward Beecher closed a sermon on the resurrection with these remarks: "That dear old man that has gone up from those who loved him, leaves behind him his cardinal's throne, the purple of his robes, and his tiara. 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 alone in his spiritual 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 hereto. I rejoice in his transmission as I do of all the saints."



THE LATE CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.  
(For Biographical Sketch See Fourth Page)

#### INSPIRING SCENES AT KILDARE.

Walsh, Croke and Parnell at the Dedication of a Church.

#### ARCHBISHOP WALSH DENOUNCES THE CASTLE—ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S SERMON—PARNELL WITH THE PRELATES, ACCLAIMED BY THE PEOPLE.

KILDARE, Ireland, Oct. 12.—St. Bridget's church, over which Dr. Kavanagh is to preside, was finally dedicated yesterday. Archbishop Croke and Walsh, Bishop Duggan and Lynch, Mr. Parnell and the heads of various religious orders were present. In reply to an address on Saturday evening Archbishop Walsh took the opportunity to denounce Dublin Castle and to declare in favor of abolishing the Lord Lieutenantcy. Archbishop Croke yesterday preached a sermon in the presence of the assembled bishops and priests. 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. Mr. Parnell, as a Protestant, did not attend the service, but on his 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 Archbishop 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 recalling his previous year's ago and by congratulating the people upon the changed position of the national cause. He went on to point out the significant union of priest and people against British misrule. In these four years, he said, you have jumped over coercion and shattered landlordism, and the question which is the absorbing topic, the root of all other questions, is that the landlords are standing upon the brink of a precipice and are doing their best to get pushed over while endeavoring to get blood out of stones. During last year land had not earned judicial rents. Irish landlords are about to enter into a conspiracy to raise judicial rents, which are not more sacred than others. We never have compromised our position by accepting the Land act of 1881, or judicial rents,

nor have we given away the right of the people to turn off judicial rents if they should be unable to pay them. The Land act will be amended in the very near future, either by an English or Irish Parliament, so as to bring about a further reduction of judicial rents of at least thirty or forty per cent. The new democratic English Parliament will not be so tender of the rights of landlords as the astute was. It is supposed that the new Democratic Parliament, elected by household suffrage in England, will continue to go on paying twelve thousand Irish policemen for the purpose of extracting rack rents for Irish landlords. Would it not be wise then for Irish landlords to recognize this situation in time, to see that if they are not reasonable they will be thrown overboard altogether. Mr. Parnell concluded with an earnest appeal to the people to avoid outrages and violence, but he claimed for the tenants the same privilege of boycotting obnoxious persons as was possessed by the English workmen when combined against an unjust employer in a strike.

Turning to the tenants Mr. Parnell advised them how dangerous it would be to give a high price for land and the existing economic conditions. He explained how much more heavy taxation would fall in their case as proprietors than it does as tenants.

#### DAVIDT AGREES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—In a speech at Mitchellstown yesterday Mr. Davitt endorsed Mr. Parnell's plans for the electoral campaign, and advised all Irishmen to vote for Nationalist candidates, but he thought far more than parliamentary agitation was needed and exclaimed, "In the name of eternal justice let the Irish people reopen the Land League fight." The speech was received with tremendous enthusiasm.

#### SIR CHARLES DILKE AT CHELSEA.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sir Charles Dilke spoke at Chelsea 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 Burma. He condemned in unqualified terms the "Castle rule" of Ireland, and called upon the Conservatives, if indeed they should happen to be maintained in office, to grant to the sister island the most comprehensive system of elective self-government compatible with the integrity of the Empire.

### DIPLMACY FAILS.

#### FEARS THAT GREECE AND SERBIA WILL PRECIPITATE WAR—AUSTRIA'S WARNING—INCREASED TURKISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

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 Serbia and Greece, both intending to fight against Bulgarian dominance unless the *status quo* be restored. The *Times* has a very alarmist leader on this subject this morning. The Serbian premier, M. Karaschian, said to its correspondent: "If driven to despair, Serbia will be the volcano that shakes more than one empire. We can permit no preponderance in the Balkan peninsula. Macedonia could not remain quiet, as in the event of war Greece and Serbia 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 Serbian editors are finding it difficult to procure the right men. The report that Turkey had recognized the Bulgarian union is premature. The matter rests in the hands of the powers.

#### AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

#### A STRAMSHIP LINE BOYCOTTED—PARNELL'S CANDIDATES CHOSEN FOR MEATH—MR. O'CONNELL'S BOYCOTTING ENDED.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—The Nationalists have decided to contest every Irish Parliamentary seat except twelve.

