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VOL. XXXII.-NO. 9.

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1881

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Land War.

His Speech at Wexford

THE LEAGUE GOVERNS!

Mr. Parnell Auswers "Coercion Bill!"

CORK, Oct. 4 .- Mr. Parnell made a triumphal entry into Cork on Sunday, it being his first appearance before his constituents since Parliament rose. The demonstration was most imposing. Fifty League branches and trade associations contributed large delegations. From early in the afternoon till evening the streets were thronged with people. Contingents also poured in all day from every part of the County Cork and some parts of Kerry. Many of the delegations brought bands, which played in nearly every freet of the business portion of the city. Triumphal arches spanned many streets, and some houses were decorated. Next to the desire to welcome Mr. Parnell was the desire to see Father Sheeby. A depu-tation went to meet them at Mallow. When it met Father Sheeby its members knelt on the hotel steps and asked his blessing. Their example was followed by a large crowd which assembled. Mr. Parnell congratulated them on their position to-day, and told them to remember that what they had gained had been won by determination and self-sacrifice. He implored the farmers to do justly by their laborers, for the laborers helped them in the agitation. He concluded by urging them to keep a compact organization and they would soon convince the Govemment that it must give Ireland her right

o self-government. Father Sheehy said that they stood here to epeat once more and solemnly register the yow transmitted by their ancestors, that their steps shall not be stayed until they have ed the glorious banners of Ireland, not alone on the ruing of the landlord power, but on the ruins of the Government and the alien race which it represents.

On the arrival of the train from Dublin, bearing Mr. Parnell, Father Sheehv, Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, the rowd about the station blocked the streets completely. A procession was formed at Wellington bridge after much delay and confusion. Mr. Parnell and Father Sheeby were presented with bouquets. There were about a thousand horsemen in the procession. and altogether about ten thousand persons. Both in point of numbers and variety of bands and banners, it was altogether the most imposing demonstration yet held under the auspices of the League. At the park at least thirty thousand persons congregated.

Mr. Parnell, speaking at a banquet held subsequently, said that during the past two Jears the national cause has advanced in the proportion of twenty to one. He also said that Mr. T. P. O'Connor was leaving for America next week, and could report to the people of America that there was no lack of spirit in Ireland.

CORK, Oct. 4. - Delegates of farm laborers interviewed Parnell yesterday. Mr. O'Leary mbmitted a manifesto prepared by the comwitee in accordance with the resolution of the recent national convention. Mr. Parnell said the Land League intend to form a labor deparlment, and with this object a number of laborers would meet in a few days.

The Claremorris Land League has resolved to pay no rent until the Land Commissioners have decided their test cases. Arrangements have been made to build wooden houses for all tenants evicted in the mean-

The authorities have instructed the police to closely watch the movements of Redpath. London, Oct. 6 - Mr. O'Donnell, at the Land League meeting at Dungarvan yesterday, said there were two Governments in Ireland—one Gladstone's, which nobody minded, and the other that of the League,

which people would obey. Parnell declared at Dungarvan that his ides of a fair rent was to give a landlord two shillings for every eighteen now paid.

Dunin, Oct. 6 .- A Land League meeting to-day at Dungarvan, County Waterford, under the presidency of Mr. Parnell, passed esolutions endorsing the action of the lational Convention at Dublin, and pledging o those present to use every fair and legitimate opportunity to secure the independence

of the country.

Messrs. Dillon, Egan, Thos. P. O'Condor and James Redpath are among the passen-gers by the steamer "City of Brussels," which sailed from Queenstown to day for New York.

Dunlin, Oct. 7.—Mr. Patrick Egan, in visitng the Kilmainham jail yesterday, found Mr. Soyton unwell and several of the suspects suffering from rheumatism because of the dampness of the prison.

By special invitation Parnell and the ecutive of the Land League Convention will assemble at Dublin in the end of October, or the purpose of forming a national organitation of farm laborers to act with and under the direction of the League. A separate labor executive will direct and control the organization. Delegates from England will attend. | against "Chippendale."

A few of the prominent leaders of the labor movement will be elected as candidates to Parliament.

LIMBRICK, Oct. 7.—Regarding the refusal of the Government to grant a sworn inquiry into the recent riots, the Mayor says he will wait upon every Irish member of Parliament, and insist on an inquiry. He will call a monster meeting to condemn the refusal, and dares the Government at their peril to pro-claim the meeting.

The manifesto of the Irish labor delegates

to the recent League Convention has been issued. It praises the labors of Parnell for the Cleary said he had now to fulfil a commissuccess of the Land League, refers gratefully sion from the Holy Father, which gave him to the treatment of laborers at the Convention, urges representatives of farmers and landholders to fulfil the pledge then given to secure

better dwellings for laborers.

Wexrond, Oct. 8 — Parnell, in an address man and great orator, who, until recently, had desired to impress the world with the good opinion of his philanthrophy and hatred of oppression, but who stood to-day the greatest coercionist and most unrivalled slanderer of the Irish nation. Parnell characterizes Mr. Gladstone's speeches as unscrupulous and dishonest. He had maligned the Irish people, bishops and Dillon. No misrepresentation was too low or mean to stoop to. It was a good sign that this masqueradirg knight errant, this pretended champion of liberties of all nations, except the Irish, was obliged to throw off the mask, and to day stands revealed as prepared to carry fire and sword into Irish homesteads unless the people humbled and abused themselves before him and the landlords. Mr. Gladstone had accused him of preaching the gospel of plunder, but the land had been confiscated three times by the men whose descendants Glad stone is now supporting in their plunder by bayonets and buckshot.

Tenants on Lord Ross' property in Ireland seem to be in revelt. Not one of five hundred appeared vesterday to pay rent. A number of farm houses owned by Lord Ross

were burned yesterday. At the weekly meeting of the Land League Mr. Parnell presided. The Secretary re-ported that £2,160 had been received since the last meeting, including £1,633 from America. Mr. Parnell said, that in a few days the League would be ready to fill the applications for reference to the Land Court of a hundred test cases.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10 .- In his speech at Wexford, vesterday Mr. Parnell declared that Gladstone, in bewailing the fact that there was no moral force behind the Government in Ireland, admitted the English Government had failed in Ireland.

THE IRISH MEMBERS.

T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P., ON "IRISH BLACKGUARDS.

Speaking at Strabane, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., for Galway, in the course of a long and eloquent speech, said :--

Who, and what gave you the Land Act Was it Gladstone? Was it Bright? Was it Hartington or Buckshot Forster? You know very well what names should be on the back of the bill. I will tell you the names that should be on the back of it. First of all Michael D-vitt; secondly, Charles Stewart Parnell; thirdly, John Dillon; and I tell you what it is, the Ulster Liberal members, the English Government, the English press, and the English people know as well as I do that it was these three men got you a Land Bill. And it was not the leaders alone that got you this Land Bill, it was the courage, the consistency, the fidelity, it was the principle animating the Irish tenant-farmers. Well, don't you think you could get a little more if you

would try? A voice : Yes, through you. Mr. O'Connor-Don't say through me. You nust do it through yourselves. You are getting a chance to-day. You have no right to expect us to waste the best years of our lives in your service if you are not willing to show your appreciation by being true to your country and your own interests. Now about this Land Bill. Englishmen are very much disgusted with the Irish members-I mean what rhey call the Parnellite lot. They say, "How different are these men from the former Irish members. Why, twenty or thirty years ago we had Irish gentlemen in Parliament, but now we have nothing but Parnellites, Obstructionists, and the like"? Well, now about twenty years ago there was what is called a respectable Irish party in the House of Commons. They did not give the Government any trouble; they did not make 125 speeches against the Coercion Bill, they did not want night sittings, they did nothing that was not in the mildest language, they were a thoroughly genteel party. One was John Sadlier and the other James Sadlier, and the third Edmond O'Fisherty, and the fourth William Keogh. Those were the days when they had trish gentlemen in Parliament truly. John Sadlier first committed forgery and then poisoned himself. James Sadlier forged, and had to be kicked out of the House of Commons; Edwona O'Flaherty robbed, and then fled to the United States. William Keogh was nearly as bad as the rest, and being a "respectable" gentleman the Government placed him on the bench. I don't know whether you would like to go back to that state of things. I don't know whether you want a

Wallace Ross, the sculler, has gone into training at Portland, Me:, for his race with Hanlan. He is willing to row the race almost anywhere, but has a preference for Washing-

respectable or gentlemanly party of suiolde

orgers, or robbers, or wish rather to put up

with those "blackguards" like Parnell, Healy

and myseif. "Little to thing to

The betting on the Czarewitch, which will be run for to-day, at midnight, was 5 to 1 against " Foxhall, 11 to 2 against " Mietake," 12 to 2 against "Retreat," 7 to 1 highest title that may be given to any gentle-

MONSEIGNOR FARRELLY.

THE NEW PRELATE --- ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS ELE-VATION AT A CONFERENCE OF CLERGY-GRACEFUL SPEECHES OF BISHOP OLEARY-MGR. FARRELLY'S REPLY-IMPOSING SERVICE IN THE CATHEDBAL YESTERDAY.

We take the following interesting account of a Catholic ceremonial from the Kingston

Before concluding a lengthy conference with his clergy on Friday morning, Bishop sincere pleasure to be the medium of executing. On the day of this Episcopal con-secration in the Eternal city he was encouraged by Pope Leo XIII to ask favors, and he accordingly presented petitions for various here to-day, referring to Mr. Gladstone, said privileges and blessings, chiefly of a spiritual many of them studied the words of the great kind, all of which were readily granted. In the hour of his unmerited exultation to the Episcopate he was not unmindful of the clergy of Kingston, over whom he had been placed, and he ardently desired to give them a substantial token of the fatherly feeling he entertained towards them. He would not come to them empty handed, for his heart was full of good will and new born affection for the priesthood with whom and through whom he should work henceforth for the satisfaction of the people given to his charge by God. He would honor them and have them honored among men. Now the honor of the clergy, as of every corporate body, is centred in their chief, who represents them officially and holds a guardianship of their rights and privileges, the prudent ordering of their Ministry and the maintenance of their good name. If their chief be exalted they are exalted; if their chief be humiliated they bow their heads with shame. Wherefore, he believed that he should do an act most agreeable to the feelings of the entire body of the priesthood of Kingston and conducive to in-

HONOR OF ALL AND EACH by procuring from the Sovereign Pontiff a special mark of approbation and hierarchial distinction for the esteemed clergyman who bad filled with credit to himself and the diocese the critical post of Diocesan Administrator during the twenty months that had elapsed since the lamented demise of their late venerable Bishop. It was congruous that he who had been Ordinary of the diocese, and as such, the occupant of a prelatal position, should not, at the expiration of his time of office, be allowed to descend from his place of power and dignity, unconsidered, unrewarded. He had undergone much labor and wearying solicitude in his efforts Bishop's) very great delight he had heard thankful for his able services. He was glad to hear them now renew their applause at this reference. He was exceedingly pleased to find that his sentiments were in

harmony with theirs and that in soliciting THE HOLY PATHER'S FAVOR for the late Administrator he brought joy to the whole priesthood of the diocese. The Brief which he (the Bishop) held in his hand was the gracious response of Pope Leo XIII. to his petition. It bestowed on the Very Rev. James Farrelly, pastor of Belleville, the style, title and dignity of Monseignor of the first class, constituting him Domestic Prelate of His Holiness, and declaring his right to wear the Rochet and the Mantelleto. The Bishop concluded by delivering the Papal Benediction and warmly congratulating the Right Rev. Monseigner Fairelly on the honor conferred upon him, and prayed for his long life to enjoy it with credit to himself and pleasure to his friends. Loud applause fol-lowed this address, and the clergy came forward eagerly to felicitate the new prelate, who

was deeply moved. AN AFFECTING BEPLY.

The newly appointed prelate, on rising to reply to His Lordship's address, was warmly applanded by the clergymen present. His response was short but eloquent, as follows:

My dear Lord Bishop-1 thank you most sincerely for the high honor which you have obtained for me. I thank you also for the exceedingly kind words just now expressed in the presence of my brother clergymen previous to your presenting me the Brief of the

Holy Father. I thank you too, reverend and venerable brethren, for the enthusiasm you have manifested at the news of my appointment to the expited dignity, and I would ask your Lordship to please convey to the Holy hather the expression of my most humble and grateful thanks for the rare honor vouchsafed me, an humble priest of your diocese; and also the assurance that I shall constantly endeavour, by the purity of my life and action, to keep unsullied and stainless the sacred robes he

I cannot, my dear lord, summon words to to my aid of sufficient strength and comprehensive meaning to convey to you the depth of my gratitude and the feelings of my heart. Who am I that I should be thus honored? What were my merits in your Lordship's eyes that you should approach the Sovereign Pontiff and ask this favor? Personally you knew me not. You were solely aware that at the demise of the late Dr. O'Brien, of happy memory, I was appointed by the Holy See to administer the affairs of the Diocese until the appointment of his successor.

authorizes me to wear.

But you were aware that constituencies were often honored, honored by conferring titles on their representatives. You found me the Administrator, the representative, it you will, of this great Diocese when you were happily chosen by the Holy Father to be its Prince and Ruler, and you were determined that it should be honored by having the man in your Diocese conferred on me. Hence, fall back into the ranks; but should be Galicia are treated,

thanks to your Lordship not to any merit of maintained, as far as possible, in that place mine, that I am o-day a Monselgnor—a pre- of honor which formerly the vote of the

late of the Pope's household.

Bishop Cleary then took the ring from his own hand and placing it on Monseignore Farrelly's finger, said : "Right Rev. Monseignor, I beg you to accept this ring and wear it in memory of this day and the happiness we all feel awour elevation."

SUNDAY SERVICES.

In St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday morning the services were of a very solemu and impressive character. High Mass (coram piscopo) was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Wissel, of Baltimore, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Kelly and McDonald, as deacon and sub-deacon. His Lordship the Bishop presided on the throne, assisted by the Rev. Father Lynca, of Peterboro', and the Rev. Father Higgins. The Bishop was vested in full pontificule. The new Monseignor, the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, was scated on the epistle side, wearing the purple or insignia of his office, assisted by the Rev. Father Twohey. The scene presented at times in the sanctuary, during the sacred office, was very beautiful. After the reading of the gospel His Lordship the Bishop addressed the congregation from the episcopal throne.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP.

The Church is the kingdom of God on earth. From the beginning the Church was use to be founded as a kingdom according to the announcement to Mary that she should "conceive a son, . . . who was to be the son of the Most High, to whom the Lord God gave the throne of David, His father, and He shall reign in the house of Jacob for ever, and of His kingdom there shall be no end." Thus the Church was founded as a kingdom, having the organization of a kingdom, the grades of a kingdom, and this kingdom was to last for ever. By its indefectibility it has excited the admiration of the world, that whereas worldly kingdoms, however perfectly formed, however powerfully defended, however rich in resources, have falled and disappeared, the Church has outlived all empires and dynas-ties and has witnessed the growth and decay of powerful nations. Even as the prophet Daniel saw in vision the huge stone lossed from the mountain side without visible agency and, rolling down, crushed everything in its way till it filled the whole earth, so the Church conquered the empire of the world: the Greek, the Roman, the Macedonian felt her influence and acknowledge her sway. Because this Church was not of human ori-

last for ever. And this KINGDOM OF THE CHURCH

gin, but was made by God, therefore, it shall

was to have its organization of a kingdom, to do his duty satisfactorily, and to his (the the grades of a kingdom, and was to be ruled as a kingdom by one supreme head. But them formally declare, in presence of the these grades and distinctions in the king-numerous prelates and clergy who had as-doms of the earth have not the same claim sembled to welcome him on his arrival to honor and dignity as the high places in amongst them, that they highly appreciated the kingdom of Christ. The aristocracy of Father Farrelly's administration and were the world has ceased to exist except as a name. In the first days of the Greek and Roman powers the aristocracy were the best men, elevated above their fellows, to rule them by the power of their intelligence, by the integrity of their moral characters, and hence the name given them by the ancient Romans was Optimates, that is, the best men, selected on account of high moral worth, excellence of public virtue and superior intelligence. In the same way the church gives a place of dignity and honor only to the best, those men who are eminent for virtue and sanctity and learning. And the world has ever recognized the worth of the Princes of the Church, for in every court the Papal representative takes precedence of all other Ambassadors and occupies the place of honor in all the palaces of the world. Thus the aristocracy of the Church receives its approbation and applause from the outside world. No was in the kingdoms of the world there are grades and classes of nobility, e.g., the Duke, the Viscount, the Marquis, the Earl, the Baro net and the Knight, so in God's everlasting kingdom there are

MANIFOLD DEGREES OF DIGNITY. The Pope, the supreme Monarch of the Church, is surrounded first by these princes superior to the proudest princes of the earth, the Cardinals who form his consistory on Su preme Council. Then there are patriarchs and metropolitans and bishops, and next to the bishops the Papal Court recognizes an order of ecclesiastics called Monsignori, and of these there are three grades. The first is merely a title of honor conferring no authority or position; the second confers a certain position in the papal palace upon the person holding it, regarding the regulation of audiences with the Holy Father; the third, or highest degree, is that of domestic prolate to the Pope, whose duty it is to attend the Pope in all public ceremonies occupying a position immediately near to a hishop, and like him wearing the purple. This dignity and honorable title has been bestowed upon the distinguished ecclesiastic who governed this extensive diocess in the interval between my predecessors' death and my arrival amongst you. While in Rome I asked the Sovereign Pontiff to confer honor on my clergy, and although I knew none amongst them yet I had heard that they themselves had singled out one of their own number, vesting him with authority and power to govern during the long interregnum. Him, then, whom

MY CLERGY HONORED AND TRUSTED, I also determined to honor, because in honoring him I was honoring my clergy and my dioceso. For every profession, whether it be the sacred profession of the ministry, or the medical or legal profession, regards what is done to dignify one of their number as an honor done to each member, as if a member that one who exercised the critical office of temporary authority with prudence and zeal for so long a time should not be allowed to

tellow-members of his profession had placed him. Therefore, it was I who asked and obtained from the Holy Father that the pre-eminent distinction of the mestic prelacy should be awarded Monseignor Farrelly, who, for twenty months, wisely used all the power of Ordinary of the diocese of Kingston, feeling that by acting in this manner I was elevating the character of my clergy and conferring honor and position upon my whole diocese. Such, therefore, is the position and dignity conferred upon the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, in a Brief, which I presented him with last Friday, and I pray God to grant him him health and length of days that he may long enjoy his well-earned title, and that he may continue as ever to edity the people of this diocese by the salutary influence of his example.

APOSTOLIC RENEDICTION.

His Lordship the Bishop immediately after the sermon imparted his Apostolic benediction with 40 days' indulgence.

CELEBRATION OF VESPEES. In the evening Grand Vespers were colebrated. The Bishop presided with the same attendants. The Very Rev. Father Wissel pronched, taking his text from I. Corinthians xx., 1, 17. The sermon was a lucid explanation of the Rosary, its use and its beneficial effects. He exhorted his hearers to recite these prayers constantly and with fervour. The Benediction of the Holy Sacrament was given by the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, assisted by Fathers Twobey and Hogan. The altars were beautifully decorated and illuminated. The attendance was large at all the services.

MUSICAL SERVICE. The music and singing of the choir was very fine. The solos of Mrs. O'Reilly, Miss Kane, Major Taschercau, Mr. Kane, and Mr. Bajus were given with good effect. The in-strumental solos of Prof. DesRochers, as usual, were of a high order. The choir is about to be reorganized, and it is expected that with additional talent and practice it will class as one of the finest in the Dominion. The musical service in the morning was as fol-

Kyrie	
Gloria	Farmer.
Credo	Schmid.
Sanctus	Parralt.
Agnus Dei	Haydon.
Offertory-" A	ve Maria"Smith.
Tantum Ergo.	J. D.
In the evening	at Vespers, the music

Psalm.....Plain Chant. Magnificat ...... Plain Chant.

Ave Maria..... Lambilotte. Adore To ...... Plain Chant. Tantum Ergo......J. D.

On the occasion of a clerical presentation last April we gave a brief sketch of Father (now Mgr.) Farrelly's ministerial service. Mgr. Farrelly finished his theological studies at Regiopolis College, being a fellow-student of Bishop O'Brien, whom he admired and loved for his virtues as well as rare scholastic accomplishments. He was ordained by the late Bishop Phelan, and during the first two years of his priestnood was attached to the cathedral. Then he was appointed to the parish of Hastings and Asphodel, where he remained and laboured for between four and five years. Next he was appointed to Lindsay, in which town he resided for eleven years. Upon the death of the late Father Dollard he was made Vicar General and parish priest of Kingston. Finally he replaced, some seven years sgo, the late Father Brennan, at Belleville. While located

in Kingston and during the absence of Bishop Horan, who was summoned to attend the Æcumenical Council in Rome, he was first assigned the administration of the diocese, a second time the direction of affairs devolved upon him during the illness and death of the same prelate; and lastly the unfortunnte demise of Dr. O'Brien forced upon him duties which he satisfactorily discharged, and of which he was relieved by the arrival and installation of the present Bishop.

CONKLING AND GARFIELD.

The following from the Dayton Journal suggests that political asperities have not always been what they seemed to

Among the late President Garfield's papers will probably be found a little memoranda from Roscoe Conkling to him, in pencil, written in the hall of the national convention at Chicago, in about these words :--

My DEAR GARFIELD: If there is to be dark horse in this convention there is no man whom I would prefer before yourself. CONKLING.

The reply was: My DEAR CONKLING : There will be no dark horse in the convention. I am for Sherman. J. A. GARFIELD. This was pending the great struggle and just before the mighty popular tornado which

carried Garfield ioto the Presidency-and the

WARRAW, Oct. 8 -A great sensation is

TROUBLE BREWING.

caused in Hungary by the news of the projected interview here between the Emperor of Austria and the Czar. It is reported that the meeting of the Emperors is connected with the violent suppression of the Eastern question by the annexation of European Turkey to Austria and Russia, with the promise of neutrality to Germany in the event of war next spring with France. Constantinople is to become free. Hun-gary, whose sympathy with Turkey is very great, is strongly against such a policy, but it is said the Dantzic interview be dishonored the whole profession is bowed | leaves the Austrian monarch no option in the down with shame. Furthermore, it was just matter, ... It is feared, that if Francis Joseph goes to Warsaw there may be a manifestation in his favor to spite the Czar, who does not treat his Polish subjects as Austrian Poles in

## A BOER PROTEST.

Objections of the Triumvirate to the Convention With England -Modifications Demanded. Water to be to

[BY CABLE.]

London, Oct. 7, 1881.—A despatch from Durban says:—" The telegram of the Triumvirate constituting the Boor Government, expressing the opinion that the terms of the convention are contrary to the Sand River Treaty, is to Premier Gladstone direct. The Triumvirate desire that the sazerain shall merely have control of and not conduct foreign affairs and have no right of approval of Transvaal laws." The Daily News says that a strong feeling exists in the Orange Free State as to the course to be taken in the event of a renewal of the war. The Daily News, in its second edition, publishes a despatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, an-nouncing that the orders to stop all movements of troops have been renewed, and that General Sir Evelyn Wood will stop the transports at Simon's Bay. It is believed in military circles that the Boers will yield it firmness is shown. The correspondent, however, doubts this, and is convinced that the Dutch throughout South Africa will consider their claims just. The real crucial point is the native question. It is believed that a modification of the convention, in the direction of trusting the Boers more, relative to the treatment of natives will have a great effect. A despatch to the Standard from Fort Amiel says:—" The Boers object to the article in the convention by which the Queen' has reserved control over the external relations of the State, including the conclusion of treaties and the conduct of diplomatic intercourse with foreign Powers, and the article defining the duties of the British resident. They also object to the article providing for complete freedom of religion and protection for all denominations; to the article declaring that no slavery or apprenticeship partaking of slavery shall be tolerated by the Boers; to the article providing for the rights of all persons, other than natives, who conform to the laws of the Transvaal, and tothe article declaring that all inhabitants of the Transvaal shall have free access to courts of justice for the protection and defence of their rights." The correspondent says that the above explains why, in the recent debate in the Volksraad, members declared that the convention dealt with the Boers as though they were hordes of savages. The Times, in its leading article, says :- " If the convention with the Boers should not be ratified by the 9th of November the British garrisons in the Transvaal would again be nominally in a state of siege, and communication between them and the rest of the country would be suspended, if not on the initiative of the Boers, at all events on that of the British. Sooner or later General Wood, after sending another ultimatum, must advance to relieve the British people. But the deliberate choice of the Boers will surely not be for war when they may without risk enjoy honorable peace." A despatch to the News from Maritzburg, Natal, says public opinion there unanimously deprecates a renewal of hostilities between the British and the Boers.

THE "AURORA."

VICISSITUDES AND DEATH OF THE PAPAL ORGAN. [From the Rome correspondent of the N. Y.

The sudden and untimely death of the Aurora newspaper has been gossiped about, here for the last two months. This publication was announced a year and a haif. ago as the only true and genuine pontifical organ. His Holiness put the enterprise into the hands of Mgr. Shisffini, President of the Ecclesiastical Academy. This distinguished scholar, theo logian, and preacher was fit for anything rather than journalism. Aurora smelt of the pulpit. Its solemnity disappointed everybody. You could see the signs of a sort of literary scrofula in the new child. The good Bishop soon perceived that to edit a daily. nowspaper-even a slim one, such as are all the newspapers here was a different, thing from writing a sermon, or preaching it. He gave up the job. Father Balan, archivist of the Vatican, and known all over the Catholic world as an eminent historian next took charge of the unfortunate organ. The paper showed signs of life. But Father Calau could'at quite agree with Bishop Schieffini, who still sexercised a sort of general supervision. People talkeds a good deal of their disagreements; Aurora was never steady, in its opinions. Schiaffici's influence with the Pope prevailed. The learned but somewhat incautious Balan was forced to resign, though he was soon promoted to a high diguity at St. Peter's. A new manager was found in the person of Signor Zuma, a smart young professor of the papal school. The Aurora; became lively. An important and critical question, that of the relations of Rome towards the Land Leaguers of Ireland, was taken, up and treated with a courage that gave the paper s wide reputation. A series of articles was printed, advoesting in the strongest terms the cause of Ireland, as against the English party which has its headquarters; here in the spartments of Cardinal, Howard. This policy advertised the Autora throughout the world, and secured to the Pope the gratiude of the Irish Catholics. In its last days the Aurora was readable and in marked contrast with the heavy and soporific Osservatore. It had about 2,000; subscribers and a subvention out of the Peter's pence.

