Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 5.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DAVITT'S LETTER

ENGLISH AND IRISH LAWS.

DISPABILY BETWEEN THE TWO. The Question of the Franchise.

REJECTION OF THE REGISTRATION BILL BY THE LORDS.

Proposed Radical Alliance.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MR. PARNELL.

Opinions of the Press.

(Special Correspondence to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

Dublin; Aug. 25, 1883. A few contences uttored by Mr. Gladstone the other night, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. Parnell, as to the course which the Government intended to pursue in coursequence of the rejection of the Irish Registration Bill by the House of Lords, have set the press of the three countries at the tack of interpreting their real import to the future of Ireland. Opinion appears to be divided as to whother the thirty or forty words of the Prime Minister should be invested with the importance of a declaration in favor of some concession in the direction of Home Rule, or be regarded merely as a promise to include Ireland in the measure for an extension of the franchise which the Liberal party stands pledged to pass for Great Biltain before leaving office. I am inclined to believe that the latter is the correct inference to be drawn from Mr. Gladstone's language, as the subject upon which he was interrogated by the leader of the Irish party had immediate relation to the question of Lords, of the Irish Registration of Voters omise of further re-Bill, which drew this medial legislation for Ireland, will be, to the readers of The Post and Thue Witness, as interesting an illustration of the machinery of Westminster law making for this country as will the injustice that was meant to be remedica by the measure which the Lords have defeated form an Instructive comment upon the olt-repeated assertion, that the same laws

obtain in Ireland as in England. The Registration of Voters Bill had passed through the House of Commons in two previone sessions, while in the present one it was adopted by the Government, though introduced by the Irleh party; and yet the irresponsible assembly of the Upper House contemptuously rejects it without even discussing the principle or the provisions of the bill. Perhaps some of your readers may suspect that the bill thus summarily disposed of was of a revolutionary scope and specially obnexious to

THE CHAMBER OF HEREDITARY LEGISLATORS? I will dispose of that impression in a few words, if it be not already removed by the knowledge of the bill having been accepted by both the Government and the House of Commons. Its object was simply do for Itlah voters what the Legislature had accomplished for England and Scotland years ago; namely, to prevent capricious objections, on the part of individuals, from depriving people legally qualified to vote from the exercise of the franchise. The mode in which this can be accomplished under the existing electoral law in Ireland will be best explained by an illustration. Suppose an agent of a political party in Montreel anticipates a close contest at an approaching election and is anxious to increase the chances of success for his own side by an endeavor to decrease those of the other under a similar law to what exists in Ireland and which the Irish registration bill intended to remove, he could lodge an objection against almost every voter whom he would have reason to believe would vote against his party's candidates. He would not be required to state, or be called upon to prove, the grounds on which the objection was based. All that the law would compel him to do would be, the serving of the following notice upon the Clerk of the Peace of the district in which the veter objected to resided, and the sending of a copy to the party to be disqualified :- " I hereby " give you notice that I object to the name of "the person mentioned and described below " being retained in the list for this polling " district of voters.

Dated this ---- day of ----- in the Vear -

" (Bigned), The law which enables any voter to thus attempt to disqualify another voter provides, that where notice of objection has been served the judge of the revision court must expunge the name of the person objected to from the list of voters unless he, or someone on his benalf, shall attend such court on a specified day in the month of October, and not only prove his right to vote but must ertablish it in respect of the particular qualification stated in the list of voters. It is chiefly owing to .

THIS UNJUST AND ABOURD LAW that Tory and landlord electionsering agents

Nationalists of the franchise by having their names excluded in this manner from the registry of people entitled to vote. There is seldom or ever any valid reasons for the objections lodged against political opponents, but as a great majority of the voters thus objected to do not care or have not time to attend the Court of Revision and rebut the orjections, they are, by means of what can be termed a legal fraud, deprived of the right and privilege of the franchise. It was with the object of proventing

the continued exercise or this injustice that the Begistration of Voters Bill was intrcduced by the Irish party, and as the passage of the measure into law would deprive the landlord party of the power of inteferring with the electronal rights of the people, the House of Lords has thrown it out.

It may not be considered out of place to supply the readers of the Post with some additional facts that will illustrate the difference existing between the laws in force for the rule of England and Ireland. As I have already louched upon the question of the frenchise and shown how facilities are allowed in Ireland for depriving a legally qualified voter of the right of recording his vote, which facilities are not permitted to interfere in England and Scotland; I will now point out wherein additional injustice is done to Ireland in the important matter of electotal right, as compared with the extent to which this, the first, privilege of citizenship, is granted to the people of Great Britain.

In interspersing these facts, relative to the rule of Ireland, with matter more in keeping with a correspondence of this kind, I am on-deavoring to fulfil one of the chief objects for which these occasional letters are written, namely, to auswer the question that is often addressed to the advocates of the Irleh cause outcide of Iroland, "What are the real differonces which exist between the rule of Eng-"land and the rule of Ireland?" Informa-tion on this point is not needed by the Irlih residers of your paper, but as the moral sur-port of those who are

Continued on 5th page.

THE IBISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE COMING WINTER CAMPAIGN-" NO COMPROMISE WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

New York, Sept 10 .- The Tribune's London the platform of its campaign for the among other benefits the great one of pre-coming autumn and winter. There are to serving futact religious unity. Then the letter be successive demonstrations at Waterford, Mallow, Carrick-on-Shannon, Cork, Ennis, Belfast, Mullingar, Tipperary and other centres. Dillon has postponed his journey to Colorado to attend the meeting at Tippe- nople, demonstrating that the temporal nople, demonstrating the temporal nople, demonstration nople, demonstrating the temporal nople, demonstration nople, demons rary. The platform throughout all these power proved a great source of civil utility. of the franchise. The rejection, by the House | meetings will be the same as at last Sunday's | The Popes, in order to defend the rights of meeting at Cappamore. It is to the effect their covereignty, prevented a great part of and then putting two bullets intended the legislation is required to secure to Irish Italian territory from becoming subject to Death was almost instantaneous. latorers adequate garden plots and comfort- foreign rule. Leo XIII, reminds the Italians time being surrounded by his wife and able homes. The Lesgue will also insist on of the glorious epoch in the Republic, and the extension of the Land Act enabling the the battle of Leguanc, the struggles O Donnell was at once secured and placed in occupiers to become owners by purchase by against the Turks, and the battle of instalments covering a long period. It will Lepanto. It is painful, adds file also be proposed that members of Parliament | Holiness, to see many Protestant writers doing | had been fired and fell. O'Donnell says he be paid. Both the Government and the Tory full justice to the Papacy, while Italians do of anarchy. It is rumored that Parnell is studies, should begin to write a history with not disinclined towards moderation, but that the object of propagating the genuine truth, an infernal machine was found, and it was at Healy is bidding for the support of the irreconcllabies. He supports Davitt in urging thorough agrarian revolution. No compromise with Government and complete Irish independence is his position. The landlord and private influences in Ireland are trying to induce the Government to forbid the League demonstrations.

FALSE TO HIS COUNTRY

MR O'EHAUGHNESSY DENOUNCED BY HIS LIMERICK CONSTITUENTS.

LIMERICK, Sept. 10 .- A largely attended meeting was held here this evening to test the feeling of the citizens of this district in regard to the address of Mr.

Richard O'Shaughnessy, issued September 5, giving his reasons for resigning his seat in Parliament and refuting the statement that the Gladstone Ministry had purchased his resignation by appointing him bellious. The adoption of the resolutions to the life position of Registrar of the Petty Sessions of Dublin. The Lord Mayor of Limerick presided, and speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen denouncing the action of Mr. O'Shaughnessyand the Government, and calling on all true Irishmen to come forward and, by their votes in the coming election for Parliament, show their indignation at the Government bribery system and their condemnation of the action of Mr. O'Shaughnessy in resigning his seat to take a life posttion under the Government for the purpose of electing a member to Parliament who would

act in concert with the Liberal party.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing Mr. O'Shaughnessy's address as an attempt to break the ranks of the Home Bule party, by one whose every action of the past few months and whose acceptance of office under the Government shows clearly that he had been bribed to create confusion in the Home Rule ranks, and, if possible, to turn the tide of politics in favor of the Government, and asking Mr. Parnell to immediately nominate a candidate. Undivided support was pledged to any candidate he might name.

Mr. Abrahams, the ex-suspect who refused to stand for Parliament from the Limetick advantageous to the Comte de Paris' claims. District, although proffered Government support and assistance to enable him to secure support the Countess' conduct. All acthe seat, said in an interview to-day that the tact that Mr. O'Shaughnessy had been bought the Comte de Paris and the French Govern-over by the Gladstone Ministry to resign his ment. Neither is likely to precipitate a seat was too palpable, as he could not lend quarrel. The Comte will certainly not do his inflaence to defeat a Home Rule cand!- anything to justify his expussion, but will date although he was opposed to the policy of that party.

Edward Stabler, said to be the oldest Postmaster in the United States, was buried from ble, however, the Legislature will vote for his bis home, Sandy Springs, Md., on Wednes- exclusion from France on the ground of his have been enabled to deprive thousands of day. He was 89 years of age.

ITALY AND THE PAPACY HOW CARRY DIED.

OF BRMITY TO THE STATE.

BONE, Sept. 8.—The important and most erudite document which Pope Leo XIII. has addressed to Cardinals de Luca, Pitra and Horzenroether has created considerable impression, and is at the present moment the ofect of a lively discussion in the Italian press. This document, which in style and character is different to anything which for centuries has appeared from the Vatican, has for its object to prove that the Papacy is no enemy to Italy, but, on the contrary, was and is a national giory. In this document, which occaples several columns of the papers, there is not a single expression attacking liberal institutions or the national sentiment. "It may be taken," says the Rome correspondent of the Morning Post, "as an evidence that the Papacy recognizes the strength of the national public opinion and en-deavors to concide public opinion by proving that the greatness of the country, so dear to all Italians, was ever at the heart of the Papacy." The letter commences by recording that the assaults of the adversaries of the Church are more especially directed against ecclesiastical history, and particularly to that part which has reference to the relations between the Papacy and Italy. This estrangement brought about fatal effects and may lead to incalculable consequences. Therefore the Popa determines to com-municate his ideas to the three above mentioned jeardinals, in order that by their wisdom they may carry them into etfect. History, studied without passion, says the Pope, forms in itself the best apology of the Church and the Papacy, and those who attacked the Papacy could not leave history intact, for the tory was a speaking witness of

so they contradicted and miercgreat g his they commenced doing proser s ago and the example set by the writers of Magdeburg was followed even

by Catholic and Italian writers. A BETROSPECT.

After deploring that similar falsaboods are now being taught in all countries against the Church, the Pope reminds the three Cardinals of the enormous benefits which the Roman Papacy rendered to European society, special says: The Irish League has arranged and more especially to Italy, which derived press denounce the proposals as revolutionary | the reverse. It is, therefore, necessary that and tending to the renewal of the condition | men of conscience, deeply versed in similar on Sunday, and he has been perfectly cool thus answering by the exposition of facts the accusations accumulated against the Papacy. Leo XIII. then announces a fact which is in itself a revolution, when one considers the traditions of the Vatican. The library and archives of the Vatican will be placed at the disposal of the writers who, under the supervision of the three Cardinals appointed, will werk.

THE WATERFORD MEETING.

Dunlin, Sept 10.-The demonstration on Sunday, under the suspices of the Irish National League, was attended by over 30,-000 persons. The city was profusely decorated. The meeting passed resolutions demanding a parliament for Ireland, not only in name, but in reality, and declaring that Ireland asks for that which England, by necessity of the time, granted to Canada, because Canada was rewas greeted with loud cheers. Davitt denounced the Land Act as entirely inadequate to the needs of Ireland. He stated that not one-sixth of the land cases had yet been heard, and that when they had been all settled the reduction circut would not amount to a million pounde.

"EVANGELISTS" FOR IBELAND. CHICAGO, Sept. 10 .- Moody, McGranaba

and Whittle, the evangelists, leave on October 2nd for Ireland. By the advice of Moody they will work in South Ireland, where, notwithstanding the preponderance of Boman Catholie sentiment, they are assured a fair and respectful hearing by reason of being Amoricans.

THE COUNT DE PARIS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 .- The Tribune's London special says :- The family equabble at Frohsdorf arose entirely from the rudeness of the Countess de Chambord. Her husband's death enabled her to gratify her litelong hatred against the Orleans branch of the family. The result will undoubtedly be as only a very few irreconcilable Legitimists the Comte de Paris and the French Governlikely await the development of events, hoping to become the next President. The first big disaster to the Republican Government will offord him his chance. It is possible, however, the Legislature will vote for his i being a pretender to the throne.

Authentic Story of the Deed.

EXAMINATION OF O'DONNELL

The Cape Mail steamer Trojar, which arrived in Plymouth Sound, landed papers containing full accounts of the murder of James Carey, and the arrest and preliminary examination of his assassin. In the special edition of the Cape Times, published immediately before the railing of the Trojan, the following particulars in addition to the facts already known in England, are published. There was nothing to indicate throughout the voyege that Power was James Carey, or that O'Dounell bore him an ill-feeling. It is noteworthy that O'Donnell had only takes his passage for Table Bay but a few days before arriving here. He paid the difference between the passage amounts to enable him to go on to Natal. He is said to have a good supply of money with tim.

Great excitement prevailed at Port Elizaboth whou it became immored in fown that Carey, the Irich informer, had been shot on Sunday on load the Colonial Royal Mail Str. Melroso arrived which here soon after midday, and Captain Rose came ashore with the information with the view of securing the assletates of the police, and for the purpose of obtaining a stretcher to bring the body of Carey nahore. It was well known

THAT CAREY HAD ARRIVED

In Capo Town by the Colonial Royal Mail steamer Kinfauns Castle, and as stated in this morning's lasue, he had been recognized and shunned by the reseengers. Having found matters unpleasant in Cape Towe, Carey derided upon proceeding to one of the coast ports, and took passage by the Melrose, which left Cape Town on Saturday morning. Another passenger was O'Donnell, the man now in custody on the charge of having killed James Carey. From what we have been able to ascertain up to three o'clock, it appears that O'Donnell came out from England in the Kinfauns Castle, and on Sunday alternoor, while they were sitting together on a settee, he produced his revolver and fired at Carey, first wounding him twice in the neck, and then putting two bullets into his back. from in the bath-room. It appears that Carey not up to go away after the first shot had sworn TO COMMIT THE DEED

ever slace. On his baggage being searched stretcher and the police went off to the Melrose with Captain Rose and Mr. C. F. Blaine, representing the Currie Company at this port, shortly after three o'clock.