COKE, Oct. 8.—A deputation of cattlemen 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 boycotted cattle. The managers decided to leave the question to a special meeting of shareholders, which has been called to consider the difficulty. The cattlemen stopped shipping cattle by the line to-day.

#### LIBERALS, Oct. 8.—The boycotting of Mrs. Morgan O'Connell has ceased. Her tenants have paid their rents, and are again on friendly terms with her.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—The Nationalist convention of the county of Meath to-day selected Dr. K. O'Doherty and Edward Shiels as its candidates for Parliament at the coming elections. Mr. Shiels is at present a member of Parliament for Meath. Both gentlemen were nominees of Mr. Parnell.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—In a speech at Dublin last night Thomas St. John said: A day may come when England will be willing to follow the example of Germany and refer to the arbitration of the Pope the dispute between herself and Ireland. The quarrel, which has lasted now 700 years, will last 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 TOPICS WILL BEAR TO ACCOMPLISH AND WHAT THEY WILL OPPOSE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Lord Randolph Churchill has issued an address 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 misleading extension and acknowledgment of their failure. They seek to attract votes by promises of bills which bitter experience has shown that they have neither capacity nor strength to fulfil. He refers to the adverse vote against the Gladstone Government wrung from the Commons on the budget. He continues: Mr. Bright will direct his unrivalled oratory, his simple forcible invective, his personal position and experience to induce you to renege Liberals. The old dissension among Liberals which caused the failures of the past few years is now blazing fiercely. Mr. Gladstone, in all honesty, warns you that his controlling hand will be stretched forth only a little while. You will be asked to support a party which even hated the Tories cannot unite. You cannot yield to this appeal. The policy of the Tories is to retain the trusteeship of the powers which prejudice, presumption, and porkocracy have almost forfeited, and to use that friendship for the defensive and commercial purposes of England and her colonies. To concede to her equal laws and just and firm administration our Irish brethren, now irritated and enraged, so that the union which nature as well as policy effected may eternally endure; to place the security of India beyond the influence of panic or anxiety; to give the rural farming population self-government which has already benefited great towns. The Tories will oppose the dismemberment of the empire under the guise 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 inheritance or theft under the guise of ransoms and graduated taxation. All this means serious ruin, and must be confided to Mr. Chamberlain if the people restore the Liberals to power. The Tories will patiently accept the judgment of the people, but history will mourn and wonder at the blindness and insanity of a people who deliberately fling away a priceless heritage, thereby consigning to the grave a great and glorious empire.

#### PARNELL'S SPEECH CRITICIZED BY THE BRITISH PRESS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—The *Freeman's Journal* says: "The Convention in every respect is a model to the rest of Ireland to be followed, as an unanimous example, by convention after convention, until the popular party going into the electoral battle, absolutely unanimous, thoroughly organized, and having selected its best and truest man to represent the national demand in Parliament, shall practically enforce the unanimous voice of the Irish people."

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The *Telegraph* says: "Parnell held almost a regal court, yesterday, at Wicklow, amid the frantic adulations of his followers. 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 volunteers 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 ribbons to match the tint of the fruit.

#### PERILS OF THE ARCTIC.

#### THREE WHALERS LOST—TWENTY-FIVE OF THEIR CREWS PERISH

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The United States revenue steamer Corwin brings news from the Arctic Bee to August 20. The whalers Mahel and Geo. and Susan were blown ashore in a gale on August 10 in Waywright's inlet. Three of the crew of the latter were lost. During the gale the whaler Abraham Barker, but it was 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 Ohio alongside, when all the latter's oil and bone were transferred to the Corwin. The sailors of the two wrecked vessels, 175 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 Corwin. The crew consisted of thirty-six officers and seamen. After it was ascertained that the vessel was in a sinking condition four boats were manned with nine men in each, there being scarcely time to get them lowered from the davits and no time to provision them. The boats remained together 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 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, Joaquin Khina, from whom the above particulars were elicited, 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. 8.—Robert Kane, aged about 35, formerly of St. Catharines, Ont., committed suicide here to-day by cutting his throat with a razor. He was addicted to drink. He left a long letter to his wife and brother, giving the reasons for his self-murder. Kane was formerly a member of the firm of Kane Bros., St. Paul street, St. Catharines, and is well known through Western Ontario as well as the Niagara district.







DR. O'NEIL'S LETTER

...the Archbishop through the grounds, the distant sounds of a band of music were borne toward us...

MAYNOOTH, S. P. 16.