A special to the Toronto Telegram says the Trickett-Plaisted and Hanlan Parker races 42 Creve Cour Linke, Dear St. Louis are postponed until the 16th instant; claim 'sv

Furnished More Generals, Admirals and Statesmen than the Puritans. It Was An Irish-American Revolution. (Brooklyn Eagle )

There is a wonderful amount of woefal or: willful ignorance in our country in regard to the Irish element in our population and the Irish services in the cause of our country. There is a moral deafness to truth, which must not be allowed to grow into a national disease. There were two parties in and lived in a wigwam, if in doing so he the Revolution as there are now, the could have justified himself to his conscience friends of England, the enemies of the coun- and to posterity. Washington always had try and the friends of Washington, who were great taith in the Irish settlers of Western mostly Irishmen and their descendants. At the Declaration of Independence I presume the beaten along the whole sea board, he could Irish element was about two thirds of the retire to the mountain and there population. The German element was not maintain the cause of freedom against then so strong as it is now, but it furnished a respectable and patriotic force in favor of our delphia in May, 1776, and induced Con-cindependence. The people of New England gress to appoint Reed Adjutant General, and findependence. The people of New England Had at strong infusion of Trish blood, which wrote its name in red letters at Lexington and Bunker Hill, Bannington and Baratoga. The English element was almost all against us, fifteen hundred of them were driven to sea at Boston by Washington on Island. He refused to leave the commander St. Patrick's day, in 1776. The Irish in chief in his difficulties, even when his wife, troops from New Hampshire, Massachu— Esther, whom he adored, wrote to him setts, including Maine, New York, Virginia Maryland, Delaware and North Carolina and South Carolina, indeed from all the States, flocked to Washington's army, and the illustrious generals who stood around him were mostly Irish. A little Irish society of some hundred members, in Philadelphia, known as The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, furnished Washington more generals than all the descendants of the Mayflower; and of this society, exclusively Irish, George Washington was a member. Out of some hundreds I select the following, and though guite an imperfect list, will serve as specimens of the

After giving the names and achievements of numbers of Irishmen the writer comes to

BICHARD MONTGOMERY. the first general of the continental army that fell in the cause of American liberty. He was born in Convoy Castle, near the town of Raphoe, in County Donegal. His father's name was Thomas. He had two brothers, Alexander and John, and one sister, who married Lord Ranelagh. His brother Alexander represented the county for many years in the Irish Parliament. shall not pretend to sketch the life or services of General Montgomery. He came here in 1772, and married the eldest daughter of Chancellor Livingston, one of the great American family descended from old John Livingston, the Irish Presbyterian preacher. In 1789, thirteen years after her husband's death, this beautiful, gifted and amiable lady wisited Ireland to see Convoy Castle, on the banks of the Finn, now dear to her as her own Hudson. Her country had taken its place among the nations of the earth. Its libeartor had just been inauguarated its first President, taking the oath of office before her father. The rebels had become the heroes of history, and Washington's name was everywhere almost idelatrously mentioned. Washington had furnished her with letters to distinguished persons in Europe, among others to Sir Edward Newenham, an Irish gentleman and a member of the Irish Parliament, who, on the 1778, informed His Majesty's generals, through death of Montgomery, appeared in Parliahis Irish sympathy with the then detested revolution, and who presided at a public meeting in Dublin, held to reprobate and stop sending the military of the Kingdom to the colonies and "hiring the Hessians and Hanoverians from the carcass butchers of Germany," and who had gathered in his elegant house in Dublin in an apartment called his "American room," busts and pictures of Washington and other illustrious Americans, with Arnold's picture rewersed and his treason written under it. Into this room Sir Edward introduced Mrs. Montgomery, which gave her much satisfaction. She had sent him Washington's letter, and he

#### Irish hospitality that welcomed and worshiped the illustrious widow of our glorious Ameri-MOYLAN.

can general.

and Lady Newenham called upon her at

Lord Ranelagh's, twelve, miles from

Dublin, and pressed her to accept the hospitality of their home, which she promised to do after visiting her gallant

husband's relatives, whose descendants still

own the grand old Castleof Convoy. The Duke of

Leinster and the illustrious Lord Charlemont

waited upon her. General Massey, with

whom her husband was well acquainted at

the first siege of Quebec, promptly paid his

respects to her, and everywhere, particularly

in Ireland, she was received with honor and

homage. I think it is a disgrace to America

that the representatives of this grand Irish

family, which furnished the first and grandest

martyr to American liberty, should not have

been invited with other welcome but less worthy guests to the grand Centennial celebra-

tion of the crowning glory of Yorktown. It

was but a poor return for the cordiality of that

It will be observed that many Irish families furnished five or six officers to our Revo. lutionary army and freedom. Moylan was the first and last President of the Philadelphia Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of whose members a majority were Protestants. He was among the first to hasten to the camp of Washington at Cambridge. He was Washington's aid and commissary general. Moylan's dragoons were a never failing reliance of Washington. Washington had Morgan and Hand to lead his rifles; Knox at the head of his artillery and Moylan commanding the cavalry, all Irishmen. The dullest donkey who brays over American history, when he reads that Washington recommended or appointed Montgomery"to the chief command of the Northern Army, John Dunlap to his life guard, Edward Hand to be his adjutant general, Andrew Lewis to be a major general, Stephen Moylan to be his aid and commissary general, John Fitzgerald to be his favorite aid, Enhrsim Blaine to be the quartermaster, John Barry to the head of the navy, and William Irvine, Richard Butler, Daniel Morgan, Walter Stewart and William Thompson generals, all mative born Trishmen, and many of them Catholics cannot help doonsidering that the time Washington! issued his forder to"" put sione but Americane on guard to-night "un. less, indeed, it be conceded what is strictly true, that the best Americans in Washington's ### Institute best and teach of a Inthat, light it would read; the hundre but I rishmen on Bust deto night i and that we don't claim—but he never made spik that we don't claim—but

JOSEPH REED A great lawyer, a wise statesman and s brave soldier. His grandfather came from Ireland to New Hampshire, and then to Trenton, New Jersey, where Joseph was born. His father, Andrew, was a Philadelphia merchant. Before the Revolution he wrote a series of able lefters to Lord Dartmouth, giving the American view of the question.
July 4, 1775, one for before the Declaration,
he was appointed Kashington's secretary at
Cambridge, and the most confiden-Cambridge, and the most confidential friend of war gton through the war.

When he was the free no other person with whom he could he is no other person with whom he could find no other who could find no other who could grasp the great problems with which he had to struggle, and he was in distress for want of him. It was to him that Washington, in the dark days, unbosomed himself to say that he wished he had, in place of accepting the chief command, retired to the back country Virginia, and and at one time said, if maintain the cause of freedom against the world. Washington went to Phila. as such he joined Washington in June, in New York. It was he that refused to receive Lord Howe's letter in Wasnington unless it was properly addressed. He helped Washington in conducting the retreat from Long Esther, whom he adored, wrote to him to come to her in sickness. In the retreat across New Jersey and at Trenton and Princeton, Colonel Reed's services were conspicuous and valuable. It was he who, at Washington's request, reconnoitered the enemy before the battle of Princeton, with six officers, chosen for their bravery and fidelity, including John Dunlap

It was a bold and hazardons undertaking, but successfully performed, and the seven horsemen returned with twelve British dragoons, captured almost in sight of the British He was elected by Congress army. as brigadier-general, which he refused, but served, acting without rank or He was chosen the first Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania. This he declined and stayed in the army. He was again elected to Congress and visited Valley Forge, and made important reports to Congress. It was to him that the British commissioners offered fifty thousand dollars and any office in the colonies in the gift of his Majesty, if he would desert the then almost hopeless cause of the Revolution, and that everything should be granted to the colonists except Independence, and it was this grand Irish American patriot that returned the noble answer:

and James and Samuel Caldwell, natives of

Ireland, and members of St. Patrick's Society.

"I am not worth purchasing; but such as I am the King of Great Britain is not rich enough to do it.

That answer was given on a Sunday evening, at Philadelphia. The next morning Reed joined his friend Colonel Moylan, the Catholic Irishman from Cork, and with his dragoons crossed to Jersey and reconnoitred the rear of the splendid British army. News had come from Catholic France that her army and navy would be allied to ours. The gloom was lifted from Valley Forge. Washington's army again crossed the Delaware, and in one week after Reed had informed the British commissioners that all the gold in England could not bribe one Irish-American patriot to betray the cause of freedom. He was in the thickest of the fight at Monmouth, where Washington, on the 28th of June the roar of Irish Knox's artillery, the crack of Morgan's rifles, the sweepi Irish Moylan's dragoons and the flashing feam of Irish Wayne's bayonets, that all the forces of the British government could not crush the cause of Irish-American liberty. The three tempting offers that England made to Barry, Morgan and Reed, all Irish, were all rejected. The fourth she made to Benedict Arnold, and it was accepted. In December, 1779, Reed was, by unanimous vote of both branches of the State Government, elected President of the Siate of Pennsylvania, and was thrice reelected, and it was in his presidency that Pennsylvania, the first of all the States, abolished slavery by a bill, the inimitable language of which was from his pen. His epitaph, written by Washington's attorney general, truly characterizes this great Irish

#### man's life as "Active, useful and glorious." GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN.

These O'Sullivans trace their heroic deeds back to days before the commencement of the Christian era. To their antique glory the English nobility are but mushrooms or toadstools. In the Seventh Century they were kings in Ireland. Philip O'Sullivan, of Ardra, was an officer in the Irish army at the siege of Limerick, and went with Sarafield to France. His son John, born in the County of Limerick 1692, came to America in 1723. On the way over he became acquainted with a young lady from the County Cork. They got married and settled in Maine, and called the place where they settled Limerick, where they died, he at the age of 106, she five years after him. They became the parents of four illustrious American patriots, Ebenezer and Daniel, already mentioned, and James, the eminent attorney-general and afterward the Governor of the State of Massachusetts. John was their third son. He was a delegate to the first Continental Congress, and, only that his sword was wanted in the field, would have been a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He and John Langdon in 1774 seized the military stores at Fort William and Mary, atterward Fort Sullivan, at the entrance to the Harbor of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. This was the first military exploit in the Revolution, and, had it not been for the powder thus secured, Bunker Hill, which, for want of it, was a partial defeat, could have been an impossibility or a disaster. The first engagements in the Revolution at sea and on land were commanded. by O'Brien and O'Sullivan. He was afterward, in 1775, sent back to Congress with his compatriot, John Langdon, who gave his plate and Tobago rum to enable John Stark, another Irishmen, to conquer at Benington, but he soon dropped the quill pen at Philadelphia for the steel pen of Bunker Hill and Trenton. After the fall of our Irish Montgomery and the death of his successor, Thomas, the command devolved on General Thompson, also Irlah, and on the 4th of June. 1776, General Sullivan took command, the third lrishman who had chief command of the Northern; division, of the Continental army. In August, 1776, he fought at the battle of Long listand .... He was temporarily in command, but General Putnam coming with reinforcements, ranked shim land took command. He was taken prisoner and was

afterward exchanged, 14 In the retreat across New Joiner General Description with a Wash

head of the other. Victory followed and all ways that secured our success.

Princeton succeeded, and Sullivan was there, The great captain the first comm again conspicuous and brave. In May, 1777, Washington organized his army into five divisions and gave Sullivan the command of one. As Brandywine and Germanof his own and Wayne's divisions, and those two Irish generals had the advantage of the British troops till the other wing failed. They received the thanks of Washington. He was object in command in Rhode Island, and in the expedition against the Indians, over whom he gained a signal victory in 1779. He was afterward sent to Congress again, was attorney general and President (thrice elected) of New Hampshire, and subsequently appointed United States Judge by his old friend Washington, which he retained till his death, in 1795. Much of the best blood of New England, in law, literature and medicine came from this Limerick family.

#### ANTHONY WAYNE.

It might have been better had I taken this brave soldier as the only theme of my discourse this evening, and as a fair specimen of Irish-American soldiers in the Revolution. As it is, I must only very briefly refer to him His grandfather lived in Ireland, where his son Isaac, the father of Anthony, was born. In 1722 the family settled in Pennsylvania, where, on the first day of the year 1741, Isaac's only son, Anthony, was born. His Uncle Gilbert was his teacher, and his nephew distracted the brains of two-thirds of the school by his boyish, military exploits. At twentysix he married into the Penrose family, of Philadelphia. When resistance to

England began he mustered a volunteer corps, and in January, 1776, Congress made him a colonel of one of the regiments sent under Major General Thomas to reinforce the Northern army. He was at the affair of Three Rivers, where his Irish fellow officers, Thompson and Irvine, were taken prisoners. He saved the brigade from capture. In February, 1777, Congress made him a brigadier general and, on the advance of the British general on Philadelphia and his subsequent retreat, Washington sent four corps in pursuit, and, what is remarkable, their four commanders were all Irish, Sullivan, Maxwell, Morgan and Wayne, two native born and two the sons of Irishmen. These Irish generals drove the British from New Jersey, and were warmly eulogized in Washington's report to Congress. At Brandywine and moving to that battle, the right was commanded by two Irish generals, Sullivan and Wayne. Wayne drove the enemy two miles and carried his part of the field. His horse was shot under him, and he was wounded. If others had done as well Germantown would have been our Yorktown. When the reverse came he covered the retreat and saved the army. At Valley Forge he again saved it this time from starvation by successfully foraging. When the British evacuated Phila-delphia, Washington sent out his Irish general, Maxwell, to break down the bridges and obstruct the roads. He dispatched another of his Irish generals, Daniel Morgan, with six hundred troops to assault the enemy's right flank, and he selected Wayne to command the thousand select soldiers to attack the rear of the enemy's army, and when the British turned upon Lee and Lafayette the field was saved by two Irish heroses, Wayne and Ramsay, till Washington had time to recognize his shattered and retreating troops, and then, after pouring the storm of his rage upon Lee, he turned the storm of his Irish generals on the enemy. Morgan's rifles, Knox's artillery and Wayne's bayonets, all Irish, under the incomparable Washington, a naturalized Irishman, routed the English forces, and the glory of Monmouth flung it half as amusing as Brandy's, we'll come in picnic with his people and some others next back its effulgence on the gloom of Valley a body to hear it. There's a noble offer "Thursday." Washington in his official report orge. says: "The catalogue of those who distinguished themselves is two long to admit of particularizing individuals. I cannot, however, forbear to mention Brigadier General Wayne." In writing of the battle Wayne himself says that the Pennsylvania (Irish) troops showed the coad to victory. His great achievement, however, was at the

storming of Stony Point, Washington thought it of the greatest importance that this stronghold of the Hudson should be captured, and, of course, chose the Irish American General for the service. It was washed by the Hudson on two sides, and covered by a marsh on the third side, which the tide overflowed. The hill was encircled by a double row of abatis, with strong breast works on the summit liberally supplied with artillery and defended by, six hundred veteran troops. On the 15th of July, 1779, Wayne marched to the performance of this mad work. Two other brave Irishmen served under him, Butler and Murphy. About an hour before, he had written to s friend a note dated, "Near the hour and scene of carnage," in which he says, "This will not reach your eye till the writer is no more." It was twenty minutes past midnight when, through the morass now overflowed by the tide, over the double row of abatis and the supposed impregnable works on the summit, under a hot fire of musketry and a shower of shells and grape, the daring assailants rushed upon the enemy, not a ball in their muskets but with Wayne's favorite weapon, the bayonet. A musket ball struck Wayne on the head and he fell, but rising on one knee he exelaimed: "March on, carry me into the fort, I will die at the head of the column." This was the most brilliant affair of the war. Charles Lee, the father of General R. E. Lee, though unfriendly to Wayne, with whom a duel was threatened, for Wayne's criticism of his conduct at Monmouth, declared it the

most brilliant exploit in military history. After some other noted services, at Fort Lee and elsewhere, he again shone forth at Yorktown. He had hung upon Cornwallis' rear as he retreated to Yorktown, and at one time attacked the main army of the enemy with a mere handful of men, striking such terror into the heart of the British commander that he was afraid to attempt to capture his pursuers, which he could easily have done. At the investment of Yorktown Wayne, with Clinton, another Irish general, opened the first parallel on the 6th of Octoper, 1781. On the 11th the second parallel was commenced, and Wayne commanded. On the 14th, after dark, the attack on the two redoubts was made by Lafayette, and his chief support were two battalions of Pennsylvania (Irish) troops under Wayne, and on the 19th Yorktown surrendered, but it was Wayne all over, always ready, resolute and

rapid. After Yorktown he was ordered south to support Greene of He rescued the State of Georgia from the enemy. His last service was to take possession of Charleston at the close of the war, and to conquer the Indians who had baffled Harman; and defeated, St. Clair. PHedied in 1796 ... Such are but a few of the labors and hardships these brave Irishmen endured to make a free home and a retomporary authority with abindran yranoquist I have not time to mention, as Inintended,

ington. At the battle of Trenton Wash, other walks of life in Congress, in the pulpit, ington himself took command of one of at the bar on the bench in the navy, as surthe two columns, and put Sullivan at the geons/as merchants with their money, and in The great captain, the first commodors of our navy, John Barry, and Captain Porter, the

present admiral's grandfather, were conspiouous in that grand navy that has given us the records of Barry, Porter, Rodgers Decatur, town he displayed courage, and bravery. At Stewart (Parnell's grandfather), Perry, Mcthie latter Washington put him in command Donough; Bleakly, and our present admiral and Vice Admiral Porter and Rowan, all irish. The great men who advocated and declared our independence, Thornton, Livingston, Smith, Taylor, Ross, Read,-McKean, Lynch, Carroll, Butledge, all McKean, Lynch, signers, and above them all Charles
Thomson, the secretary of Con-Derry, and all Irish. The great Revolutionary governors of the States, Rutledge, of South Carolina; Burke, of North Carolina; Olinton, of New York; Read, of Delaware Weare, of New Hampshire; Reed, of Pennsyl vania; Livingston, of New Jersey, and others all Irish Rutledge, Clinton and Livings ton, all governors in the heat of the Revolutian, and all rendering great, transcendent services to our cause of free-dom. Coohran and Ramsay conspicuous among our surgeons, both Irish. But above all in the pulpit. Who can estimate the power of that pulpit, which gave hundreds of eloquent divines, particularly the Presbyterian Trish? "I can mention only half a dozen, Rodgers, of New York; McWorther, of Newark; Caldwell, of Elizabethtown; Duffield, of Philadelphia; Patrick Alison, of Baltimore; Waddell, of Virginia, the celebrated blind preacher, and, grandly in the front of all, the illustrious Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, John Carroll. Thus, in the army and navy, in the pulpit and from Congress, America holds up the endless roll of her Irish heroes, and exclaims,

#### BEAUTY'S DAUGHTERS!

These are my jewels."

By THE DUCHESS.

CHAPTER V.-CONTINUED.

"I like that," says Brandy, with a fresh accession of mirth. "Just wait till I tell my tale. We were walking along the sea-shore; when some curiew flew over our heads, and Dandy said-

"Don't believe him, Miss Tremaine," interrupts Dandy, angrily.
"Dandy said, in his most poetic tone.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day. Ha-ha," says Brandy, laying down his head in a passion of laughter upon the window-sill inside which Dugdele sits, also openly amused

"Well, any one might make a mistake," says Gretchen, holding out a friendly laugh to Dinmont, who grasps it thankfully, " and all the world knows the difference between 'curfew' and 'curfew.' What a goose you are, Brandy! Sometimes I think you would laugh at a straw."

But Gretchen's kind defense rather falls to the ground, as all around her are giving way to open merriment.

"Oh! shade of Thomas Grey!" says Blunden. "I'd give up spouting it I were you. Dandy: it evidently doesn't agree with you,

Try something else.' "Oh, I dare say," says Mr. Dinmont, justly incensed. "You're all very junny, of course, aren't you? No one doubts that; and any fellow, you know, can invent a story of another fellow you know; that's simple; but I think I could invent a good story if I went

about it at all." "Do go about it," says Scarlett, the most generous encouragement in his tone. "Do, ent effort, she says,there's a good fellow. If you engage to make

all wo go for a walk?" asks Kitty, rising suddenly, in answer to a glance Gretchen. "It is only half-past four, and tea will not be in the library until five. If you all wish it, we shall just have time to take a peep at the gardens."

"Will you come?" says Scarlett, in an undertone, turning to Gretchen.

She shakes her pretty head, and then says gently, "I think not. I am a little tired, and -I always read to Mr. Dugdale for a short time about this hour. Go with the rest, and come in with them when ten is ready."

"I almost begin to envy Dugdale," says the young man, discontentedly, yet with an assumption of playfulness. He has been so long her friend that he now finds it difficult to realize the fact that he is indeed her lover As for Gretchen, the idea has never once occurred to her. To tell her that "little Tom Scarlett"-with whom she has gone nutting scores of times when they were boy and gir together-is madly in love with her, would be to cause her the most intense amusement.

" If you were an invalid, unable to go about would read to you too." she says, sweetly Whereupon the young man tells her she is an angel,"—foolishly, perhaps, but with the

deepest sincerity.
Gretchen laughs, taps him lightly on the arm with her fan, and warns him he must not flatter, after which she accompanies him on his way to the gardens with the others, until she reaches the hall-door, where-having committed Dandy and Flora and Brandy to his special care, with a view to preventing bloodshed—she parts from him and goes in-doors.

Dugdale having seen her pass with Scarlett, and believing her gone for the walk proposed by Kitty, has turned, with an impatient sigh, upon his weary couch, and is preparing to count the minutes that must elapse before the arrival of the welcome tea sum mons them to the house again, when the library door opens and Gretchen comes in.

"Shall I read to you for a little?" she says brightly, drawing near to him. "The others have all gone for a walk, so I have nothing to

"Oh; thank you! How very good of you! said Dugdale, flushing. "But you must not, indeed." See how lovely the evening is. You really must not make yourself a prisoner for my sake." "I am glad to say," replies she, simply

sinking into a little cozy wicker chair beside him, "The evening is just a degree too lovely for me. I can't bear much heat; and August is evidently trying to atone for the miserable summer we have had. Besides. my mind is now at rest, Brandy and Flora cannot come to much grief while Tom Scarlett, is with them. I told him to walk between them."

"A wise precaution." "What shall I read?" asks Gretchen, glancing idly at the well-filled shelves around

her. "May I ask you to talk to me a little in stead !" says Dugdale with hesitation. "I have a slight headache, and I like to hear your voice."

our voice." have a series of the second of t I not?" says Gretohen, with concern. knew it would make you feel ill,; and this room, is always, so warm. Shall I put some ean de Cologne on your forehead? ... It will retresh you, and give, you a little cold, shivery what services were rendered by Irishmen in man in your Diccess conferred on sen. Halost

"I should like it so much," says Digdale, gratefully, who would have said just the same about asafetida had she proposed laying it on his forehead with her own soft little hand Opening a bottle that lies upon one of the ta-bles, she applies the remedy carefully, barely touching him, so delicately her fingers move. Once they stray a little to brush back the hair that interferes with her gentle task; and the unwonted tenderness of the action, though slight, and borne of the mere womanliness of her disposition, stirs his heart to its depths and creates in him a longing to let her know how sweet she is in his sight, a longing, however, which he restrains. Of what avail to speak? How can the admiration of such as he is (nowever honest)—the admiration of an Thomson, the secretary of Con Inert and useless mass—please her? Nay, gress, born at Maghera in the County of might it not rather raise a feeling of repugnance even in that gentle breast, a shrinking from one doomed to spend the short time allowed him upon earth in forced inaction ?

"Now are you better?" asks Gretchen. presently; in so hopeful and so anxious a tone that any man-would have protested by all his gods he was well, rather than chagrin or disappoint her. Dugdale, of coursel declares on the spot that even the last faint lingering throb has disappeared, and that never was there so wonderful a cure as she has effected in five minutes. Whereupon Miss Tremaine, sits down, the scent bottle still in her hand, and commences conversation.

"You have heard that ridiculous story of Brandy's," she says. "I think it was all too bad for poor Dandy. But he will quote poetry however wrongly. Do you like him Is he not a nice boy?"

"Charming. He is very much attached to you, is he not?" Gretchen laughs.

"He could hardly exist unless he believed himself in love with some one," she says. "It is part of his life; and I am his corps de reserve. He only returns to his allegiance to me when he has no one else to love. He has known me so long that he is perforce fond of me. Don't you think mere association creates liking? I do."

"I daw say. Has Scarlett known you a long time?"

Oh, yes. Ever so long,—years and years.
Tom and I are great friends." "I should have thought him something

"Should you?' says Greichen, opening her eyes. "Oh, no. We have known him all our lives. I am sure he will always be "little Tom Scarlett to us, in spite of his six feet and the fact that he is five years older than Kitty. What a foolish thought to enter your head He is rather handsome, is he not?"

" Very handsome. No one could dispute it; and a good fellow too. I was rather; intimate with him for some months after Maudie married his cousin, Major Scarlett and before—before— "Yes, we all like him very much,"

Gretchen, with a nervous haste. "What was he saving to you just now when you laughed and tapped his arm with your

fan ?" "When?" "A few minutes ago. Before you all went way from the window."

"Then? No doubt some wretched nonsense," says Gretchen, evasively.

nearer than a friend."

"Tell me what it was. "But it was so silly." "Never mind; tell me. I don't believe it

was so silly as you say. "Well, then, if only to prove you wrong, I will tell you. He said I was an angel," says Miss Gretchen, with a blush and a gay laugh.

Now confess yourself in fault." But Dugdale does not so confess himself. He is on the contrary, silent, and gazes at her curiously for a moment or two. Gretchen's blush dies away, and, with a slight but evid-

"He came over to-day to ask us to go to a

"How very rash of him! He must know those infallible Americans have predicted storms and all sorts of awful things for the beginning of September." " Nevertheless we are bent on defying

them. They must be wrong sometimes says Gretchen. Then, after a little pause, she goes on : " My only regret about it is that I fear you will be very lonely all that day. "I shall certainly miss you, if you mean

that. But you must not worry about me. No doubt I shall pull through-until your retuen. And remember, one day without companionship is little for one who has been accustomed for months past to live entirely

" Still I wish you could have some one to amuse you."

4 1 shall amuse myself looking forward to the evening when I shall expect you all to tell me everything that happened and all that was said worth hearing."
"I don't think you will have much to

hear, at any rate," says Gretchen, with a smile. "Promise to tell me all Scarlett says to you, for instance," says Dugdale, jestingly,

yet with his eyes intently fixed upon her "Would you call that 'worth hearing?' "

" I should." "Then"-with an irrepressible laugh-

you have a higher opinion of Tom Scarlets's powers than I have. However, if it will interest you, you certainly shall hear all I can

remember. "That is a promise?" eagerly "Of course a promise," replies she, some

faint wonder in her tone. Then the ten is brought and all the others come straggling in, still intent upon the coming pic-nic. "I adore pic-nics," says Brandy, who is feeling satirical. "They are the only oppor-

tunities one gets of eating unlimited flies. There are few things so nice as flies." "Well, that's the worst of pic-nics" say Mr. Soarlett, gloomily, who is still consumed by jealousy. "They are so uncomfortable

and one never gets anything to eat." "Oh, you forget," says Brandy. "Don't be ungrateful. How can one be hungry at a pic-nic? Why, if the worst comes to the worst one always has one's knees in one's

mouth." " Another of Brandy's clever remarks," says Miss Flora, with a sneer, turning up her small nose even higher than Nature, who has been liberal in that respect, ever intended. " But it didn't come off, did it? You should say, 'Here you all laugh; or, 'That is the point;'-or something."

"Where shall we have our picnic?-that is the point, I think," says Scarlett, with a view to prevent further discussion. "Why not Uplands? It is a charming

place, with such a pretty view." "Yes, when one gets up to it. The last time I ventured there and reached the summit I was so depressed I longed for nothing "Death," says Brandy. "I remember it. I

was with you.' "Then it is not to be wondered at," puts in Floragyidiously, if softly if no mailton of To. "Is not Uplands, rather far away?" gay

Gretchen, gently ; "and it certainly is mond-Wity not try that wood near Mtagnicst - Chippendale."

"That is almost as hilly a road, and not pretty, I think."

"But nearer home; and one hates a lo drive back when tired. Better to bear the ills we have than to others that we know not of Brandy. "Why didn't you say that, Dandy It was quite in your line, and a splendly

chance absolutely thrown away." "What about the evening?" asks Scarlett addressing Gretchen in a low tone, who is still sitting on the wicker chair near Dugdale Would you come to our place and have tea? We might afterwards, you know, get up a small dance in the hall "Oh; thank you, no; do not mention that,"

Gretchen replies, earnestly. "We must be home early must we not Kitty? There are many reasons." Her eyes for an instant rest on Dugdale.

How long the day will be for him, poor fellow, when they are all away!

Tell you what," exclaims Sir John with sudden and unlooked for animation; "you all-come and have your dinner on my grounds. They are near enough, and no hills to speak of. You shall have tes in gypsy fashion towards evening, and get home as early as ever you like. And—and I'll go home with you. With a faint laugh and a glance at Kitty, who is busy tracing a pattern on the back of Trimmer, her tox terrier.