EXAMINATION OF O'DORNELL.

The Caps papers contain details of the exundertake the publication of so important a sminution of O'Donnell for the murder of James Carey at the Cape. They describe O'Donnell as a man standing fully 6ft. in height, with an unusually high forehead, narrowing at the sides. The nose is straight and well shaped; grey eyes, dark hair, and he is about forty-four years of age. He has the appearance of having been in the army or in the well-drilled constabulary force. His appearance suggests that he has been subjacted to military training of some kind or other. Asked when he had last partaken of food he said he had had nothing but bread and water since he was placed in confinement on Sunday. 'Have you any relations with yon?'seked Dr. Ensor. 'Yer, a niece,' he replied; Susan O'Donnell, a young woman of eighteen years of ege. She was in domestic service, but her mistress ill-treated ber, and I brought her away with me, thinking she might do very well out here in South Africa. Finding things bad in Cape Town brought her on, intending to go to Natal. Dr. Encor then observed. "Well, I will make it my early business to call on the heads of the Roman Catholic clergy of this town, and tell them of the circumstances of your niece. They may probably interest them-selves on her behalf." O'Donnell then arswered with much emotion, "Then that is ali I care for." Dr. ELSor ordered whatever was necessary for the prisoner, and left him. O'Donnell was brought before the magistrate. It was rumored that the woman who was with the deceased would come torward to prove that his name was Carey. The court was crowded, and the greatest excitement pre-Mr. O'Brien appeared for the prisoner.

The magistrate (to prisoner): What is your name?—Patrick O'Donnell, sir.

Captain Bose was then sworn, and said: I salled from Cape Town on Saturday, the 28th, at five p.m. O'Donneil was one of the passengers. I first saw him on Sunday morning about ten o'clock. That was the first time I noticed him, to my recollection, but I may have seen him before. He was sitting on hatchway No. 2, and was a second-class passenger. He had no family with him.

The magistrate: Are you aware whether with him, but I did not know whether she was his wife.

Did you see deceased on board?-Yes; he went under the name of Power. He had his in Toronto, if any change were requisite a mife and family with him, and they were portion might be taken from it and added to berthed in the second-class. berthed in the second-class.

When did you first notice him?—He was pointed out to me at Cape Town. How was he pointed out?-Through some suspicion that he was not called Power, but

Oarey.
Who is Carey?—I do not know. Witness continued: The deceased came out in the Kinfauus Castle from England. She arrived at Cape Town on Friday, and I saw him on board. Both Power and O'Don-

nell were passengers for Natal. There were

with Power his wife and seven children. I saw nothing more of the parties until 3.45 on The Details Given by the Cape
Town Papers.

Sunday afternoon, when I was called by the cook, John Corbett, who sang out that there was murder forward. I immediately went to the second cable, to see what was wrong. A great many people were tushing about. I saw the prisoner sitting on one of the settees. (A plan of the cabin was here put in.) The prisoner was sitting with Mrs. O'Donnell, who had her arm round him. I did not use enything in his hand. I saw deceased lying on the deck, bleeding from a wound in the nock. He was lying on me accept Parish, an officer's servant, was close by. neck. He was lying on his lack. James

Was the deceased breathing then? Yes; he appeared so. I accortained from the bystanders that the man had been shot, and I gave orders to have O'Donnell put in irons. The prisoner was not crying. He said nothing that I heard.

Did he go quietly?-There was a slight wrestling at first when we separated him from his wife. The prisoner was put in bath-room on deck, and we put a mattress in there for him. He was handcuiled. We afterwards put Power on the table, and Dr. Everiti examined him, and when he found he was dead we took him on deck. Deceased did not speak at all that I heard. I next gave orders to have the priconer's baggage searched. On sea box had the name of O Donnell on it. The bex is still on board with one plate in in. I found in the trunk a small box, which I saw was an electric muchine of some cortand thinking it dangerous, I throw it overboard. It was about the size of a chronometer box. Mr. O'Brien: I may say that my client's

tight hand is paralyzed, and the box contained a galwanic battery for which he gave 36s. The magistrate (to witness): Why dld you

throw it overboard if it was not daugerous?-Witness: I did not care for it, I can assure you. At the time of the occurrence the ship was twenty-five miles Bouth of Capo St. Blakze. Mr. O'Brien said he had not many ques-

tions to sek the witness, as he saw very little of the tragedy. To witness, You have heard of those infernal machines?—Yes; my knowledge of them is very slight. I never saw a battery before like this one, though I have seen batteries used for paralysis. We simply lifted the lid of the box and looked in.

bresst pocket.

on it.

By the magistrate: There were three cartridges still in the pistol. Witness conthrued: I think the doctor picked up the pistoi. I handed the platel to the second efficer, Mr. Beecher. Carey's wife came up, and the prisoner said, Shake hands, Mrs. Carey; L once thrown overboard. The bost with the did not do it." The body was about five present at the 'blow up.' So much for their yards from me. I took deceased's collar and nocktle off and opened his shirt. The officer's servant, Parish, had his thumb on the hole in deceased's neck, through which the blood came, though not much was flowing. I then went to help Mrs. Power, who was waiting, and I left the body with Parish. I saw a discharged builet in some one's hands. I staid there until the man died, and then carried him up stairs.

Mr. O'Brien: I want to show to-day that this was not an infernal machine. You did not see deceased and the prisoner together on board ?-No.

Charles Jones, boatswoin, said : On Sunday,

the 29th, I was in the fore cabin playing with a child. I heard a shot fired, and the deceased sang out " Maggle, I am shot." They were diluting together. Deceased had a glass of brandy, the prisoner had a bottle of beer, and the prisoner's wife a bottle of ginger

Continued on 8th page.

DECLINE OF PROTESTANTISM

IN THE PROVINCE of QUEBEC

WHAT A METHODIST MINISTER HAS TO BAY ON THE EUBJECT.

At Friday's session of the United Conference

of Methodiets at Believille, the question of how numerous the Protestants were in this Province came up. Speaking on the subject, Rev. Dr. Douglas said the object of having Montreal Conferences rather larger than some of the Western Conferences arose from the peculiarity of the ground. The largest part swered that he had never seen him." of Montreal Conference was in Quebec Province! Throughout the Eastern Townships and the Ottawa Valley there was a constant decrease of the Protestant and in crease of Roman Catholic population that placed their ministers in a puinful po-ition. Small settlements of Protestants were iccated between masses of Roman Catholics, and the discouragement to Protestants was beyond conception. If the Montreal Conference had a part of the lower limb of Ontario, where Protestantism was strong, they would be able to change round the discouraged ministers. Protestantism must deeline in Quebec and must increase in Ontario He could show that in Quebec city, where the population was 60,000, the Protestant population had declined to 7,000. A Protestant he had a wife on board?—He had a woman minister had told him he must close the galleries of his church. Mr. Colby, M.P., had told him there was an increase of Uatholics in his constituency. In view of the 24,000

BARNARD GALLAGIER

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITER AND INFORMER.

Was the intimation that he is to turn informer used as a threat to intimidate the prisoners ?-Bribes offered to Gallagher while in London - Very queer evidence alleged to have been put forth by the Government - The supposed informer expecting to prove his brother's innocence and denying that he is going to turn Queen's evidence,

Baooklyn, Sept. 8 .- An Eagle reporter ound Mr. Bernard Gallagher at his residence, on Green strest, Greenpoint, last evening. Mr. Gallagher was mentioned in a despatch published in yesterday's papers, the substance of which was, that I dah political circles in Glasgow were excited over the numor which prevailed, to the effect that he is to turn Queen's evidence on the friuls of some new political prisoners, or in other words, to turn. informer. It was to get what he had to say in the matter that the reporter called upor. him last evening.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. GALLAGHER.

"Als the charge true?" asked the reporter No, sir! It is absolutely raise."
"How do you account for the spread of the

4- I think it possible that I bave a double in Glasgow; that is, a man who bears my name. 4 Can you give no other reason?"

" English detrotives are generally not ever sensitive, and would not scruple to tell a prisoner that another man was going to turn tatermer, and so compel the week hearted, through their fears, to become Queen's evi-

" Were you offered bribes to inform on your fellow prisoners when you were in London? "Yes, sir. A pardon and some money were offered to all the prisoners."
"What answer did you make to the au-

thorfiles?"

"I refused the money and pardon and said that I was unable to turn informer, as I knew nothing about the dynamite party, and even if I did would not inform under any circumstances.'

"What was the nature of the evidence offered against you whon you were arrested in Glasgow?"

A GOOD ALIBI.

My brother Thomas was arrested on April G, and I was se'zed in Glasgow on the next day. A letter I had sent to him was found The magistrate: Did he present the pistol in his pocket with my address upon it. I at him?—Yes, he followed him up. I took was brought up for trial a few days later. the pistol produced from the prisoner's side | Five old women were the witnesses. Why sir, you could hire them to give evidence to The pistol was here produced; it was of hong a mon for from one to one hundred metallic manufacture, with no maker's name chillings. They were to swear that they saw me around the government building which was blown up. Mind you, at the time the buildings were blown up I was working in Sing Siug. I succeeded in tolling this to an official, and I was remanded for eight days. They then telegraphed to Blng Sing and obfained indisputable evidence that I was not evidence. I was then taken to London on a charge of conspiracy to blow up public bulldings. The charge did not hold, and I

was released. " You then returned to America?" " Yos, sir,"

" Did you go to work ?"

" Rightaway, in Sing Sing."

'How long did you work there?" " About a month and a half."

"Will you state where you are working now?" " In an fron foundry on South Third street, estween Ninth and Tenth streets."

NEITHER A CONSPIRATOR NOR AN INFORMER. "Do you belong to any of these Irish

cocleties?"

" No, sir. The only society I ever belonged to was the Molders' Union."

"Do you apprehend violence at the hands of the dynamite agitators arising from this report?' "I do not, and I am not aired of them,

anyhow."

" Have you communicated in any way with the English Government since your return?" "I have not, and do not see how I would like to do it after the way I was treated over there."

" Were you acquainted with James McDer -mott or O'Donovan Rossa?"

"Neither my brother nor myself ever saw either McDermott or O'Donovan Rossa. When was in jail some of McDermott's dynamite specches in Canada were published in the London Standard. I read them to my brother, who was with me in the jail, and I asked him if he knew McDermott. He an-

"Do you approve of dynamite as an agent to free Ireland?" 4.1 do not approve of it. My brother also

disliked it." "I understand that you are going to England again next summer, Mr. Gallagher; may I ask your errand?", quested the re-

"I will go to England next summer to see my brother Thomas at Millbank Prison. E. intend to make efforts to establish his inno-

cence and procure his release.' "Do you think you can do it?"

"The English authorities convicted my brother under the name of Fletcher. All telegrams offered in evidence were signed by this Fietcher. I expect that he will turn up here soon and be able to clear my brother. Yes, sir, I think I can prove his innocence," said Mr. Gallagher, as the scribs withdrew.

According to the Bowling Green Gazette, the man who stole his gitl from an upper story window with the sid of a ladder pelonged to a hook and ladder company.

A LOST SUMMER.

In the yellowing grass the cricket Tunes its endiess boding song— In the fading fields, the daisy Casts its petals all day long— When all Nature, robed in stillness, Yievs the summer's dying pride Shiver 'neath the chastened glances Of September's golden tide.

Through the withering brakes, the stigma
Of mortality is seen—
Soon the crimson-robed October
Will declare what might have been
When the ripened fruits are garnered,
And the fields of grain are nare
Then a small voice is recounting—
What we might have gathered there.

On the borders of the highway,
With its vists far and near,
Softened by the mellow sunlight
Lo! the maple leaf is here.
Carried by the eddying ourrents
Of the Autumn's fitful wind—
Thus we tread the linted tokens
Of our summers lost behind.

Through the bars that guard my lattice, Glimpses of the larkspur gay, By the paling frail petunia
Wile the dreamy hours away—
Bathed by floods of crimson sunset
Bright as empty moments fled,
Thus I drain the wasted challoe
Of a summer lost and dead.

GRAGE O'BOYLE.

GRACE O'EOYLE, Ollawa

Several English and French Medical Gentlemen

And Their Opinions on Diseases.

HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS. Several medical gentlemen from the English and French armies having recently be-nome associated with M. Souvielle, of Paris, and ex-side surgeon of the French army, at his International Throat and Lung Institutes, Phillips, Equare, Montreal, and 173 Ohurch street, Toronto, where thousands of people are yearly treated successfully for diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs by Spirometer the present opportunity is embraced of making known to the people of Canada this fact, and also the opinions of these specialist surgeons connected with the International Throat and Lung Institutes on the symptoms attending the following prevalent and dreadful diseases, in language devoid of technical difficulties :-

Hemorrhage of the Lungs.

As a general thing hemorrhage from the lungs is looked upon as a fatal symptom.

True it is seldom patients recover from lung disease who have had severe hemorrhagee without the very best care and treatment. Buill many cases have recovered fully under properly directed treatment who have had several severe attacks of bleeding from the lungs. In the majority of cases the hemorrhage occurs early in the disease, and is oonsequently amenable to treatment. But when It occurs late in the course of the disease the prognosis is very uniavorable. Consumption.