Early this morning I ventured to the archiepiscopal residence in Kildare to inquire about Dr. Walsh's health...

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM

Clearly enunciated by the English Premier.

IN FAVOR OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE KINGDOM

Imperial Federation—He is ready to give Ireland the same government benefits 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 affairs of Eastern Roumelia.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ADVOCATED

He favored a great change in the present measures of local self-government. To decentralize authority in London was an indispensable part of the new Government's policy.

A PARTY RIOT AT NEWPORT

At Newport this evening a mob attacked the Tory newspaper office, breaking the windows and otherwise wrecking the building.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Excitation. The value of vaccination is illustrated by the registers of an old hospital in Prague where the mortality from smallpox from 1670 to 1815, that is, in the pre-vaccination period, was 27 per cent, while from 1815 to 1855 it has been only 4.53 per cent.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Daily Telegraph (London) says: "Lord Salisbury's speech was a masterpiece of skill, lucidity, and arrangement, and we must, in equity, do him justice. He does not flatter."

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 insomnia.

His loss of sleep had another cause. He would not wear a wig on the stage, and the wigs of his hair had to be changed with a hair curling iron.

The old superstition about the pearl, that it brings bad luck as a wedding gift, seems to have gone over entirely.

As Mrs. W. Y. Sanborn writes: "A Pennsylvania woman was run over by a locomotive on her 100th birthday."

IN THE MELLOW HARVEST WEATHER

When the crimson-robed September seeks the shady woodland yonder, Then your heart will slowly wander, To an Autumn of the past...

TWO NOTED MINSTRELS

WHO HAVE WON FORTUNES AND WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT STAGE LIFE.

From Stage Whispers. "Billy" Emerson has recently made a phenomenal success in Australia, and is rich.

Emerson was born at Belfast in 1846. He began his career with Jos Sweeney's minstrels in Washington in 1857.

"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 sorts of experiences."

"Yes, I know I seem to be 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 should have gone under long ago."

George H. Primrose, whose name is known in every amusement circle in America, is even more emphatic, if possible, than "Billy" Emerson, in commendation of the same article.

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

CONFIRMATION

THE NUMBERS OF CANDIDATES THAT BISHOP CLARKE CONFIRMED DURING HIS BISHOPRIC TOUR.

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

Table with 2 columns: Location and Number of Candidates. Includes Alexandria and Kenyon (152), Belleville (70), etc.

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THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM

Clearly enunciated by the English Premier.

IN FAVOR OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE KINGDOM

Imperial Federation—He is ready to give Ireland the same government benefits 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 affairs of Eastern Roumelia.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ADVOCATED

He favored a great change in the present measures of local self-government. To decentralize authority in London was an indispensable part of the new Government's policy.

A PARTY RIOT AT NEWPORT

At Newport this evening a mob attacked the Tory newspaper office, breaking the windows and otherwise wrecking the building.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Excitation. The value of vaccination is illustrated by the registers of an old hospital in Prague where the mortality from smallpox from 1670 to 1815, that is, in the pre-vaccination period, was 27 per cent, while from 1815 to 1855 it has been only 4.53 per cent.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Daily Telegraph (London) says: "Lord Salisbury's speech was a masterpiece of skill, lucidity, and arrangement, and we must, in equity, do him justice. He does not flatter."

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 insomnia. His loss of sleep had another cause. He would not wear a wig on the stage, and the wigs of his hair had to be changed with a hair curling iron.

The old superstition about the pearl, that it brings bad luck as a wedding gift, seems to have gone over entirely. As Mrs. W. Y. Sanborn writes: "A Pennsylvania woman was run over by a locomotive on her 100th birthday."

IN THE MELLOW HARVEST WEATHER

When the crimson-robed September seeks the shady woodland yonder, Then your heart will slowly wander, To an Autumn of the past...

TWO NOTED MINSTRELS

WHO HAVE WON FORTUNES AND WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT STAGE LIFE.

From Stage Whispers. "Billy" Emerson has recently made a phenomenal success in Australia, and is rich.

Emerson was born at Belfast in 1846. He began his career with Jos Sweeney's minstrels in Washington in 1857.

"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 sorts of experiences."

"Yes, I know I seem to be 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 should have gone under long ago."

George H. Primrose, whose name is known in every amusement circle in America, is even more emphatic, if possible, than "Billy" Emerson, in commendation of the same article.

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

CONFIRMATION

THE NUMBERS OF CANDIDATES THAT BISHOP CLARKE CONFIRMED DURING HIS BISHOPRIC TOUR.