"That will be quite too charming," says Gretchen, with a quick smile; and then they all say the same in different language, except Scarlett, who would have liked to drive her home to his mother's house through the cool night air, and to have danced with her after. wards in a gay informal fashion in the old

#### CHAPTER VI.

ROSALIND. "To you I give myself, for I am

-As You Like It. So it arranges itself; and though during all the intervening days it pours, and thunders, and generally misconducts itself, until one wonders dismally whether such an awful rent in the clouds can ever be stitched up again, still on the morning of the eventful Thursday the weather as though ashamed of its churlishness, clears up suddenly, and sends a brilliant sun to dry up all its tears. The day breaks upon the world bright and glorious full of warmth and freshness and promises of

good things to come. Somewhat early in the afternoon Captain Scarlett, having deserted his mother's party, drives up to the Towers behind his irreproach. able bays, and induces Gretchen in a weak moment to trust herself to his keeping and theirs. And presently all are gone and a certain stillness covers the house; and Dugdale with a heavy heart lies motionless upon his couch, to count the hours till they return, and brood over his unhappy fate, and let a fruitless longing for what " might have been" make havoc of his peace.

Meantime the others are driving merrily on their road to Coolmore, and, passing through the entrance-gates, are glad to escape the hot pursuit of the sun and gain shelter beneath

the branching trees. Far away in the vast heavens pale clouds are sailing-sailing into worlds unknown, Below, the scene is almost as fair; on each side stretch sloping lawns, as green as emeralds, far as the eye can see. To the right a broad river like a white ribbon runs restlessly between its sandy banks; upon its edge, stooping to drink, half a score of deer add life and beauty to the already perfect picture; whilst a little higher up the drooping flowers, faint with heat, lean over it, as though to catch a glance of "their own dear loveli-

ness." Coming quickly round a rocky corner studded with ferns the Tremaines find themselves at the entrance to a piece of soft lawn, made circular by a band of giant cake that have grown there of their own accord for generations. It is a favorite wood at Coolmore a pretty freak of farciful Nature, what the children would call a "veritable fairy a ball-

room.

Everybody has arrived before them, and every one is very hungry. The history of one picnic is so exactly the history of every other picnic that one need hardly enlarge on this particular one. They all sit about in impossible attitudes and try to think they are graceful. All the men get as close to the women they most affect, as circumstances will permit; there is a blessed lack of tormality; and there are unlimited flies in all the glasses. "On this occasion only" the saltis not forgotten, and no sugar falls into the lobster salad.

There are the usual number of heartaches; and jealousy, in its green and ugly rays, stalks about rampant. Give me a picnic M the most promising thing on earth for the creation and promotion of quarrels of all sorts. Scarlett, who has got himself up in the very lightest of all possible tweed suits, with a view to furthering his cause and making himself irresistible in the eyes of his beloved, is utterly and openly wretched, because Greechen in the goodness of her heart is listening with apparent intorest to the animated conversation of a tall and lanky young man with a bright dark ugly face and one expressive eye; the other has withdrawn itself behind a green shade—at least one charitably hopes so, though really whether it is there or elsewhere is a matter for speculation. To Soulett, who persists in calling him " the man with the eye," in spite of the fact that he may be the man without it, he seems a very poor creature indeed. "Not a thing to recommend him, don't you know, and about the shabblest old travelling sult on him you ever saw in yeur life. I really think girls like fellows without legs and arms or any feature to speak of. I'm positive she is pitying him now with all he might; and, if she only knew it, I dare say he had that eye gouged out in some disgraceful rowdy fight." So muses Tom Scarlet, wrathfully, whilst devouring his unoffending mustache. Brandy is dividing his graceful attentions

between a chicken pie and Miss Lena Deverill and just now is entreating her, in a tone ab most pathetic in its sincerity, to try some of tt, as it is "about the best thing going. Which speech hardly pleases Miss Deverll, who is a severely lovely young lady with short nose and methetic tactes, who gos about with a little bit of faded heather or mawkish yellow loaf between her fingers asking every one to see the beauty of it, and whe evidently thinks herself the "best thing go ing," and takes it badly being ousted by chicken pie!

Sir John, Blunden has secured himself place near Kitty; but Miss Tremaine has also secured herself a companion for her other side, to whom she is making herself intense ly agreeable. Her smiles are no longer wholly for Sir John; her looks wander from his. Chais or twice, so interested is she in his new friend, who is of the scienwife order that she has even falled to hear Sir John's votos

when he has addressed her.
This sort of treatment is new to Blunden who has been evoustomed to think of Kitty who has been ecoustomed to think of hits own especial property and to believe find by in her affections for him. It is quite three weeks since he cold Athur Blunden who has going away Again for his indefinite period to some uninhabitable part of the globally business in come in committee the committee of the globally business in the g

knows where) of his fixed determination settle down and marry handsome Kitty maine. But as yet he has not proposed whaps because he feels so sure of her, and of wown love for her, perhaps, because things s own hove not not, pernaps, occause things so pleasant now, and if a change be made to shall say if things will ever be as plead the spain? Perhaps because it is such a lore nt age to take any decisive step or to be

nowledge to bake any decisive step or to be anoh in earnest about anything that the following the first point of the first poin ment it occurs to him with startling force that life without Kitty Tremaine will be to that ment it without Kitty Tremaine will he a very poor thing indeed. When, therefore, Kitty has smally proved herself so engrossed by has smally proved herself so engrossed by has new companion as to turn a deaf ear to be third remark, Sir John loses patience, and, billing his glass in his eye, turns an indigthe glance upon the man on the other side, and tells himself with some gusto that he is "ill-looking brute," and wonders angrily

what Kitty can see in him." He makes one more feeble effort at reasseron by asking her in a rather stern tone "if can do anything ;" and when she says No, thanks very much;" sweetly but absent mesing to where Tom-Scarlett is glowering gen space, flings himself down beside him d says something about champagne.

al can't say I see the fun that other people to see in picnics," says Scarlett, gloom-

W. They're a beastly nuisance; and one never den, with heartfelt meaning; whereupon they feel ever more friendly towards each other than before, and grow sympathetic. mows whom one man meet," returns Blun-

Dinner is at an end, and all have risen to the feet. Kitty, having tired of science, due just one small glance in Sir John's direction, which, in spite of pride and wounded efection brings him to her side at once. He comes—slowly, it, is, true, but still he omes—and Miss Tremaine acknowledges his approach with her bright st smile, which, vever, is not reciprocated.

"You won't care to come for a walk with ne, I suppose?" he says, coldly. "All the reek I kept thinking that perhaps you might lke to see the old ruin on the hill againthere is a fine view from it—and that you rould like me to show it to you. But no loubt your scientific triend will be more at nome there, and far: more interesting than I hould be. He'll be able to tell you all about t-the proper dates, you know, and whether tis an Elizabethan, or a Norman, or a Gothic

This elaborate piece of scathing sarcasm is elivered with much unction. "How silly you are?" says Kitty, softly.

I had quite made up my mind to see the lar old ruin to-day; but if you won't take selshall go with no one. Don't be unkind

It is only on very rare occasions she makes se of his Christian name, and now he accepts ril behavior, and grows instantly radiant.

"Do you mean that?" he asks, and is reasmed by a swift but very friendly glance. Come on, then," he says, eagerly; "let us get there before the others. But I think you edu't have been so awfully unkind all through dinner, you know."

So they walked away together through the rustling autumn leaves and snapping underwood towards the old haunt in question. And as they go a silence strange yet full of a rate content falls upon them. Sir John lights his cigar, Miss Tremaine plucks the stray, wild grasses as she goes, but no word breaks the stillness of the evening as they pass by rippling streams, and under branching trees, through brake and fern, until they reach the mmit of the hill. Once as they step across a tiny rivulet, a very baby of a stream, that that you return my love."
full of glad song rushes babbling onwards "I have loved you a love." brough flowery meads straight to the arms of other the river, Sir John takes her hand | his ear as he stoops to hear them. to help her over it, and having taken, retains

rand and stately even in decay. Kitty, seating herself upou a huge stone, ighs gently and looks around her. Sir John, tanding against the trunk of a tree, flings sway the end of his cigar and looks at Kitty. The walk has brought a faint flush into her theeks, a brightness to her eyes; a lurking oftness curves the corners of her lips, making her perfect mouth even more lovable than usual. The evening is falling. Afar in the thicket a solitary bird gives forth its music, reaking into song half tinged with melancholy. Some sudden thought strikes Sir John; straightening himself, he goes up to

Kitty and stands beside her. She starts a little as he comes close to her, s one might whose thoughts were far away, and turns up her beautiful eyes to his.

"I thought you were going to speak to me," the says, as though in apology for the involun-

tay start.
"So I am," says Blunden, quietly. "I have been thinking, Kitty,"—taking his seand cigar from his mouth and deliberately knocking the ash from it-" that I should like to make you a present, if I was quite sure you would accept it.

"Be absolutely certain then," says Miss Tremaine, without hesitation, all unconscious oiwhat is coming. "I perfectly adore get-

"You promise, then, to accept mine?" "Indeed I shall—if it is a nice one."

"It is rather. I want to give you"-he waves his hand slightly towards the rich and glowing landscape that lies round and far below them \_ "all this." Kitty flushes crimson. She rises slowly to

her feet, and after one irrepressible glance, turns her face away, so that he can see only the clearly cut profile. "Well, that is a present?" she says, in a

low tone, with a rather nervous laugh. "It s not every day one gets an estate thrown at "At one's heart," corrects he. "There is

only one trilling obstacle in the way of your ccepting it \_\_\_ "And that is the gent to by the boutches.

"Its present master. If you do consent to ake it, I am afraid you must take me with it." He has spoken without any appearance of haste, but now he pitches away the unoffending cigar and moves; so that in spite of her late effort to avoid his scruting her eyes must meet his. "Look here, Kitty," he says; "I lke you better than any woman I ever met."

Will you marry me?"

"What a proposal!" returns she with a little pale smile. "It quite destroys all one's previous notions of the fitness of things. I ertainly thought, when you did make up Jour mind to lay your hand and fortune at my feet, you would have done it in some more or-thodox fashion."

"You thought I should propose then?" "I knew it,"—calmly "I felt sure of it." She is piqued at the apparent coldness of his

"And—did you feel equally sure you should

"I have not saidlyes," replies she, with unsee me in their lives."

"I have not saidlyes," replies she, with une standard for the lives."

"I have not saidlyes," replies she, with une standard for the lives."

"I have not saidlyes," replies she, with une standard for the lives you, says Gretchen, gendiminished calm. And the lives have been standard for the lives you have lived for the lives of th Surprise, disquietude, even admiration in his lat Thank your replies the young man, in a cldest pension glance, and perhaps a little offence. low voice, more replies with gratified than ried in 1801.

"I wonder if you care in the very least for me?" he asks, presently. "I wonder if you care for me?" hastily. nothing on earth more certain. Up to this

I have not been an enthusiastic admirer of the ling at her very intently. She colors, and marriage-state. It is a very powerful inducement indeed that has made me not only willmarried man !" "Is it in such a light—as a grievance—y -VOU

regard marriage?" asks she, a sudden gleam in her large dark eyes; surgime and the and Marriage, in general ; not marriage with "You flatter me."—with some faint bitter-

ness. "Are you quite sure, Jack, you are not asking me to marry you because you feel it of mine, as gray, I think, becomes me.' your duty to settle down, and because I have a handsome face?"

" If you are going into morals," says Jack, you will floor me at once. "I fancied "-reproachfully-" you knew me well enough to understand that duty and I are two ... I hate the very sound of it. I protest I never yet did a dutiful action without repenting it bitterly afterwards. As to settling down, I am and, with evident haste, he rises, and, not dreaming of doing that You know you wouldn't like it, and I don't see why a fellow can't enjoy himself quite as much after his marriage as before, if—er—people are only reasonable. And I should like you, Kitty, to take as much good out of your life as it is capable of affording you!

that," says Kitty more mildly. Then as to the eventual ownership of Coolmore why, if I never marry there is always, Arthur, ... However, you may doubt my affection for—for others, you must at least believe in my regard for him; and if he should inherit the estate dear old boy, I only hope it may do him good With reference to your other question, I dare say there is something in it. I, detest ugly women, as you know, and you, I think, have quite the most beautiful face in the world. That is certainly one

reason why I love you." what or want want on "Mand yet,"-wistfully-"it is quite ten minutes since we began this conversation and until now you have never mentioned the

"While you "-quickly-" have never mentioned it at all."
"How could I? I was waiting to be questioned. You said, Will you marry me ? You never said! 'Do you love me?' and, what is far, far, worse, you did not say, I love

"Perhaps it was because I saw so little necessity for saying it that I forgot. You must know-jou have known for a long time Kitty-how dearly I love you. I confess I have spooned other women,-have perhaps, made a point of telling them I adored them, simply because I didn't but believe me now when I say no woman ever held my heart in her keeping except you. And it is because the feeling I entertain for you is so different from that I have felt for mention of it as an apology for her late those others that I have seemed so cold to you."

"I accept your apology," says Kitty, smiling until her lovely lips part company, as though to show the white and even teeth within. " It is a very honeyed one, and—I like honey. Yet forgive me that I had a fancy to be wooed as other women are."

A slight moisture, dims her eyes, the hand that rests in his trembles, a quiver supplants the smile upon her lips.

"You are unlike all other women," says Blunden with sudden and passionate tenderness, that coming from one so nonchalant and careless, seems doubly earnest. "You are far above the very best I ever met. My sweet, my darling-never again, however silent I may be on the subject, doubt my love for you. And you, Kitty, tell me with your own lips

"I have loved you a long time," whispers Kitty, in soft lingering tones that only reach

"Do you know you have not accepted me until at length the ruins rise before them | yet?" says Sir John, presently, when they have partially come to their senses, and to s tardy recognition of the fact that after all the earth has not given place to heaven.

"No? Then I shan't commit myself any farther," says Miss Tremaine, with a gay laugh. "They say it is a wise thing always to leave one's self a loop-hole by which to escape. I shall certainly not bind myself by any more rash promises, I consider I have said quite enough for one day."

Down in a mysterious hollow Sir John has tea for them, as he promised; after which they all drive back to their several homes, beneath a sky studded with early stars, like the azure gown of a court dame rich with jewels, the Tremaines reaching the Towers rather later than they had anticipated.

Gretchen, running through the hall, hat in hand, goes straight to the library and up to Dugdale, who with glad eves flings down his book and holds out his band to her.

"What a day it has been?" he says. "What a month-a year! Welcome home again."

"Ah! you have been lonely, Gretchen answers, with contrition. "I knew it. Several times to day I said to myself. 'How I wish he had some one to speak to! It was most unfortunate that papa and mamma should have gone to the Mallocks this week."

"You thought of me then, even in the midst of your amusement?"

"Very often," says Gretchen with an earnestness very sweet but unconsciously cruel. "I felt you would miss us terribly." "Yes, I missed you terribly." There's the

least possible emphasis on the "you. "You were good to come to me so soon. I heard the hall door open, and knew your step as you ran along the hall. Well—and you enjoyed yourself?" "Immensely. It was quite a charming

picnic, and no mistakes, were made.". "And now for your promise," says Dugdale.

"What a horrible memory you have! I-I don't think I spoke to Tom Scarlett all through dinner," replies she, shaking her head, and making a mean effort at evasion. And afterwards ?"-remorselessly.

"Afterwards-" She hesitates. "Tom is a very silly person," she says, at last, in an apologetic tone. "I den't think it is fair. Mr. Dugdale,"-putting out her hand with a charming glance full of entreaty—"absolve me from that promise."

ing her hand, "You are right; it would not be fair to Scarlett. Novertheless I think I showed wisdom in what I said of him the

other day,"
"No, it is only nonsense," persists Gretchen, gravely. "You must not believe
that."

"Why do you call me Mr. Dugdale? Your mother and Kitty both call me Kenneth." "They both have known you so much

"That is a mistake . "You have seen me oftener in these last few weeks than they have

the occasion altogether requires. He is still holding her hand; The lamps upon the centre table are burning low; the curtains are I think you may be utterly sure of that;" drawn; perhaps he can hardly see very disreplies he, with some warmth. "There is tinctly in the dull soft light, because presently Gretchen, raising her eyes, finds he is gaz-

laughs a little. a man mill sent all a Have you never heard how rude it is to ing but anxious, to become Benedick the stare?" she says, drawing her fingers gently but with energy from his.

"Forgive me. I was not conscious of my rudeness," returns he slowly; "I was only thinking. That is the dress you wore when first I saw you, is it not? And that is the hat. Am I right?"

"Quite right. Your memory on the occa sion is very flattering. It is a favorite gown "I suppose most things became you," says Dugdale, seriously.

"That is the sort of thing any one might say," returns she, with a slight but disdainful

shrug of her shoulders... What answer Dugdale might have made to this half-petulant speech can never now be known, as Brandy, entering the room at this instant in somewhat noisy fashion; puts an end to the discussion.

Seeing Gretchen, he executes a small wardance on the threshold, to show his surprise at \$3,883,000. her presence on the scene, and then gives way to speech and the

"Well," he says, with feigned horror, " of all the desperate flirts I ever met with, you, Gretchen, are the worst. I am sadly disappointed in you. Not content with driving Scarlett to despair, and Dinmont to the verge of suicide, with reducing a dark, and melan choly stranger, with only one eye-who looked like Terry's arrangement in lampblackto the verge of imbecility you come in here now to try to destroy Dugdale's peace of mind. But I'll stand by you, Dugdale; so don't give in. I won't see you slaughtered without at least giving you a word of warn

ing. "Brandy, you've been dining," says Miss Gretchen, saucily and putting her brother

aside, makes herescape from the room.

Not until Sir John, who returned with them, has made his tardy adjeus and finally departed for the night, does Kitty take her mother into her confidence and relate to her the principal event of the day—to her. Mrs. Tremaine in her heart is glad of the newscharmed; it has put an end to an anxiety that troubled and perplexed her; but, mindful of the lecture delivered on Kitty's refusal of old Lord Sugden, she refrains from too open a manifestation of pleasure. Bhe kisses her daughter warmly, and says one or two correct things with a suppressed sigh of pretended resignation.
"I'am glad for your sake," she says meekly

But dear Kitty, a litle always counts." You meen Lord Sugden ?" returns Kitty, readily. "Yes, of course you would regret But he was old, you know; and remember how ugly he was, and how good Jack is to look at."

"My dear child, earls are never ugly," says Mrs. Tremaine; but she smiles as she says it; and Kitty knows she is gratified more than she cares to confess with the news just brought her. How glad all women are to marry their daughters, how sorry to wed their sons! "Shall I tell your father, or should you prefer telling him yourself?"

(To be continued.)

BOGUS CERTIFICATES. It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well-known valuable remedies that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. Republican.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

IS THE CABINET LARGE ENOUGH FOR BLAINE AND CONKLING ?-MR. BLAINE'S FUTURE-EXIT OHIO, HAIL NEW YORK -ABOUT THE ASSAS-

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 5th, 1881. Is this to be an "In memorian" Administration, or will the new President stamp it with an individuality and will of his own? These questions, of greater or less interest to the entire country, are questions of life and death to hundreds in Washington. If it is to be an in memoriam Administration, the Cabinet of the deceased President will be retained, and hundreds of officials, who hold places directly under the present Cabinet, will eat their bread in peace. If the Cabinet is to be changed, many chiefs of bureau and a large clerical force must be changed with it. For it is an unwritten law of our civil service that a new Cabinet officer may appoint his own corps of assistants. It is now pretty definitely known that there will be an entire change of Cabinet, but it is not believed that this change will he made before the called session of the Senate, and may be not before the regular session of Congress. Two members of General Garfield's administration have such experience, talent and reputation, that it is expected they will almost immediately reappear in public life. Mr. Windom will, it is thought, be returned to the Senate, and Mr. Blaine to the House, where, it is believed, he could easily be elected Speaker. Such a course by Mr. Blaine would be a great disappointment to Mr. Kasson, and other aspirants to this office, the third in dignity in the United States, and second in influence only to the office of President. On the other hand, it is said that Mr. Blaine will be urged to retain the portfolio of State, and that Mr. Conkling will be made Secretary of the Treasury. The appearance of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Conkling at the same table would seem to be an impossible spectacle, but portion of his fortune by burying victims of it is said to be the wish of President Arthur to enforce harmony been two stalwart leaders, whose political views are entirely harmonious, and whose antagonism is personal. It is evident that Ohio, is no longer to be the most favored nation at the Capital of the United States, and the idea is gaining of \$1 and costs. ground that New York is as big a State as Ohio. Well, anything for a change, a Cabinet without one or two Ohio men in it will

lack a long familiar monotony.

To-day I was at the jail and saw the mos execrated man in the United States. "What do you think of my case?" said he. I said, "I think you will be hanged." "But wait, wait," he replied, "You have not heard my side of the question." "It will make no difference what your side of the question may be, you are going to be hanged. If anyone thinks this was inhuman, let him remember that the capital penalty is inadequate punishment for the crime committed, and the agony suffered by the victim, his family and the country " "Cowards die a thousand deaths" in anticipation. .. It is right to contribute your mite to keep Guiteau in a state of anticipation.

WIRE, SCISSORS AND PEN.

All the mills on Lake Winnipeg are closed down in the arms. SiriA. T. Galt is about to try another year

in England. It is rumored that Mr. L. O. Taillon is to retire from politics.

The English radical papers are down upon the Duke of Edinburgh.

London is delighted with some new, light and pleasant omnibuses. It is now generally accepted that the com-

ing woman must smoke. "Bishop" McNamara has joined the Baptists, and been immersed. There are 20 cases of typhoid fever in the

Toronto General Hospital. It is rumored that the general Provincial Elections will be held next month.

Guiteau, at one period of his life, dreamed of becoming President of the United States. Bernhardt, on being hissed at Amiens, remarked, "I am not accusto d to play to

The U. S. exports of petroleum products for August were \$5,960,000; previous August,

The New York Herald has annexed Wrange land, but it was first discovered by the German Baron Wrangel. Fourteen hundred immigrants arrived at

the Toronto emigration sheds during the month of September. A New Brunswick firm is preparing to establish a lobster cannery on an extensive

scale on the Island of Anticosti. The iron moulders in New York, numbering 4,000 have resolved to demand an increase of wager to \$4 per day after this week.

An appeal has been made to the Govern ment on behalf of the sufferers by the forest fires on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The volume of immigration to Canada this

year will somewhat exceed that of last year, the season's operation being now about over, More weattle importations have passed through the Levis quarantine this season than during the whole time since it was es-

tablished. The fall migration of stevedores, shiplaborers and runners from Quebec to southern ports has commenced, and large numbers are leaving daily.

A new island, fifty feet high, one mile long and a mile wide, believed to have been of volanic origin, has been discovered in the Pacific Ocean.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has expressed its regret to the municipal authorities of Fribourg that a Jesuit recently preached at that place.

The London Standard says the Marquis of Lorne will visit England on the completion of his tour, and the Princess Louise will accompany him.

The Government have directed that all the signal guns in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Belle Isle be fired in future every half-hour.

A Melbourne, Australia, telegram says an accident occurred on the Hobson's Bay Railroad by which four persons were killed and twenty were injured. The number of patents issued in the Do-

minion during the month of September, up to the 29th, was 148, and the amount of fees received was \$13,445.04. The eldest male representative of the

famous Count de Grasse, of the revolutionary war, now living, is Theodosius A. Fowler, of Orange County, New Jersey. The Standard says the announcement that the English will be saluted at the York-

tion on both sides of the Atlantic. Boulogne has lately been honoring Frederick Sauvage, who, it asserts, invented the screw propeller. Other people say that he was but the adapter of somebody else's inven-

town festivities will be received with satisfac-

The Indian Council has decided to withdraw the British troops from Chaman and Khojak outposts and reduce the Quettah garrison to its former strength and one European regiment.

tion.

In accordance with the recent decision of the iron masters to reduce the production of pig iron, only 105 furnaces are working in the Scottish iron works this week against 121 last week.

Lumber freights from Ottawa to Albany and New York have been increased 50 cents per 1,000 feet, a compromise having been effected between the striking American bargemen and the forwarders.

The railway which is being constructed from St. Therese to St. Eustache, a distance of six miles, by Mr. Boberge for the St. Eustache Railway Company, will be in running order on the 15th of November.

The final location of the Ottawa section of the Canada Atlantic Railway is now completed, and it is expected that trains will be running on the line between Coteau and Ottawa by 1st of September.

English Lloyd's have received a despatch from Valparaiso that almost certainly means that the British ship "Kilmodan," from Glasgow, June 21, for San Francisco, has been burned at sea. The crew were saved.

The Quebec Government has not yet paid to the Ottawa Agricultural Society the grant for last year. Last year's prizes have in consequence not yet been paid, although the Exhibition for this year is in progress.

At Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, Theo. Stockton, a miser, died and left \$2,500,000 to one of his children. He had subsisted on the refuse of hotels, and made a cholera.

Two men yesterday threatened a reporter of a Toronto evening paper while in the Police Court. The latter complained to the Magistrate who bound one of the offenders over to keep the peace, and fined the other in the sum

Edward Thompson, who was arrested at Hermands, Miss., on a charge of stealing a mule, has been acquitted. He is a son of the late Admiral Thompson, of the British Navy. Lady Thompson sent several hundred pounds to defend her son, who lived the life of a tramp.

Ample warning is given us by our lungs when they are in danger. If foolbardy enough to neglect the warning signal we incur imminent peril. Check a cough at the outset with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—which is a sovereign pulmonic—besides being a remedy for soreness, lameness, abrasions of the skin, tumors, piles, rheumatism, et ...

NO WONDER

Many a man's love has been turned into loathing on account of unsightly cruptions on the face, andor: "offensive breath of his The widow of John Cretner, who served in fiances a la This was to die could & have theen

CRIMES IN IRELAND AND ENGLAND. There was a tacit understanding that the Coercion Act was merely designed for the temporary maintenance of order pending the fundamental settlement of the Irish land question. But it seems that Mr. Forster still insists on applying this harsh measure, and on keeping persons arrested on suspicion in jail. The pretext for a course which is not calculated to fortify the confidence of the Irish people in the good intentions of the Gladstone Government is the alleged prevalence of social disorder and agrarian violence. It is curious, in view of Mr. Forster's assertion, to compare the statistics of crime in Ireland and England which have been lately collected for the Catholic World.

There is an absurd impression current among English people that the Irish, as a Celtic race, are irresisticly impelled to violence and disorder. It was the existence of this deeprooted, but wholly indefensible prejudice, which enabled Mr. Forster to carry through his Coercion bill. Yet Mr. Gladstone himself in 1870 asked the Houre of Commons to investigate and determine in which province of Ireland the ratio of agrarian crime to the number of ejectments was highest. They would find, he said, that in Connaught, where the Celtic race largely pre dominated, the ratio of agrarian out-rages to evictions was far lower than in Ulster, which has the largest infusion of non-Celtic blood. Equally preposterous is the notion that the influence of the Catholic Church fails to sensibly arrest the criminal impulses of the Irish people. With a view of testing the effect of confession upon morals, an extensive inquiry was instituted some years ago by Dr. Fo.bes, one of the Queen's physicians, in regard to the number of illegitimate children, in each of the four provinces of Ireland. It turned out that the proportion of children not born in wedlock coincided almost exactly with the relative prevalence of the Catholic and Protestant religions in each province, being large were the Protestant element was large, and small where it was small. A well-known Presbyterian organ the Scotsman, has admitted that in respect of offences against purity England was nearly twice, and Scotland almost three times, as bad as Ireland, and that in Ireland itself the ratio of illegitimacy was largest in the northeastern district, which comprised the semi-English and Scotch plantations of Ulster.