This dreaded disease is seldom developed in a few months. It is slowly and gradually creeping upon the patient, sometimes very insidiously, but often as a result of other discases of the air passages of which the patient is perfectly cognizant, but foolishly allows to run and advance until the fatal disease, consumption, has the lungs so fairly grasped that the tributes paid to our commissioners by no earthly power can restore them to health. After the positive symptoms of consumption have been developed, there is always an uncertainty in the prognosis. We find cases even advanced in the second stage, where recovery has taken place from proper treatment by inhalations suitable to of peace that we commemorate for the United the individual case and such constitutional States. treatment as the case demands. We also find cases in the first stage that the best directed skill cannot make any impression upona specialty of diseases of the air passages:

Causes -The most important causes are estarrb, laryngitis and bronchitis being allowed to run until finally the lungs are involved. Heavy colds and inflammation of the lungs, or pleure, or both, debility of the system, which predisposes to any of the above | address of the day and warmed his auditors, causes, hereditary predisposition, syphilis, scrofula, self-abuse or anything that lowers the tone of the system, even poor living and

Insufficient clothing.

Symptoms—The most important symptoms are a regular cough, it may be very little, but at a certain time every day, generally in the morning upon rising, sometimes upon lying down, expectoration of white, frothy material or a yellowish substance, sometimes mixed with blood, shortness of breath upon exertion, night sweats, chills and fever, the chills generally being irregular, but the fever regular at a certain time every day. The temperature rises slowly but surely in consumption. The pulse is frequent and feeble, the patient becomes emaciated and weak, the eyes are sunken, the nose pinched, and a peculiar appearance is given to the mouth in advanced cases which cannot be mistaken by an experienced eye, and lastly, but not least, the voice has a changed and peculiar sound which speaks very positively to the epsoialist (who sees so many cases), and who becomes so familiar with the sounds articulated. This is a disease not to be trifled with. On the first indication of anything that would lead to consumption, have it attended to. And don't despair even if your family physician tells you that you are beyoud help. With our present knowledge of cured that are even far advanced in consumption and pronounced beyond the skill of man ♣O EBV6.

Asthma.

Our treatment for asthma has for its object the removal of the cause, the principal of which is a catarrhal inflammation of the mucus membrane lining the bronchial tubes and air cells, and of the nasal mucus membrane and larynx in many cases, and not simply giving anti-spaemodics to relieve the par-exysm. This latter will only relieve the spasm-not cure. Our applications contain medicines which will not only relieve the spasm, but also remove the inflammation, which is the principal cause. When the cause is complicated with derangement of the blood, the stomach or the heart, we give multable remedies to remove those causes also. Our treatment will cure asthma, not simply relieve it.

Physicians and sufferers are invited to try the instruments at the clices free of charge. Persons unable to visit the Institutes can be successibily treated by letter addressed to the International Throat and Lung Institute 13 Phillips' Equare, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronto, where French and English specialists are in charge. 12-45-2.

The woman who seeks relief from pain by the free use of alcoholic slimulants and narcotic drugs, finds what she seeks only so far as sensibility is destroyed or temporarily suspended No ourse was ever wrought by such means and the longer they are employed the more horeless the case becomes. Leave chloral, morphia and belledonne clone and use Mrs. Linkham's Yegetable Compound.

HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLORIDA WATER.

The true Florida water always comes with a litte pamphlet wrapped around each bettle, and in the paper of the pamphlet are the words, "Lanman & Kemp, New York," water marked or stamped in pale transparent letters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genuine, you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The water mark letters may be very pale, but by looking closely against the light, you cannot fail to see them.

Dwarfs die of premature old sge, giants of exhaustion.

Do not suffer from Sick Headache a moment lorger. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Phis will oure you. Dose, one little pill. All druggists sell them. 51 ts

Sponge is woven into cloth in France.

A TOTAL EOLIPSE of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivalled in bilious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

CENTENNIAL OF PEACE.

OPENING OF THE FOREIGN EXHIBI-TION AT BOSTON.

Mgr. Capel's Address.

Bostos, Sept. 4.—The foreign exhibition of arts, products and manufactures was opened yesterday by speakers who paid eloquent tribute to the enterprise of the citizens of Massachusetts, with whom the project originated, and to the exhibitors who had come thousands of miles to decorate the large halls of the fair building, on Huntington avenue, with specimens of the skill and workmanship of the people.

A DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCE. There were perhaps twenty thousand persons in the main hall when President N. J. Bradley advanced from beneath the canopy of harps and shamrocks, by which the display of Ireland is made prominent, to the front of the platform to open the exercises. The audience was made up of the best citizens of Boston, representing its wealth, business enterprise and culture. Governor Benjamin F. Butler was noticeable by his absence. An invitation had only been extended to him last Friday, and he accordingly filled an engage-

ment elsewhere. AN AUSPICIOUS DATE. After prayer by Mr. Horton, President Bradley began the speech making, alluding to the signing of the treaty of peace, which ended the war with Great Britain, on September 3, 1783, and the grand results which had been achieved in the past hundred years. Mr. John Jay, of New York, sketched the history of the negotiations for peace and read statesmen and historians. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., called attention to the fact that the 3rd of September was the anniversary of the battles of Dunbar and Worcester and of Oromwell's death. In opening this exposition on this date it is this blessed centennial

Mayor Palmer said the time and place of the exhibition were peculiarly appropriate.
On the three hilled city of Boston the indushence the necessity of applying early, either trial arts had found a nursery and music a before the discrete has reached what we call home. Boston had had many things unique, the discrete the first stage, or if that and this festival of industry and act was not was extremely relieved from his allment by the stage, because the control of them. The exhibition was a one or two applications, after having tried in applying for treatment to those who make kindergarten of nations—the academy of arts numberless other remedies without effect. and labor. The crowned heads of Europe were present, for labor, industry and art, these were the crowned heads of the nineteenth century.

EPRECH OF MGR. CAPEL. Mgr. Capel was greated with "God Save the Queen" from the band. He made the who had received much that had been said very coolly, into enthusiaetic applause. His address was as follows:-

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-AD honor of s very especial kind has been conferred on me by your President, who has asked me to say a few words as the representative of a country which I have heard much about this morning. It is not, however, a matter of ease to speak after so many orators and men who know so well the country about which they speak. But I know I am in the presence of gentlemen whose hairs are whitened by saying prayers of a particular kind. They must have been more than well versed in the works of St. Teresa and have for their motto, Laborare est orare.' The one grand law which seems to have sunk into their souls is one of labor, and I may say that that labor was at first of a very rough kind. You lived in a time of necessity, and that brought forth invention, and now you wish to leave a legacy to your sons and daughters.

AN IMPUSTRY AND AN ART. "It seems to me that under such circumstances an exhibition such as this will tend to make labor not only an industry, but an art, and when I look at the variety of objects from all countries I know that the old countries which cent there sent their best feelings along the new and scientific modes of treating dis-soil. The skill of the old folks, after all, is not an enormous white mushroom of an unheard to be despised by the young people, and of variety that he had dishovered. He was ease, applying the medicine directly to the to be despised by the young people, and part affected, instead of pouring dings into those who have interested themselves the stomach, hundreds of cases are being in this exhibition have thought it well to instruct the young by the eye, and hence forward the people of America will take that which is good from the people of the old world, and ther, as the young men call their inthers 'governor,' if you will you may do the same. (Laughter.) I represent two of the vanced sluce that time to \$1.75 and the re-oldest Powers of the world. England must gular wholesale rate in small quantities to ever be regarded as one of the leading coun- now \$1.80 to \$1.90. A large manufacturer tries. Then I am the prelate of another country, which is the home of at a less price than \$1.40. There has been art in Europe, and therefore I can return considerable speculation in the article and thanks to your President for the kind invita- this has tended to advance prices, which the tion which he has extended to me to be present demand is likely to keep high. present on this occasion. I have been over your soil and have seen the old wooden houses of your forefathers, and then I have seen the grand new houses which you have in this present day, and I can only

modern Athens, for such your Mayor says it is, and he must be infallible. It is a seat of learning and certainly should be the home of all that is good. Ladies and gentlemen, in the name of those who are strangers to your country, allow me to return thanks for the warm welcome you have extended to us and for the manner in which you have listened to

my few remarks." (Applause.) Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Beware of Imitations. Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Hon FORD's" is on the wrapper. None are genuine with- isnd. Also makers of Eppe's Chocolata Es-

THE BISHOP OF HAMILTON. THE NEW HEAD OF THE BOMAN CATHOLIC DIO-OBSE .-- AN IRISH DOMINICAN APPOINTED.

Since the Venerable Bishop Orinnon, head of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Hamilton, died nearly a year ago, the people of the diccese have waited for news of his successor. The mode of procedure is for the council of bishops of the archiepiscopal province in this instance under Archbishop Lyncb, to send at least three names to Rome. ally one of these is more recommended than the others. Usually one of these is appointed by the Pope, but such is not always the case. An instance occurred in filling the vacancy caused by the death of the late Archbishop Hannap, of Halifax. The ordinary course would have been to promote one of the bishops. The new archbishop was Dr. O'Brien, a simple priest of great learning, who had been a professor in St. Dunstan's College, but at the time of his appointment to the archbishopric was pastor of a little church in a seaside fishing village. In appointing Bishop Crimon's successor also, the Pope has departed from his ordinary rule. The names supposed to have been sent to Rome by the Council of Bishops were those of Bishop O'Mahony, co-adjutor of Toronto; Vicar-General Dowling, of Paris, administrator of his diocese, and Father Hogan, of St. Ann's Church, Montreal. The new bishop is not one of these, but a talented and accomplished Dominican monk, whose present residence is in Bome. The Freeman's Journal of New York says this week that the Pope has appointed Dr. James Joseph Carberry, O. P. (Order of Preachers), now Prior of the Dominican Convent of St. Clement, at Rome. Dr. Carberry is an Irishman, 62 years of age, and being a Dominican, must certainly be an able preacher. His talents have raised him to the position he held before this last appointment, and he will be welcomed to the see of Hamilton. The clergy of the diocese

KAHOKA, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880. I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six years.

have not yet received notice of the appoint-

WM, T. McCLURE. The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in the country. We have a large sale, and they are making remarkable cures. W. H. BISHUP & Co.

BERNARD GALLAGHER.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 5.—Bernard Gallagher, who, it was reported, intended to turn informer at Glasgow, is now at Greenpoint. He says the report is talse. He thinks another man may bear his name in Glasgow or that the rumor was started for the purpose of inducing certain priseners to turn Queen's evidence. He says he was offered bribes in London to inform on his fellow-prisoners. He expects to prove his brother's innocence.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

LIMA, REPUBLIC OF PERU.—Senor A. de La E. Delgado, L.L.D. and Counsellor, Tribunal of Justice, Lima, Republic of Peru, says: One single application of St. Jacobs Oil cured me completely of rheumatic pains in my left arm. I recommended it to two of my friends, the Mrs. Dona Juana Garcis, widow, and Mr. D. Herman Decker, a German gentleman. Madam Garcia was relieved entirely by the pain-cure from terrible neuralgic pains of ten months standing. Mr. Decker was oured of inexplicable pain by a single application of the cure. My brother used the great remedy for a species of paralysis of the arm. He

A fellow working in a Maine factory where young women are employed contrived a pracjoke for the entertainment of himself and his admirers. He killed an adder and left it among some boxes that were to be atsorted by the young women. Miss Stevens uncovered the reptile with her hands. The shock made her insane, and the physicians say that she will probably die, and in any event will be a maniac for life.

BEV. J. G. STEARNS writes :- "I consider Perry Davis' Pain-Killer the best remedy I eyer knew for Dyspepsia."

There is in Atlanta a young man who may be said to have in a measure married himself. His bride is a Swede, and unable to speak English. The American clergyman could not speak any tongue but his own. There was a doubt how the ceremony would end almost as soon as it began, but this was removed by the bridegroom, who acted as interpreter, put the questions, made the responses, and declared the marriage ceremony performed.

I have derived much benefit from using Feilows' Hypophesphites in Chronic Constipation.

JOHN B. MOORE, Forest City, Montana.

A lady living in Clinton, Mass., recently mixed a batch of bread which failed to rise, even after a delay of twenty hours. She did not wish her father to see the waste of flour. so she buried the dough in the garden. The next morning her father called her out to see calling his neighbors to see the curiosity, when his daughter enlightened him as to the nature of the plant.

It is many years since quinine has sold at so low a figure as it reached in May last, when sales were made in quantities of 1,000 ounces at \$1.40 an ounce. Prices have adsays that it does not pay to produce quinine

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING _"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appliwish that you may continue to pros. cation of the fine properties of well selected per. There is no reason why you should not Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast have an exhibition of this kind in this tables with a delicately ilavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' hills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (} lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled-"JAMES Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, Eag-

EDMEN

THE CARQUINEZ WOOD.

A TALE OF CALIFORNIA.

BRET HARTES NEW ROMANCE.

CHAPTER X. The nest of the tuneful Burnhams, although in the suburbs of Indian Spring, was not in ordinary weather and seasons hidden from the longing eyes of the youth of that settlement.
That night, however, it was veiled in the smoke that encompassed the great highway leading to Excelsior. It is presumed that the Burnham brood had long since folded their wings, for there was no sign of life nor movement in the house as a rapidly driven horse and buggy pulled up before it. For-tunately the paternal Burnham was an early bird, in the habit of picking up the first stirring mining worm, and a resounding knock brought him half dressed to the street door. He was startled at seeing Father Wynne before him a trifle flushed and abstracted.

"Ah ha! up betimes, I see, and ready. No sluggards here—ha ha!" he said heartily, slamming the door behind him, and by a series of pokes in the ribs genially backing his host into his own sitting room. "I'm up too, and am here to see Nellie. She's here, ehof course?" he added, darting a quick look at Burnham.