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SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, involving nearly one-third of 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 symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all over" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faintness; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration—the sufferer feels tired all the time, and sleep does not refresh him. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot, the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not coagulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour 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. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferer 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 most successful remedy for the disease is Seigel's Catnap Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Linnæus), 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.

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 cement is made by soaking six ounces best glue in one pint of alcohol, add one and a half ounces of boiled linseed oil and stir well. Another prescription is to take dissolved glue in the form of the cabinetmakers use it and add tannic acid till creamy and rosy. 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, resin and turpentine.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1885

It may be a smart trick to put at the head of news items which are the common property of all papers, or which are clipped from exchange, 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 filthy advertisements. Our attention has been called to a special instance of this kind of advertising, which is perfectly disgusting, and the language of which was 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 its efforts were directed towards hounding him down. 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 crowds loud and hearty with the victors. In commenting on Mr. Parnell's Wicklow speech it says:

In the first place, Mr. Parnell demands legislative independence. Ireland has a right to look after her own affairs. Misgovernment on the part of England, which has resulted in the destruction of her industries and taken the heart out of the people and extinguished their ambition, must come to an end. English statesmen may attempt to compromise, but the day for compromises has passed. Ireland is to be trusted altogether or not trusted at all.

In the second place, the question of separation is to be left to the future. What 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 can be considered binding on posterity. He does, however, declare that while Irishmen have been made loyal by manifest oppression 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. It will doubtless have a telling effect on English statesmen. If the cause of Ireland, thus openly stated, can be pushed without blundering, Parliament will be compelled to yield at 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 developed.

CROCODILE'S TEARS.

The Toronto 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 that the quarrel that has sprung up between certain factions is "extremely regrettable." The World is evidently not aware that the course pursued by the Star is something like that of the man who burns down his neighbor's house, or breaks his leg, and then "regrets to think there should be any difference of opinion or ill feeling." The regrets of that journal are a little too late for its sincerity to be accepted or believed in. The World will do well to remember 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 injudiciously conducted, encouraged perhaps, by a handful of fanatical bigots of the calibre of the men who lent themselves to a "demonstration" to the conductor of the Toronto News. The evil spirit of Orangeism may have something to do with it, but all 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 position in the present crisis demands unusual discretion; they should keep a very silent tongue in their heads while on duty or while wearing the uniform. They are no longer

partisans 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 danger of such manifestations of sympathy, and we cautioned them against a repetition of their foolish conduct. We regret to learn that within the past few days several complaints have been made against the actions of certain volunteers. For instance, when a respectable citizen has his private vehicle damaged by a cavalrman and is told by the latter "to go to h—, you 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.

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 his appointment on the ground of his religious 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 answer to that class of misrables Dr. Sullivan pointed out that there 320 829 Catholics in a population of 1 936 906, and if granted representation according to numbers they would have fifteen members in the Commons out of 92 sent by Ontario to the Dominion Parliament, but they have only three, one of whom is a Frenchman, and the Senate in a 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 this, 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 satisfied with the result whatever it might be.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The people who have, by a neglect of precautionary measures and a peculiar prejudice against vaccination, contributed so seriously to the spread of the epidemic, will at least have the pleasure of paying a very large sum of money as the price of their eccentricity. The present expenditure will be found to have a marked effect upon the civic taxation, and, 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 startling extent. In Philadelphia, where the epidemic once prevailed to an extent, relatively, less than that in Montreal, it cost the city \$11,000,000 before the plague was declared extinct. But in that case there was no expenditure incurred which was not absolutely 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 \$300, can hardly be justified when it is remembered that we are supposed to be an intelligent people. It should at least be unnecessary, apart from that view of the case. If 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 unnecessary. 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 fact. The speedy formation of such a corps would prove economical in the long run. Its 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 SMALLPOX

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 of courage and zeal on behalf of his paper. We venture to doubt whether any of these enterprising Montreal romancers who have, 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 were investigated by him as well as exteriors. He looked at the yellow placards and he also stood by the bedside of the dying sufferer from the most deadly continent type of the

epidemic. From such an observer what do we learn? Something altogether different from the supposed lesson given us by those people who claim to belong to the city, but whose highest aspiration seems to be to blot out 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 conclusion to be arrived at is that the disease is being fought as well as it can in the face of difficulties, and that there is 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 Bishops and to the Irish leader, their 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 encouraged his clergy to participate.