But, it may be said, admitting that Ireland is relatively free from transgressions of sexual morality, is not the case widely different with such crimes against the person as homicide and attempts to kill ? www can answer this question by contrasting the criminal statistics of England and Ireland in regard to all those serious offences against the person which are punishable after trial by jury only. For this purpose the population of the lastnamed country should, of course, be compared with a proportionate fraction of the much denser population of England. We find, then, that of the crimes specified there were committed in 1878 in Ireland 2.886, and in England, for the same population, 4.189. This exhibit is bad enough for the latter nation, but Scotland is in a still less creditable condition, for here the judicial return, if we keep in view proportionate numbers would foot up 5,925. As for murders, there were but five in Ireland during 1880, whereas in England four were reported in a single day of that year. It is astonish ing, indeed, to note how great a decrease has taken place in the crime of manslaughter in Ireland within the last half century. In 1833 there were recorded no less than 172 homicides. There were 176 in 1846, the year before the great famine. But by 1852 the number had declined to 69, and by 1858 to 36. In 1878 only five persons were found guilty of murder, and in 1879 but four. That so few murders were committed in 1880, when a third bad harvest had brought a large part of the country to the verge of famine, is a striking comment on the long-suffering spirit of the

lrish. The more the evidence supplied by criminal statistics is sifted, the more questionable appear the motives which prompted the Coercion act. It appears from a return presented to the House of Commons that in the thirteen months preceding January 31, 1881, the whole number of agrarian offences, including threatening notices, was but 987, whereas in the year 1870, when no Coercion act was demanded, the number of such outrages reached 1,329. It is known, moreover, that at the very time Mr. Forster was proclaiming the inadequacy of the ordinary tribunals and urging the necessity of stringent coercion, the reports of the Irish courts were remarkably satisfactory. At the summer assizes in 1880 the Judges in all parts of the country bore testimony to the comparative absence of crime. In Wexford there were only three cases to go before the Grand Jury; in Galway the poorest and most disturbed county in the island, only four; in Wicklow, one; in Louth, two; in Donegal, five; in the city of Cork none. In North Tipperary, a district noted for the excitable temper of the people. Judge O'Brien vouched for the fact that there were no agrarian outrages at all, and at Drogheda, Judge Fitzgibbon declared that the complete absence of crime was not in any way owing to the inability of the police authorities to detect offences. So much for the alleged frequency of crimes against human beings. As to the charge of cruelty to animals, which is one of the accusations most frequently brought against Ireland since the beginning of the land agitation. this can be easily disposed of. Sir Charles Dilke assigned as one reason for coercion that during the ten months preceding November, 1880, forty-seven cattle had been killed or maimed in Ireland. Now, in England during the year 1879 on less than 3,725 convictions for cruelty to animals were had including such atrocities as pulling the tongues out of horses, burning cats alive, and pouring turpentine down dogs' throats.

The last argument to which those who defend coercion have recourse is the pretended impossibility of convicting criminals. It is true that Mr. Forster failed to get the verdict of a jury against Mr. Parnell and his coadjutors when they were tried for an alleged breach of the peace. Yet almost at the very time when that event occurred three charges of murder were being tried in English courts. and in each case the trial resulted in an acquittal. Why might not the Irish press with equal show of justice have proclaimed on such evidence the miscarriage of English justice, and the inefficiency of the ordinary tribunals? In view of facts like these, we can marvel

at the bitter resentment provoked in Ireland by a Coercion act. passed by a Legistature in which Irish members do not constitute onefifth of the whole number—an act, too, which empowers an alien Governor to imprison men on suspicion, and deprives the Irish people of the writ of habeas corpus, the precious privilege which Englishmen would defend with their life's blood. (N. P. Sun.)

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRAOT OF WILD and and all STRAWBERBYwor almoria : the war of 1812, is believed to be Uncle Sam's, svoided if she only a deserge enough to use Once cancer of the stomach and bowels, dy-Strawnersy, if is, pleasant repid of slader of the stomach and bowels, dy-Strawnersy, if is, pleasant repid of slader of the stomach and bowels, dy-Strawnersy, if is, pleasant repid of slader of the stomach and bowels, dy-Strawnersy, if is, pleasant repid of slader of the stomach and bowels, dy-Strawnersy, if is, pleasant repid of slader of the stomach and bowels, dy-Strawnersy, if is, pleasant repid of slader of the stomach and bowels, dy-Strawnersy, if is, pleasant repid of slader of the stomach and bowels, dy-Strawnersy, if is, pleasant repid of slader of the stomach and bowels, dy-Strawnersy, if is, pleasant repid of slader of the stomach and bowels, dy-Strawnersy, if is, pleasant repid of slader of the stomach and bowels, dy-Strawnersy, if is, pleasant repid of slader of the stomach and bowels, dy-Strawnersy, if is, pleasant repid of slader of the stomach and bowels, dy-Strawnersy, if is, pleasant repid of slader of the stomach and slader of the sla

## ABOUT MEN AND THINGS.

Lieut. Col. Cameron, V.C., will shortly leave Hallfax garrison.comft. State 4222 to Hon. Donald A. Smith has arrived at Win-

nipeg from Montreal. .... . The sons of the late President Garfield have returned to Williams' College.

Mr. Lorillard cabled Archer £500 for winning the St. Leger on "Iroquois." Work on construction of the new Court House at River du Loup has been commenced. Sir Hocter Langevin is to lay the first rail of the Montreal and Sorel Railway next

Messrs. Peter White, Fitzsimmons, Mac-Cuaig, Stephenson and Scott, M.P.'s are in Ottawa.

Twelve thousand dollars of stock has been subscribed for a new coffee house scheme in Toronto.

The London Post publishes a warmly congratulatory leading article on the Yorktown celebation.

Don Carlos is going to engage in the sports of England. He is about to buy a number of racchorses. The Italian Senate Committee has ap-

proved the main principles of the Electoral Reform Bill. Snow to the depth of several inches fell in one of the northern counties of New Bruns-

wick on Wednesday. Chauncey M. Depew has been elected per manent chairman of the New York Republi can State Convention.

A Tunis correspondent says an anti-Christian outbreak; may,occur unless the French occupy Tunis, immediately.

There is a report of a serious rising having occurred in Zululand. It is believed that Chief Oham is implicated...i

Hon. Dr. Parker, of Halifax, N.S., has returned to that city from a two months' trip to British Columbia and Manitoba. ...The Bremen Lloyd's states that during the present year 100,000 emigrants have been

despatched from Germany to America. The Imperial Bank of Germany, at Berlin, has raised its rate of discount to 51 per cent,

and its interest on advances 64 per cent. Special thanks have been sent by the British Government to Lieut. Schwatka for his present of the relics of the Franklin expedi-

Sir Edward Thornton, the newly appointed British Ambassador to Russia, started for St. Petersburg on Monday evening by way of A Danish Royal Order revokes the decree forbidding the members of the Augustenburg

mark .v r h eres suo . Y Contractions to The pay of the Quebec Police has been raised from 70 cents to 90 cents for sub-constables, and from 80 cents to \$1 a day for

family to take up their residences in Den-

The agent of the London, Ont, Furniture Company has closed with the Russell House Co., Ottaws, for \$20,000 worth of furniture for the new hotel.

Mr. Paynter Allen, of London, England. honorary secretary of the Marriage Law Reform Association, is staying at the Queen's hotel. Toronto. The semi-official German Press has com-

menced to advocate a subvention by the Gov-

ernment of the German line of steamers sailing to the eastern ports of Asia. Lord Desart states that the Duke of Bedford is living at Norris Castle, East Cowes, in strict seclusion, tempered by two housemaids and a cook, by reason of his disgust with

polities. Miss Edith Beatty, daughter of Dr. Beatty, of Cobourg, and sister-in-law of the Hon. W. McDougail, will be married at Ottawa on Tuesday next to D. Girouard, M.P., for Jacques Cartier. No wonder the Duke of Marlborough is sel-

Vanity Fair asserts, than he has no fewer than 5,000 acres of land on his hands. This is nearly one-quarter of his whole landed property. Abdul Hassan Bey, an Egyptian official who lately visited General Merrill, of Andover, N.H., has presented to his host a slight ac-

ling the Sunderland library, if it be true, as

of the mummy of a Princess of the house of Rameses II. Sophie Victoria, Princess of Baden and bride of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, is a tall young lady, blonde, lovely, wise and accomplished. The bridegroom is tall and dark, and of a clever and kindly

knowledgment of his hospitality in the shape

countenance. Mr. J. Stewart, chief-engineer of the Livingstonia Mission settlement, has made a voyage in the "Ilala," the little steamer which 300 African women carried upon their shoulders around Murchison's Falls, and which now navigates the beautiful Lake Nyassa.

Count Walburg, the Arctic explorer, who has just returned to Hammerfest from a jour-ney to the lower Yeuisei in the Bremen merchant steamer, is reported as declaring such navigation possible every year, despite the difficulties which have hitherto been held te surround it.

Sir Frederick Roberts, the hero of the march from Cabul to Candahar, was the most observed of the guests at the recent German manœuvres. The Emperor treated him with special distinction, and the Crown Princess, who attended the review on horseback, rode frequently beside the English soldier.

A typographical contest has just closed between the Winnipeg Times and Free Press offices. The match was for \$150 aside, and continued six days between six compositors from each office. Fifty dollars on each side was up extra on the two best men. McGaw of the Times and Leav of the Free Press: The Free Press compositors scored 64,017, the the Times 62,749. Leay, Free Press, 11,810; The two rivals were McGaw, Times, 11,652. locked in a room each day for seven hours, and the key held by the referee. Nearly \$2,000 changed hands in the city.

Pasha Stone, the leader of the revolt in the Egyptian army, is an American. He was graduated at West Point in 1845. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war. In 1856 he resigned his position as First Lieutenant in the army and went to San Francisco. where he became a banker. When the rebellion broke out he entered the Federal army, and in 1861 he was made Brigadier-General. Having blundered in risking a battle with the rebels at Balls Bluft in October of that year, in which the Union troops were defeated, he was arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette in 1862. a In 1869 he wentaged to Egypt, and became chief of staff under the 

For dysentery, diarrhea and all summer complaints use the greatest of all pure, simple remedies. DB: FOWLER'S EXTRACTION WILDOW

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BYERY WEDNESDAY BY THE A STREET OF

Post Printing and Publishing Company, AT THEIR OFFICES,

761 CRAIG STREET, -- MONTREAL.

.becommon TERMS : strain H Syn By Mail. \$1.50 per annum in advance.

Delivered in City. \$2.00 " " " " Bingle copies .... 5 cents. ADVERTISING RATES;

10 cents per line first insertion.

6 " " " " " " Jor every subsequent insertion CONTRACT RATES. [Advertisements with Outs or large type, 50 per cent on these rates.]

MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For October, 1881. THUBSDAY, 13 .- St. Edward, King of Eng-Confessor, Cons. Abp. Purcell Cincinnati, 1833. FRIDAY, 14. St. Callistus, Pope and Martyr.

SATURDAY, 15.—St. Theress, Virgin. SENDAY, 16.—Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Maternity of the B. V. M. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 23-31 Gosp. Luke il. 43-51; Last Gosp. Matt. MORDAY, 17.—St. Hedwig, Widow, at an are

TURBAY, 18, St. Luke Evangelist. Wangsnay, 19, St. Peter of Alcanters, Con-Abp. Whitefield, Baltimore, died, 1834, said want convole nan ad to

We do not like being obliged to call so frequently upon our subscribers to pay up their subscriptions, but we sometimes find it necessary. Hence it is not our fault, but the forgetfulness or the neglect of those of our friends and patrons who do not seem to realize what a number of names the True WITEERS bears on its subscription rolls, what an immense sum they owe us in the aggregate, though small to each individual, and what good its possession would enable the proprietors to do in the field of Catholic journalism if it were placed at their disposal at once, promptly and cheerfully. To our agents we would offer our heartfelt thanks for their past co-operation and valuable assistance which to most of them has been a labor of love. We would also suggest to them that now is an excellent time to collect, especially in the rural districts, when the harvests are gathered in and money is plenty. We would also urge upon them to explain that all the new subscribers they obtain who shall pay in advance will receive the TRUE WITNESS from now, until the 1st of January, 1883, for one year's subscription, which is giving the femuinder of this year's issues gratis. We want another strong pull to add onethird to the circulation of the TRUE WITNESS for the current year. Those of our readers who are in arrears will find the amount of their indebtness on the labels attached to their papers, which show precisely to what date they have paid.

We would remind them also that the TRUE WITNESS gives facilities to which few other journals can afford; that in regard to its news and literature it is second to none on the Continent, and in cheapness stands alone. There is no other Catholic paper in America with half the pretensions of the TRUE WITNESS which sells for \$1.50 a year. In order to still further compete with the trashy and soul-destroying weeklies which compete with the TRUE WITNESS, we give Catholic clubs of Europe. If left to themselves it is not imfive or ten the advantage of the paper for one probable they would come to blows over dollar a year, and all we can say is, that the Catholics who cannot pay two cents a week for such a paper is not worthy of the glorious name. It shall be our ambition to see it in every Catholic family in the Dominion."

GENERAL PRENDERGAST, the newly appointed Governor General of Cuba, is, as his name implies, of Irish, and not, as the cablegram says, of Scottish descendents. There are in the Spanish army upwards of a hundred field and general officers bearing Irish names, including seven O'Dounells, seven O'Reillys, five Prendergasts, five Blakes and two Sars-

responded to by Father James and Simon Lonergan of St. Bridget's Parish, both, we believe, graduates of Ste. Therese. The good work of reconstruction only needed a beginning, and now that the first step has been taken in advance, there need be no fear that others will follow, and that St. Therese will rise Phonix-like from its ashes, chiefly though the exertions of those who look lovingly to it as their Alma Mater.

more anxious about the poor natives in the Transvaul than about their own prestige. This can be easily proved very soon, for it appears that John Dunn, a land-grabber and chief under their protection, has needlessly slaughtered four hundred men, women and be the advanced skirmish of a general war. children of the unfortunate Zulu tribe. If they punish John-say hang him-we shall all believe in their professions of sincerity as regards their desire for protecting the Kaffres of the Transvasi from the tyranny of the Boers.

The drawing for the grand lottery prizes i. connection with the De LaSalle Institute of Torontor will take place in that city on November the 220d. It is well known that Brother Arnold, whose name is so reverenced in Canada, is making strenuous exertions to extend the assfulness of the Institution which he has been mainly instrumental in

prise that deserves the cordial and generous support of all the Catholics of Canada, and we have no doubt it will be given for the sake of Catholic education. Upwards of two hundred valuable prizes will be drawn, some of them of a most substantial nature. The tickets are but fifty cents each.

One of the effects of the hugging of the Emperors at Dantzic is beginning to be seen. The Journal de St. Petersburg, the official organ of the Czar, says pretty plainly that the possession of "Egypt is not exclusively English, or even an Anglo-French question, and that it is too closely connected with the general eastern statu quo to allow any Government to settle it on its own authority." We can imagine what a ripple this pronouncement will cause in European diplomatic circles and what a number of notes and queries will pass and repass before it is finally settled. The Russian may argue that if the English have a right to seize Egypt, why should they not lay hands upon Constantinople, which lies in as direct a route to Bokhara as does Cairo to Lahore and Delhi? And the position of the Russians is as logical as force can make it, which is the best argument that any of the great civilizers can put forth. A This declaration of the Journal carries with it peculiar significance at the present time when a party is organizing itself in Egypt and calling for a national guard to, defend Alexandria and the coast against invaders. It looks as if there was to be another conference of the Great Powers, not to re-arrange the map of Europe this time, but the map of Africa and maps generally all round. The three Emperors will it, and their but this is wanting in Ireland where it is beliests have more force than the three tailors of Tooley street. No one will venture to laugh, for instance, if the Czar, the Kaizer and the Emperor issue a manifesto beginning, "We, the armies of Europe," &c.

Mr. Gladstone spread himself out immense ly at Leeds on Friday, in presence of a demonstration that almost rivalled some of the grandest of those of Mr. Parnell in Ireland. Nothing was lacking to make the Leeds demonstration equal that of Cork, but the earrestness of the people. By what can be udged from the synopsis of the speech delivered by the English Premier he does not undervalue the Irish leader, on the contrary he looks upon him as a more formidable rival than he does upon either Salisbury or Northcote. He adopts the good old English fashion of praising dead Irishmen in order that he may attack the living, and lauds O'Connell to the skies that his onelaught upon Parnell may have the more force. He looks upon Parnell as, what he undoubtedly is, a formidable foe to foreign domination in Ireland, or any domination which keeps a fair and fertile land in poverty and degradation. In times to come we shall, no doubt, hear the successor of Mr. Gadstone praising Parnell and comparing him and his colleagues to the Irish leaders of the next generation, much to their disadvantage. O'Connell was a thousand times taunted with being a beggarman, and compared unfavorably with the men of 98, who at least had the courage to fight. It is hard to please some people. What is ertain is that in a hundred years from nov the name of Parnell shall occupy a much larger and more luminous space in history than Gladstone's, though it is now covered with such an amount of filth by a venial

FRANCE and England are creeping closer together, almost in spite of themselves, for mutual shelter against the alliance of the three mighty emperors of Eastern and Central Egypt, but in presence of a common danger they become the half-hearted allies they were during the Napoleonic regime. It was all very well to carp and snarl at each other before the alliance was completed, but when they found that even Egypt was not outside of the questions the Emperors might take cognizance of they made haste with what grace they could to come to an understanding. The Emperors control two millions of soldiers, and there must be no humbugging in future: they can deal with the Eastern question without the assistance of the Western powers, and have a potential say in Egypt. No THE appeal of THE Post has been promptly one knows this better than the present Khedive, His Highness Prince Tewfick, who since the meeting at Dantzic, has assumed quite an independent tone. One of his generals threatens to blow up the Suez Canal lock if a hostile force approaches it. and others of them express a desire for com plete independence. It is thought Turkey is at the bottom of the military revolt, but if so the Sultan need hope for no benefit from it, seeing that Constantinople is threatened by the alliance. A monarch who cannot The British, to believe their organs, are far defend his dominions proper should have little to say about dependencies. The Egyptian Kaleidescope is continuously shifting and presenting a new set of figures, and some fine morning it may surprise us with a sight of armies engaged in deadly strife which will

HAYVEEN, the man who killed his fellowconvict, Salter, in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, was yesterday found guilty of wilful murder by the jury and sentenced by the Judge to be hanged on the 9th day of next December. The verdict and the sentence will surprise no one. It was as clearly | without trial lies in the announcement of Mr established a case of murder as could well be imagined. The defence did not deny it, but put forth the plea of insanity, which, however, did not have its effect on the jury, although the evidence of Dr. Howard, an expert in diseases of the brain or mind, went strongly towards sustaining Mr. Curbringing into existence, and with that object ran's plea. But then doctors differ, and Drs. not found wanting. Will our contemporaries, from the nation. The St. Paul and Sioux all very well while the Irish indulged in lofty has reserted to a grand lottery. It is an enter- Cameron and Bobillard swore Hayvren was. Whig and Tory, please to recollect how loud. City Bailway received in 1864 a grant from flights of eloquence about dead heroes—such also 657 ejectments on title.

do anything to obtain revenge for a real or deal-to be said on both sides. The fact that Hayvren planned the murder and sharpened the knife that he might accomplish his fell purpose does not prove that he was insane, for it is well known that men who had been mad for years and treated for the most violent kind of insanity in lunatic asylums, have planned and carried out the most difficult enterprises, including escapes and assassinations, with a cunning which gave evidence of the highest order of the powers of combination. Coroners' juries make it a practice of giving such verdicts as "deceased committed suicide whilst laboring under temporary insanity," thinking, doubtless, that no sane person would make away with his life, and they are partly right in their deductions. The same may be said of men who commit murder, whether on the spur of the moment or after careful preparation with malice aforethought, but then society must be protected and such exhibitions of insanity made a capital offence. This, at all events. seems to be the opinion of Judge Monk, and few will cavil at his decision.

MR. PARNELL scored a point against the

English Premier when he said that his whine about there being no moral force behind the Government in Ireland was an admission that English Government had failed in Ireland. The very essence of Government is that it rest upon the love and affection of the people. sustained by physical force. Canada may ... be ... taken ... as: an ... example ..... of what a free and benevolent Government should be. There is here no army to terrorize the people; there is no military police force to superintend evictions and gall. the people; there is no class magistracy; no spy system; no appearance of foreign domination, and yet the country is profoundly quiet. The people make their own laws, and naturally enough respect and abide by them. But in Ireland the reverse obtains, the pyramid stands on its apex, which is the army, and if this were withdrawn down would fall the structure. The moral support of Irish people is withheld from the British Government because they have nothing to do with its creation, and still oppresses them. In the eyes of the Irish it is a foreign government which should be boycotted, since it is too powerful to be overthrown. It would be impossible to boycott the Canadian police, bailiffs, processservers or other officials simply because the people know they are doing their duty by protecting them and upholding the law, while in Ireland the case is different. There is a world of difference between the two countries, and yet what is wrong in Canada cannot be right in Ireland. The truth is that Gladstone has gone as far as his opinions will permit him, and he is angry that the movement will not stop at his bidding, Canute to order the waves of the sea to cease advancing. Other things besides water find their level, a fact which Mr. Gladstone does not seem to realize.

ARTEMUS WARD mentions the case of the editor of the "Buglehorn of Liberty," who would have been only too happy to go to the war and wade in secesh gore, but that he had to stay at home and announce in his paper every week that the Government were about making a vigorous effort to crush the rebellion. So in like manner certain journals on this side of the Atlantic think it their duty to declare, at least once a week, that Parnell is making a fool of himself, and that " his influence with the Irish people is declining." Among those journals is the Montreal Herald. We wonder how long does it take for the influence of a man like Parnell to decline. Since Mr. Parnell appeared before the world's gaze four years ago his influence has been declining so rapidly that he is to-day the recognized head not only of the Irish people in Ireland, but of the twenty and 'odd millions of the Irish race throughout the world. There is no name at this moment which can thrill the Irish heart as much as his. He is the Moses who is to bring the Irish people out of the house of bondage. The Herald and its Conservative rival the Gazette are out with editorials this morning on the Irish question, laying great stress on the recommendation of the Catholic bishops that the Land Act should have a fair trial. They seem to think that if the Act obtains a fair trial Parnell and the Land League will resolve themselves into their original elements, and sink into that obscurity from which they should never have emerged. It is truly marvellous and touching what an affection those journals entertain for the Catholic bishops of Ireland since they issued their late manifesto. They would imply that there is an antagonism between them and Mr. Parnell. that is to say between the Irish bishops and the Irish people. But this is not so. The convention accepted Parnell's resolutions, which resolutions neither condemned not accepted the Land Act, and which convention truly represented the Irish nation, north and south, east and west. The best proof that the Land Act has not been condemned Parnell that four hundred test cases should be submitted to the Land Courts, and that the act would sink or swim with the judgments. Surely this is nothing but right and ecstacles over an act of Parliament simply

not insane, but, that he was very wicked, and, ly Bright and Gladstone cackled over the act, the National Government of 400,000 acres of as Brian Boru and Malachy, who were the morally deprayed, a man in fact who would of 1870, and how sorrowfully they afterwards the best farming land of the country. At collar of gold which "he won from the proud confessed dito was a omiserable failure? fancied wrong. No doubt there is a good But even if such a calamity occcurred as a difference of opinion between the Irish hierarchy and the Irish people it would not be the first time, and neither would It be the first time in which the people were instinctively in the right. There was the the question of the veto, for instance, which was accepted as a compromise by the Irish bishops, but rejected by the people led by the immortal O'Connell, a devout Catholic and as profound a respecter of the clergy as ever lived. The Irish bishops are a conservative body; they would hasten slowly on the path of national regeneration; they place the question of education far above the land, or even the national question, and they are right from their standpoint. But if Ireland had a national Parliament the demands of the Irish hierarchy would be granted without cavil or without the insults heaped upon them by a foreign Parliament. The Times, not many years ago, called the Irish clergy surpliced ruffians, and we have not heard that either the Gazette or Herald was energetic in their getence.

If our contemporaries would bear this one fact in their minds their task would be far easier whether abusing Mr. Parnell or lauding the Irish Bishops, which fact is that the land question is only a secondary one, that what Parnell took off his coat for was an Irish Parliament; that the Irish heart is firmly set on that idea, and that nothing, no, not even a hundred flying columns and a thousand land bills, can turn it aside from its

#### STE. THERESE.

The destruction by fire of the noble College of Ste. Therese is a great misfortune, nay more, it is a national calamity, and as such it should be considered with a view to its possible re-construction. It is the Alma Mater of some of the most distinguished men in the Province, including Lieut-Governor Bobitaille and the Hon, Mr. Chapleau. The efforts made by Mr. O'Meara, Deputy City Clerk of Montreal, at the fire were a labor of love, for he too is a graduate of Ste. Therese, as are numbers of other prominent men of all nationalities, not | the Republic; they control State Legislatures. only in Canada, but in the United States. Ste Therese was almost a free institution board and education were given at a minibecause it has always oppressed them and mom cost, the college authorities made no profit and saved no money, and the consequence is a dead loss by the ravages of fire. The loss is estimated at nearly two hundred thousand dollars, the insurance is only forty thousand; and as we have implied there is no reserve fund. It is the general opinion that something should be done in the premises: a voice is only wanting to rouse the people to the extent of their loss and to the necessity of making it good. A hundred thousand dollars will rebuild Ste. Therese, and this is not too large a sum for the Province, even without outside assistance, to subscribe. The Lieut.-Governor has already offered his aid; which is as absurd as the command of King so has the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, and so have many others; but to meet the requirements of the case there must be an organized effort. Why, for instance, should not the Lieut. Governor organize a central committee with power to form sub-committees throughout the province, who would collect money to rebuild Ste. Therese? The times are good: the harvest is bounteous, and if the Government of Quebec is poor the Province is not. There are a thousand men in Montreal alone who could give twentyfive dollars each; the balance might be collected from the farmers, merchants and professional people throughout the Province. As for THE POST, it is both anxious and willing to assist, both in money or space in any movement that may be initiated towards the reconstruction of such a noble educational monument as the College of Ste. Therese. Who will begin?

MONOPOLY. THE Honorable John Kelly, chief of the Tammany Hall wing of the New York Democracy, has declared against monopoly, and if the astounding figures he furnishes in his speech are correct it is high time steps should be taken to break it down before it crushes the industries of the great Republic. Mr. Kelly, as acknowledged by all parties, even by his bitterest enemies, is a thoroughly honest man, and a clever, who knows perfectly well what he is saying, and is, besides, the kind of man who, if he be supported, will think as little of destroying monopoly as he destroyed Boss Tweed, when that audacious knave was in high power in New York. According to Mr. Kelly there are numbers of monopolies chief among them being the land monopoly, the railroad monopoly and the telegraph monopoly, and as Canada has already succumbed to all three in a measure, a few of Mr. Kelly's figures may be of interest to the readers of THE POST.

It appears that from 1862 to 1871 the United States voted away to corporations the enormous quantity of one hundred and seventy-five million acres of the finest land in the Union, or 293,000 square miles, an area equal to Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachussets, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana. The Union and Central Pacific Railroads received the lion's share of this immense territory, but there were fow members of the corrupt congress who voted the land that did not receive large | stone was then a fine old Tory, sums of money. Grant was President in proper. There is no use in falling into those days, and the General is to-day a millionnaire. Immonse fortunes have been real. because it is such before it has been tried and | ized by private individuals out of this plunder

is the case through all the West. If these them for a dollar an acre, whereas now they have to pay a large price to the corporations. These men are tillers of the soil and, enrich, the land by their labor. The prosperity of the country is due to the labor of the people. These corporations have become immensely and worship the other lame thing, the wealthy. They run the judiciary., The years ago, had not five dollars in their pockets. from whither, it appears, neither Gods nor have been a sagacious clerk. He took possession of one of the railroads, and he made millions of dollars out of the road; and the capital of Erie was increased \$55,000,000. Said Mr. Kelly in his speech :- "A gentleman said to me to-day : How much are these men worth? Why, lay Gould at least \$75,000,-"000; Garrett, \$10,000,000; the late Thomas A. Scott, who, not so many years ago, was unot worth \$5,000, left at his!death \$20,000,-"000. Did he make it legitimately?" hope he did; but he has to answer to a higher tribunal. The Central Pacific was built by "O. P. Huntington, Lieutenant-Governor Stanford and a Mr. Crocker. Stanford is now worth \$40,000,000; Huntington \$30,000,000, and the widow of Crocker \$25,000,000. They now want to take the twelve miles of land on each side of the track given them by proprietors namely, bullets, and bayoneta the Government and liquidate the second mortgage by selling these lands (given by the Government) to the Government at \$2.50 per acre. They owe \$176:000.000 to the Government. Will you get it back? gress and put good men on the bench." Gould, Scott, Keene, Vanderbilt, and dozens of others whose names are kept continually before the public by capitalist newspapers, noblemen and land grabbers generally, if we have grown so immensely wealthy on the national plunder that to-day they almost own railroads, steamboat companies and river navigation, telegraph lines, newspapers, and ruin and the farmers of England and Scotland have a firm hold on Congress.