But Mr. Burnham was one of those large, liberal Western husbands who classified his household under the general title of "women folk," for the integers of which he was not responsible. He hesitated and then propounded over the balusters to the upper story the direct query-"You don't happen to have Neltie Wynne

up there, do ye?" There was an interval of inquiry procesding from half a dozen reluctant throats, more or less cottony and muffled, in those various degrees of grievance and mental distress which indicate too early roused young wcmanhood. The eventual reply seemed to be affirmative, albeit accompanied with a suppressed giggle, as if the young lady had just been discovered as an answer to an amusing

conundrum. "All right," said Wynne, with an apparent accession of bolsterous geniality. "Tell her I must see her, and I've only got a few minutes to spare. Tell her to slip on anything and come down; there's no one here but myself, and I've shut the front door on Brother Burnham. Ha, ha!' and suiting the action to the word, he actually bundled the admiring Brother Burnham out on his own doorstep. There was a light pattering on the staircase, and Nellie Wynne, pink with sleep, very tall, very slim, hastily draped in a wnite counterpane with a blue border and a general classic suggestion, slipped into the parior. At the same moment her father shut the door rehind her, placed one hand on the knob, and with the other seized her wrist.

"Where were you yesterday?" he asked. Nellie looked at him, shrugged her shoulders, and said, "Here."
"You were in the Carquinez Woods with

Low Dorman; you went there in disguise; you've met him there before. He is your clandestine lover; you have taken pledges of affection from him; you have-"Stop !" she said.

He stopped.

" Did he tell you this?" she asked, with an expression of disdain. "No: I overheard it. Dunn and Brace were

at the house, waiting for you. When the coach did not bring you I went to the office to inquire. As I left our door I thought I saw somebody listening at the parlor windows. It was only a drunken Mexican muleteer leaning against the house, but if he heard nothing I did, Nellie. I heard Brace tell Dunn that he had tracked you in your disguise to the woods-do you hear?-that when you pretended to be here with the girls you with Low-slone; that you wear a ring that Low got of a trader here; that there was a catin in the woods---"

"Stop !" she repeated.

Wynne again paused. "And what did you do?" she asked. "I heard they were starting down there to surprise you and him together, and I harness.

ed up and got shead of them in my buggy." "And found me here," she said, looking full into his eyes. He understood her and returned the look. He recognized the full importance of the cul-

minating fact conveyed in her words, and was obliged to content himself with its logical and worldly significance. It was too late now to take her to task for mere filial dicobedience; they must become allies.

"Yes," he said hurriedly; "but it you value your reputation, if you wish to silence both these men, answer me fully." "Go op," sne said.

"Did you go to the cabin in the woods yesterday

"Did you ever go there with Low?"

"No; I do not know even where it is." Wynne felt that she was telling the truth. Nellie knew it; but as she would have been equally satisfied with an equally efficacious

"And when did he leave you?" "At nine o'clock here. He went to the hotel."

falsehood, her face remained unchanged.

"He saved his life, then, for Dunn is on his way to the woods to kill him." The juopardy of her lover did not seem to

affect the young girl with alarm, although her oyes betrayed some interest. Then Dunn has gone to the Woods?" she said thoughtfully.

"He has," replied Wynne. " le that all ?" she asked.

"I want to know what you are going to do?,

"I was going back to bed." "This is no time for trifling, girl."

"I should think not," she said, with a yawn; it's too early or too late," Wynne grasped her wrist more tightly. Hear me! Put whatever face you like on this

affair, you are compromised—and compremissed with a man you can't marry. "I don't know that I ever wanted to marry Low, if you mean him," she said quietly. And Dunn wouldn't mairy you now?

" I'm not so sure of that either." "Nellie," said Wynne excitedly, "do you want to drive me mad? Have you nothing

to say—nothing to suggest?" "Oh, you want me to help you, do you? Why didn't you say that first? Well, go and bring Dann here."

"Are you mad? The man has gone already in pursuit of your lover, believing you with him." "Then he will the more readily come and

talk with me without him. Will you take the invitation—yes or no?" " Yes. out-

"Enough. On your way there you will stop at the hotel and give Low a letter from " Nellie "

"You shall read it, of course," she said, you please take your hand from the look and man? -all alone, ch? Perhaps you want open the door."

Wynne mechanically opened the door. The young girl flew up stairs. In a very few moments she returned with two notes; one contained a few lines of formal invitation to Dunn, the other read as follows:

you how deeply I regret that our recent botanical excursions in the Oarquinez Woods have been a source of serious misapprehensions to those who had a claim to my consideration, and that I shall be obliged to discontinue them for the future. At the same time he wishes me to express my gratitude for your valuable instruction and assistance in that pleasing study, even though approaching events may compel me to relinquish it for other duties. May I beg you to accept the enclosed ring as a slight recognition of my obligations to you? Your grateful puril. Nellie Wynne."

When he had finished reading the letter she handed him a ring, which he took mechanically. He raised his eyes to here with perfectly genuine admiration. "You're a good girl, Neilie," he said, and in a moment of parental forgetfulness, unconsciously ad-vanced his lips toward her cheek. But she drew back in time to recall him to a sense of that human weakness.

"I suppose I'll have time for a nap yet, she said, as a gentle hint to her embarrassed parent. He nodded and turned toward the door.

"If I were you," she continued, repressing a yawn, "I'd manage to be seen on good terms with Low at the hotel; so, perhaps, you need not give the letter to him until the iast thing. Good-by.?

The sitting room door opened and closed behind her as she slipped up stairs, and her father, without the formality of leave-taking, quietly let himself out by the front

When he drove into the high road again, however, an overlooked possibility threatened for a moment to indefinitely postpone his amiable intentions regarding Low. The hotel was at the further end of the settlement toward the Carquinez Woods, and as Wynne had nearly reached it he was recalled to himself by the sounds of hoofs and wheels rapidly approaching from the direction of the Excelsior turnpike. Wynne made no doubt it was the Sheriff and Brace. To avoid recognition at that moment he whipped up his horse, intending to keep the lead until he could turn into the first cross read. But the coming travellers had the fleetest horses, and, finding it impossible to distance them, he drove close to the ditch, pulling up suddenly as the strange vehicle was abreast of him, and forcing them to pass him at full speed, with the result already chronicled. When they bad vanished in the darkness, Mr. Wynne, with a heart overflowing with Christian thankfulness and universal benevolence, wheeled round and drove back to the hetel he had already passed. To pull up at the veranda with a stentorian shout, to thump loudly at the deserted bar, to hilarlously beat the panels of the landlord's door, and commit a jocose assault and battery upon that hal!dressed and half-awkened man, was eminently characteristic of Wynne, and part of his amiable plans that morning.

" Something to wash this wood smoke from my throat, Brother Carter, and about as much again to prop open your eyes," he said, dragging Carter before the bar "and glasses round for as many of the boys as are up and stirring after a hard-working Christian's rest! How goes the honest publican's trade, and also who have we here?"

"Thar's Judge Robinson and two lawyers from Bacramento, Dick Curson over from Yolo," said Carter, "and that ar young Injin yarb doctor from the Carquinez Woods. I reckon he's jist up-I noticed a light under his door as I passed."

"He's my man for a friendly chat before breakfast," said Wynne. "You needn't come up. l'il find the way. I don't want a light; I reckon my eyes ain t as bright nor as young as his, but they'll see almost as far in the dark—hel he!" And, nodding to Brother Carter he strode along the passage and with no other introduction than a playful and preliminary "Boo!" burst into one of the rooms. Low, who by the light of a single candle, was bending over the plates of a large quarto, merely raised his eyes and looked at the intruder. The young man-s natural imperturbability, always exasperating to Wynne, seemed accented this morning by contrast with his own over-acted animation.

"Ab, ha!-wasting the midnight oil instead of imbibing the morning dews," said Father Wynne archly, illustrating his metaphor with a movement of his hand to his lips. "What have we here?"

"An anonymous gift," replied Low simply. racognizing the father of Nellie by rising from his chair. "It's a volume I've longed to possess, but never could afford to buy. I cannot imagine who sent it to me."

Wynne was for a moment startled by the thought that this recipient of valuable gitts friend Thacramento Bill," said Cus might have influential friends. But a glance at the bare room, which looked like a camp, and the strange unconventional garb of its c upant, restored his former convictions. might be a promise of intelligence, society of prosperity, in the figure before

. ...! We must not forget that we are was oned over in the night season," he said, taying his hand on Low's shoulder, with an iliustration of celestial guardianship that would have been impious but for its palpable grotesqueness. "No, sir, we know not what a day may bring forth."

Unfortunately, Low's practical mind did not go beyond a mere human interpretation. It was enough, however, to put a new light in his ove and a faint color in his cheek,
"Could it have been Miss Nellie?"

asked, with half boyish hesitation. Mr. Wynne was too much of a Obristian not to bow before what appeared to him the purely Providential interposition of this suggestion. Seizing it and Low at the same moment, he playfully forced him down again in

his chair. "Ab, you rascal!" he said, with infinite archness; "that's your game, is it? You want to trap poor Father Wynne. You want to make him say 'No.' You want to tempt him to commit suicide. No, sir !-never, sir! "l og "og-

Firmly convinced that the present was Nellie's and that her father good-humoredly guessed it, the young man's simple, truthful nature was embarrassed. He longed to express his gratitude, but feared to be barray the your ri's trust. The Reverend Mr. Wynne speedily relieved his mind.

"No," he continued, bestriding a chair, and familiarly confronting Low over its back. No, sir-no! And you want me to say 'No,' don't you, regarding the little walks of Neille and a certain young man in the Carquinez Woods-he, ha! You'd like me to say that I know nothing of the botanizing, and the herb collections, and the picnickings there—he, he!—you sly dog! Perhaps you'd like to tempt Father Wynne jutther, and make him ath promithououthly ath she wath; and swear he knows nothing of his daughter's disscornfully, "for it will be your text for the guising herself in a duster and meeting anconversation you will have with him. Will other young man—isn't it another young thome of the voyageurth who traded with poor old Father Wynne to say 'No.' No. sir,

nothing of the kind ever occurred. Ab, you young rascal !" Blightly troubled, in spite of Wynne's

hearty manner, Low, with his usual directness, however, said, "I do not want any one Inne, the other read as follows:

"Dear Mr. Dorman: My father will tell to deny that I have seen Miss Nellie."

"Out how deeply I regret that our recent doning his method, considerably disconcerted." by Low's simplicity, and a certain natural reserve that shook off his familiarity. "Certainly it's a noble thing to be able to put your hand on your heart and say to the world, Come on all of you! Observe me; I have nothing to concent. I walk with Miss Wynne in the woods as her instructor—her teacher in fact. We cull a flower here and there; we pluck an herb fresh from the hands of the Oreator. We look, so to speak, from Nature to Nature's God.' Yes, my young friend, we should be the first to repel the proud calumny that could misinterpret our most innecent

" Calumny ?" repeated Low, starting to his feet. "What calumny?"

"My friend, my noble young friend, I tecognize your indignation. I know your worth. When I said to Nellie, my only child, my perhaps too simple offspring-a men wildflower like yourse!!-when I said to her Go,' my child, walk in the woods with this young man hand in hand. Let him instruct you from the humblest roots, for he has trod den in the ways of the Almighty. Gather wisdom from his lips, and knowledge from his simple woodman's craft. Make, in fact, a collection not only of herbs, but of moral axioms and experience'—I knew I could trust you, and trusting you, my young friend, I felt could trust the world. Perhaps I was weak, foolish. But I thought only of her welfare, I even recall how, that to preserve the purity of her garments, I bade her don

trifling companionship of others. I unde her keep her own counsel and seek you at sea sons known but to yourselves." "But-did Nellie-understand you?" inter rupted Low, hastily. "I see you read her simple nature. Under

a simple dueter; that to secure her from the

stand me? No, not at first! Her maiden! instinct perhaps her duty to another—took the slarm. I remember her words. But what will Dunn say?' she asked. 'Will he not be jesloue."

"Dunn i jealous! I don't understand," said Low, fixing his eyes on Wynne.

"That's just what I said to Nellie. 'Jealous!' I said. 'What, Dunn, your affianced husband, jealous of a mere friend—a teacher a guide, a philosopher—sir, impossi le Well, sir, she was right. He is jealous And, more than that, he has imparted h jealousy to others! In other words, he has made a scandal !"

"Where is your daughter now?" he is sternly. Low's eyes flashed.

"At present in bed, suffering from a ner vous attack brought on by these unjus suspicions. She appreciates your anxiety and, knowing that you could not see her, to me to give you this." He handed Low th ring and the letter.

The climax had been forced, and, it must be confessed, was by no means the one Mr Wonne had fully arranged in his own inner conscioueness. He had intended to take or unostentatious leave of Low in the barroom deliver the letter with archness, and escape before a possible explosion. He conse quently backed toward the door for an energency. But he was sgain at fault. The unaffected stoical fortitude in acute suffering which was the one remaining pride and glo of Low's race, was yet to be revealed

Wynnes civilized eyes. The young man took the letter and read without changing a muscle, folded the rin in it, and dropped it into his havresack. The he picked up his blanket, threw it over h shoulders, took his trusty rifle in his han and turned toward Wynne as if he was cold surprised that he was still standing there,

"Are you-are you-going?" stamm

Wynne. "Are you not?" replied Low dryly, leanly on his rifle for a moment as if waiting fo Wynne to precede him. The preacher look at him a moment, mumbled something, then shambled feebly and ineffectively do the staircase before Low, with a painful at gestion to the crdinary observer of being casionally urged thereto by the moceasin

the young man behind him. On reaching the lower hall, however, endeavored to create a diversion in his far by dashing into the barroom and clapping the occupants on the back with indiscrim ate playiulness. But here again he seem to be disappointed. To his great discoture a large man not only returned his as tation with powerful levity, but with equipley fulness seized him in his arms, and after an ingenicus simulation of depositing bi in the horse trough, set him down in affect amazement. "Bloth't if I didn't think fro the weight of your hand it wath my apologetically, with a wink at bystanders. That'th the way alwayth used to tackle his friendth, he wath one day bounthed by a prithefigh in Frithce, whom he'd mithtaken for a mitionary." As Mr. Curson's reputation was a quality that made any form of apology for him instantly acceptable, the amused spi tators made way for him as, recognizing L who was just leaving the hotel, he turn coolly from them and walked toward him. "Halloo!" he said, extending his hat

get a book from the Exthpreth Offithe night?" "I did. Why?" "It'th all right. Ath I'm rethponthi for it I only wanted to know."