The Right Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Queenstown, has moved in the same direction. His Lordship had been invited to attend a banquet in honor of Mr. Parnell, and being unable to go in person sent the following letter, which is a remarkable tribute to the Irish leader:

"MY DEAR LORD MAYOR.—Your kind invitation to the banquet 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. For the honor you have thus done me, I beg to thank you very sincerely, and to express my regret that I cannot avail of it owing to the pressure of professional duties occasioned by my absence. Though unable to testify by my presence the sense in which I regard the able and patriotic party which has so successfully and so judiciously led during the last few and eventful years, I do not the less thoroughly appreciate the magnitude of the services and the self-sacrificing labors by which they were achieved. A doubt or a first of the wisdom of his policy and so progressive of the excesses into which it may lead unimpulsive people guided almost to desperation by the oppression and misgovernment of centuries, the experience of the last two years has tended to remove these doubts, and to convince me that the only policy, guided as it has been by the same boldness and inflexibility of purpose, and greater moderation of tone, that can concentrate the public opinion of the country and bring it to bear with resistless force 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. I am, my Lord Mayor, yours faithfully, JOHN MCCARTHY."

ALL ABOUT THE CAROLINES.

PRINCE BISMARCK has sunk very low in the estimation of our good and pious contemporaries, the Montreal Daily Witness, not because he bungled the job of squelching the church and of wiping out the sixteen million Catholics out of Germany, but because he— the man of blood and iron—should have been so weak as to go to Rome and ask Pope Leo XIII to settle that quarrel Germany had with Spain over the Caroline Islands. The Daily Witness has turned on the German Chancellor and the other interested parties with all the supplethiness of an ill-bred canine.

Our enraged conferees want 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 peevish and silly production will conclusively show. It says:

We do not know whether the Pope claims a say on the basis of the old assumption by Gregory of domain over all islands, because these islands are a part of the domain, by being through the air, toward purgatory in the shape of an insular mountain rising to heaven, or because he claims, as of old, to be lord paramount to all Christendom, and to divide among his faithful the uttermost part of the earth for a possession, or whether he has simply been imported into the question as a friend of both parties, 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 candid as to admit so much of it at one stroke of the pen and in one day.

It is a real pity that Leo 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.

The Witness does not know if the Pops

is, as of old, lord of all Christendom. We can tell it that His Holiness is still the head of Christendom. The Pope, however, does 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 acted, and we are not going to help "the religious daily" to find out either.

"Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise."

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, to the enormous load of debt the 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 indicated 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 strain 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 irritating and alarming effect. Mr. Freycinet's grand scheme of public works, involving an expenditure 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 bared 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, because it was felt that it was a demonstration partly levelled at England, who was held to have got the best card in the Egyptian embargo, and hence a French humiliation indirectly. So, at the 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 clear, 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 the growing feeling in favor of protection, greater than is now afforded, from American cereals and pork. But even apart from this there has long been growing a feeling of enmity to the Republic in the rural districts, and "Paris," as the saying goes, "is no longer France." It must not be forgotten that the ancient Gallican fidelity to the Church is still as strong 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 have always regarded the Government. These combined elements, though the last is doubtless the strongest, have brought about the result of Sunday's election, the consequences of which will certainly be great and immediate.

THE "OUTRAGE" DODGE.

The fact that reports are just now being spread abroad of "outrages" in Ireland is very suggestive and very suspicious. The public, especially the portion of it which appreciates the situation in that island, will not be slow to understand the reason. A fair sample of these "outrages" was announced by cable yesterday. The house of Lord Lansdowne's agent, it appears, was "attacked." A "number of shots were fired," but happily and very oddly, "no damage was done" and "no arrests were made." Doubtless the "attack" in question, like some others 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 offing," 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 that no amount of falsehood 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 opportunists 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 base and calculating mendacity. They cannot point to a single landlord, agent, bailiff, land-grabber, or Emergency man murdered, shot at, or maltreated throughout the whole island since the Crimes Act expired. The Cork landlords, at their ill-omened muster of Saturday last, could not quote one solitary instance of a crime of violence among the five hundred thousand

people within the borders of their great country. We venture to say that if the statistics in Lord Carnarvon's pigeon-hole were rummaged, it would be found that 'never since the Norman conquest passed there an Irish autumn so little stained by outrage and so absolutely free from blood; though the present is a season of such dearth as in other times would have made the midnight red with the blunderbus and the torch.'

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 diocese which he specially administered. Ignace Bourget 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 labors, 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 cherished memory with not only his own immediate flock, but with the whole people of the American Republic, which esteemed and respected him, and which felt itself honored when Pope Pius IX honored one of its citizens with the purple, and made him a 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 benefited by or who can appreciate and admire the work of a devoted life and the lasting monuments of truly apostolic zeal and charity.