But let us not flatter ourselves that we are free from monopoly ourselves. Enterprising in the old world and prevent it in the new. Canadians (that is the proper title, we be lieve), who can only realize hundreds of thousands of dollars, look with envy on Jay Gould and Vanderbilt, who draw in the millions, and wish they could go and do likewise. Until the North-West presented itself, and the Pacific Railroad Bill was passed at Ottawa, they had not much chance of realizing their expectations, but now we too have a Syndicate controlling fifty million acres of land. This Syndicate has purchased a controlling influence in several Canadian newspapers, notably in two Montreal journals, which at one time never tired of abusing the Syndicate and the land monopoly, but now are as loud in praise as they were formerly in abuse. They have been purchased, and this accounts for their intense bitterness against the men who are striving to break up land monopoly in Ireland, land monopoly every. where. No later than this morning, the the morning Syndicate organ contained the following interesting editorial paragraph:-

It will interest some of our readers to learn the rates of remuneration which obtain in one of the longest settled countries of the Old world. In Sweden the earnings of blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers and the like range from \$3 to \$4.50 per week; labourers make from 40c. to 54c. per day, and domestic servants \$2.15 per month, with board and

ls this a foretaste of the rate of wages when the Syndicate will be supreme in Canada? The Ron. Mr. Blake was correct in warning of the well-known boot and shoe firm of the people against making another Ireland of the North-West. Monopoly is marching on with corruption for a precursor, and the worst of it is that we are having the foreign as well the native article forced upon us. Vanderbilt is slowly but surely festening his grip on our railroads and telegraphs, and our newspapers will follow, so that in time there will be few left to raise a voice against the monster and protect the people in their rights. The democracy of New York are rising not a day too soon, and action will have to be taken in Canada also if we are not to become complete slaves to the system which is replacing feudalism.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, the great British talking machine, was unwound at Leeds on Friday last for the season. Grammatical English at the rate of six thousand words per hour were ground out of the wonderful macchine to the intense amazement of all England, Ireland and Scotland and, according to the cable, it has hardly ceased running yet. It talks by electricity, and, as Beaconsfield is dead, there is no living man knows how to stop the machine, and it is greatly feared if something extraordinary does not happen, if some corrective force does not intervene, the earth will be submerged once more, not by water this time, but by a stupendous flood of eloquence.

THE machine lauded O'Connell's system of agitation to the skies, but forgot to mention that the great agitation par excellence was once immured in a Biltish bastile for the same, and that a man of the name of Gladwho would not have been sorry to see O'Connell hanged as a great many of his countrymen had been hanged before him for seeking the rights of their country. It was

present it is said that the President and near invader but when Parnell and Davitt came ly every Director owns a large farm on the along and plunged into the region of pracroad, and receive special reduced freights on tical politics, and talked of titles their produce. This is disastrous to to land and land robbery generally, the the small farmer, and is forcing him thing was too utterly preposterous. War to sell out his small farm to the was problatmed against them by Lord owner of thousands of acres ... This Beaconsfield, but the machine then in oppo sition was merciful, and called the attention lands had not been given away to these rail of civilization to the letter to my Lord Duke, road companies, emigrants could purchase, and the machine wept at human depravity, and caused its audience to weep also. But when it came into power it passed a coercion act and a loose, shambling sort of land bill good only for lawyers and bailiffs, and, as the Irish laughed at one and did not fall down machine, also declares war and falls into papers tell us that many of these men, 25 the rut made by the Beaconsfield waggon One was a clerk in a river county. He must men can very well extricate it. Next the machine grinds out eloquence by the hour, but it is of no use.

MEANWHILE, Mr. Parnell, little recking the abuse either of South Britain or North Britain or West Britain for that matter, pursues the even tenor of his way and continues his friumphal entry through Ireland where he is worshipped. At Wexford he pricks the machine to some purpose and calls it by its proper name. He fixes the name of plunderers on the proper parties and tells the grandsons of the '98 men that the land of Ireland has been plundered and confiscated thrice over, and that the de scendent: of the plunderers is now sought to be sanctioned and sustained by the same means used in exterminating the rightful and bucks

As a matter of course the words of the mighty machine are received as the latest gospel by the monopolists everywhere. The Montreal Herald, whilem the organ of Not unless you send good men, to Con- the Quebec Liberal party, but now owned body and soul by the Syndicate, is enthusiastic for the machine. The Herald has also a monopoly to bolster. English have been correctly informed, are even now buying up immense tracts of land in the Northwest, and introducing as fast as they can the system which has brought Ireland to to beggary. Let us trust, however, in the enlightenment of the age to kill land monopoly

Father James Lonergan ..... \$1,000 Father Simon Lonergan.....

ST. THERESE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITHESS MR. EDITOR.-Receive my most sincere thanks for the valuable article published in Saturday's issue on St. Therese College. As an old and grateful student of this once flourishing institution, I feel proud of your appreciation. The editor of THE POST does not overvelue education when he calls this disaster a national calamity. Education frames and shapes a people; colleges and education are linked together. Many thanks then, not only as a pupil of St. Therese, but as a

Your practical suggestion to come in aid the rebuilding of the college does not surprise me. The generous offer both of money and space in your columns will be fondly remembered by the St. Therese pupils. Such an act honors a Catholic paper.

As to your demand, "Who will begin?"

answer the most indebted. St. Therese should begin.

Please accept my subscription \$100. SIMON LONERGAN, Pretre.

SAD DEATH OF MR. THUS. MCCREADY. It is our painful duty to have to chronicle a sad and terrible affliction which visited the family of Messrs. McCready, of this city, yesterday morning. Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock. Mr. Thomas Mc-Cready, the youngest brother and a member Mesers. James McCready & Co., fell from his bedroom window to the stone parement below, a distance of some 30 feet on Richmond Square. The fall was on Richmond Square. terrible in its suddenness, and fatal n its consequences, causing almost instant death. The deceased, who had slept soundly all night, had just risen from his bed and was preparing to go to early Mass. As his room was considerably darkened by the closed blinds, he approached the window to push them open and let in the light. In accomplishing his object the weight of his body did not meet with sufficient resistance, and he lost his balance over the window sill which is extremely low. On finding himself falling be made a desperate effort to seize one of the curtains, which he did, but, unfortunately, it was not strong enough; it gave away, and his end was but the matter of a few moments Drs. Jenkins and Wilkins were immediately summoned, but their aid was of no avail, the accident was as fatal as it was sad. One of his intimate friends just happened to be within a few teet of the awful scene at the time; he lifted the almost lifeless body and brought it into the house, where the deceased breathed his last, surrounded by his much afflicted and grieved relatives. Coroner Jones was notified, and during the course of the day visited the house and viewed the body. On learning the circumstances of the dreadful occurrence he at once decided that it would not be necessary to hold an inquest. Mr. Thomas McCready was quite a young man, being only 25 years of age. He was universally liked both in business and social circles. He had everything to live for, hisprospects were of the brightest, but the invisible hand of Providence, guided by an inscrutable design, has suddenly made this world no more for him. We are sure that his numerous friends and acquaintances will learn of his sad fate with the deepest feelings of regret and sorrow and, moreover, that his afflicted family will receive in this sorrowful hour of their bereavement the heartfelt sympathy of all.

A House of Commons return gives the number of ejectments and actions for rent in Ireland from January 1 to June 30, 1881. For non-payment of rent there were 1,955 -jectments, and 5,589 actions. There were-

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

Last evening the Rev. Father Routhier, the recently appointed Vicar General of the the recently appointed Vicar General of the Diocese of Ottawa, was honored with a farewell address by the people of Ste Anne's parish, on the occasion of his retirement from the charge and taking up his residence at the plahop's ralace. For fourteen mouths Father Bouthier has presided over the people of Ste. Annes parish, by whom he is held in high steem and respect. The Ohurch was crowded to excess, and the farewell accorded was sincere and hearty.—Oltawa Herald.

His Grace Archbishop Hannan returned to the city on Thursday evening, after having made an extensive visitation tour through mso Counties of Digby, Queen's, King's, and Lunenburg. In the parishes of Caledonia and New Ross no fewer than 120 children seeived the Sacrament of Confirmation. On Wednesday, 21st inst., His Grace dedicated a new church at New Ross, being the third dedication during His Grace's recent tour. This morning, the Archbishop, accompanied by Very Rev. Monsignor Power, left for Prospect, where Confirmation will be administered this afternoon.—Halifax Recorder,

Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of the clergy and several of the laity of St. Mary's Cathedral was held for the purpose of making arangements to banquet the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Farrelly. The object for which the meeting was called was fully discussed, and all were manimous that the rev. gentleman should be entertained at dinner, when the clergy and his friends in Kingston could extend their congratulations to him, upon his recent elevation of the hands of His Holiness the Pope. The dinner will take place on Tuesday evening but as yet the place of holding has not ben named. His Lordship the Bishop was the meeting and took a prominent part in de proceedings .- Kingston News.

CARDINAL MANNING TO VISIT IRELAND .- The London correspondent of the Dublin Freegan's Journal writes Sept. 17:- I have good reason to believe that an effort has been made. to induce Cardinal Manning to pay a visit to Ireland, with the condition of whose people he a short time ago expressed such a timely sympathy. I know that such a visit would aford his Eminence the greatest pleasure, as he feels that he could give a considerable impatus to the cause of temperance, which he is advocating with such beneficial results in this country. Besides, and above this to is possessed of a feeling of the highest admiration for the fortitude displayed by the Irish people in the dark days of religious persecuion, which has long made him desire strongly o go amongst them. His health, however, at resent is far from good, and his friends are ntremely anxious as to the effects upon it of his present temperance crusade through the north of England and Scotland, where he is iddressing immense audiences every day. I im sure, if he is sufficiently strong next year io undertake the journey, that you will have he pleasure of welcoming him in Ireland.

A BEAUTIFUL GIFT .- Shortly after the renn from Rome of His Grace the Archbishop, and the conferring of the exalted title of Monsignor on Vary Rev. Canon Power, the members of St. Mary's Catechistical Teaching Society, presented him (as their President) with an audress of congratulation and respect, which was published in the Recorder at the time. A copy thereof was subsequently furnished to Mr. S. E. Whiston, of the Commercial College, and he succeeded in producing one of the most beautiful presentation plates that has ever been seen in Halifax, in the shape of the address artistically and splendidly illuminated, in a handsome frame shout 3x4 feet. One peculiarity in the general tout ensemole is in the gilding heing done with pure gold, of a kind only used by firstlass illuminators; and the article was imare the triangle, the trefoil, and the pentacle, the symbols used by the Church to represent the Trinity. The filagrel work is simply re-When reference is made in the mlendent. address to " His Holiness the Pope," the central letters are made to represent the spires of the dome of St. Peter's, and have a grand appearance. There are many other striking stures. The whole is endorsed in Grecian pillars, twined with the acanthus flower, in reen and gold, and the colors used are gold, purple, green, scarlet, crimson, yellow, range and violet. At a meeting last evening, in the basement of St. Mary's, the present-silon of this handsome work was made to Monseignor Power .- Halifax Recorder, 23rd

## THE MARTYRS OF 1634.

(From the Penetang Herald.) We baar it is rumored that the Roman Catholic Church purpose erecting a new church in Penetanguishene next summer. We also have heard it proposed to make the new building a memorial of the martyred Jesuits, the early propagators of the gospel among the Huron tribes. No more appropriate memorial could be erected to them , and their heroic conduct, and the perils and hadships they met and endured, render them deserving in every way of some such lasting memento—and no more appropriate position for the church could be chosen than a site on the banks of the beautiful bay, the scene

ORDINATIONS AT RIMOUSKI. Mgr. the Bishop of St. Germain de Rimouski has made the following ordinations in his Uathedral :-

of their early labors.

SATURDAY, Sept. 24. Priests-MM. J. B. Emile Pouliot, Louis and Joseph Henri Lavoie.

THURSDAY, Sept. 29. Tonsures-MM. Charles Philemon Cote, loseph David Rioux, Elias Morris, Sifroid Sirois and Leon Dauteuil.

Minors-MM. Augustin Gagnon, Celestin Saindon, Antoine Berube and F. X. Cloutier. SUNDAY, Oct. 2. Under Deacons - MM. Philippe Antoine

erube and Narcisse Heliodore Therriault. Deacons-MM. J. B. Alph. Belanger, Achille hibault and Joseph Alfred Premont. All these ecclesiastics belong to the diocese Rimouski.—Journal de Quebec.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE YORK-TOWN CELEBRATION.

"The arrangements for the religious ser-

Yorktown. The morning service has been, assigned to the Catholic Church because Louis XVI. had nearly twice the number of troops in the field at the seige of Yorktown that the colonists had, and they were all Catholics. The afternoon service will be conducted by the Protestant denominations, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall, D.D., of New York, who is now in Europe, has been invited to officiate. Samuel E. Babcock, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, has been in- conveniences is found in the interference on vited to make an address on the advance of too large a scale of the clergy in political commerce during the last hundred years, on affairs without consideration for pastoral pruthe morning of Monday the 17th, and in the dence. To remedy properly this excess of afternoon of that day the Hon. Hamilton zeal, it is necessary to recall to these Bishops Fish has consented to address the Society of Cincinnati and the descendants of Revolutionary officers and soldiers."—Col. J. E. Peyton, of Virginia. Reported in New York Times.

#### ADDRESS

To His Lordship the Right Reverend James Vincent Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, D. D.

We the laity of the parish of St. Baphaels, in the County of Glengarry, humbly beg to be allowed to avail ourselves of the opportunity upon this occasion of your first visitation, to greet you with dutiful affection and hearty welcome. While, by the un-timely death of your deeply lamented and illustrious predecessor, the Right Reverened Dr. O'Brien, we were plunged into the deepest grief and sadness we, in common with the other parishes of the diocese, gratefully acknowledge that your appointment by the Holy See, to be our Chief Pastor, has filled our hearts once more with joy; as we are no longer left as children without a father, and in the spirit of deep reverence, we feel that our prayers have, indeed, been answered by the selection of your Lordship to fill the high and holy office of Bishop of Kingston.

We beg to assure your Lordship of our firm and unalterable attachment to the faith and much as possible the necessity of ecclesiastiteachings of our Holy Catholic Church. We feel with peculiar pleasure the honor you do lay judges. "Lastly, the Bishops should be us in visiting this parishion this occasion, for acked to observe the greatest reserve in rethis our parish, is the mother parish of the Province of Ontario, and has an eventful history reaching back nearly a whole century from the time that the Reverend Alexander prejudiced and irritated against the clergy McDonell, (Scotos.) was appointed in 1786 as under the pretext of undue influence in politi-McDonell, (Scotos.) was appointed in 1786 as the first parish priest of St. Raphaels, who, after many years of earnest and faithful labor, passed to his rest in 1803. It was afterwards the happy fortune of this parish to receive as its pastor your reverend predecessor, the Honorable and Right Reverend Alexander McDonell, first Bishop of Upper Canada, and the first to sit upon the Episcopal throne your Lordship now occupies and adorns. Of his arduous labors and ardent

zeal in the cause of Catholicity in this province your Lordship is doubtless siready aware, and we the descendants and successors of those to whom he ministered, will ever cherish his memory with profound veneration and warm affection. We point with gratitude and pardonable pride to this dignified and ample Parish Church erected during his incumbency sixty years ago, and beautified and adorned from time to time by his successors in office. Within these sacred walls no fewer than six Bishops have aiready been welcomed before your Lordship's visit to-day, and fourteen or fitteen men have been consecrated to the sacred office of the priesthood.

We have learned with joy and gratitude of the special favor and marked personal distinction conferred upon Your Lordship, by the Sovereign Pontiff while you were in Rome, and we feel deeply impressed with thankfulness that one of your profound learning, eminent abilities, and peculiar fitness, should be chosen to guide and govern us. We would also, with the gracious permission of your Lordship, take the opportunity of paying the first class illuminators; and the article was imported direction and esteem to our beloved February, 1876, and to continue to give it expected directly for this purpose, being far Parish Priest, the Rev. John Masterson, for ecution. Your Grace is, therefore, requested more durable and virtually of a permanent his unwearying exertions in the cause of asture. Conventional, scroll, and leaf work are the characteristics of this masterpiece of the spiritual wants of his flock, and, especially and the Calculation of the pope to all communicate this order of the Pope to all vous suffragans. His Holiness cherishes the confidence that the clergy and the Catholic confidence that the clergy are confidence th the skilled penman and colorist's art. There cially, for his maintaining the practical devotion of the Scapular, Rosary, Angelus, and the Procession of the most blessed sacrament of the Eucharist the old and cherished devotion of this parish.

Deeply thanking Your Lordship for having honored us with a visit so soon after your arrival in this country, we beggonce more to assure you of our earnest devotion to your hely office and to yourself personally, and of our constant and fervent prayers that you may be longed spared to administer the affairs of the important diocese you have been called upon to preside over.

Dated at St. Raphael's, this 10th day of September, A. D., 1881. Signed on behalf of the parishioners of the

parish of St. Raphaels by DONALD MCDONELL, JOHN A. McDONALD, DR. LECLAIR, ALEX. E. MCRAE, C. J. MoRAS. D. D. MORAE, ALEX. CHISHOLM.

-Cornwall Reporter.

IMPORTANT PAPAL DECREE. CONCERNING UNDUE INFLUENCE AT ELECTIONS AND THE LAVAL UNIVERSITY DISPUTE.

Several church dignataries of this Province having visited Rome during the past few months, as well as a few distinguished laymen to plead the case both for and against Laval, the following decrees have been obtained by His Grace the Archbishop of quebec on the subject and published in Le Canadien of yesterday, together with a decree relative to undue influence at elections. From those decrees of the Propaganda it will be seen that a broad distinction is made between the word "liberalism" as understood by the Church and the word liberal as mean-Come Lavoie, Louis Joseph de Champlain ing a political party in the State, and especially as regards the Province of Quebec. Documents issued by the Holy See on the

conduct of the clergy in politics, undue influence and the Laval University, September 13th, 1881.

Latin.)

(Translation from French and previously from To Monseigneur Alexandre Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec. ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND SEIGNEUR.—It has come to the knowledge of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda that in our Province certain members of the laity still continue to interfere too much in political elections by using the pulpit and the papers or other pub. lications. It is equally known of the aforesaid congregation that certain suffragans of Your Grace seek to look to to Parliament for a modification of the election law relative to undue influence. lices to be held on Sunday, Oct. 16 " said Col. | Therefore, concerning the first point, I hasten sylon, "have now been completed. The ser- to recall to your Grace that already in 1876 es will be held in the large pavillon on the | the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Office and in the morning Bishop Kesne, the promulgated the following order :- "The Catholic Bishop of Virginia, will officiate. Bishops of Canada must be impressed with The choir will be that of St. Joseph's the fact that the Holy See perfectly recognizes the fact that the Holy See perfectly recognizes the fact that the Holy See perfectly recognizes the extreme gravity of the cases reported the French Army attended High wrong which the authority of the clergy and has 100 years ago while on that the holy orders unfair from them. The cause 100 years ago while on their the holy orders suffer from them. The cause regard to her prosperity. Powerful agencies march to the head-waters of the Elk, and also of such grave inconvenience is found in the ditheir return march after the victory at vision existing between those Bishops them. fate in spite of the action of certain persons. of a position to which he had been gazotted, prosperity.—Hontreal Post.

selves in political as well as on other questisons which are discussed in Canada. In order, therefore, to put an end to such regrettable dissensions, it will be ne-cessary that those Bishops, in con-cert with Monseigneur the Apostolic Delegate to be sent to Canada, to seree and determine on a uniform line of conduct to be followed by us and each of them with regard to political parties. Another cause for the same inwhat was recommended them by this Supreme Congregation on the 29th of July, 1874 to wit: That on the occasion of political elections they must conform themselves in their advice to electors to what was decreed by the Provincial Council of 1868. It must be understood that the Church in condemning Liberalism does not mean to indicate each and every one of the political is entitled to nothing but the origparties which by accident are called Liberal. pecause the decisions of the Divines refer to certain errors opposed to the doctrines of the Catholic faith, and not to any political party whatever. And in consequence those do wrong who, without other foundations, declare condemned by the Church one of the political parties in Canada, namely, the party called Reform, a party heretofore warmly supported even by some Bishops. Finally concerning the principal object of the doubts referred to, namely, what steps are to be taken relatively, to Catholics, who, on account of alleged undue influence of the clergy in political elections take to Civil Courts, we cannot give on this subject a general rule to the Bishops, and it will therefore rest with whomsoever may have the duty to provide in each case for the conscience of him who has applied; therefore, let the Bishops take the necessary measures to guard the honor of the clergy, taking care above all to prevent as cal r ersonages being obliged to appear before lay judges. "Lastly, the Bishops should be gard to political affairs, especially where there is danger of provoking violent war against the church, Protestants being already

cal elections." Conformably to these instructions Your Grace will make known without delay to your suffragans, to the clergy and to all whom it may concern, that it is the intention of the Holy Father, that the above mentioned precepts of the Holy Office be vigorously observed. In relation to second point Your Grace will notify your suffragans that each of the individual prelates is to abstain from agitation or causing to be agitated either in Parliament or the press the question of the modification of the law concerning said undue influence, should it happen that the Bishops all decide that the proper time has arrived to make the above request, they will of ruin through force shall prevent the people first have to apply to the sacred congregation to receive proper instructions."
In this belief I pray God to bestow on you

all his blessings. Rome, Palace of the Propaganda, September

13th, 1881. Your Graces'

Most obedient servant, Joen, Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect, J. MASOTTI, Secretary.

ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND SEIGNEUR,-The Holy Father having again examined the question raised on the subject of the branch of the Laval University established at Montreal, has ordained expressly in the extraordinary audience held yesterday, to treat solely of this affair, to signify to Your Grace that it is his wish that you stand by the decree of the Secred Congregation, issued on the 1st of people of Canada, whose devotion he has always received unqualified proofs, will conform unanimously to the above order, and that the respective prelates will work unceasingly to bring back peace and harmony. Now, I pray the Lord to accord to you long life and happiness.

Rome, Palace of the Propaganda, September 13th, 1881.

Jonn, Cardinal Simeoni. (Signed), J. Masorri, Secretary.

GLADSTONE ON THE STUMP.

RIGHTY-SIX ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO HIM-THE GOVERNMENT FOREIGN POLICY-JUSTICE TO IRELAND A SACRED DUTY-" COERCION BILL"

ON HIS MUSCLE—SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY ECLOGIZED AND THE IRISH LEADER SEVERELY REBUEED-HIS CONVICTIONS AND DETERMINA-TION, &C., &C.

LONDON, Oct. 7 .- Mr. Gladstone received a great ovation at Leeds to-day; 86 addresses were presented to him, to which he replied, acknowledging the value of party criticlsm. He explained the Liberal foreign policy to consist of two main principles: that every foreign country should be credited with the same good motives as ourselves until it showed the confrary, and that every power was entitled to the same rights and privileges, irrespective of size. It was not for him, whose life was drawing to an inevitable close, to anticipate the long future they desired for him, but he would leave the affairs of the country in the hands of men in whom it had confidence. Referring to the unity of the Liberal party, he said he saw no sign of any such divisions as led to its defeat in 1874. Everywhere there were signs of union, and he looked forward with satisfac-There was much to be done in altertion. ing and modifying the land laws of England and Scotland, but circumstances in these parts are not those of Ireland. He argued that the depression of trade proceeded from decreased purchasing power. He calculated that between 1878 and 1880, the country lost £24,000,000 on her export trade, but as much as £100,000,000 from bad harvests. Referring to the Fair Trade League, he said some persons complained about American tariffs: America sent us £3,000,000 worth of manufactures, while we sent America from £30,-000 000 to £40,000,000 worth. Fair traders wanted America to cease to be our oustomers to this amount. More "unfair" leaguers he never knew. If Sir Stafford Northcote disapproved of Mr. Lowther's suggestion of the duty, it was time to speak intelligently on the subject. As Sir Stafford Northcote had other speeches to make soon, he perhaps would say emphatically whether he favored protection and a corn duty. He himself

would be no party to a retrograde movement. At the banquet given to Mr. Gladstone tonight fourteen hundred persons were propert. Mr. Gladstone said:—"Justice to Ireland is a sacred duty, but can never be performed without equal justice to England and Scotland. The state of Ireland might not be a party question. Ireland is in a great crisis, and on the working of the Land are working which will yet influence her net, upon their coming into power in 1873,

I do not believe there are laborers in any country that have made more progress than tive.

Irish laborers." Mr. Gladstone warmly eulogized Sir Charles Gavan Duffy for his pamphlet advocating a grateful acceptance of the Land Act. Mr. Gladstone claimed Dillon as an opponent, but an opponent whom he was glad to honor, and added: "I now have the painful duty of dealing with a very different class of opponents A small body of men has arisen who are not ashamed to preach to Ireland the doctrine of public plunder. The state of things in Ireland is coming to a question of law on the one hand and sheer lawlessness on the other." Gladstone favorably contrasted O'Connell's fidelity to the crown of England with Parnell's hostility to everything English. O'Connell, he said, on every occasion, declared his respect for property, but Parnell has now a new gospel, that of plunder, to proclaim. He sees now that whereas the rental of Ireland is \$17,000,000 the landlord inal value of the land, amounting to £3,000,-000. O'Connell's respect for human life was consistent. Parnell is very copious in his references to America, but in all those references he has never found time to utter a word of disapproval about the assassination literature of that country, which is not American literature Americans scorn, spurn, and loathe it. (Loud cheers). Parnell, during the last session of Parliament, made every effort to destroy the effect of the Land bill, but he did not dare to vote against it like a man, but when the life of the bill was at stake, Parnell and thirty of his followers withdrew from the House of Commons and tried to destroy the work which the Government had begun. The test cases which Parnell intends to take into the Land Court are cases of rents which are fair and moderate. If he takes those cases into Court it will reject them. When the Court has rejected them, Parnell and his train will tell the people they have been betrayed, that the Court is worthless, and the Land Act ought to meet their ununequivocal repudiation, and so he will play his game and gain his object if the people listen to these fatal doctrines. Parlia. ment is not going to overturn the principle of public right and public order to please Parnell. Alluding to agrarian crime, Mr. Gladstone said what would happen in England if crime proved beyond the exertions of the officers of the law. Vast multitudes of loyal citizens would array themselves in support of law, but no such thing is heard of in Ireland. General cowardice seems to prevail among all classes who possess property, and the Government is expected to preserve peace with no moral force behind them. That is the great scandal and evil for Ireland not to be thoroughly healthy. We are convinced that the Irish nation desires to take full advantage of the Land Act, but Parnell says No. The Government will rely upon the good sense of the people, because it is determined that no force or fears, or fear

(Prolonged cheers.)
Three thousand torch bearers lined the route along which Mr. Gladstone drove home. There was an enormous crowd along the route, and great enthusiasm.

from having the full benefit of the Land Act.