You're the man I'm waiting for. Dia y

"Dld you send it?" asked Low, qui fixing his eyes on his face. "Well, not exthactly me. But it'th worth making a mythtery of it. Tere gave me a commithion to buy it and then to you anonymouthly. That'th a woman nonthenth, for how could she get a rethe

for it ?" "Then it was her present," said gloomily.

"Of courthe. It wathn't mine, my boy have thent you a Tharp'th rifle in plaths that muthle loader you carry, or thomethin thenthible. But, I thay! whatth up? look ath if you had been running all night Low grasped hit hand. "Thank you," said burriedly: "but it's nothing. must he back to the Woods sarly. Good-But Curson retained Low's hand in his

powerful grip. "I'll go with you a bit further." he si In fact, I've got thomething to thay tor only don't be in thuch a hurry; the wood can wait till you get there." Quietly com ling Low to alter his own characteristic dian stride to keep pace with his, he would "I don't mind thaying I rather cottoned you from the time you acted like a w man-no offenthe-to Teretha. She that you were lest when a child lying round, j can do anything towardth putting you the trail of your people, I'll do it.

Cherokeeth, and your father wath of (Continued on 3rd page.)

wathn't he?" He glanced at Low's utterly abstracted and immobile face. "I thay, you don't theem to take a hand in thith game, pardner. What'th the row? Ith anything wrong over there?" and he pointed to the Carquinez Woods, which were just towering out of the morning horizon in the dis-

Low stopped. The last words of his companion seemed to recall him to himself. He raised his eyes automatically to the woods and started.

"There is something wrong over there," he

said breathlessly. "Look!"
"I thee nothing," said Curson, beginning to doubt Low's sanity; "nothing more than

I thaw an hour ago." "Look again. Don't you see that smoke rising straight up? It isn't blown over from the Divide; it's new smoke! The fire is in the woods !"

"I reckon that'th the," muttered Curson shading his eyes with his hand. "But hullo! wait a minute! We'll get hortheth. 1 say "_he started, forgetting his hip in the the almost translucent air. He laid her down excitement-" stop!" But Low had already lowered his head and derted forward like an arrow.

In a few moments he had left not only his companion but the last straggling houses of the outskirts far behind him, and had struck out in a long awinging trot for the disused "out oft." Already he fancied he heard the note of clamor in Indian Spring, and thought he distinguished the sound of hurrying hoofs on the great highway. But the sunken treil hid it from his view. From the column of smoke now plainly visible in the growing morning light he tried to locate the scene of the conflagration. It was evidently not a fire advancing regularly from the outer skirt of the word, communicated to it from the Divide; it was a local outbust near its centre. It was not in the direction of his cabin in the tree. There was no immediate danger to Teresa unless fear drove her beyond the confines of the wood into the hands of those who might recognize her. The screaming of jays and ravens above his head quickened his as it heraided the rapid advance of the flames and the unexpected apparition of a bounding body, flattened and flying over the yellow plain, told him that even the secure retreat of the mountain wildcat had been invaded. A sudden recollection of Teresa's uncontrollable terror that first night smoto him with remorse and redoubled his efforts. Alone in the track of these frantic and redoubled beasts, to what madness might she not be driven!

The sharp crack of a rifle from the high road turned his course momentarily in that direction. The smoke was curling lexily over the heads of a party of men in the road, while the huge bulk of a griszly was disappearing in the distance. A battue of the escaping animals had commenced. In the bitterness of his heart he caught at the horrible suggestion, and resolved to mave her from them or die with her there.

How fast he ran, or the time it took him to reach the woods, has never been known. Their outlines were already hidden when he entered them. To a sense less keen, a courage less desperate, and a purpose less unaltered than Low's, the wood would have been impenetrable. The central fire was still confined to the lofty tree tops, but the downward rush of wind from time to time drove the smoke into the sisles in blinding and suffocating volumes. To simulate the creeping animals, and fall to the ground on hands and knees feel his way through the underbrush when the smoke was densest, or take advantage of its momentary litting, and without uncertainty, mistake or hesitation glide from tree to tree in one undeviating course, was possible only to an experienced woodsman. To keep his reason and insight so clear as to be able in the midst of this bewildering confusion to shape that course so as to intersect the wild and unknown track of an inexperienced, frightened wanderer, belonged to Low, and Low alone. He was making his way against the wind toward the fire. soned that she was either in comparative safety to windward of it, or he should meet her being driven toward him by it, or find her succumped and fainting at its feet. To do this he must penetrate the burning belt, and then pass under the blazing dome. He was already upon it; he could see the falling fire dropping like rain or blown like gorgeous blossome of the conflagration across his path. The space was lit up brilliantly. The vast, country—it is said we are fond of travelling, shafts of dull copper cust no shadow below, going into distant lands of every kind, and I but there was no sign nor token of any human being. For a moment the young man | mother from whonce I came, namely the was at fault. It was true this hidden heart of Americans, are also fond of travelling. They the forest bore no undergrowth; the cocl matted corpor of the aisles seemed to quench the glowing fragments as they fell. Escape might they advise, I believe, in the language of one be difficult, but not impossible; yet every moment was precious. He leaned against a go West. (Laughter). Well, ladies and tree and sent his voice like a clarion before him: "Teresa!" There was no reply. He called again. A faint cry of his back from the trail he had just traversed made him turn. Only a few paces behind him, blinded and staggering, but following him like a beaten and wounded animal. Teresa halted, knelt, closped her bands, and dumbly keld them out before her. "Teresa!" he cried again, and sprang to her side.

She caught him by the knees, and lifted her iace imploringly to his.

'Say that again!" she cried passionately. "Tell me it was Teresa you called and no other! You have come back for me! You would not let me die here alone !"

He lifted her tenderly in his arms and east a rapid glance around him. It might have been his fancy, but there seemed a dull glow in the direction he had come.

"You do not speak!" she said. "Tell me You did not come here to seek her?"

"Whom?" he cried xulckly.

"Nellle!" With a sharp cry he let her slip to the ground. All the pent-up agony, rage and mortification of the last hour broke from him in that inarticulate outburst. Then, outching her hands again, he dragged her to his level. "Hear me," he cried, disregarding the whirling smoke and the fiery beptism that sprinkled them-"hear me. If you value of truth on this matter. Of course the nun your life, if you value your soul, and if you do not want me to cast you to the heasts like Jezebel of old, never-never take that accursed name again upon your lips. Seek her-her? Yes! seek her to tie her like a witch's daughter of hell to that blaning tree !" He stopped. "Forgive me," he said in a changed voice; "I'm mad, and forgetting

myself and you. Come." Without noticing the expression of half-Savage delight that had passed across her face, he lifted her in his arms.

"Which way are you going?" she asked, passing her hands vaguely across his breast, as if to reassure herself of his identity.

"To our camp by the scarred tree," he replied. "Not there, not there," she said, hurrledly "I was driven from there just now. I thought

the fire began there until I came here." Then it was as he feared. Obeying the same mysterious law that had launched this fateful fire like a thunderbolt from the burn. them between two narrowing lines of fire, and anxious to liberate themselves from | goes a step further, and she says: "I will to Cisamboru's physicians.

But Low was not daunted. Retracing his the particular coat of mail into which not only keep the vows of my baptism, but spot where he had first lifted Nellie in his arms to carry her to the hidden spring. If any recollection of it crossed his mind at that moment, it was only shown in his redoubled energy. He did not glide through the thick underbrush as on that day, but seemed to taks a savage pleasure in breaking through it with sheer brute force. Once Teresa insisted upon relieving him of the burden of her weight, but after a lew steps she staggered blindly against him, and would feign have recourse once more to his strong arms. And so alternately staggering, bending, crouching, or bounding or crashing on, but always in one direction they burst through the jealous rampart and came upon the sylvan haunt of the hidden spring. The great angle of the half-tallen tree acted as a barrier to the wind and the drifting smoke, and the cool spring sparkled and bubbled in beside the water and bathed her face and hands. As he did so his quick eye caught sight of a woman's handkerchief lying at the foot of the disrupted roof. Dropping Teresa's hands, he waiked toward it, and with the toe of his moccasin gave it one vigorovs kick into the ooze at the overflow of the spring. He turned to Teresa, but she evidently had not noticed the act.

"Where are you?" she asked with a smile. Something in her movement struck him. He came toward her, and, bending down, looked into her face. "Teresa! Good God! Look at me. What has happened?"

(To be Continued.)

CLOISTER!

Lecture by Monsignor Capel in the Academy of Music.

The Life and Character of the Nun De scribed-A Glowing Tribute to her Work In and Out of the Convext-How she was named the Spouse of Christ and God's Own Bride.

Monsignor Capel, the distinguished Roman Datholic prelate, of England, delivered his first lecture in this country in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. On coming forward, he was received with

loud applause. He spoke as follows. THE LECTURE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, -My difficulty is one that I may fairly say is great. When I have what is called the honor of being introduced, I feel very much like a school boy who has been well flogged and then is encouraged by his master and is to'd that it will do him agreat deal of good. I do not feel the amount of goodnest myself when your Vicer General good enough to introduce mess that which I am not. I certainly represent in one way one of the elements of our Catholic Church in Eurepe, but as to anything about singular distinction, I really beg your pardon, I must repudiate it though it springs from a kind heart, for I take it that the Vicar General has still a little Irish blood in his veins. (Arplause. And rightly or wrongly, on my side of the water it is said that an Irishman is sixgularly blessed with a large imagination, and things that are little appear to him excessively great (Laughter) Any way ladies and genilemen, the last part of what he has said is sufficient for all of us. There is a great work of charity that has to be fulfilled, and the committee interested in this work of charity have done me the honor to ask me to speak in its interest, or rather, what shall I say?
I believe the committee is most auxious to et a kind of metallic ring out of my voice. I don't know whether it be of gold, or of silver, or whether it is to be of a paper kind but I believe they object to neither of those things. I will do my best, therefore under the circumstancer, and in face of an audience which honors me by its presence, to deal with the question which I think is of very corsiderable interest. It is said, you know-or course, I must be conceited about my own think I may say that the children of the like to go to lands unknown. They like to travel to the far West. They take, or rather who is dead and gone, that young men should gentlemen, while you have explored much, and while you have learned much about things of earth, I think I can take you to-night into a region that probably is almost an ucknown land to you. One thing I can say, that even it you do know of it, a statement of its principles and a description of what takes place in that land will not in any way be amiss. It has been announced that I am to lecture to you on the question of "Life in the Cloister." I do not suppose there is a lady present who is not familiar with life to the name, be she married or be she single; but I presume there are very few people who

realize and understand what is meant by life in the cloister. I make that assertion on a ground that is extremely simple. I have had to do with an in'quity with which many young ladies have had to do, namely to read many novels, or some novels, and I have gained a large amount of information about life in a cloister from such description given in such novels. But there is this peculiarity about the information so gained: that it is singularly in contradiction to that which I practically know about the convent. I will not enter into the descriptions given by any one special author, but I think I am safe in making two or three descriptions that will pretty well exhaust that which has been done by writers of fiction, but not by writers

in our day is in no wise in harmony WITH PALIS PASSIONS -is an object meterally of much curiosity. Well, then, you know, of course, it is said, "Dear me, what pretty faces they have," and there is a hanging of the head, and there is, of course, an assertion that it is quite clear it is all natural, there can be nothing of Madame Rachel in the matter; there is no beautifying of the creature for them—there is nothing which has been done, you know. I den't know, it may be that the story is inaccurate, but it is said, you know, that ladies sometimes get external assistance to perpa-

with her queer dress, and-what shall I call

it? her antique appearance, dressed in a dark

garment, and with a bonnet which certainly

tunte and continue their beauty. But it is said, certainly with a large amount of fairness that those who live in the cloister, even in this queer garb, at least it is all matural they possess. But say these describers to us. Poor things, to be imprisoned in that way ing mountain creet five miles away into the by the priests and by the bishops, and by the

would be were they employed as we are employed! Could they too occupy themselves in the interests of the world, what a chaim trere would be about it! I cannot understand," say these sentimental people, as described by the writers to whom I have referred, "that women can be so foolish as to give their fortunes, their youth, their beauty, their liver, to spend their lives in this kind of a rrison, where there is no expansion nor any room for expansion of the human heart." Then comes the description which I must mention—the description of the knowing gentleman who says with a kind of complacency that is entirely gratifying when you look at his face, " But all these are female Jesuits. You know they only put on that strange and funny garb, you know, to hide their iniquities. They are more in our modern day who love the lovely blue and combine it with the nice white, and have vails that give a charm to them -it is all intended for a purpose, there is a cumling design, there is a plan to be carried out, and these poor creatures being of the devout and the weak female sex, they are ready to do whatever is asked of them, be it by Bishop, or by Vicar-General, or by priest, or by other persons." [Laughter.] Now, ladies and gentlemen, I think in saying all that I have covered the ground. I can only say it is ridiculously in contradic-I can tion to all I know about nuns. I have the happiness of having a sister who has been a nun for some six and twenty years. I also had the happiness once in my life of having a sister, who is now dead and gone, who was married, and I had a sister who was neither a nun nor a married woman and who also died at twenty. I suppose with a brother's privil- and completeness of this essence. Religion ege and with a certain kind of-what shall I call it?-impartinence of a brother, I found out a great deal about their varied ways of living and the joys they participated in. Apart from that circumstances have obliged me to be for many years a confessor to nung and during a period of something like eight years to have to direct two or three committees of different kinds, preaching and teaching and aiding them so far as I could. I think, under such circumstances, I may, perhaps, be a better authority than writers of fiction, and I will ask you to believe I am not a Jesuit. I only want to say the truth and nothing but the truth, and to present to you what appears to be after all an extremely simple and advantageous way of looking at the question. I ask myself, "what do nuns say about it? What do these poor ladies who live in such communities, who are members of such communiics, who live in the cloister-what have they o say about it?" You know, if you were to believe them, their convent is to them what Paris is to good Americans. On our side we say all good Americans are going to Paris after they are dead. I hope not. [Laughter. If you were to listen to the nuns you would believe there was no paradice on earth, no spot so full of joy, no place so full of brightness as the convent where they themselves livo. I can only say my sister, the nur, is one year older than myself and I am ashamed to say that I look at least fifty years cider than she does. [Laughter.] It may be, perhaps, that the sorrows of her convent life have agreed with her and my joys in the world have rather gone against me. I don't know how it is [Laughter.] Now, in the face of this, then, with the nuns' assertion on the one side and with those descriptions given to us on the other from our writers, I ask myself :