John McCloskey was born in Brooklyn on the 10th of March, 1810. His parents 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 start at once in some business. Sogacity in business, industry and perseverance were already securing to them a fair measure of worldly prosperity when the birth of this son brought joy to their household. Brooklyn, 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 Catholics 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. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mulberry street—the "new church out of town," as it was often called.

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 Bishop Connolly 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 baptized 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 pictured 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 modest, ever in good humor, and whatever his class, pretty sure to be at the head of it. His father, proud of the progress his son was making, and desirous of giving him every advantage that a Catholic youth could then obtain, declared his intention of sending him, as soon as his age would allow it, to Georgetown College, of which Father Fenwick, to whom the family had become much attached in New York, had become the president. But this was not to be. In 1820 Mr. McCloskey died, in the prime of life, but not until he had secured a competence for his widow and infant children. Father Fenwick, too, had left Georgetown College, having been sent by the Archbishop of Baltimore to 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 much 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 Emmetsburg, Frederick county, Maryland, in the autumn of 1821.

In this college John McCloskey went through the curriculum 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 admiration 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. Wiseman, and the Irish 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 appointed 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 to the change by his gentle ways, and ultimately 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 skillfully completing the organization of the new college.

On the 10th of March, 1844, Father McCloskey was consecrated titular Bishop of Artiere and coadjutor 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 bud of genius unfold itself and I have seen it also in full 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 vineyard deemed Father McCloskey worthy among them all of the high dignity that made him coadjutor Bishop.

In 1817 the diocese of New York was divided. On the 21st of May of the same year Coadjutor Bishop McCloskey was translated to the See of Albany and made its first bishop. Archbishop Hughes delivered ere the installation sermon in St. Mary's Church, Albany at that time contained only three Catholic Churches. During the years that Bishop McCloskey spent in Albany he accomplished much for the cause of religion. Churches were built and institutions 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 diocese by his 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 1845 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 fostering and beneficent care. To him the Catholics of New York are indebted for the Westchester Protectory, a founding 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 bringing 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. Roncetti, the Pope's legate, and Count Marofebusi, a captain of the Papal Guard, were despatched to this country with the beretta and the Papal briefs to announce officially the fact of the creation of a new ecclesiastical dignity in America. The news was received by the public with gratification and enthusiasm; the press commented favorably upon the great event and



asked the public opinion. The new Cardinal was provided by the wealthy Catholics with a...

On the 27th of April, 1875, at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Mulberry street, the ceremony of investiture took place.

The Papal briefs were read, the benediction conferred, and Monsignor Ronetti announced in clear tones that a new Prince had been added to the Church.

A short time afterward Cardinal McClosky went to Rome and was received with great benignity by the Pope.

On the 12th of January of last year the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood was celebrated with great pomp and solemnity at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The following ordinations were made on Sunday morning, at the Joliette College: Deacons, Messrs. A. L. Vignault, J. Desrosiers, M. A. Desrosiers, M. A. Desrosiers, M. A. Desrosiers.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.

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

By the death of the Cardinal Archbishop, Dr. Corrigan, the Cardinal Archbishop, becomes Archbishop, but not Cardinal, and there remains no American Cardinal.

The Right Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan is yet a young man. He was born in Newark, N. J., on Aug. 13, 1830.

He returned to the United States in the summer of 1861. Instead of going first to see his father, he went to his religious duties as prior to his natural instincts.

He was appointed to the position of Rector of the Holy Trinity Church, New York, in 1862. He was then appointed to the position of Rector of the Holy Trinity Church, New York, in 1862.

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RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The patron feast of His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, will be held on Thursday next at the Bishop's Palace in this city.

The new chapel of St. Elie d'Orford will be consecrated on Sunday next, Oct. 11, by His Lordship Bishop Racine of Sherbrooke.

Two new bells have just been completed for the churches of St. Thimothé and St. Louis de Gonzague.

Mgr. Fabre will lay the corner stone of the new church at St. Therese de Blainville, on Thursday, and consecrate the new cemetery.

The Rev. Christian Brothers are about to abandon the St. Mary College at Beauport, and be replaced by Seminary Priests from Quebec.

On Saturday next, Oct. 17th, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal will bless two bells for the parish church of St. Regis.

Four Sisters of Charity left yesterday by the steamer "Napoleon III," with Mgr. Bossé, apostolic prefect, to establish a school and minister to the sick on the coast of Labrador.