I call upon all orders and degrees of men in the

three Kingdoms to support the Government."

#### PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS and POST: Sig.-it is a remarkable fact that since about the period of Confederation our people, ie, Irish Roman Catholics, have almost been totally ignored, at least in this Province, in appointments to public situations, either Dominion or Provincial. Of course, outside of the cities, we do not expect any "show" at all, but in the cities of Ottaws, Montreal and Quebec, we think that at least a small proportion of the Government situations ought to fall to our lot. I am not now contending ips or positions of messer gers, but for a fair proportion of the leading | journal, and it is for the people to judge situations, which we certainly have not at present. On the contrary, it is the rule that when one of our people dies in, or is superanuated from, a good position, either a French Canadian or an English-speaking Protestant

is at once selected to replace him. I have been led to make the above remarks by reading a list of the names of heads and deputy heads of the principal Government offices in the sister city of Quebec, printed in The Dai'y Telegraph of that city, of the 4th inst. as follows :-

LIST OF PRINCIPAL EMPLOYEES FEDERAL GOVERN

MENT, CITY OF QUEBEC, Mr. Dunscomb, Collector Customs, Deputy " Ross " Pruneau, Post Master.

" Bolduc, Deputy do. " Sheppard, Inspector P. O. Capt. Ash. Observatory. Col. Duchesnay, Militia Department.

" D'Orsonnens do do. " Forest, Paymaster Mr. Lemoine, Inspector Inland Revenue. Doctor Fortier, Local Collector Mr. Larue, Collector Inland Revenue.

" Gregory, Agent Marine and Fisheries. Blanchet, Assistant do.
Barbour, Inspector Light House. Capt. Trudel, Chief of Police and Shipping Master.

Vacant--Deputy Shipping Master. Mr. Valin, M.P., Chairman Harbor Board. " Verret, Secretary do. " Pilkington, Engineer do.

Capt. Gourdeau, Harbor Master. " Dick. Port Warden. Mr Rousseau, Inspector of Flour.

Samson, Inspector of Steamboats. Fortin, Inspector of Leather. " Cote, Inspector of Weights and Measures. Doctor Rowand, Port Physician.

" Moutizambert, Quarantine. Mr. Stewart, Collector of Crown Dues. " Mackay, Assistant Vacant \_\_\_\_Supervisor of Cullers. Mr. Fraser, Deputy do.

There is an eloquent document for you! It speaks with a voice like thunder, no room up stairs for Irish Roman Catholics. Here are thirty important positions, to which, salaries aggregating over \$50,000.00 a year, paid out of the public purse, are attached, and yet in a city where one-third the population are Irish Roman Catholics, we do not find a single one in one of those positions!

It is true that up to a few weeks ago the late William Quinn-an Irish Roman Catholic -filled the position of Supervisor of Cullers, but since his death, extraordinary efforts have been made to have him replaced, in the usual way, an English Protestant gentleman from Point Levis, named Patton being pressed upon the Government by parties altogether outside of the electoral division of Quebeo West, notwithstanding that the member for that division, in whose gift the position is, has recommended another Mr. Chaloner, a g-ntleman thoroughly qualifled by long connection with the lumber Act may depend the greatest issues with trade in England, Ireland and Canada, and one who was deprived by the Mackenzie Cabi-

simply because he was Irish and a Conserva-

Now, the treatment meted out to our peo ple in Quebec is only a sample of what is going on in every part of the Dominion, and I ask you and the Irish behind your back how long will they continue to be slaves of elther party, and kies the hand which spurns them?

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, AU REVOIR

Montreal, 6th Oct., 1881.

A Case of Confirmed Consumption. FROM MRS. M. M. BALL, of East Stoneham, Me. "I feel it my duty to write a few words in favor of Dr. Wistar's Balsan of Wild Cherry. In the early part of last winter I took a severe cold, and shortly afterwards a distressing cough was added to it. My friends did everything they could for me, but without avail. The best physicians that could be procured did not relieve me, and my cough continued with me all through the winter with Increasing severity. I spit blood three or four times a day, and my friends considering my case hopeless, gave me up as a confirmed consumptive. I was in this condition when I heard of Dr. Wistar's Balsan of WILD CHERRY. I began its use, and before I had taken half a bottle of it my cough and all my other troubles left me, and I was cured. I feel so thoroughly indebted to this great remedy for what it has done for me that I send you this voluntary testimony, hoping that it may be the means of inducing others who are suffering as I was, to make use of it. It is the best remedy for lung complaints that I ever heard of, and I am constantly recommending it to my friends."

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The TRUE WITNESS has within the pas year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also

claim a stride in general improvement. This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact ls their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 33 years in existence.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

it was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the presert proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to rotain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one

copy free and \$2.50.
Our renders will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNES; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well aud add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at \$1,00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality. but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties subscribing for the TRUE WITNESS between this date and the 31st December, 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

-On Tuesday the 4th of October, at the Bishop's Palace, were joined in the holy bands one to whom, by all the rules of matrimony, Matthew Rappell, Esq., clerk now governing patronage, it is due. I mean in the Montreal Post Office Department and Katie Downey, of the County of Limerick, Ireland, widow of the late Mr. James Scanlan, grocer, of Hermine street. Both contracting parties are well known and highly respected in Montreal. We wish them long life and

#### ROUND THE WORLD.

John Dillon, M.P., is very ill in London. Guiteau's trial promises to be long and tedious.

The number of Irish suspects has been reduced to 133, The Boston Post talks of "Arthur's boon

companions. Rev. Pierre Broulet, cure of Cap Rouge, is

dangerously ill. Boycotting has arrived at a state of perfec-

tion in Ireland.

Me. Palmer, of the Montreal Post Office, has a thorough contempt for experts. Berlin has a vegetarian restaurant, in which

Several United States clergymen refuse to pray for Guiteau; but Gulteau cares not; he hasn't asked them.

no animal food nor spirituous drink can be

.. Satan is to be violently assailed in Chicago this winter. Revivalists Harrison, Whittle, McGranahan, Bliss and Hammond are all to labor there. English women rarely wear veils, while

cover up the real or imaginary beauties of their bonnets. A scheme to bridge the Ottawa river so as to connect Hull with the lower town of

French ladies object to them because they

Ottawa city is on foot. The estimated cost is \$350,000. The facilities for drunkenness and loaferism are so good at Newport that the officials in

charge of the naval training school favor a removal for the sake of the boys' morals. Guiteau does not like to speak of the death of the President; he says he merely removed him to Paradise. So in like manner Guiteau

will not be hanged, his neck will be merely moved into the noose. The revenue of the Dominion for September amounted to \$3,052,474.51 and the expenditure \$1,317,256.31. The value of goods exported, exclusive of British Columbia, for

August amounted to \$9,150,883. There are some ill winds that blow good to nobody. On a hotel register in a Belgian town a traveller recently wrote his name "Guiteau." And underneath it another traveller wrote, "the assassin of the President.

Blebop Racine, of Chicoutimi, has issued a circular to his clergy, ordering an indulgence of forty days to all the faithful who will repeat a prayer to the Virgin Mary three times when passing the statue recently erected on Cape Trinity.

A law of the Michigan State Normal School forbids the lodging of male and female students in the same building. Three couples got married lately, and sent the faculty a petition to make an exception in their cases. The faculty said no. Workmen in the Staffordsbire, England

potteries have demanded increased wages from the lst of November, which the masters have resolved to resist. The strike which is threatened in consequence will affect upwards **ôf** 80,000 men. Mrs. Bennett rushed upon her husband

without warning, as he sat in their kitchen at London, N.H., and almost killed him with an axe. "A man came in and struck you," she immediatory cried, and it is thought she really believed so, an hallucination having taken possession of her mind.

The bronze founder of Bruce Joy's statue of Gladstone advertises in the London papers for funds to produce a duplicate of the same to be sent to Washington and erected by the contributors, as a memorial of international sympathy at the death of Garfield. About \$15,000 is required to carry out this happy

The Figure this morning announced that last Thursday when receiving a deputation of Roman sympathizers the Pope informed thom that the date might not be far distant when to protect the dignity and independence of the Pontificate and to save himself from the party of revolution, he should have to quit

the etereal city. Edmund Yates, speaking of tipping waiters at Paris hotels, says the most generous guests are the French and those English (Americans of course) who speak through their noses. Of the French the most prodigal are the Bordelais, the Toulousian and the Marsellais. The Germans, he says, are the most niggard with the smallest coin.

In view of the number of land slips which have lately taken place in various parts of Switzerland, it is proposed to organize a Swiss Land Slip Commission, with sub-commissions in every caston, whose duty it will be to inspect localities where land slips are likely to occur, to devise means to prevent their occurrence, and to warn persons whose lives may be imperilled.

-A girl at Anderson, Ky , desired a new hat trimmed profusely with bright-colored feathers, according to the ruling fastion, but had no money to buy them. A brilliant-hued rooster came her way, and she killed him, plucked his feathers, and adorned the hat exactly to her liking. But the owner of the fowl bad her arrested, and she wore the hat in court, instead of church, as she had in-

Bloomington does not appear to be ashamed of having lynched a prisoner in highly civilized Illinois. On the day afterward the jail was surrounded by great crowds of sightseers. On the tree on which the man was hanged appeared a card stating that the first justice had been done to a murderer in McLean County. The corpse of the victim, lying at an undertaker's rooms, had a manda rope around the throat.

Ten years ago Bishop O'Hara removed Father Stack from the pastorate of a Roman Catholic parish in Williamsport, Pa. Father Stack brought an action against the Bishop. Ever since the Pennsylvania courts have been dealing with the case. They now tell Father Stack that, while his removal was undoubtedly illegal, all they can do for him is to let him halve the costs of the litigation with his opponent.

Mr. John Bright's two brothers-in-law, the Lucases, were originally Quakers. joined the Roman Catholic Church, establishlished The Tablet newspaper, and represented an Irish constituency in Parliament; the other became a Radical of Radicals. Of the brothers Harcourt, now in Parliament, one is a Tory, the other a Liberal; and Newman, Prince of the Roman Church, has a brother afloat on the ocean of Deism.

The following gentlemen were admitted yesterday to the practice of the notarial profession by the Provincial Chamber of Notaries: -Joseph Edouard Boaudry, William Mc-Lennan, Prudent Gregoire Morin, Jean Marie Philorome Prudhomme, all of the city of Montreal, Mizael Haide, St. Jean Baptiste Village; Alphonse Alexandre Legault, Saint Rose; Theophile Saint Jean Lortie, Quebec: Louis Alphonse D'Heureux, Saint Hyacinthe : Charles Philippe, Arthur Beaulieu, Cacouna; David Octave Castonguay, St. Jean, Port Joli : Joseph Lacoursiere, St. Genevieve de Batiscan ; David Lebrun, St. Uraule.

#### COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

James Gordon Bennett affects the utterly utter young man! of sold or in a supple The Cardwell Sentinel would like to see the salaries of rural Postmasters increased .c.

An old man lost his balance by kicking at his wife in Louisville, and was killed by the S. Annivar Itsis said that: Grant has made:\$750,000 on

stock speculations. He will next appear with a barriling in metale as a borrish ind halfbook Considerable space is given in newspapers to the sayings and doings of men who have

made fortunes: early and approved thenerous to The Orangeville Advertiser says "if he was not drunk on a late occasion, he acted like a drunken man."

Sitting Bull is anxious to take a trip to Washington, to see the Great Father who has disinherited him.

The Pacific Railroad Syndicate has an interest in two Montreal newspapers, one morning, and onesevening the bike rable watter on The International Parcel Post came into

operation on Oct. 1 between France, Germany, Belgium, and Denmark, Of the Miller House "Father" O'Connor, who claims to be an ex-priest, is lecturing against what he calls

Romanism throughout Ontario and of ourseless It is rumoured that several French Cansdian politicians are prepared to stand on the independence ticket at the next general elections. Many and analogical r

Queen Victoria has sent Lord Besconsfield's garter banner, removed from St. George's window, to be placed over the family pew at Haghenden it to the can neft ten :

The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmarki have come into a fortune of about \$15,000,000 by the death of Prince Frederick of the One Welsh Farmers association Unideed, Netherlands. Guiteau thinks he will be acquitted. His

jailers say he is the most arrant coward they have ever seen. Though sick he will not take medicine prescribed lest it conceal poi-Brigham Young once said . "There goes a

fine looking blonde woman." "Why," said' his companion, "that is one of your wives."
"By Jove and so she is," replied the old rascal. As a first practical result of the new Russo-

German understanding, it is stated that the conditions of an agreement have been already fixed for facilitating the mutual extradition of political offenders. A London paper says, as to the term cornering :- "We are greatly indebted to our American cousins for supplying us with terms

which express in one word the meaning of half a dozen sentences." The Belgian idea of Sunday is a festival. On that day they crowd to the seaside to bathe, picnic and go to the places of amusement. On one recent Sunday 7,000 excur-

sionists arrived in Ostend. . The fortune tellers and others of that class who grow rich on human credulity in Paris are to be driven out. The Prefect of Police has so decided, but the task will be very

difficult, as they have influence. A knotty point has arisen in an English insolvent society at Boulogne, whether a gentleman who has merely liquidated should take precedence, at the dinner table, of one who has filed a bill in bankruptcy.

The Committee of the House of Lords appointed to examine into the Irish jury system, has issued its report, which is most insulting to the people of Ireland. Of course it recommends a change in the system.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Science in Paris a communication was read the Government Model Farm, and is a scienfrom a man who announced that he had dis- tific farmer. He was a member of the Herald covered a mode of inoculating vines as a Relief Committee, and was on the point of protection against the attacks of the phyll-

Dr. Wild, the sensational Toronto preacher, says the United States will soon be annexed Lord Caraysfort, in County Wicklow, to England and England to Jerusalem, and lived for several years in Wiswill have on a jacket which will not be perience of farming. (3) Mr. Garland—crooked.

Wilkie Collins, who is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatic gout, which necessitated his confinement to a darkened room for three weeks, his eves having been seriously affected, has been ordered to abstain from all work for at least six months.

A negro went home from a Georgia camp meeting in a state of ecstasy, declared that he was going to heaven by the way of a tall tree that grew in the dooryard, climed to a height of seventy feet, and then undertook to fly the rest of the journey. The fall killed him.

An English pauper named Worth, o an inmate of the Leicester workhouse, where he is engaged in tending pigs, will shortly come into a fortune of \$19,000 by the will of a gentleman with whom he was at one time in | Houghton and Ross are Protestants, the others

The late Chief Justice De Wet of the Transvaal, who has always stuck up for British supremacy, was offered the same position under the new Boer Government, but he declined, saying that he would only serve the Queen of England.

Germany has the most accommodating of post offices. It daily transmits birds, beasts and fishes, if of a harmless sort. A goose, unintelligibly directed, was lately put up for auction sale, when \$875 was found under its lest pinion. The sender has not been discovered.

A club has been established in St. Petersburg, the members of which bind themselves, under penalty of heavy fines, to wear only clothes made of Russian cloth, to empley only Russian workmen, to dine at Russian restaurants, and to abstain from everything coming from foreign sources.

The telegraph system has made but little headway in China, but its growth in Japan has been very rapid. It was introduced in 1871, and at the beginning of last year comprised 3,929 miles of line and 9,345 miles of wire. During last year the total number of telegrams reached 1,272,756.

An Idaho, newspaper started out with the purpose of being accurate, and it does not propose, at this early date, to begin making corrections. Thus when it was asked to print a statement from a man whose death it had announced with a glowing obituary, the communication was headed: "A Card from a 1.152 Corpse."

On some of the Southern railroads negroes are all excluded from parlor cars. A fashionably-dressed mulatto woman and her child insisted on occupying seats for which she had bought tickets at Nashville, upon which the superintendent bitched on an extra car, and transferred to it those passengers who disliked to ride on the other.

a little remarkable that no New York inition. Evolution to the reporter were account to the reporter we it worth while to adopt this useful device.

#### THE ENGLISH LAND WAB. PUBLICA OPINIONE ON THE QUESTION SOMETHING

of section to municipal donners de total fire LONDON, Oct 4 The farmers agitation For a few days past the neighbouring has a real vitality to sustain it! Had this mountains have worn the whitish grey appears. harvest proved a success there might pearance belokening the advance of winter. have been no very burning question of land have been no very burning question of land reform to trouble politicians for at least a year or two to come. But the fates have ordained it otherwise, and by the beginning of the next session of Parliament we shall probably see the question ripe for action. Hardly a political speaker mounts the rostrum but he has some thing to say on the subject, and it is besides, becoming the tashion whenever a body of farmers get together to talk about fair rents fixity of tenure and the like in a manner they have not been accustomed to aforetime. Agricultural ...

near Sheffield), during the usual after dimner into our or relating the challman urged upon his bers are no doubt good men in their way, but speaking the challman urged upon his bers are no doubt good men in their way, but speaking the challman reform in the most decidedly they are not possessed of the most decidedly they are not possessed of the laws relating to land. He said he would mental calibre and other qualities requisite to command the attention of the Government which did not command the attention of the Government. give to English tenant farmers, who were always loyal, the same protection and the ents.

Bame' privileges as the disloyal There is considerable speculation here as Irish tenant farmers who shot their to who is the representative of a Quebec conlandords. He did not care whether it was stituency in the Dominion Payllament to Sir Stafford Northcote or Mr. Gladstone who whom is to be given the command of the gave it, but the singlish farmers ought to Secret Service Pollos. What is the Secret gave it, but the English farmers ought to Secret Service Police. What is the Secret have land reform. These sentiments received Service Police for anyway? I think the the hearty approval of the 200 farmers who ordinary police are quite capable of bringing listened to their utterance. Similar senti- an honorable member to his residence in the listened to their atterance. Similar senuments, not unfrequently, however, expressed as nonorable memper to the twall as any body in much stronger terms, are being wentilated specially constituted for that purpose.

all over the country. In Wales even, where again, what qualifications has this Quebec one does not often hear of burning questions member for such a position? Has ne agitating the public mind, the farmers are got the necessary experience? The second in the constitution of the police of among those whom the One Weigh Farmers Association, indeed, take of the police of among those whom the in thus following the example of the Scotch Ohamber of Agriculture, has draited a new Land bill for submission to the next Parliament. These and other signs, notably in Scotland, are causing considerable comment in conservative and even whig circles. The atmosphere of the land interest is thick and heavy, portending storm. The Standard, no alarmist priat, calls attention to the fact of the pre-valling epidemic of Labb "Leaguelam" having spread from the sister isle and proceeds to say that the suggestions or demands made by the farmers "are only more reasonable than the claims of the Trish Land League, because they are put forward mander, etc., etc., and we will all be hisppy. in the genuine interests of the tenant farmers and concest no diterior revolutionary de-signs." Sir Michael Hicks-Beach himself and others of his party allow that something must be done for this class, and sug-gest that greater security might be given for compensation for improvements; but beyend this they do not go in regard to land law reform. They simply endeavor to shift the issue, advising the farmers to demand a diminution of local taxation. The farmers, however, appear to be too wide wide awake just at present to be diverted from the track.

A GENERAL ALARM

Is needed when the frame is consumed with fever as with a slow fire, brought on by sluggishness of the kidneys, or torpidity of the liver; Burdock Blood Bitters will act on the system like a chemical engine, and remove all fever and restore to normal state of health. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 centa.

THE NEW ASSISTANT LAND COMMIS-SIONERS. Dunlin, Oct. 4.—The following are the new Assistant Land Commissioners for Ireland :-(1.) Prof. Baldwin.—He is Superintendent of tarting for America to vigit the gra farms in the West when he was appointed. (2.) Lleut.-Col. Bayley.—He is Agent for He is a well known authority on land in the north, and has been frequently selected as arbitrator to settle disputes between tenants and landlords in the north. (4) Mr. Laughlan
—He is the son of a Dublin merchant and a practical farmer. He may be said to represent the commercial interests on the Commission. (5) Mr. O'Keefe—He is assistant Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Cork, and is a scientific farmer. (6) Mr. O'Shaughnessy—He is a well known Galway farmer. (7) Mr. Rice—He is one of the members of the Duke of Richmond's Agricultural Commission, and signed the minority report, which favored more protection for the tenants. (8) Mr. Boss-He is a Presbyterian farmer or trader, and formerly a shopkeeper in Monaghan. Col. Bayley and Messre are Catholics, and all are Liberals except, possibly, Col. Bayley. The Freeman's Journa and the Irish Times seem to favor the appointments. The former, however, recommends an attitude of reserve until it has been seen how they act. The Express, a Conservative organ, is dissatisfied. It says that the appointees decidedly favor the tenants' interest.

SET BACK 42 YEARS.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72 and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial. (Father.)—Sunday Mercury.

#### FRAGMENTS.

There have been shocks of earthquake at Gailipoli and Adrianople. Additional Control of the Control of the

North Wales miners demand an advance of

7½ per cent in their wages.

The will of James Stokes, the New York banker, bequeaths \$6,000,000 to his children. Second growth raspberries and strawberries have been offered for sale on the Ottawa mar-

The enquete in the Bellechasse contested election case has been fixed for the 27th instant. No changes are to be made in the United

States Cabinet until after the December JOURNALISTS ON TRIAL.

BERLIN, Oct. 6 .- Great interest was excited by the trial yesterday of chief editors and roporter of the Vossiche Zeitung and National Zeitung, charged with insulting a police com-Senator Don Cameron's new house at Wash- missioner who attended an anti-Jewish ington has, like the White House, a large meeting and declined to intervene when a porte 'cochere,' or covered entrance; so that section of the audience attacked the Jews. visitors arriving in carriages can enter with. The defendants accused the commissioner, of out being exposed to the sun and rain. It is neglecting his duty will be reditor of the a little remarkable that no New York million Westiand Zeitung and the reporter were ac-

was fixed 50 marks.

#### LETTER FROM Q FEBEC. Mr. Alathar caudeline

Bid act Tud de Quanco Oct. 5:18817

For a few days past, the neighbouring but to day the beautiful snow came to tell us the summer was at an end, and, with the accompaniment of a biting northerly blast; it makes he envy our more southerly neighbours.

Some one, I believe, has written a pamphlet calling, attention to the ostraolsm of Irish Catholics in the matter of federal appoint. ments in the Quebec district. The intention of the writer is, no doubt, a good one, but until the Lish element is more ably reprethey have not been accustomed to aforetime plaints will receive very little attention. We To take a typical instance the annual get merely a nominal representation in the dinner of the Stannington and Losley House of Commons, so that what we lack, in Agricultural Association (these towns are numbers should be compensated for by the ablace Sheffield), during the usual after diamer. But our of representatives. Our present memsented in the Dominion Parliament, Irish com-plaints will receive very little attention. We get merely a nominal representation in the

> towards the requirements of their constitupolice are supposed to look after? Well, when we have knights and chevallers, why should we not have a secret police, and byarmed with "lettres de cachet" like "Buckshot" Forster. We are quite an aristocratic shot. Forster. We are quite an aristocraft people and blood slways tells. Titles are necessary for ns. The people of New York may say Mayor Grace and the Mayoross, but here, although we have not as yet got as far as a Lord Mayor, we claim to have a "Lody" Mayores. I think we ought alt join the Knights of Malts or the Most Putsasit Order of the Temple, and then any muttonhead can be an illustrious Sir Knight, Grand Com-

There is some indignation here at the conduct of the American Government in invading a portion of the Province of Quebec, and calling it Wrangell Land. I guess there will be a considerable wrangle over it before the Yankees are through with us. Does not In building, the foundation of a every student of geography know that the house should be laid, to a depth Province of Quebec includes all the frozen of five or six feet, so as to get below regions from the St. Lawrence to the North the frost line; and bricks, sticks, straw and regions from the St. Lawrence to the North Pole? If the Yankees want ice let them come and buy it, but we won't allow it to be stolen.

DIOGENES.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

London, Oct. 6 .- The following is the text of the declaration prolonging to the 6th February, 1882, the Commercial Treaties between Great Britain and France :- "The Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the French Republic, animated by an equal and sincere desire of arriving at the conclusion of a commercial convention; considering that the negotiations commenced in London on the 26th of May last have resulted in determining the points on which it was proper to establish a preliminary understanding; considering that the correspondence exchanged during the last three months between the two Governments leaves no doubt as to the possibility of concluding, treaties of commerce and navigation equally satisfactory to the two countries; considering that it is of the highest importance to put an end forthwith to the state of uncertainty in which the commerce of Great Britain and expiration of the existing treaties; agree to prolong for a further period of three months, that is to say, from the 8th of November next to the 6th of February, 1882, the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation in force between Great Britain and France; the benefits of this prolongation will apply to the conventional Acts hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—1. Treaty of Commerce of the 23rd of January, 1860; 2. Additional Article of the 25th of February, 1860; 3. Second Additional Article of the 27th of June, 1860; 4. First Supplementary Convention of the 12th of October, 1860; 5. Second Supplementary Convention of the 16th of November, 1869; 6. 23rd of July, 1873; 7. Supplementary Convention of the 24th of January, 1874; 8. Declaration of the 24th of January, 1874.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA

AND GERMANY. PARIS. Oct. 5.—A French gentleman, just returned from Russis, contributes to-day to the Globe an interesting account of an interview which he had lately with General Ignatieff. The conversation turned chiefly on the present relations of Russis and Germany and on the Tunisian war. General Ignatioff is reported to have spoken in terms the reverse of friendly of the Germans in Russia, and to have announced that the duties on several German, manufactures would be shortly raised. In reply to a question of his visitor he replied blandly that he had no idea what the Emperors may have said to each other at Dantzio. All that affair, he declared, interested M. DeGiers. The discussion then turned on the war in Tunis, The General said he thought the critics of the French Government were severer in their judgment than the case warranted. He observed, satirically, that he would like to see how much better the Germans would be if they were engaged in an African campaign as the French are.

Consumption Cared. 10 1 . 25 : An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections. also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, #149 Powers Block, Rochester, W.P. ideD of an object to the character Cable Y. W.

Church, Quebec.

Archbishop Lynch's Opinion of the

SPLENDID FIELD FOR IMMI-He sonviered PATION and all appropries

large a resid or the carry in politica

returned from a visit to Manitoba left on fire places. I would advise every man, with Saturday, morning, by the Northern Rallway only the \$500 requisite for a start, to stop off for Flos to conduct a confirmation service in on his route and see how the Mennonites live the Roman Catholic Church in that township, and farm, and how the French Canadians A Globe reporter accompanied him a part of manage, before he commences farming. It his journey, in order to accertain what opinions he had formed, regarding the Prairie A single ox is all that is required for plough-Province, and as the result of the interview ing and draughts 18y no means should a obtained much information, with which the poor settler be anxious to put much land into public is, already familiar, and several inter-coultivation the first few years :: (Ten acres, in esting facts not well known to the people of

Ontarlo, made the media to dily adv so HIL Hay Grace said: From what I have seen and heard, and I have had many opportunities of witnessing the life of the settlers. I regard the Province of Manitba as in many respects

Province, but none that could not be drained, the other a shepherd, who looks after the although in some sections where the land is flat the cost of drainage would be consider farmers. This Mennonite method of workable. The water varies in quality, much of ing I have seen in Mexico and other Spanishit being excellent and some of it alkaline. American countries, and it succeeds admir-

tores absolutely unknown in Ontario excepting in the north and far north-east are of not unfrequent occurrence. Notwithstanding it in the streets of Winnipes, remarked that this I am assured on all hands that the cold is not felt to be any greater than at Quebec or even sometimes in Toronto, and in Ireland.