there are sundry little hints given that there

love on earth! How much more useful they

She certainly is a little bit more than her veil and long dress with the included trail, and with her meek, lowly-looking face. There is something more about her than that which is there? She is one who has said with the young man of the Gospel, "hewever imperfectly I have done it I have kept the commandment from my childhood." She is one who further says : "I don't know how it has come about, but I have heard the voice of my Lord and Master, saying to me, 'If thou wilt be perfect go sell all thou host and come and follow Me.' " She is one who says: " I cannot put definitely my finger upon the moment nor upon the place where this occurred, but I know full well that conviction came upon me so strongly it is impossible for me to resist." And she says, just as a young lady of 18, or 19, or 20 being proposed to has a right to say, "Yer, I accept," so she says, "My Lord and Master has invited mo to come, to give up all I possess, to give back to Him the free will that He gave to me and to place at his feet that wondrous gift of chastity which He so pre-eminently loved, and I have done it in such a way that I have sworn an oath, I have made a solemn promise to God Himself that I would carry out these three things: To give up the whole of my property and every right of possessing property afterwards; that I would give up my will, subjecting it to constitutions and rules of a community and sendering obedience to a superior who may be placed over me, and, in the last place, to give to that God that privilege of virginity, that purity, that glory of modesty, sealing it by my vow and saying it shall belong to Christ himself.' Such is what the nun is. She has had her name for a long period in the story of the Christian Church. She is spoken of in the very carliest ages as being the ecclesizationl or canonical. She is spoken of a little later by other writers as being the spouse of Christ, and in our good old Anglo-Saxon language she is called God's bride, and in modern days we speak of her as a religiouse, or as a religious weman, the word "religious" being used there in its true Latin sense, compounded as it is of the two words re and legare. Legare is to bind, and relegare is to bind again. You ladies and gentlemen, in common with myself and in common with these nuns, were baptized, and we were under such eircumstances bound by what are called baptismal yows. Though we had not our intelligence, though we had not our will in that moment the Holy Church accepted the interpretation of that will from the lips of our sponsors. Our sponsors argued in this wise:—

"If this child were grown up, beyond all doubt his desire, his delight would be to be God Almighty's friend. He would desire not to be with those who are vicious, not to be followers of those who are deing evil, but he would love to be virtuous and to be remembered among the good." Our sponsors declared at the baptismal font that this was. in fact, what our intention would be if it were not perverted, and thereupon we entered solemnly, through such sponsors, into a con-

tract. We vowed to God Almighty we would

steps through the blinding smoke, he strode they have been cast, and yet unhappily of my own free will, urged by no cff at right angles to the trail near the point they are unable to do it. They, therefore, where he had entered the wood. It was the spend their time," so say these describers, of purpose and with a firm decision I renew in a life of discontent, the monotony of to God Almighty my determination of giving which almost kills them." And, indeed, all I possess, of giving back to Him my free will, of offering to Him the chastity which is is, perhaps, a fair portion of the killing also. mine." Hence the force of the word religi-Such is one kind of description. Then there ous. Here then is the sponsor which we are sentimental ladies who turn around and have to take. We have defined the nun. say: "Poor dear creatures! To give up all we have defined what it is that she specially their affections to live there in a home of that is in contradistinction to every other Chris-

kind separated from all that man and woman tian. And now, I have to deal with THE SECOND ASPECT OF THE QUESTION. I pass to the character of the vows the so takes. There is one gift of all other gifts that we possess that separates us from tue whole of the animal creation. It is not merely that we are reasonable beings, but we are free beings, and freedom consists not, as we are in the habit of defining it, in the exercise of mere public freedom. This is but external to us. Freedom rests not upon mere external operation, nor does it depend upon outward circumstances. When I say that I am a free creature it is something that is within me, that no violence can touch, that no hand, however strong or however gentle, can press me. My ireedom is what is called s spontaneous action on my part to do that I am prone to, or abstrin from doing that which is placed before me. In this is our freedom. It constitutes the centre point of all religion. When ₩e talk, for instance, of the fall Adam, It is not the mere question of the eating of the fruit that constitute the sin, for we are distinctly told it was good to the eyes and sweet to the taste; but the whole point rested in this: That the will of our first parents rose against the will of God Almighty and the sting of the fall rests in the statement that they would be as God. They wanted to overrule one whose will had drawn the world into existence from its ancient nothingness; they wanted to become equal to Him in all things, and in this was their crime. And for us our strength and the very essence of our religion is this: the exercise of will. There can be no faith where there is no will, there can be no service of God where there is no will. All is summed up in that. All is before us in the fullness is the subjection of my will to the will of God on high. Now in His mercy He gives me a iree will whereby it is in my power to do or to leave undone my duty. The nur,

> LIVES IN THE CLOISTER, says this: " If this be true in principle, if this

be really the quintessence of religion, once and for all I will perform the act. God freely gave me my will; freely do I depose it at His feet. I will perform the highest act that it is within the power of human being to perform. Instead of paying him in driblets throughout the whole of my life, once and forever I will put mysolf in such a state, in such a fixed position, I shall not be able to withdraw it." And under such circumstances she eays to God, " You freely gave me this power; freely do I return it. I vow it back to you to do whatever is expressed to me as duty by those who are your duly appointed agents." You will say to me, under such circumstances, she becomes a perfect slave; she destroys, under such circumstances, the whole of her liberty of action. Ladies and gentlemen, I, in common with those who are on this platform, are priceer, and when we became priests we too, had to make our vows, or those vows were implied in our ordination as subdeacons. We declared to God who made us participators in the power of the ministry and in the exercise of His teaching and made us participate in that more wondrous act of Eacrifice, we by the very act of our subdiscouste declared we gave back to Him that freedom we possessed, so that He might make use of it according to His own wish. We were therefore cast into what is hundred miles to pray that she might once called the sacerdatal state. Every woman more see the light of day. She is here on that is married, every man that pledges her knees from morning till night, and is only bound by a selemn vow. A wicked world ceive her sight?" "As certainly as we see has tried to break that yow, and as men have her kneeling there, answered the good old shakon their responsibility toward God and English lady as she led me out and went on have tried to lessen the obligation that they felling me of the wonderful things sho has owe to Him they have tried to shake this witnessed at St. Ann's. On my first visit very boad and lessen the strength of that here I was struck by the number of crippies bond of matrimony. But one grand and making the pilgrimage. Indeed I was surmagnificent fact is before them. You pledged | prised that this besithy country could prevourself solemnly both in good and in syll. both insickness and in health, in wealth and But the truth is, we at home do not see all in poverty, that you would be two in one the hait, the blind and the suffering in all flesh. Bere was the solemulty of your vow.

Continued on 6th page.

GET THE ORIGINAL.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" - the eriginal Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated) - cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilicus attacks. By druggists.

PAUL BERT'S MEDICINE.

HOW THE FRENCH MATERIALIST PRESCRIBED FOR THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD. The Paris Union recently said :- " We owe to our friends the truth, however painful it may be. The improvement announced down to the 7th inst. is the state of Monseigneur has unfortunately ceased since the 8th. All that had been gained during a month nas been lost. There was a paroxyem thus suddenly healed that attracted the on the 9th. Owing to the increasing difficulty with which the stomach absorbs food, the weakness is making terrible progress. For the last forty-sight hours, however, the employment of pepsine seems to have stepped the vomiting." The mention of pepsine, the Times correspondent says, lends credence to a curious story in the Gaulois, which, thus far, has not been contradicted. At one of the last sittings of the Chamber of Deputies him or tried to help him; nor did any one at-M. Paul Bert asked Dr. Bourgeols, a monarchist Deputy, of the Vendes, to go with him to a specified room, where he should like to say a few words to him. When closet ed together M. Paul Bert explained to M. Bourgeois that he had taken this precaution to prevent any misconstruction being put on his motives. He wished, in fact, to give a word of advice about the disease of the Count de Chambord, for whose person and character he had the greatest respect. He had been following all the reports of his illness with the gone there to pray, but to see, I, unlike uimost attention; and though the statements as to the nature of the malady were not concordant, he had observed that it was reported that he could not re- that of a corpse that I found it impossible to tain any tood and was in danger of dying of tabe my eyes off him from the time I saw starvation. Now, he (M. Paul Bert) was the him feeling his way along the aisle. The inventor of a preparation which enabled the bony hands of the withered old peasant held body to be nourished, so to speak, without hard on to the altar. His lips moved and he the assistance of the digestive organs. He prayed inaudibly, with his ghastly face listed would have brought a box with him had he for a long time. I decline to enter into denot feared that if the Count de Chambord had afterwards died he would have been accused of polsoning him. He, therefore, gave Dr. Bourgeois the address of a druggist entrusted with the sale of his preparation. Dr. Bourgeols thanked M. Bert, the goodness of whose road with the step of an athlete. I do not

JOAQUIN MILLER ON MIRACLES

What the Old Miner and Poet of the Sierras saw at the Famous Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre.

HIS TRIBUTE TO THE GOOD SAINT.

QUEBEC, July 30, 1883.—Were I to tell only what I saw at St. Ann's with my own eyes only, I fear I should have not so much to tell of modern miracles after all. The fact is, we must take some things on faith. For example, I am not certain, or at least I cannot absolutely prove to you, that the sun will rise to-morrow. But I know it has risen regularly through many seasons, and so I believe truly it will rise to-morrow. Well, for more than two hundred years these mir-acles of St. Ann's have been taking place in a quiet way and in an unfrequented quarter of the world, and so these people here know that they have been, are, and will continue to transpire. During my month's residence here in Quebec I have talked with many good men, lawyers, able jurists, literary men (all understand there is a university here, while this city has long been famous for its schools and scholars), and I have found none among them all who pretend to doubt that there is some singular efficacy in the prayers of those making pilgrimages to St. Ann's. The remarkable cures, or miracles as they are called here, are as singularly chosen as is the location of this remote and out-of-the-way spot. It would be reasonable to expect that some of the rich, noble and influential of the land might be most forward in their appeals for he:p; but through all these years it has mainly been the poor and friendless, ignorant and duil who have been relieved, and to the church has struggled on in poverty there, and even up to this day the walls are merely plastered and the seats for the multitude are of the most primitive kind. A record of all the miraculous cures is kept by the priests, and you find on inspection that now it is an old man who has lost the use of his limbs who has been suddenly healed; a stupid old man, who has not the gift of expression and can only swing the axe and use his restored back in hard labor as he stops between the strokes of his axe and stares at you. Then, again, I found an old woman who drove a cart who had been able to walk as well as any one after years and years of lameness. The curer, however, which excite the interest of science are those of a more malignant order of malady. When a man is cured of cancer we may well exclaim, " A miracle!" Of course, as indicated before, I cannot say that I saw such cases healed, or anything of that kind. I can only assure you that I am assured that not only one or two, but many, very many such cases are on record here at the shrine of good St. Ann of Beaupre.

THE BLIND RESTCRED TO CIGHT.

Neither did I with my own eyes see the blind restored to sight. But from the lips of Mrs. G. M. Pennee, an English lady from the Isle of Wight, I heard the account in detail of perfect eight being given to a little girl of near 10 years of age who had been blind from birth. A prettier or more pathetic tale I do not know. I only know it is true. Mrs. Pennee is of a good English family, a particular personal friend of the greatest living poet, and has a prother who is famous in the world of letters. She is an elderly lady, who makes her home at the Convent of St. Ann. This lady took us into the little chapel of the numble convent here one day. It is a garret. The sloping roof makes you stoop very low if you pass to the right or to the left of the main alsle. For they are very poor here, you must know. Away back in one corner kneeled a little nun in black, She was entirely blind, and had come many word to woman in matrimony is led away to her meals. "And will she reduce among a hardy people so many sufferers. sorts of ways as we do here. For there they Surely you did not give up your liberty, keep indoors; here they all go forth to pray though you did this. You gave it up in part, for tolp. Even idiots are taken by their parents to the shrine of good St. Ann of Beaupre. I saw on his first pilgrimage a little English lad, well clad and comfortable. He even had a sliver-mounted crutch to take the place of the withered and distorted leg which hurg helpless at his side. His mother was with him, watching and kind, but not unkopeful of help. I met this gentle couple only yesterday here on the streets of Quebec. But the poor little lad had not left bis crutches on either of the two pyramids of crutches there. On the same occasion there was a dark and low-browed French peasant with a frightfully swollen band. He was suffering great pain, and I tried to talk with him, but he was suiten and silent. The same day I saw him washing his hand in the fourtain before the door of the church. He was crying like a child. In fact it was his demonstrations of joy and deligat at being crowd about him, and led me by chance to eec him.

AN OLD MAN'S FAITH, On this same day I saw an old man feeling his way down the great aisle of the church, over and around the numbers of men. women and children kneeling there. He, literally, was too feeble to use a crutch, and would drag himself forward by holding on to some one or the sides of the pews. No one was noar tempt to stop him or interfere with him Yet his conduct seemed strange, and he seemed very much out of place. Still he kept on till he came to the statue of St. Ann, which stands out before the altar, and almost between the two pyramids of crutches which have been left there by restored cripples. Here this poor old creature laid hold of the railing at the foot of the mother of the Virgir, where candles burn perperually, and, lifting his face, began to pray. As I had not the others, noticed this man closely. Is fact he seemed so withered, se utterly as if he were dead and unconscious, his face so like tails further here. It seems like profanity. Let me simply say that I saw that old man restored to health, if not to youth. I followed him to the door and saw him pick up his bundle and his steff and strike off up the heart of the Carquinex Woods, it had again Pope, above all other persons. They are hate the world, the devil and the fiesh. But, motive he did not question, and said he would think be had ever entered that church before, leaped a mile bayend, and was hemming dying away and pining for their liberty, over and above these solemn vows, the nun at once forward the medicament to the Count I followed him a little way till I met a priest who lives here, and this prices told me he was

a stranger and from his peculiar dress should say that he lived a long way off in the moun. tains to the north.