The Rev. Father Frs. Boutin, formerly curate at Beauport, has been appointed vicar at Notre-Dame de la Paix, at Beauport.

His Lordship Bishop de 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. Basile le-Grand, who died on Sunday last, October 4th, was a member of the Society of Our Mass.

On Thursday, the 15th October, His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe will preside at the consecration of a church at Freilighsburg. A bell will also be blessed.

On Thursday last His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa consecrated a new chapel at Wentworth. This chapel is under the direction of the rev. Fathers of Notre-Dame de Montreal.

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 Augusta.

Prayers of the Forty Hours Devotion will be held on Sunday, 11th, at St. Constant; on Tuesday, 12th, at St. Edward; on Thursday, 13th, at St. Joseph du Lac, and on Saturday, 15th, at Mount St. Mary.

On Monday, Oct. 10, 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 Perrault, O. M. I. Sub-deacon, Mr. A. Lemieux, Montreal.

On Sunday morning, at six o'clock, His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec ordained Rev. Jean Baptiste Rivest, of the archdiocese. The Rev. Father Rivest will devote himself to the missions of the St. Lawrence Gulf.

His Lordship Bishop Fabre made the following ordinations on Sunday 11th, at the chapel of the Sisters of Mercy Convent, Dorchester street: The Rev. Brother J. H. Parrot, of the order of Oblates, who was ordained priest, and the Rev. M. J. Lemieux, sub-deacon.

On Sunday last His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe ordained the following in the chapel of the Petit Seminaire: Minor Orders—Messrs. J. Barry and J. A. Benoit; Tonsures—L. A. Dutilleul and J. H. Beaudry, all of the diocese.

The following ordinations were made on Sunday morning, at the Joliette College: Deacons, Messrs. A. L. Vignault, J. Desrosiers, M. A. Desrosiers, M. A. Desrosiers, M. A. Desrosiers.

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The Hon. Dr. Chauveau 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.

The proceedings were concluded by a brief address by Mgr. Fabre, 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 it had his entire approval and sympathy.

The Rev. Father Frs. Boutin, formerly curate at Beauport, has been appointed vicar at Notre-Dame de la Paix, at Beauport.

His Lordship Bishop de 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. Basile le-Grand, who died on Sunday last, October 4th, was a member of the Society of Our Mass.

On Thursday, the 15th October, His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe will preside at the consecration of a church at Freilighsburg. A bell will also be blessed.

On Thursday last His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa consecrated a new chapel at Wentworth. This chapel is under the direction of the rev. Fathers of Notre-Dame de Montreal.

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 Augusta.

Prayers of the Forty Hours Devotion will be held on Sunday, 11th, at St. Constant; on Tuesday, 12th, at St. Edward; on Thursday, 13th, at St. Joseph du Lac, and on Saturday, 15th, at Mount St. Mary.

On Monday, Oct. 10, 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 Perrault, O. M. I. Sub-deacon, Mr. A. Lemieux, Montreal.

On Sunday morning, at six o'clock, His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec ordained Rev. Jean Baptiste Rivest, of the archdiocese. The Rev. Father Rivest will devote himself to the missions of the St. Lawrence Gulf.

His Lordship Bishop Fabre made the following ordinations on Sunday 11th, at the chapel of the Sisters of Mercy Convent, Dorchester street: The Rev. Brother J. H. Parrot, of the order of Oblates, who was ordained priest, and the Rev. M. J. Lemieux, sub-deacon.

On Sunday last His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe ordained the following in the chapel of the Petit Seminaire: Minor Orders—Messrs. J. Barry and J. A. Benoit; Tonsures—L. A. Dutilleul and J. H. Beaudry, all of the diocese.

The following ordinations were made on Sunday morning, at the Joliette College: Deacons, Messrs. A. L. Vignault, J. Desrosiers, M. A. Desrosiers, M. A. Desrosiers, M. A. Desrosiers.

By the death of the Cardinal Archbishop, Dr. Corrigan, the Cardinal Archbishop, becomes Archbishop, but not Cardinal, and there remains no American Cardinal.

The Right Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan is yet a young man. He was born in Newark, N. J., on Aug. 13, 1830.

He returned to the United States in the summer of 1861. Instead of going first to see his father, he went to his religious duties as prior to his natural instincts.

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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 place.

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, besides being printed on a superior quality of paper.

The Catholic "Ogregation of Ingersoll, Ont., propose holding a grand bazaar at that place on Christmas next for the benefit of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

The regular monthly meeting of the Mont-real branch of the Irish National League was held on Sunday afternoon in their hall, M. Hill street, the speaker, Mr. H. J. Clonan, in the chair.