A SPLENDIN FIELD FOR EMIGRATION. The country lies beyond the snow region and is continuously cold and dry in winter. Bliz-zards are rare. The dryness of the atmosphere closes the pores of the skin and prevents the chilliness felt in Ontario with temperatures very much higher. Manitobans say frost has been known to penetrate the earth to a depth of seven feet, but usually it is about three to three and a half feet. other material should be placed around it to break the continuity of the frost; otherwise there is danger of a building cracking, and in some cases falling down. Of course this rubbish around the foundation should be protected from rain and wet.' Roots should be placed in root-houses carefully constructed; burying them, as in Ontario, will not do. The summers are hot—in the day time—quite as hot as here, perhaps hotter. The clearness of the atmosphere allows the sun's rays free access to the earth, and the sun's heat is therefore intense. There is occasionally frost in June, which, taking the wheat plant in its milky state, does it considerable damage. What frost may occur in August is too late to injure the crops, as they are already harvested. Fur coats are a necessity in winter for driv-

ing, but indoors it is not difficult to keep warm if the houses are warmly built. There

are many which are not, and suffering is the IMDIENSE VEGRTABLES. The vegetation is wonderful. Potatoes, beets, turnips, and cabbages are prodigious. I never saw any elsewhere so large, and as a root country I think Manitoba unsurpassed. They grow in the black mould as well as anywhere. Grain does not do nearly so well France is situated as to the system to which in the pure black mould. The mould rethe commercial and maritime relations of quires to be mixed with the calcareous subthe two countries will be subjected at the soil in order to return the best yield. Ploughing and sowing in the spring time is done with a rush, and as soon as the frost is 7 or 8 inches out of the ground. When these operations are put off till the thaw has reached 12 inches the grain suffers very materially, and does not attain that peculiar hardness for which Manitoba wheat is celebrated. The reason of this difference is said to be that when the frost is within a few inches of the surface the sprouting seeds get the cold and moisture from the frozen soil but that twelve inches is too great a depth to allow of this taking place.

GROWING TREES. Tittle is yet done in cultivating fruit trees. Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of the Plums succeed. The woods are confined 23rd of July, 1873; 7. Supplementary Concluding to ravines and the banks of rivers. Unless in these protected situations, or where a large quantity of timber is growing together, the sweep of the wind unsettles the roots and proves too trying, as is the case in Illinois and other prairie States. Some farmers grow trees from the seed, and where a considerable area is is sown are successful. Transplanting

is bazardous. WILD CAT SPECULATION.

Settlement is everywhere progressing at:s rapid rate, and the land fever in Winnipeg and in town plots is very high. Winnipeg lots sell at New York drices, and both there and in some of the villages along the line of the Canadian Pacific Rallway speculation is gone mad, and there will be a great reaction. Strangers are constantly buying. There are many Englishmen and Americans engaged in land speculations. Some get along without money. A young Chicagoan lately bought a lot in Winnipeg for \$10,000 on short time, and raised money to pay for it almost immediately by selling it for \$12,500 ... Sometimes over-sharpness misses its mark. Members of the Syndicate are being constantly sounded, and also other railway men in regard to the location of the railway, and on the strength of facts and inferences land is bought, and held where villages seem likely to spring up. One speculator bought a block where it, was supposed the railway would cross a river. The supposition proved correct, and the Syndicate applied to the land owner for land or a railway station: The price asked was \$30,000, which being an extravagant figure, the Company located the station on the opposite side of the river, and the speculator's land

and the comments of a correspondent of an incalled for Their manner of housing cattle and for Their manner of housing cattle and for Their manner of housing cattle and horses and themselves I have seen paralleled to the sound for their manner of housing cattle and horses and themselves I have seen paralleled in Bayaria. Switzerland, and Italy, without the sound for the angent of the sound for the sound fo

The spring is the best time to emigrate. A man should not take his family with him but should wait for a year, till he has built a com-Best and Olimate. Enormous Vegetables: fortable house and prepared a few acres for How Various Nationalities Succeed. Go gardening, and perhaps sunk a well. His nation The Proper Time to Immigrate instituty is to build a comfortable house. It what a Poor Settler Should Do. 15 1 1884 Cost little, and if not of wood should be His Grace Archbishop, Lynch, who has just taken in regard to the position of stoyes or ing and draughts 1/By no means should a vegetables and grain, producing the largest: food supply is sall that should the attempted for a year or two ... Many ruin their prospects by getting houses, threshing machines, and implements not absolutely required at firsti-Da 65 FO CTHE MERKONITE WITE BELL

The soil is equal to that of the best parts of the soil is equal to that of the best parts of the parts of two paid men in a settlement—one who does It was rainy while I was there, and I way the double duty of minister and school more or less wet land in different parts of the teacher, and is comparatively well paid, and sheep and live stock of a large number of it being excellent and some of it alkatine. American countries, and it succeeds admirable and wells; however, are being suit, and ably. There is abundance of work for the at little depth, generally mote more than 60 new settler. The cutting of timber furnishes feet, a full supply of excellent ware is: in the source of employment in the stack seasons, and so does rallway construction. The winter cold is extreme, and temperatively to the qualities of Manitobs mid. It is winter and resaw outs as bad as Paris

. Manitoba has its drawbacks in climate and in other respects, but it offers rare advantages. It is, the country for the poor man Five years' labor on the prairie will make a man as comfortable as twenty years work in the woods of Ontario. dissatisfied settlers, who are utterly unfitted for them new country; but in the vast mejority are recevidently prosperous. Schools are established wherever settlement permits, and socially, morally, and intellectually the Province is making good progress To any accustomed to work the country affords magnificent opportunities in farming. With certain preliminary arrangements, the immigration of settlers from Ireland would succeed well, but there are some people who should never attempt to settle on a farm without being well accustomed to farm work and hence indiscriminate immigration is not desirable. I am well pleased with the country. I had no idea of its capacity till I saw it, and I consider it unsurpassed in the world. -Globe.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is not only the most reliable remedy for consumption, but it is a specific also for Bronchitis and Asthma. 82 ws

Holloway's Pills.-This purifying and regulating Medicine should occasionally be had recourse to during foggy, cold, and wet weather. These Pills are the best preventive of hourseness, sore throat, diphtheria, pleurisy, and asthma, and are sure remedies for congestion, bronchitis, and inflammation. A moderate attention to the directions folder round each box will enable every invalid to take the Pills in the most advantageous manner; they will be taught the proper dose, and the circumstances under which they must be increased or diminished. Hollowav's Pills act as alteratives, aperients, and tonics. Whenever these Pills have been taken as the last resource, the result has always been gratifying. Even when they fail to care, they always assuage the severity of the symptoms, and diminish the danger.

Cardinals Newman and Manning, invited to attend the funeral of Dean Stanley, with whom they were socially intimate, politely declined the honor, though the ceremony was in all respects a public affair. Roman Catholic clergymen in this country are far less exclusive. In numerous cases they took part with Protestants in funeral honors to Garfield .- N.Y. Sun.

## A HINT.

If you wish to save yourself, your family. and your friends a world of suffering and pain, which at present they endure need lessly, and also save many dollars in Doctors bills, go at once to the nearest store, and buy a few bottles of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Snow to the depth of seven inches fell in Newfoundland last week.

London World :- "The possibility of substituting a president for the occupant of the throne of the Plantagenets, the Tudors and the Stuarts is seriously discussed both on public platforms and in popular newspapers. There are many persons who honestly believe that such a change would be to the advantage of the English people and yet who have not the remotest idea of attempting to give effect to it, and who, if they ever contemplate it as an accomplished reality, fix for it a period so remote that it can only have a speculatively historical interest. How is this to be explained The first consideration to be taken into account is that Englishmen distinguish, in a manner in which foreigners do not, between the theory and practice of government, between what is possible and expedient as an idea and what works well and evenly in experience. Thus a number of politicians in England are in favor of the abolition of a second chamber. Does it, therefore, follow that they are enemies of the House of Lords? By no means. It is one thing to believe that it would be as well if a certain institution did not exist, and another thing to agitate for its overthrow. Mr tution site side of the river, and the speculator's land has fallen to ordinary prices. Farm lands do not share to any great extent in the wild cat speculation rife.

The reach Canadian settlers are doing well, and are comfortable. The settlers from Ontario are rapidly making money, and are decidedly the most thriving class of settlers. Old country settlers as a rule do not succeed so well, the first few years at least, owing largely to their ignorance of the climate and methods of agriculture. The Icelanders being the most of the climate and methods of agriculture. The Icelanders being the present order for persons the first few years at least, owing largely to their ignorance of the climate and methods of agriculture. The Icelanders being thought the most thriving class of settlers. The Icelanders being the present order of things is as well, the first few years at least, owing largely to their ignorance of the climate and methods of agriculture. The Icelanders being thought the most thriving class of settlers. The Icelanders being the present order of things is as well, the first few years at least, owing largely to their farms and chagged in diskly inaccustomed to farming have easily all the present order of things is as manual labor in the towns, where they death of the present order of the present order of the present order of things is as manual labor in the towns, where they death of the present order of the present order of the present order of things is as manual labor in the towns, where they death of the present order of the present order of things is as a rule of the present order of things is as a rule of the present order of things is as a rule of the present order of things is as a rule of the present order of things is as a rule of the present order of things is as a rule of the present order of things is as a rule of the present order of things is as a rule of the present order of things is as a rule of the present order of things is as a rule of the present order of the present order of the present

Hew Idvertisements

Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Nos.204 & 206 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, New York. C

GRAND

# DRAWING OF PRIZE

TORONTO 22nd November, 1881,

IN AID OF THE DE LA SALLE NOVITIATE & NORMAL SCHOOL

The object of the Institution is to train religious teachers in all that appertains to the Instruction and Education of Youth.

Upwards of 200 VALUABLE PRIZES have ni mei 26 been Donated.

STADES TOOL OF BY TICKETS, \ - 1 - 500.

8 to BROTHER ARROLD.

Finance.

Suggest 1977

FOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Ducal Brunswick Government Bond which Bonds are issued and secured by the above German Government, and are redeem-able in drawings

Three Times Annually.

until each and every bond is drawn. THE THREE HIGHEST PRIZES AMOUNT TO

240,000 Reichsmarks, 120,000 " 66 48,000

and bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 69 MARKS as there are NO BLANKS. One Reichsmark equal to about 24 Cents Gold. The next drawing takes place on the

1st NOVEMBER, 1881. Country orders sent in Registered Letters inclosing Five Dollars will secare one of these Bonds for the next Drawing, 1st of November.

For circulars and other information address the

International Banking Co.,

No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you say this in the TRUE WITNESS.

MINING INFORMATION.



GENERAL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE MINES AND MINING LAW OF THE PRO-

VINCE OF QUEBEC.

The chief provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1880 are :— 1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not specially granted. Sec. 2. For the sale of mining rights on patented and seignorial lands, and on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12. 8. For imposition of Royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 & 52. 4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands and on conceded portions of Seignory Rigaud, Vandreul, and other private lands. Sec. 14, 50, et seq. 5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, et seq.

5. For the sale of lands as mining locations.
Sec. 23, et sec.
6. For the sale of lands as mining locations.
Sec. 23, et sec.
6. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 101, et sec.
Under this Act parties holding Letters Patent tor lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or silver thereon, without license, by paying the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum sufficient to make up, with the amount paid before issue of patent, the price of two dollars per acre. In the case of "free grants" the whole price of two dollars per acre. In the sale of "free grants" the whole price of two dollars per acre must be paid. Censitaires in the seignories in which the Grown holds mining rights may acquire these rights by paying one dollar and a half per acre for the whole of their land, or at least one hundred acres; and the seignor or proprietor of the unconceded portion of a seignory may do the same on paying two dollars per acre; the extent over which such rights can be acquired being, however, limited to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, cight hundred acres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered and

to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, cannon hundred acres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered and worked on land sold for settlement but not patented, the settlement duties not being performed, the selle may be cancelled, unless the land be paid for in rull as a mining location. Sec. 12.

Mining locations, which may be of any extent that four hundred acres, or, in special cases.

Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or; in special cases, eight hundred acres, may be acquired by sideressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, specifying the lot or lots required, and transmitting at the same time—

1. The full price of the location at the rate three doltars per acre, if it is to be mined for phosphate of time (this price fixed by O.C. of 23rd March, 1881); two doltars per acre, if to be mined for asbestos, or gold or silver (price fixed by O.C. of 7th Oct., 1880); one doltar per acre, if it be mined for inferior metals or other minerals, or deposits of any substance of appreciable value.

deposits of any substance of appreciable value.

2. A specimen of the mineral for which the land is to be worked, with an addayt identifying it as having been taken from the land applied for.

Mines of gold or, silver on public or private lands may be worked by parties taking out licenses for themselves and their employees costing two dollars for each person for three months, if the mining is to be done on private lands, and four dollars for olating on public lands. The size and position for claims on public lands worked under such licenses servegulated by the Act or determined by the mining inspector according to circumstances.

JUST PUBLISHED. A MOST USEFUL AND TIMELY BOOK.

THE BRAUTIES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR HER FESTIVALS AND HER RITES AND CESS-MOMIES POPULABLY EXPLAINED. By Rev. F J. Shadler. With an Introduction by Rt. Rev. P. N. Lyach, Bishop of Charleston,

S.C. Berna Vieral Sea. S. It is a book of over 600 pages, full of valuable information for everybody, and should be found in every Catholic family. Price,

> FR. PUSTET & Co., Publishers, 52 Barclay street, New York and 204 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

THE LAVAL CASE

It is stated now that Layal has won her It is stated now that Level has won her case on all points, the following telegram being received by the Archibishop of Quebec, in answer to a telegram sent by him a few days ago in reference to the one received from Abbe Dumesnii. without foundation." Simboni.

TOP OFF WITH A BIT OF PIE.

What a peculiar American custom, and one which, together with hot cakes and excess of butter, lays the foundation for first class cases of dyspepsia. Better use Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10

A CANADIAN REWARDED.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The circumstance of Captain W. D. Andrews, of Toronto, having galiantly saved two young men named Hugh O'Neil and George Goldstone from drowning in Toronto Bay on the 29th of July, has been brought to the attention of the Royal Humane Society, and the Society has resolved to present Capt. Andrews with a medallion in recognition of his bravery.

#### FANCY DRINKS.

Burdock Blood Bitters is not a fancy drink but a pure medicinal tonic, alterative, laxative and nezvine, whose effect is to purify, restore and build up the impoverished blood and enfeebled body. Price \$1.00, trial size

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AT HULL. LONDON, Oct. 5 .- Sir Stafford Northcote, in a speech at Hull yesterday, said:—"There are those who think commercial superiority will, as the Premier himself has said, pass from England to America. I do not at least believe this will be in our time, if we make use of existing means to support our commercial interests; if we resort to false remedies we may do irreparable mischief. I do not believe in some suggestions put forward by friends on our own side, nor in the Liberal suggestion that the state of agriculture is remediable by a radical change of the land laws, although they are suscepti-ble of amendment." In regard to the Irish Land Act, he asked whether the Government did not mean to insist that the League must submit to the authority of Parliament and Ex. ecutive, and give the Act fair play; and Government, he said, should exert the amount of courage necessary to put down defiance of the

#### SCIENCE IN FULL PROGRESS.

Thousands cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Ashma and Lung diseases by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts effected. These wonderful instruments are used in all first-class hospitals, and are prescribed by leading physicians. Full directions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address. It is diseases are no longer feared except in their very last stage. Write for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Read the following notices :-

(From the Montreal Gazeite, December 24th, 1880.)
We are pleased to notice that a great

for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and, to satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. Sauvielle at his office, '13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, so that we can speak with our own authority of it. We think that such a method, which conveys medicinal propertles direct to the organs affected by those distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souvielle after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a well-learned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instument free of charge.

Common Sense in Medicine.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, is meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had hundreds of patients, who have given his system s trial, and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Dr. Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods of treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won deriul." "Brown's Household Papacca," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, tas fittreally sethe best remedy in the world for Oramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggiate at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS.

WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. depend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female; physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G26 a bottle, squager settle le

TRIED AND TRUE!

How sad to contemplate the fact, that for the sake of gain; would-be philanthropists have introduced patent medicines and drugs (vile compounds) which are advertised to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. . Verily they have their reward. Thousands are annually sent to their graves through the use of such compounds. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters have ago in reference without any Dumesnil is come before a discerning public, without any loud trumpeting. They have been tried and have not been found wanting. They are daily gaining in public favor, and for dyspensia, jaundice, and billousness have no equal.

#### WIT AND HUMOR.

A Virginia tramp stole the outfit of a smallpox patient and proceeded on his merry way. Three dead tramps in a cave ended the chapter.

The newest idea is to send artificial flowers with the favorite perfume of the wearer. Just think of a rose in a St. Louis man's buttonhole perfumed with old whiskey.

A minister having walked through a village churchyard and observed the indiscriminate praises bestowed upon the dead, wrote upon the gate-post the following: -- "Here lie the dead, and here the living lie."

The defeated candidate is like the old bachelor who says he once foll in love with beautiful young lady, but abandoned all idea of marrying her when he found that she and all her folks we-e opposed to the match.

A sick peasant motions feebly to his wife to approach his bedside, and whispers painfully-"I think, my dear, I could fancy a little broth." "My dear, what do you want of broth -hasn't the doctor just given you up?"

The asthetic craze which is so much talked about of late must have reached Danbury, for it is noticeable that all the vacant lots are adorned with patriarchal shoes, ancestral tomatoe cans, and sarcophagusal sardine boxes. Uncle Moses asked Gus de Smith why it

was that the weather was so much warmer in summer than in winter. "I thought every darned fool knew that," growled Gus. "So did I, boss. That's why I puts de question to you on purpose." "All aboard! keep in your feet!" shouts the conductor as the train starts from St. Louis.

But in spite of this injunction an elephantine hoof protrudes here and there from a car window, to smash the first bridge that gets in the way.

Examiner: "And who reigned after Saul?"
Answer: "David." Examiner: "And who
came after David?" Answer: "Solomon." Examiner: "And who came after Solomon?" Sharp little girl: "Ob, please, sir, the Queen of Sheba!"

Said a citizen to a lawyer the other day: " Plaintiff will swear that I hit him. I will swear that I did not. Now, what can you lawyers make of that if we go to trial?" "A guinea a piece," was the prompt reply as he extended his hand.

An acquaintance of ours—a chronic victim of impecuniosity—who is dreading the advent only since Dr. Souvielle's invention that lung of Michaelmas Day, says he has heard a great deal of the "Battle of Life," and he only wishes it was like other battles he had read of-when the rule was "no quarter!"

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion many of our best citizens have bought Dr. and nutrition, and by a careful application of M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled.—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for afternoon use.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED-AT ST. SUPHIE, CO. TERREBONNE, P.Q., one Female Teacher capable of teaching French and English languages, with Elementary School Diploma. For further information address, JOHN JOS. CAREY,

Sec.-Treas. School Commissioners. CANADA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

District of Montreal.

BUPERIOR COURT.

HONORE BOLDUC, Collector, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, has entered this day an action for separation as to bed and board against DAME ADELINE PERILLARD alias MARTIAL, his wife, of the same place.

ETHIER & PELLETIER.

Advocates for Plaintiff. Advocates for Plaintifi.

Montreal, 15 September, 188L 6 5

Dye Works.

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Pants, Snawls, Curtains, Table and Piano Covers. &c., &c., Cleaned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed.

ROYAL DYE WORKS,
706 CRAIG STREET,
JOHN L. JENSEN,
Proprietor. Established 1870.

Books For Sale.

## THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED.

Being a Thorough History of the Land Question ..... \$1.00

Medical.

# CARPENTER'S

Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven by an experience of years. Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child,

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Curss Liver and Kidney Complaints and a diseases of the Bladder sure and certain.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches.

CARPENTER'S HOPE BITTERS Oures Dyspensia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Billousness, Regulates the Boweis and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greates discovery yet made in medicine. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for 25c. PER BOTTLE. It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you

where you can get it.

F. M. CARPENTER,

Waterloo, Que.



# Ayer's

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

Ir is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gioss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deen black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vicon cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing proporties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The Victor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as at article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping - Cough, and all Lung when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely

use of this remedy would have cured them at once. Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test Downs' Elixir. Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.
For sale Everywhere,

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness.

Price 25 cents per bottle.
For Sale Everywhere. HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL

For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For Sale Everywhere.

A STATE OF THE STA Sept 8, 80.

Marble Working.

## NOTICE

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of MARBLE MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEHOLD USE

### 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 coat.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix deadily with flour and relain its virtues for a long period. BETAILED EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without the trade mark on

Musical Instruments.

Pianos Anotherbattle on high prices Racing War on the monopolist renewed. Racing Fee See Beatty's latest Nowspaper full reply (sent free) before buying Plano or Onean. Readmy latest War Circular. Louist prices ever given Organs Adress Daniel F. Beatty, Washing to. NJ.

Provisions, &c.

#### McGRAIL & WALSH. COMMISSION MERCHANTS & DEALERS IN FRUIT & PROVISIONS,

341 & 343 Commissioner Street. MONTREAL, P.Q. Consignments solicited for the sale of

Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &c. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. 34tf

SITUATIONS VACANT.

TEACHERS WANTED. -Wanted by the R. C. Trustees, Hemmingford, two Female Teachers holding Elementary
Diplomas for English and French, one for II
months, commencing 1st August, and one for
months, commencing 1st September next.
Salary \$12 per month. Address,
P. CLANCY, Sec.-Treas.
Hemmingford, 20th July, 1881.

REAL RETATE FOR SALE.

#### FARM FOR SALE

That splendid farm, formerly the estate of Mgr. J. J. Vinet, and now the property of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, shuated as Et. Martin, on the road "du Bord de l'eau," half way between the "Pont Viau" and the "Moulin de Casabet "is softened for a sale. way between the "port vias" and the "Boulind on Crochet," is offered for sale.

It has a front of 6 acres by a depth of 40, 30 acres of it is good wood land. It has an orchard of 550 trees, some of them already tearing fruits, For the terms of sale apply to the business office of the Episcopal Corporation at the Montreal. July 18th, 1881.

Fruit.

## PEACHES FOR PIES.

In packing our peaches we have a great many perfectly ripe that are rather too soit to use for table fruit, which we put in gallon cans without sugar, expressly for ples. As they are pared, they make very nice Peach Pies. RICHARD & ROBBINS, DOVER, DELAWARE.

A small congignment of above received by h. & R.'s Sole Consignees, and now ready for delivery to the trade.

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Professional Cards. TR. J. L LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 2991 St. Joseph Street, (over McGale's Drug Store,) 18-G

J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC,

Huntingdon, P.Q. Nov 17, 805

Sonocal Freehon & oic MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH ORNAMENTS STATUES &c. 252 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREALD

Musical Instruments.

## "All Artists give them the Preference."

"THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD."

Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States.

"There is an extraordinary richness and purity of tone—a capacity of portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Plano."—ITALO COMPANIO, Tenor of H. M.'s Opera.

"The wealth and fashlon of the metropolis call it their plano, and not to have a Weber Plano in the drawing-room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount fashion of the metropolis call it their plano, and not to have a Weber Plano in the drawing room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."—New York Tribune.

"Weber's Planos were unquestionably the best on exhibition; the Weber Grand Plano was the finest we ever touched or heard. His planos are undoubtedly the best, in America—they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. We not only commend them in the highest world terms, but consider them the best planos in the probably in the world—today."—CENTERNIAL EXPOSITION.

Weber Plano in the time of the periess Parepa Ross, Nilsson, Patti, Albani, and hundreds ef others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindness to them, but mainly to that sometime they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. We not only commend them in the highest their richness of the world."—HER MAJESTY'S ITALIAN OPERA

COMPANY.

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COMPANY.

"As song-bird after song-bird, from the inimitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kellogg, and artist after artistleaves our shores, the last kindly addent from the deck of the parting steamer is invariably wafted to Weber."

OPERBOEA

PERFECTIVE EXECUTION: HEARING and perform the work of the Mentural Bruss. All Conversation; and even whitepers heard distinctly. We rate to these using them. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address, H. P. K. PECK & CO., 858 Brondway, New York.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery, N.Y., and 9 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Ph., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they cannot cure, Send 25c. for Book to Dr. C. W. H. BURN-HAM, General Superintendent, at either Office, and he cured.

Undertakers.

The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burial Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand.

Farms For Sale.

SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS.

City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms.

Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada 14 St James Street

Baking Powder.

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Tees, Costigan & Wilson, 100 St. Peter Street, Montreal. Wm. Johnson & Co., 77 St. James St., Montreal. Jas. Pearson, 144 King St. West, Toronto. F. R. Butcher, St. John, N.B. W. L. Mackenzle. Winnings, Vanitohs. 50tf

Bells, &c.

OLINTON B. MENEELY BELL CO.

SUCCESSOR TO

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Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.

Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

285 Illustrated Catalogue cent

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Delia of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches,
Subcols, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. Fully
Walted NED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Miscellaneous.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., 7-G

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Church Ornaments.

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.

THE PRINCESS

FOR SALE.

.34G

CULLWEIGHT

DANIEL SHANKS, Huntingdon, P.Q.

PASKETS AND COFFINS.

..... 7-28 ins. a.

A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly turning grey. She was disconsolate; but fortunately found out in time the virtues of a certain remedy which made the Grey Hair disappear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all druggists.

#### **FOR**

Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrlan Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects: It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HATR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

#### THE

On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked to another: "Why, look, Blank has grey hair!" Blank who is a young man and somewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went immediately and procured a bottle of LUBYS PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty cents. The result was amazing. It is sold by all

#### HAIR!

How common and at the same time h painful it is to see young people premature bald or prematurely grey. It is a source of humiliation to those deficient of hair and a source of anxiety to their friends. The question is, how can these things be remedied? We answer by using LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.



## FITS EPILEPSY

FALLING SICKNES

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders willkio all we claim for them we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease as special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or retund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative nowers.

Price, for large box. \$8.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, seat by mail to any part of the United States or Canaia on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS. 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

## CONSUMPTION Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S Colebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail; post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price. Address,

celpt of price. Address, ASH & ROBBINS,

360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### **HEALTH FOR ALL!** HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Ranks

Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these gress, MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments

incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-

#### ERAL FAMILY MEDIUINE, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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 into mest, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughe, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhenmatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it

GREAT FIRE AT ST. THERESE. THE COLLEGE BURNED TO THE GROUND-\$200,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

At noon Wednesday a destructive fire broke out in the dormitory of the St. Therese College, and proved so herce that all efforts to subdue it were useless, and the fine building was burned to the ground. A strong wind - was blowing from the north, and the fire was communicated to several other buildings, which were also destroyed. At the time the fire was discovered the 280 pupils of the establishment were at dinner, and it is fortunate that it was so, for if the conflagration had broken out at night the less of life would undoubtedly have been plarge. It has not yet been ascertained how the fire originated, but it is believed it was entirely accidental. The fire had made such headway when it was discovered that it was soon almost beyond control, and the very flimsy arrangements the village possesses for fire soon determined the Superior of the College, the Rev. Mr. Nantel to telegraph for aid from the city, and and he did so at 12.50 p.m. The despatch was received by Mr. O'Mears at half-past one, and precisely at two o'clock the Bertram steam fire-engine and seven firemen from the Central Station on Craig street, were in waiting at the Mile-End station for the special train which was to convey them to St. Therese. It was some time before the train could be got into readiness, and as the track was occupied by an incoming train it was 2.47 p.m. before the train steamed away to its destination, with its relief party under the orders of Mr. O'Meara. At St. Martin Junction the train was somewhat delayed, but on the whole, when everything is considered, the action of the city authorities, firemen, and the rail. way management, the affair was most promptly executed. On arriving at St. Therese, the engine was immediately placed in position, and with a plentiful supply of water from a small river which runs through the village, the Montreal-firemen set resolutely to work. It was too late to save the college, but it may be said to their praise Therethey saved the greater part of the villege. The fire at the college was most furlous, and in less than an hour the whole six stories were on fire. The main building, which was erected in 1826, was 145 feet long by 137 feet wide, and the wing 110 feet by 60 At the east end of the latter was a fine oc-

tagon tower 150 feet high, erected at a cost of \$8,000, and which was but lately completed. while the wing itself was erected but four years ago. As a matter of course the wildest confusion prevailed, and notwithstanding the determined efforts of the villagers the entire building was consumed, as well as the furnitaining 10,000 volumes, was almost completely destroyed, and but a few hundred books were saved. All the trunks and personal effects of the pupils were in the dormitory on the fourth storey, and were all consumed, the boys being left with nothing else but the clothes they wore. The personal effects of the twenty-seven professors were also destroyed. Not one-tenth of the vast amount of furniture with which the institution was was saved. Three planes and filled a new organ, costing \$1,600, which was in the chapel, were destroyed. In fact nothing remains of the college but its bare walls and the few scattered pieces of furniture, books, &c. The Superior of the institution places the loss at \$150,000. The insurance amounts to \$41,000, of which \$31,000 is in the Royal Insurance Company of England and \$10,000 in the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. The model farm of the college of 450 acres, one of the best in the Province, is also destroyed. The fire was blown for fully a third of a mile around the college, and caused the following damage :-L Beauchamp, shed, \$100; A Limoges, tarm \$100; Joseph Chartrand, barn and workshop, \$400; J Deslauriers, shed, \$50; W Adez, barn, \$100; James Paquet, shed, \$501; Joseph Gravel, stable, \$100. None of the above were insured. The loss sustained by the village and district around will be greatly felt, for the institution was the only first-class one which they had for the education of their youth. The loss of the model farm will also be felt, as one-third of the parishioners were supplied with seeds, grain, etc., from it.