A BELIEVER IN MIRACLES

But how absum to seems that I, the old miner of the Slorr, the rover and the rhymer, who never knew any kind of religion or even had time to pray, should find myself recounting and taking an interest in these things, telling them to the reader and pledging my word of nonor an and that is sacred for their bold and absolute cruth. But it is truth, I know, that the miracles credited to Sainte Anne, Bonne Sainte Anne de Beaupres are genuine and that whether there were miracles of old-and there were-there are miractes to day.

Holloway's Pills .- Health or Wealth .- No. sane person would hesitate an instant in the choice between those two conditions. Now is the season to secure the former either by restoring or confirming it. These Pills expel all impurities from the system which fogs foul vapours and verlable temperatures engender during with ; this medicine also sots most wholesomely upon the skin by dis-gorging the liver of its accumulated bile. and by exciting the kidneys to more energetic action ; it increases the appetite for food and strengthens the digestive process. Then stomach and liver, with which most disorders. eriginate, are fully under the control of thesex regenerative Pills, which act very kindly, yet. most efficiently, on the tenderest bowels.

DESERTIONS FROM THE U.S. NAVY. Nice, Sept. 6.—Two hundred and eighty of the 400 seamen on the U.S. steamer Lancaster have deserted since leaving New York two years ago, on account, as alleged, of most brutal cruelty of the officers.

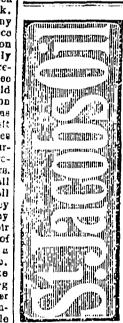
CLEANLINESS OF SINKS.

One of the most prolific causes of defile-e ment and offensive odors in kutchen sinks and their outlets is the presence of decaying grease. This comes from the emptyings of kettles in which meat has been cooked, in the dish water, and in the scap. The grease lodges in every crevice and catches at every obstruction. A remaily may be found in the use of the common alkalies inctent of soap, aqua ammonia in washing clothes, and borax in washing lawns and laces, and washing soda in cleaning dishes. These alkaltes preventa solid soap from forming in the sink and its pipes and neutralize all effects of decomposing fat.

"THE MAID O' THE MIST."

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 6 .- At 3.40 p.m. the apparent fue simile of the Maid of the Mist went under the railway bridge and rushed madly down the turbulent current and bounding over wave after wave, the angry waters tossing her on her beam ende, iwisting her round and round and nearly submerging the little craft. It was an exciting scene and quicker than it takes to write it she had passed through the rapids in safety and was glidiog atong the Canada shore of the whirlpool, landing in between huge rocks. Soon after some enterprising men had shoved her adrift again and the west entery down the river. 50,000 people witnessed the

At a recent weiding of a Troy lawyer, be sides numerous and costly gifts to the bride there was one to the groom constating of a policy of accidental insurance dating from noon of the wedding day and expiring at noon of the day following. Upon its face, in due form, was indersed a "permission to marry not exceeding one time during the life of this policy."



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY oronneamurano I FUK PAIN

RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia. Sciatica, Lumbago, DACKACHE. HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE. SORE THROAT.

QUINSY, SWELLINGS SPRAINS. Soreness, Cuts, Bruises. FROSTRITES. BURNS, SCALDS, nd all other hodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and bealers. Directions in 11, augunges. The Charles A. Vogeler Co. Ballimore, Md., U.N.A

LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, 'ramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scale's, Fronted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases **Enstantaneous.** Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle.

Sold Everywhere,

mentic curred, without stomach medicines. Enugrard by development ministers and the press. The Mcdart Weekly says: "The old plan of treating Nervous Deblitty, Physical Decay, &c., is wholly adperteded by THE Bit ARSTON BIO LUS." Reshopeless cases assured of fertain restoration to fall and perfect manhood. Sample, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Sense for treatises. Consultation fros.

BLESTON BENEDY CO., 76 Young St., Poronto, Ont.



Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs. caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Diea Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive Cure in one to three days Local Treatment only re-oured. No nausous doses of Cubebs or Caretin.

Infallible, Hygienic, Curative, Preventive, Price \$1.50, including Bulb Syringe. Sold by all Druggists, or sent free by mail; securely scaled; on receipt of price. Descriptive Treatise free on application.

AMERICAN AGENCY "66," MEDICENE CO Detroit, Mich., or Windsor, Ont.

Sold in Montreal by

LAVIOLETTE & MELSON

IS PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Company

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. Subscription, per annum (if in advance).. \$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 10 per line every subsequent insertion. Hysecial Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contract, on application. Advertisements for Teschers, Information Wanted, &c., 60c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE THUE WITNESS" makes it the very best afvertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove

the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the saw Post Office.

Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by the date on the address label when their subscription expires.

Sample copies sent free on application.

Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any respectable news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality.

Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 12, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER, 1885.

THURSDAY, 13-Of the Octave. Bp. Fenwick, Cincinnati, died, 1832. Cons. Bp. Hegan, Kansas City, 1868.

FRIDAY, 14-Exaltation of the Holy Cross Cons. Bp. Vertin, Marquette, 1879. SATURDAY, 15-Octave of the Nativity. Niccdemes, Martyr.

SURDAY, 16-Eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Seven Dolors of the B.V.M. Less, Judith xili, 22-25; Gosp. John xix. 25-27; Last Gosp. Matt. 1x. 1-8.

MONDAY, 17-Stigmata of St. Francis of Tuesday, 18-St. Joseph of Cupertine, Con-

fecsor. Bo. Young, Eile, died, 1866. WEDNESDAY, 19-SS. Januarius and others, Martyrs. Ember Day. Fact.

To our Subscribers.

We are now mailing the accounts due for subscriptions to THE POST and THUE WITNESS to our subscribere, and wish particularly to draw their attention to an announcement made a few months ago, in which we stated that all privileges, such as clubs, &c., were abolished; and that all who wished to get the TRUE WITNESS for \$1.00 per annum could do so, provided they paid that amount strictly in advance each year, otherwise they would be charged at the usus! rate of \$1.50 per annum. We trust also that those who are in arrears will promptly pay their indebtedness. We hope that our agents all over the country will make a new effort to collect accounts due and increase our circulation. All remittances can be made by registered letter or Post Office order, addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal.

Our subscribers in Quebec city who are in arrears for subscription to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS can settle the same by calling on our agent, Mr. James Marply, at the Court House from 10 a.m. to 4 p m. or at his residence N. 3 Olivier street.

THE Jacques Carrier election contest will tlast soon be settled. The writs have been issued, the nomination day being fixed for the 19th of the present month, and the polling day for the 26th.

A perusal of Michael Davitt's letter to THE Post and TRUE WITNESS, which will be found in another column, will give our readers a fair insight into the disparity of the English and Irish laws. The difference between the two is all in favor of England. For no constitutional reason Ireland always gets the worst of them.

A BUMOR having gone abroad that some understanding had been concluded between the Government and the Home Rule party, Mr. Parnell has authorized a contradiction of the statement. There can be no permanent alliance with either Whig or Tory, unless one or The other is ready to concede the whole of the national demands. Then, and then only, will such an alliance between the Irish Nationalists and one of the English parties be found acceptable to Irish constituents.

It appears that the new Duke of Mar!borough, who has, by his wicked conduct earned the reputation of being the biggest blackguard in the British aristocracy, has been effectually disgraced by the Queen. Her Majesty refused to admit him to her presence to deliver up the insignia of the garter which his father wore, and which the heir of the title, according to custom, delivers to the sovereign. He was told that he might leave the things with Her Majesty's porter.

Az extraordinary charge has been brought against King Humbert, of Italy, by a Farls journal. His majesty is accused of having pocketed money subscribed by the French for the Isohia sufferers. The charge naturally aroused great indignation throughout Italy. A committee of the Ischia survivors have resolved to refuse all further offers of aid on the ground that, when charity is extended to them to serve as a pretext for insulting thei. king, they feel it to be their duty to reject such aid, not only from France, but from the whole world.

Tue reduction effected in the national debt of the United States during the month o August was \$6,671,851. This, when compared with the amounts that have been rescienced in the past months, is considered sonly as a very moderate reduction. But, weren with this dimin'shed surplus revenue, all the bonds that are under the control of the *Government will have been called in in about four years, when no further reduction in the debt can be made before 1891. During this interval the revenue will go piling up sempting prizes to the political schemers and | there are few that exist pro bone publice." This | literally obliged to carry a soldier on his | action, however, doss not lie in its actuality, _jothers.

THE National Committee of the Parnell Testimonial Fund in Dublin are in receipt of cheering news and handrome subscriptions from Irishmen in Australia India, the United States; and now the latest to be heard from is to the Parnell Fund, throught that patriotic be totally lost sight of by corporations that to wage three destructive wars, and is likely dignitary of the Church, Monsignor Dillon, with a flattering letter promising future help-Irlshmen seem to be stirring everywhere but in Canada, and intent on making the national tribate to the Irish leader worthy of his diftinguished efforts on behalf of Ireland and worthy of the Celtic name. So for Irish Uspadians have contributed but little to the testimonial, a fact which reflects no credit upon them, and which certainly can never be recalled without a deep sense of shame and humiliation.

CLIFFORD LLOYD, the most detested of the special magistrates during Chief Secretary Foreter's rule in Ireland, has been rewarded for his zeal and devotion by a fitting appointment in connection with the English administration of affairs in Egypt. He has just been made Inspector of Reforms. Mr. Lloyd held a subordinate post in the police service in Uister, a few years ago; but by an unscrupulous use of power against the people and by anticipating the wishes of his masters in trampling upon the rights of individuals and public bodier, he rapidly 1088 in the favor of Forster and Trevelyan. There is deep indignation over his promotion smorg the regular megistracy of the country. They complain that Clifford, being a comparatively young man of short service, has been run into high office over the heads of his seniors in ability and merit. They should, however, remember that the new Inspector of Egyptian Reforms put more buckshot and powder into his rifle, and more ferocious energy into his efforts to stamp out the people, than the ordinary policeman or magistrate, and as a consequence war, in the eyes of his masters, more worthy of prc-

THE West Briton capitalisis who own the railways in Ireland care very little for the fact their management of Irish railways is looked upon as producing decidedly injurious effects on the industry of the country. As an the directors of Irish companies, we have only to quote the arrangements made for the accommodation of the public in connection placards announcethat any one desiring to visit Oork during the exhibition may have a ticket clearing him all the way by rail and steamboat for 10s, while the Irish companies exact a fare of 12s 6d for the journey from Dublin which is three or four times shorter than ordinary person it will seem a monstrous absurdity that the cost of traveling from Manchester to Cork should be twenty-five per cont. less than the charge from Dublin to Cork; but what do the landlord owners of Irish railways care? Thousands will be prevented from paying a visit to this Cosmopolitan Echool of Industry and Art for the want tion of useful and interesting knowledge by the masses.

one of the soundest and most liberal organs of public opinion in England, joins issue with the London Times on the latter's truculent threat that "the day of remedial legislation for Ireland is over." Commenting on this utierance of the Times, the Pall Mall Gazette says "One more thing is also certain-namely, that if the day of remedial legislation for Ireland is over, the replies by dynamite will not slacken. Everybody has seen this in the case of Russia. When dynamite first was set to work in that country the English pross warned the Czar to meet the plotters by granting legislative reforms. He was urged not to soffer himself to be scared into the ways of reaction, but to apply himself steadily to removing grievances. English writers who were so proints in such counsels ought now to follow their own principles in their own difficulties. . . As for the proposal which is just reported that the European powers should establish a force of detective police to cope with secret organi-Nihilists and Fenians, that will not help us, for this reason, if for no other, that the United States will certainly have nothing to say to any such project."

THE Pall Mall Gazette, of London, which is

This expression of opinion coming from an should furnish to English statesmen plenty

of food for deep reflection. Telegraph Company, who has for the past iew weeks been enlightening the United of 68,513 actual settlers on Canadian States Senate Investigating Committee upon | territory, so that the total increase in the workings of the institution over which he presider, made strenuous efforts to have the public believe that his telegraph concern was little encouragement in these figures, but not nothing but a fountain of benevolence and so much as the country had a right to expect | sale, the commission on which was to be beneficence to all those who came in contact from all the lond talk and promises of our \$30,000. The firm, however, failed to sell with it. The fact that the net profits of the agents on either side of the water about the Western Union last year were \$8,000,000, overwhelming tide of immigration that would and that it paid a dividend of 7 per cent. on | flow into the fertile acres of the Dominion. its \$83,000,000 of watered stock, and set aside 3 per cent. to be divided THE CURSE OF STANDING ARMIES. hereafter, was not considered by Dr. Green to be any proof of greed able curse to the nations who have to support or exaction on the part of the company. He them. They are an intolerable incubus upon was, however, pushed into a corner by a ques. | industry, and they detract incalculably from | the people upon the Government. The finan- giving a much better account of itself than | ciliatory view of the situation. It says that tion concerning the pay of the operators, when the general peace and harmony. Their cost immense surpluses that will have to remain he made the significant admission that "cor- | would be sufficient to educate every child in | permit the Treasurer to donate \$30,000 to any lile in the Treasury, thus offering rich and porations are organized to make money, and Europe. Every workingman in Europe is firm of brokers. The scandal of the trans-

It wipes out all the platitudes and cant that army of 450,000 men, with an enrolled and the Argentine Republic, which, according to a as well as to its stockholders, and consespecial cablegram, has sent a large subscription | quently that the bonum publicum should not | of Europe, as it has already enabled Bismarck owe their existence to the good will of the public.