The chairman called the attention of the meeting to the progress the league was making in Canada.

It was with an exquisite feeling of delight that the largely attended congregation of St. Patrick's saw the Rev. James Hogan ascend, immediately after the Gospel of the Sunday, the old and venerable pulpit of the parochial Church.

His religious discourse 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 brethren, he said, with a few short considerations on the devotion of the Most Blessed Virgin, and point out to you the two principal reasons why we ought confidently to trust in her maternal intercession.

The long expected attack on the Exhibition buildings, before last night, but fortunately repelled, after a serious damage had been inflicted. The guard for the night was a detachment of the Grenadier Artillery, numbering one hundred and fifty, and the command of Major Turbott.

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Advertising Cheats!!!

It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style...

Did She Die?

No! She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years...

A Daughter's Misery.

Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery from a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility...

HIGHER PRICES FOR BUTTER

All dairymen who use Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color, agree that it increases the value of butter several cents a pound...

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

After thorough test of over two years, I voluntarily recommend Scott's Emulsion to those afflicted with consumption...

TEN THOUSAND FOR PARSELL

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Ten thousand Irish-Americans, gathered under the roof of Batsy's Hall...

AMERICAN IRISH BRIGADE

FIFTY IRISH AMERICANS TO HELP AT THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A meeting for the purpose of considering the most effective means of assisting Mr. Parnell in the coming Parliamentary elections...

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IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Table listing names and amounts for the Irish Parliamentary Fund, including Patrick Donnelly, James McCormack, and others.

THE HOUSE OF BATTENBERG.

PRINCE ALEXANDER AND HIS BROTHER THE DESCENDANTS OF A JOURNALIST. LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Queen is understood to have written the cause of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria...

TO CONSUMPTIVES

Reader, can you believe that the greatest affliction of mankind was a disease which there is no remedy for?

A DAUGHTER OF THE STATE

The poor favorite did not long by his death, for in the inscription of the Paris, in 1830, he was killed in the streets of Warsaw...

THE THREE SONS.

In Darmstadt, his wife received the title of Princess of Battenberg, and gave birth to three sons already mentioned...

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Possesses the greatest power to heal and control affections of the throat and lungs, with absolute safety for children or adults.

Is Unequaled.

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran Home," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise nothing that I do not know to be good."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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

Advertisement for Blood Bitters, listing ailments like dizziness, loss of appetite, indigestion, biliousness, etc.

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Reader, can you believe that the greatest affliction of mankind was a disease which there is no remedy for?

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ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and the Dominion of Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and NEWFOUNDLAND STATES Mail.

1885—Summer Arrangements—1886

Table listing shipping schedules for the Allan Line, including destinations like Liverpool, London, and Quebec.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every Friday, and from Quebec every Saturday...

FROM QUEBEC

Table listing shipping schedules from Quebec to various ports.

FROM HALIFAX

Table listing shipping schedules from Halifax to various ports.

FROM BOSTON

Table listing shipping schedules from Boston to various ports.

PERSONS DESIRING OF BRINGING THEIR FRIENDS FROM IRELAND

An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. The Steamer of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Line are intended to sail from Philadelphia for Glasgow...

A B OFFER

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE DUAL BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT BOND

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY.

Table showing bond details: Premium, British marks, and Total shillings.

FIRST OF NOVEMBER

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

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. The above Government Bonds are to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever...

JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef

is the ONLY preparation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE Nutritious Properties of Beef.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from St. Catharines, Ontario.

A Beautiful Present for a Lady.

We will send a SPLENDID CAKES containing 110 Needles and our Month Catalogue FOR 25 CENTS.

Man Wanted

Wanted a man to take charge of the business in his locality. Responsible position. References exchanged. GAY & BROS. 19 Barclay St. N.Y.

THYMO-CRESOL SOAP.

The finest and Purest Toilet Soap in the World. Made entirely from Vegetable Oils, and contains seven per cent of Thymo-Cresol.

STATUTES OF CANADA.

The Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's Office, Toronto, at a price of \$1.75 per volume.

EPPS'S COCOA.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of the human system, and by a careful study of the human constitution...

DR. KANNON

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc., 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colburn Street.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET. CORPULENCY. Review and notes by...

HEALTH FOR ALL

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt in water, it cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma.

PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK AT LEAST possible COST.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK AT LEAST possible COST.

NEW BOOK "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS"

By the Rev. Father Northgrave, Parkhill, Ont. comprising Evidence of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll.

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