His Lordship Bishop Fabre, who left by the 5.15 p.m. train on his pastoral tour and intended to proceed to St. Scholastique, stopped at St. Therese, and during the evening an informal meeting was held at which some twenty cures of surrounding parishes were present and it was decided to at once rebuild the college and in the meantime to accommodate as many of the classes as possible throughout the village. It is proposed to appeal for subscriptions, and there is no doubt but that it will be responded to. The management of the Q., M., O. & O. Railway deserve credit for the generous manner in which they granted free passes to all the pupils to return to their homes, and some eighty arrived in the city last evening.

THE COLLEGE TO BE REBUILT-SUBSCRIPTIONS POURING IN-CONCERTS IN AID OF THE WORK -LETTER FROM THE SUPERIOR.

The destructive fire which had broken out with the ground was scarcely extinguished when it was decided to rebuild the college without delay. The surrounding parishes and country deplored the loss of their noble institution, and at once made every promise to rucall it into existence. It is proposed to appeal for subscriptions, and there is every prospect that it will be abundantly responded

Our worthy Lieut. Governor has given an example of promptitude and generosity in the matter, by telegraphing yesterday to put his name down for one hundred dollars.

The Rev. Father Lonergan intends to organize a concert for the benefit of the work, while Mr. Tancrede Trudel writes to protracted trial of four days, ability, talent the effect that he is ready prepare a grand musical festival tor the same object. Then there are a number avail. Your case has been tried by twelve of our Canadian citizens, the majority of whom are old St. Therese students, telligent deliberation, have come to a verdict who have already decided on giving a musical entertainment at a near date in the Albert hold out no hope of mercy. The Court does Hall. So far there is every indication of a not intend to review at this time the different nice sum being realized for the immediate re- stages of your life nor the actions which have building of the establishment. The loss now had so terrible a culmination, nor show amounts to over \$150,000, the third of which the justice of the verdict, but it recommends is scarcely covered by insurance.

The Rev. A. Nantel, Superior of the St. Therese College, has prolished a letter on the solemn and imperative one, and it but remains catastrophe of which we give the following extracts :- "Our misfortune is great, but not irreparable. Providence has protected this to remain until the 9th of December, and that now being done, and travellers are institution from the beginning; it has you be taken thence to the place of execution, watched over every phase of its development; and hanged by the neck until you are dead, it had brought it to that high degree of prosperity which we beheld with love; it will not now be found wanting in the terrible crisis through which it is now passing. We cannot conceal the greatness of the enterprise, for we have not only to raise the walls, but also to reconstruct our libraries our museums and all our teaching material.

Goldwin Smith, who is already an ordinary balmorals, 90c and \$1; do pebble, and buff balmorals, \$1.10 and 1.40; do prunella, 50c orary member of the Society. After a long to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, and animated discussion, which lasted for 90c to \$1.15. cannot conceal the greatness of the enterprise, Public charity in our country is refused to no misfortune, and ours is great and deplorable | majority

enough, we think, to call for sympathy and efficacious help. We solicit, then, in the name of religion and of country, which St. Therese College his served in the past and which it hopes to again serve in the fature if the necessary means for continuing its work can be procured.

We take advantage of this occasion to give public expression to our gratifude for the marks of sympathy which reach us from the four corners of the Province:

The following gentlemen will form a commitree, to whom all subscriptions can be sent:-In Montreal, the Vicar-General, N. Lorrain, and the Rev. James Lonergan, cure of St. Bridget; in Quebec, Mr. F. C. Gagnon, professor in the Seminary; in Ottawa, the Vicar-General, J. O. Routhier; in Three Rivers, Mr. G. Desilets, editor of the Three Rivers Journal; in St. Hyacinthe, the Rev. J. Soly, priest of the Seminary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF ST. THERESE COLLEGE.

Since the large fire which brought so much misfortune to St. Therese, a large number of persons, especially old students and friends of the college, have gone to visit the scene of the disaster. On arriving from St. Hyacinthe, His Honor, Lieut.-Governor Robitaille, made arrangements to visit the village. He proceeded to the spot vesterday afternoon. accompanied by Mayor Beaudry and Mr. Senecal. His Honor, who was educated in the College, was deeply affected at the sight of the ruins of his Alma Mater. It was not altogether a matter of sentiment with him, for he immediately gave another cheque the leading feature being Ontario, which sold for \$400 in addition to the \$100 at 653 and closed at noon at 66 bid, 664 asked. he had subscribed on simply hearing of the catastrophe. Chapleau has subscribed \$200 for his share; respectively 1 higher at 1251 and 491 bid. M l'Abbe Aubry, cure de Saint Jean \$1,000; F | City Passenger was up to 1331 bid, a gain of X Archambault, Ecr C R 100; St Mary College 1 per cent. Gas was steady at noon at 1421 50 M Glackmeyer 30; La Minerce 25; M bid and Montreal Telegraph at 128 bid. Wurtole, M P P 25; L'hon E T Paquet 20; M | Commerce was } lower at 144} bid. Barbeau 10

#### DOOMED TO DEATH.

HUGH HATVREN, THE MURDERER OF SALTER, SEN TENCED TO BE HANGED ON DECEMBER 9TH -THE PRISONER SHOWS NO EMOTION.

Mr. Justice Monk began to deliver his charge at 9.30 p.m. He said he would not make any lengthy remarks. The killing of Salter by Havvren, the prisoner, was proved beyond doubt, and was admitted by the counsel for the defence. The remark that the crime was only manslaughter had no foundation at all. There was murder or there was not. It had been proved beyond doubt that there was premeditation and malice ture, &c. The fine library of the college, con- aforethought. Hayvren prepared his knife, waited for his victim, and executed his crime most effectually. The deed was one of the most skilfully performed tragedies on record. The preparation of the instrument which was to pierce the heart was also artistically effected. But there arises another point, and that is the plea of insanity. It is the opinion of enthusiastic scientists that insanity is on the increase. It is admitted by the physicians that he could discern between right and wrong. The convulsions have not been shown to have been epileptic fits. Dr. Howard is a man of great experience, but he is one of those scientific enthusiasts whose mind on this subject is formed of many theories, and it was for them to decide whether it is corroborated by facts. It is the first time that the prisoner is known to have had an uncontrollable impulse. It is strange that in the whole period of his criminal life he should have chosen the moment when he was in possession or a deadly weapon and premeditated the assassination of the man whose murder he accomplished. His opinion was that the prisoner at the bar was guilty of the murder of Salter, and that and outhouses, \$300; J Ouimet, do, \$200; he had no faith at all in the plea of uncon-Joseph Besuchamp, house, \$500; A Desjar- trollable impulse, which, after all, has never cases in England. After speaking for twenty minutes, he left the matter in the hands of the jury.

Even at this dread instant the prisoner evinced not the slightest signs of emotion at the terrific fate in store for him. He turned his back abruptly to the scene of his four days' trial and addressed a laughing remark to one of the guards standing near.

The jury retired to their room at 10:05 p.m, and returned to the court room at 10:30 having deliberated twenty-five minutes. In answer to the usual question, the jury replied that they had found Hugh Hayvren GUILTY OF MURDER.

The court room at this moment presented an impressive scene; all eyes were turned towards the prisoner, the expression of whose countenance evinced no emotion. The stiliness of the night and the awful silence which reigned throughout the Court was most impressive and strangly thrilling. Hayvern | walnuts, French, 91c to 10c; filberts, 10c to stood erect for about the first time during the day or night, and confronted the whole Court quite unmoved. Then slowly taking his handkerchief from his pocket he wiped his face, from which perspiration was falling in heavy drops, and looked at the jury. When the 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; verdict was about on the lips of the foreman | Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to he bent slightly forward, with an eager expression, which faded away a moment afterin the St. Therese College and levelled it wards. In answer to Mr. Schiller's enquiry tard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unas to whether he had anything to say before the sentence of death should be pronounced, he answered, bluntly, "No, I have nothing to say."

Mr. Davidson-I move that sentence of death be now passed upon the prisoner at the bar.

His Honor Mr. Justice Mosk then entered his apartments, and shortly returned with his black three-cornered hat, and accompanied by His Honor Mr. Justice Cross.

The Hon. Justice Monk then proceeded to pass sentence as follows :- Prisoner at the Bar-You have been chargeif, tried and convicted of the crime of murder. During a and skill has been brought to bear in your defence but everything has proved of no to 24je; No 2, ordinary, 22je to 23je. of your own countrymen, who, after an inwith which the Court entirely agrees. I can you to prepare for the terrible fate which awaits you. The duty of the Court is a to pass sentence of death upon you. You will be taken hence to the common jail, there and may God have mercy on your soul.

At a largely attended meeting of the Toronto St. George's Society the name of Mr.

CONSTITUTIONS of from are undermined and destroyed by lung and bronchial disease consequent upon neglect of a cough. A foolhardy disregard of that warning symptom is unfortunately very-common, and that is the main reason why consumption figures so conspicuously among the causes of premature death. A timely use, inwardly and outwardly, of Thomas Echectric Oil, a benigh, pure and undeterlorating anti-spasmodic, soothing and healing agent, indorsed and recommended by the faculty, is a sure, prompt and inexpensive way of arresting a cough or cold. Besides being a pulmonic of acknowledged excellence, it is a matchless anodyne for rheumatic or neuralgic pain ; cures bleeding or blind piles, sores and hurts of all kinds, and remedles kidney troubles and lameness or weakness of the back. Some of the most experienced and best known stock-raisers and owners of "crack" trotting horses recommend it for diseases and injuries of horses and cattle.

#### Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1881. Money ruled firm at 5 per cent on call and time, and mercantile paper was accepted for discount at 6 to 7 per cent. There was no business of importance in sterling exchange, which ruled nominal at about 108g between banks. ...

The stock market this a.m., was irregular the leading feature being Ontario, which sold At noon Bank of Montreal was & higher at The Hon. Mr. 2017 bid and Merchants and Richelieu were

> Morning Stock Sales-200 Montreal, 2011 22 de, 2011; 35 do, 2013; 50 Commerce, 1441; 20 Merchants, 1252; 335 Richelieu 19; 80 do, 49%; 5 Dundas Cotton, 123; 1 Exchange, 139; 5 City Passenger, 133; 25 do, 1334; 6 do, 133; 100 Ontario, 66; 225 do, 661; 300 do, 66; 50 do, 661; 425 do, 66 25 de, 661; 1,020 de, 66; 330 do, 653; 400 do, 66; 50 do, 66½; 145 do, 66; 250 do, 66½; 50 do, 66; 100 do, 66½; 100 do, 66½; 200 do, 66; 100 de, 66; 50 de, 66.

#### COMMERUIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The regular fall trade is over in some departments, and the sorting trade which will continue until the close of navigation has commenced auspiciously enough. A large number of bills fell due on the 4th inst. in the dry goods and boot and shoe lines and were met in the most satisfactory manner. The iron market continues in an excited state and round lots No. 1 Gartsherrie have been placed at \$24.50, which is the highest price yet recorded. It would probably be impossible to purchase any No. 1 brands of Scotch pig under \$24. The dry goods and millinery houses reported a quiet week at wholesale, but the retail departments were more active than they have been for some time in consequence the change to cooler weather early now under review. tbe week Wool is more active and higher, and there have been large sales of both foreign and domestic to manufacturers. Boot and shoe houses have succeeded in overtaking their numerous back orders, and are no longer compelled to work their men over hours. The sorting up trade in this branch of commerce is opening out well. In groceries we still notice a good demand for foreign dried fruits, but sugar is not so firm. The speculation in breadstuffs in Chicago has been carried on with vary- to 16s, and Scotch pig has been advanced 2s are still dangerously high. The shipping trade of Montreal has suffered severely through the high prices which have been maintained in that city, no cargoes of American grain having been despatched from this port for some weeks, the markets in Europe not having risen sufficiently to justily the risk. The millions of bushels of grain now "blocked" in Chicago and the west will reach the Atlantic at the American sea-board during

the winter months. FRUITS.—Valencia raisins and currents have met with most enquiry. The excessive prices in Malaga has prevented business to any extent with that market and quotations are nominally unchanged here. Currants 7c to 7½c. Valencias, 8½c to 9½c; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; London layers, to \$2.80; loose muscatel, box. 52.30 to \$2.40; seedless, 91c to 101c; prunes, 5le to 6le; S. S. Tarragona, 15c to 16c:

Spices .- The market is steady, and there is a good demand. Pepper and Cassia met with most enquiry, even at advanced prices. Cassia, per 1b, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to \$1; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; muslimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 90c.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES .- Orders for syrups are more numerous and there is also a better demand for molasses, holders being inclined to more closely approach buyers' views. We revise quotations for Bright syrups 58c to 65c; medium, 53c to 58c; fair, 50c to 52c. Molasses-Barbadoes 54c to 58c; Trinidad,

47c to 50c; sugar bouse, none. LEATHER. Business for the time of the year is quieter than was expected, but there continues a good demand for Slaughter and good plump Spanish sole. Heavy harness is is good demand, but blacks leather are generally dull and in large stock. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, BA, 25c to 27c ordinary, 24½c to 25½c; No 2, B A, 23c Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c: splits, large, 250 to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c

Boors and Shors -The leading manufacturers are well satisfied with the result of the regular fall trade, as far as volume 18 coucorned, the only drawback being the low prices which prevailed in comparison with the price of leather. A fair sorting trade is out in all directions. Remittances give no cause for complaint. quote: Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25; do, split brogans, \$1 to \$1 10; do buft congress, \$1 80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; do cowhide boots, \$2 30 to 2 35; women's split

No hammer in the way. Throwing down the guard elects, loads, and cocks. Accurate up to 1 200 yards. Without any exception the most accurate, longest ranged, easiest loaded, quickest fired, best constructed, l 200 yards. Without any exception the most accurate, longest ranged, easiest loaded, quickest fired, best constructed, simplest, and most perfect breech loading repeating rifle ever made. The new 44 cal. Evans' latest model Magazine in the Dominion. We have arranged to temporarily reduce the price of these rifles in order to place them in the hands of every sportsman in Canada. The regular retail price has been from \$50 to \$60, and we fully expect by offering them at such a tremendous reduction to ensure for the Evans the largest sale ever obtained by any Repeating Rifle in the country. The calibre is 44, centre fire, using reloadable twice the number of any other Magazine Rifle, is located in the stock, and not under the rifle, and the poise or hang of the rifle is is no way littley safe. The Evans can be used as a single shot rifle independent of the magazine, and as each catridge is carried in a separate compartment, the gun is absocan always be kept full and held in reserve. When cash accompanies the order we will give a box of reloadable catridges free.

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soda bi-carb, which sold in lots to manufacturers. Quinine is unsettled, but saltpetre, sulphur and morphia are all higher. Turpentine is causing some interest, and we quote 85c to 871c in bbls. We quote: Bl-carb soda at \$3.10 \$3.20 soda ash, \$1.50 to \$2.00; bi-chromate of potash, 13 c to bush; peas, 29,589; barley, 400; flour, 8,220 bots; borax, 16c to 17c; cream tarter bbls; meal, 120; ashes, 21; butter, 1,235 crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 31c; pkgs; cheese, 2,139 boxes; pork, 80 bbls; to 33c; caustic sods, \$2.40 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to pkgs. \$2.00; copperss, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour Ocean sulphur. \$2 90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, 90c to \$1.10; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 54c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3.00; morphia, \$2.50 to \$2.60; castor oil, loc to 10); shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.50 to

Wood-The market is fairly active for both coarse and fine wools and firm. Greasy Cape, on this market is firmer at 20c to 22c; Australian, 23c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A uper, 34c to 35c; B super, 30c to 32c; unas-

sorted, 30c. Hipes are steady at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheenskins, 90c to 95c; calfakins, 12c.

Oils .- Newfoundland cod is quiet at 45c wine gallon. Steam and refined seal, 47%c. Petroleum is steady and active. lots are quoted at 231c to 24c, and single bbl. lots at 25 c to 26c.

SALT.—The market continues firm. Coarse is quoted at 57%c to 60c. Factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10; Eureka, \$2.

GROCERIES .- There is a good demand for all the leading lines. Teas.-The lower grades move slowly and stocks are large.  $\mathbf{T}$ he better kinds are well enquired after and command full prices. tations run about as follows:-Japan, common, 22½c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 45c; fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c : fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; meaning to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Southong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar.— There is a good enquiry, and prices favor the buyer more than they did. We quote: Granulated, 9%c to 10c; Yellow refined, 7%c to 83c; Porto Rico, 7fc to 7fc; Barbadoes, 7fc to 73c. Coffee is dull. Mocha, 32c to 33c; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracaibo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 172c to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c;

chicory, 12c to 121c. IRON AND HARDWARE -The market maintains a strong position. Since last report iron freights from Glasgow to Montreal have risen 6d to 3s on the other side. No 1 brands of Scotch pig iron could not be obtained on this market under \$24, and some holders are asking more, as freshly imported iron could not be secured under a much higher figure. One sale of iron has occurred at \$24 50. Steffordshire bar iron is firm at \$1.90 to \$2, and Canada plates are strongly held. All lines of hardware are firm with, an upward tendency. The following are revised quotations:-Pig iron, per tou, Coltness, \$23.50 to \$24; Siemens, S22 to S24; Gartsherrie, S23 to 24; Summerlee, S23.50 to 2400; Langloan, \$23.50 to 24; Eglinton, \$22.00 to 22.50; Carnbroe, \$22 50 to 23 50. Bars per 100 lbs, Siemens, \$2 to 2 25; Scotch and Staffordshire \$1 90 to 2: Best ditto \$2.15 to 2.25; Swede, 34 25 to 4 60; Norway, \$4 00 to 5 00; Lowmoor & Bowling, \$6 25 to 700. Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3.25; other brands, \$3 25 to \$3 50: Tin Plates, per box: charcoal IC, \$5 50 ditto, IX, \$7 50; ditto, D C, \$5; ditto, DX, \$7 Coke, IC, \$4 50 to 5. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$10 50 to 11; Galvanized Sheats No. 28, best, \$7 to 7 50; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 35 to 250; Sheets, best brands, \$2 85. Boiler Plates, \$3 00 to \$3 50. Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 12 c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50 : do bar, \$5 to \$5 50; do shot, \$6 to \$6 50; Steel, cast, per lb, llic to 121c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$8 75; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, \$26 to \$27. Ingot Copper, \$17 25 to 18 50. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 50; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$4 50. Proved Coil chain, inch, \$5 50; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.60 to 1.70. Cut Nails :- Prices, not cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.55 per keg; 8 d and 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.70 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut. do.

\$2.95 per keg; 4d and 5 d, Hot Out, American Pattern, \$3 20 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.95 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5:45 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, 2.95; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 45. Fish -The demand is improving. We quote North Shore Salmon at \$18, \$19 and \$20 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, and a lot of British Columbia Saimon is expected shortly. We quote Canso herrings at \$5 to \$5.25 per brl; dry cod, \$4, and green, \$3.80. No. 2 DINNER PARTY AT NORTON CREEK. mackerel, \$5.00 tc \$5.50; white fish at \$4.75 and samon trout at \$4.50.

Flour:—Superior Extra, \$6.70; Extra Superfine, \$6.60; Spring Extra, \$6.60; Superfine, \$6.10 to 6.15; Strong Bakers, \$6.75 to was quite a success. The dinner was pre-7.75; Fine, \$5.45 to 5.55; Middlings, \$4.75 to 5.00; Pollards, \$4.40 to 4.50; Ontario Bags, \$3.25 to \$3.30; City Bags (delivered), \$3.70 to 3.86.

Grain-The market was easier. Peas were quoted at 97c to 98c. Oats at 42c to 43c. Rye at \$1.03 to \$1.04, sale of a cargo at the outside figure. Barley is nominal at 80c to \$1. To-day 14,000 bushels of peas affoat in harbor, offered at 971c, and 95c was bid for 20,000 bushels. There was no demand for wheat or corn.

Cheese was dull at 111 to 130 for late makes.

The demand for butter is confined to choice

medium to fine, 23c to 231c; Eastern Townships, finest, 211c to 22c; Morrisburg, finest, 20½c to 21½c; Brockville, finest, 19½c to 20½c;

EVANS' \$50:00 26-shot Hammerless Magazine Rifle for \$ 22.00

Western, finest, 17c to 19c. Fresh eggs were firm at 20c to 21c in cases RECEIPTS HERE TO DAY .- Wheat, 45,144 lard, 42 pkgs; rye, 32,788 bushels; leather, 110 rolls; phosphates, 12 tons; meats, 751

Ocean grain freights are quiet at 2s 9d to Bs to Liverpool and Glasgow. Potashes are quiet at \$5.05 to \$5.10 per 100 lbs for firsts. Pearls, \$6.10 per 100 lbs.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-OUT. 11.

There was a fair business at the markets to-day. A large business was done in grain and roots, and also in garden stuffs. American buyers have paid as high as 75c per bushel for choice early Bose potatoes, and we quote 70c to 75c as the range, for all kinds. Oats were freely offered, but the demand was good at \$1 to \$1.10 per bag, French measure Game is rather more plentiful, but the demand keeps fair, and prices are maintained.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3.60; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; comment, do, \$1 60 to 1 65; moulie, do, \$1 70 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs. S1 00.

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1 to \$1.10; pear, per bush, \$1 to 1.10; beaus, per bush, \$1.60 to \$2 25; buckwheat, per bag, \$1.20 to 1.25.

VEGETABLES .- Potatoes, per bushel, 70c to 5c; carrots, per bushel, 50c; onions per bushel, 75c; Montreal cabbages, per 100, \$2.50 to \$3; indive, per dozen, 50c; celery, per dozen, 30c; cauliflower, new, per dozen, S2 to 2.50; Montreal turnips, per bushel, 50c Montreal tomatoes per bushel, 75c; marrows each, 10c; beets per bushel, 50c; sweet corn per dozen, 10c to 12c; spinach, 75c per bushel.

Fault.—Apples per barrel, \$1 25 to \$3 00 Concord grapes, 5c; Delaware, 8c; cranberries, 50c per gal.

DAIRY PRODUCS .- Poor to choice print butter, per 1b, 25c to 30c; tub butter, per 1b, 18c to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c; packed, 18c to 20c.

Poultry-Fowls, per pair, 25c to75c; ducks, per pair, 80c to 90c; chickens, per pair, 65c to 75c; turkeys, per pair, \$1 50 to \$2; geese, \$1 10 to \$1 25 per pair; spring turkeys, per pair. \$1 25.

MEATS-Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 10c to 13c; mutton, 7c to 10c lamb, forequarters, 8c; lamb, hindquarters, 10c; veal, per lb., 9c to 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hame, per lb, 15c; lard per lb, 14c to 153c; sausages, per lb, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$9 50; beef, hindquarters, per lb, 7c to 8c; beef forequarters per 1b, 5c to 7c.

Fish.—Lake trout, per 1b., 10c to 124c; oike and lobster, per lb, 10c; white fish, per lb, 10c. to 12c; halibut, per lb, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c; mackerel, per 1b, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per lb. 12c to 15c; sword

fish, per 1b, 12½c to 15c. GAME - Woodcock is quoted at 750 to 80c per brace, plover at \$2.50 to \$3 per doz, and partridges at 65c to 70c per brace

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-Oct. 10. There was rather a better business in shipping, cattle and sales for export were reported at 41c, 41c, 41 and 5c. Ocean freights are about the same as previously but high rates are asked for insurance. Butchers' stock was selling at 4½c downwards. Fat hogs were plentiful and lower. Several lots, numbering 150 head, were sold at about 7c, and some buyers were only offering 64c. Among the heaviest sellers of hogs were the following :-

G Webber, 47 hogs; John Clysdale, 60 hogs from Norwood; N Nooban 97 hogs; E B Morgan, of Oshawa, 66 hogs. Fat sheep were quoted at 4hc to 5c, and the principal holder to-day was Mr. McLeap, who had 122 under

The dealers present with stock were :-- Jas Eakins, Port Hope; A Armstrong, Ingersoll; Roberts & Wilder, Lennoxville: H Boulton, Eastern Townships; R Wnitton, Canada West; J Crawford, Toronto; N Noonan, Perth; M McKay, Canada West; Geo Webber, Peterboro; P McClean, Toronto; Thos Hopper, City.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-Oct. 10. The shipments to the States during the past week were trifling, but with the larger supply of serviceable horses now offering here at lower prices, increased exports may be looked for in the near future. Sales on local account included 3 strong working horses, 1,200 lbs, sold by Mr Walsh for \$465; and I bay mare, 16 hands, 1,100 Ibs, sold for \$145. The following buyers were registered here since last we wrote :- E Curren, Providence, RI; LG Gardner, Amsterdam, NY; H Bean, Newport, Vt; & Synder, East Worcester, N Y; D E Gregory, Sydney Plains,

The following were the recent exports to the States: -Oct 3rd, 1 horse \$100; 14 do, \$1,100.50; 8 do; \$588; Out 5th, 1 do, \$100; 2 do, \$300; Oct 8th, 4 do, \$550.

On the 2nd inst. at the residence of D. W. Cross, a number of friends assembled to partake of a sumptuous dinner provided for the occasion, and as the weather was glorious and the dinner all that could be desired the affair sided over by the amiable young hostess, Mrs. D. W. Cross (formerly Mary C. Armand, of Pakenham, Ont) who left her paternal home quite recently,—a bride—to accompany her husband to his home in this Province. May the young couple enjoy a long life of happi ness and prosperity is the ardent wish of their numerous friends.

The ancient remains of a sunken church at St. Augustin, County of Port Neuf, is attracting some attention in Quebec.

DED.

orary member of the Society. After a long to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, grades, and other kinds are neglected. The modOCKIN.—At Hereford, P. Q., on the 5th inquiry for the medium grades to supply the three hours, Mr. Smith was rejected by a small. David & Ohemicals.—The market is generally quiet. The principal business was in as follows:—Creamery, finest, 24½c to 25c;

Twenty-six Shots in 60 seconds without removing the Rifle from the shoulder.

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We have had a tremendous rush in our Mautle Department all this week. Our Uisters are selling as fast as we can make them; prices from \$3.90.
Our Jackets are selling well; hundreds to choose from, at prices to suitall; prices from \$2.90 to \$45. \$2.00 to \$45.
Our Dolmans are selling well: they are all choice styles and very cheap; prices from \$9.50 to \$97. Carsley's is the place for all kinds of Mantles

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Hozens of Skirts sold every day at our establishment; prices from 60c.

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MONTREAL.