> THE Hop. David Mills, the editor of the London Advertiser, in a leading article on Canadian "Toadyism" makes some opporture remarks relative to the growth of the Independence movement. He says: "We do not think that a Canadian has less capacity for governing himself than a native of the United Kingdom, and when an effensive view is taken of the relations which subsist between that country and our own that we are called upon to acquiesce in it. A little more reserve, a little more self-respect, would not be to our disadvantage, and we are glad to believe that the young men of this country irrespective of party divisions, are prepared to take that common sense view of things, and insist that the interests of Canada shall be the first consideration. In our opinion, the man is not a loyal man who would subordinate the wellbeing of the people of this country to any real or faucied advantage to imperial interests. If it should be to our interest to continue the connection, we trust this will be done, and when it becomes our interest to take charge wholly of our own affairs, and to direct them on our own account, we trust our public men will have the courage to do so, and no nonsense about the last man and the last dollar will be found to intervene." This expression of opinion is all the more remarkable and significant, coming as it does from an ex-Minister of the Crown and a co-laborer of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, who "got off" the loval nonsense about the last man and the last dollar before a Scotch meeting in Glasgow.

It now transpires that the secret of Lord Coleridge's refusal to visit Canada is because progress and prosperity of the country. In he and his party would not be allowed to travel " dead-head" over Canadian roads. A reporter waited upon several Grand Trunk officials to ascertain if the "legal junketing instance of the stupid or unpatriotic policy of | party" had applied for passes and had been refused. Mr. Sergeant, the Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Bailway, said that the matter was one Mr. Hickson with the Cork Exhibition. In Manchester | had taken in hand; but that for his own part and other towns in the West of England large and as an officer of the company, he could not see why Lord Coleridge should have a free pass over the road. Mr. Sergeant further added that " if the Chief Justice were in England, he would vouch for it that his Lordship would get no passes," Grand Trunk right. from the towns and cities in England. To any If a line is to be drawn anywhere against free trips," it is surely when gentlemen of large fortunes and officials with immense salaries want to travel "dead head" in the best cars at the command of the company and at the highest rate of speed. It was decidedly unbecoming on the part of Lord Coleridge to abandon his visit to Canada, which had been thoroughly arranged and marked out on his of a reduction in the railway fares; but these programme, because he or his party had been railway directors are not the men to do away refused free passes. Canada and Canadian with the obstacle and facilitate the acquisi- hospitality must be pretty low down in the estimation of His Lordship when they are considered not worth the purchase of a railway ticket. We are of the opinion, however, that the country will survive the incident, and that more good than harm will come of it by teaching our flunkeys and toadies not to be so "premature" in the future.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS. WE were promised a large increase in the number of immigrants to the Dominion durnot been fully up to the anticipations of the Immigration Department. There certainly has been an incresse, but not so large as was expected. Over one-third of the immigrants who land on our shores do not remain in Canadian territory; they pass over the line to Uncle Sam. During the month of August last 17,369 immigrants arrived in Canada, as follows :--Via Halifax, 518; Quebec, 5,116; Moniresi, via United States porte, 255; Montreal, via Antwerp. 4; Suspension Bridge, 6,957; Emerson, from United States, 1,007; agencies, internecine conflict is by no means au assue 4; Custome, 3,408. From 1st of January to that any same organ of public opinion would zations of all kinds, including Anarchists, | 31st August, 1883, the total number of arrivals reported is put down at 138,384. Of this number 56,024 declined to remain in Canada and went to the Inited States, leaving the number of persons who settled here during the past eight months of the present the total number of arrivals was 129,910 of which 61,497 left Canada for the tion with the recent Provincial loan of three PRESIDENT GREEN, of the Western Union United States. This gave for the corresponding period of 1882, a total immigration of the present year over that of last year scarcely reaches 14,000. There is a

THE standing armies of Europe are a verit-

have been vented relatively to the company's trained reserve of over a million, besides a zeal to promote the public welfare. Now we further reserve to be used for defense in case hold that any corporation receiving its charter of invasion. This army is admitted from the people owes an obligation to, them to be the best trained and armed in the world. It is a standing menace to the peace to bring on another before the "man of blood and iron" is satisfied that it can crush any power that stands in its way. It forces every other nation to maintain a powerful standing army in time of peace. For instance, Russia is constrained to keep up a military establishment of over 1,100,000, besides a reserve of over 1,000,000, because at any moment Bismarck may precipitate war. France supports a standing army of 525,000 backed by two reserver, which together include every able-bodied man in the Republic, and amount to over 1,750,000. Italy has an army which, on a peace basis, numbers 325,000, with another 325,000 in active training, and a third body of militia amounting to over 275,000, and the reserve, which includes everybody else capable of bearing arms; that little kingdom has an army all told of over a million and a half of men. Austro-Hungary has an army of 260,000, with a reserve of 900,000, because Bismarck constantly threatens the peace of Europe and would take instant advantage of any nation not prepared to fight. The same crushing army system prevails in Spain, in Belgium, in Turkey, and, to a less extent, in Great Britain. To equip these armies and to fill their ranks the most burdensome taxes are imposed, and the country is deprived of the use of its most valuable bone and sinew. The people are unable to stand it, and thousands are daily obliged to abandon their native homes and seek shelter and work in foreign lands.

> ANOTHER ST. BARTHOLOMEW SUGGESTED. THE other day a dynamite meeting was

held in New York. At that meeting the notorious so-called Professor Mezzerhoft deexportation of dynamite, but in a few manufacture out of old boots, shoes, sugar attacks upon reputation and honesty. cranything else they can lay their hands or, explosives that will blow England and her landlords up in a few seconds." Now any person with a scientific turn of mind, or even with only a same mind, would pass over such pure nonsense with contempt, or at the most would be satisfied with ridiculing it. But not so with the Montreal Herald; it takes Mezzerhoff's utterances in all earnestness and seriousness. and in all its majesty and power it wrathfully exclaims :- "If Professor Mezzerhoff's threats should be carried out, the Saxon might take the Oelt in hand, and St. Bartholomew would not be a circumstance to what would follow." Indeed! But ain't the Herald awfully kind to suggest a general massacre of the Celt, and that to be done by the Saxon. And St. Bartholomew could'nt hold a candle to the butchery! It would be a regular Java slaughter. Very considerate and friendly sentiments to be entertained by a paper that is supposed to belong to the circle of civilization! No one would have suspected there was so much latent barbarity in the Herald office. Will it not strike our contemporary that it is equally monstrous and absurd to launch such a threat against a whole nation because of the idiotic and illtempered sayings of a Russian or even of an Irish crank. We thought Mezzerhoff or his like were bad, but the Montreal Herald has eclipsed the frothy dynamiters in idlocy and vileness. Our contemporary's threat about having another St. Bartholomew at the expense of the Calt is more puerile ing the summer months, but the results have than Mezzerhoff's threat to manufacture dynimits out of old shoes. In fact, the Russian dynamiter is more gentlemanly and less cruel than the Berald, as the former says he would only blow up the Government and the landlords, but the latter would draw the sword across the neck ci every Celt without distinction. We hope that our contemporary will see the felly of it. words and the outrageous nature of its suggestion, as welf as the idleness of its threat. St. Bartholomow is a game that two can play at. But it will suffice to remember that an

THAT THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLAR

seriously venture to recommend.

SCANDAL. An evening contemporary charges the Quebec Government with having made a gift of this city. The charge is made in connec-Legislature in 1882. The Evening Star thus describes the transaction in the following erroneous and unjust manner. It save: "A million dollars of the bonds were consequently taken up by the well-known firm of brokers them, and as is known the loan has subsequently been floated by the Bank of Montbeen paid to the firm above mentioned notwithstanding its fallure to float them in Canada,"

If this were a correct statement of the case it should certainly bring the condemnation of cial condition of the Province is too weak to

affair. temporary regarding the Messis. Forget & Co. as a guarantee, and risked without something more effective than sum. This sum of \$30,000 on the other by a portion of the English Press, that in the hand was to be refunded to Mesers. Forget event of a war, France would have & Co. on the completion of this contract. to face the British arms as well But nothing was done with these brokers, as the Chinese. The cituation is one surbecause the Government found that it would rounded with difficulties on all sides, and the be more advantageous for it to negotiate French run a great risk of having yet to dewith the Bank of Montreal, and the con- plore their action in forcing the Annamites to tract with Messis. Forget & Co. was, with accept a treaty derogatory to the honor and their consent, cancelled, the Government interests of China and to its prestige in refunding them the \$30,000 without interest. Asia. The Bank of Montreal, as well as the firm of brokers, was obliged to take one million and a half of the debentures at par. As can be readily seen, this expose of the affair puts quite a different face on the bogus scandal. To deposit \$30,000 as a guarantee is not exactly the same thing as receiving a similar sum as commission; and neither is the returning of \$30,000 of one's own money to one's own self the same thing as being paid a similar amount by the Government. In fact the only parties at a loss are the brokers who had their money returned to them without the five per cent. interest.

Newspapers fall in their mission when they livered one of his usual nonsensical speeches, | convey false information to the public. Truth in which he gave vent to the following:— and fairness should not be eliminated from The English Government may prevent the the discussion of questions affecting governments or public administrations. To do so months I will have 10,000 men educated so is to injure the usefulness of the paper that thoroughly that they can go to England | commits itself to such unjust and unjust finable

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The Government at Pekin has evidently for some time past been making naval and military preparations for the maintenence of its claims of suzerainty over its of the year, the French, through a little dipto transfer his allegiance from the Government at Pekin had thoroughly digested the provisions of the treaty and the corlatter to his suzerain, and accordingly have intimated to the Government at Versailles that this compact must be regarded as an act of overt hostility to Chinese interests. To show that she is in earnest and is fully determined to protect them at Haldoung. The Chinese army is being rapidly reinforced on the frontier of Tangula, while the squadron at Shanghal la rec lying large numbers of men and am-.... for, These warlike preparations have

"tance somewhat by surprise. China, have embarked upon an adventurous polloy and that they have set up the tri-color in her neighborhood for no benevolent purpose, coument on Asiatic soil, for the longer the contest is postponed the more difficult would it certainly become. The suddenness of the home. The Annamites themselves will not they are sorely lacking in discipline and force. Nor are the French over anxious to meat a foe who is so well equipped as the Chinese for fighting in marshy and feverhaunted districts. Nobody has yet questioned in this city, Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co., for the courage of the Chinese soldier, and though of late very little opportunity has been given him to display his efficiency there can be no doubt that the enforcement of discipline and the knowledge of modern military tactics field of popular agitation is an interesting real, but it is alleged that the \$30,000 has bave made him the peer of any oriental troops. It is therefore by no means certain counts upon obtaining such a meathat the subjection of China by force of arms can be as easily accomplished now as in upon a basis of Legislative Independence. years gone by. In fact, under the present | The Daily News, the organ of the Liberal conditions the Celestial Empire is capable of party, also takes a similar moderate and conit did a quarter of a century ago. Already it is evident that the key-note of Mr. Parmiles of railroad have been built through nell's speech is that he expects that some Chinese territory; the telegraph has been measure of local self-government for Ireland

It yards have turned out fleet ornisers errs when it says that a million dollars for coast defense, and heavy ironolads are at of the bonds were taken up by the present in course of construction for the navy above mentioned brokers; the amount was The result of a conflict with these two Powers a million and a half. It again errs when it can hardly be foreseen. It involves many says that the commission on the same was contingencies. If it shall be merely a conto be \$30,000; there was no such commission | test for the protectorate over Annam, and stipulated for. It finally and grievously erra confined to the territory of that kingdom and when it says that \$20,000 had been paid to no other Powers are drawn into it, the war these brokers, notwithstanding its failure to may be of brief duration and end in compress ficat them in Canada; the Government paid mice. But should it take a broader sweep no such amount to Messrs. Forget & Co. than this, and become a general war between The facts in connection with the transaction | China and France, other nations will of necesare given by the Journal de Quebec. By the sity be drawn into it, an event which terms of their agreement with the Govern- would mean probable defeat and humiliament Messrs. Forget & Co. were obliged to tion for the French. China is likely take the aforesaid debentures at par and to receive enough of aid and comfort from to pay for them as the Government would re. Garmany to encourage the Government at quire, on giving three months' notice, to Pekin in its policy of active resistance. Then meet the rallway grants. The Govern- there are the immense commercial interests ment received a deposit of \$30,000 from of England in China which can scarcely be were to pay 5 per cent. interest on this verbal remonstrance. It is, in fact, claimed

PROSPECT OF HOME RULE. Indications are not wenting that the Irish people are in a fair way to obtain a measure

of legislative control over their own affairs, and to have a part in the manufacture of the laws which shall govern their own country. Mr. Parnell is cheered by the results of the recent elections in Mallow, Monsghan Wexford and Sligo, and he reasonably calculates on a large accession of strength to the fighting power of the National party at the next general election, which, from all appearances, cannot be long retarded; and this increase of strength will, in glving him the talance of power on divisions between contending Whigs and Tories, make the Irish members masters of the situation, and place there in a position to dictate terms to the enemy. The English Radicals have promised to introduce in the House of Commons a measure granting Home Rule. Then it is well known that at least one member of the Cabinet, Mr. Chamberlain, favors self-government for Ireland, and it is not at all improbable that his views in this matter are shared by Mr. Gladstone and other Liberal Ministers. And, above all, the great mass of the people of Ireland. neighbors, the Annamites. In the early part as a whole, are in favor of a constitution which will enable them to manage their own lomacy and a liberal use of powder and shot, susiness in their own way; the election of pursuaded Tudue, the King of Annam, | Monaghan has proved the unity of sentiment of the Uister Orangeman and of the Cork Chinese Emperor to President Grevy. Nationalist in this respect. Mr. Parnell, The occupation of Hue by the who is not of an over-sanguine tem-French and the signing of a treaty of perament, expects to procure an inpeace by the Annamites led the French stallment of Home Rule at the next Foreign Office to believe that all trouble had session of Parliament. The Irish leader been ended and that a French prot.ctorate has always shown himself to be such a cauhad been firmly established over Annam tious speaker that any promise held out by The trouble, however, was not ended and only him is more than likely to be fulfilled. It assumed a more serious aspect when the was at the general meeting of the Irish | National League held the other day in Dub lin that Mr. Parnell propounded his new cossion made by it to the French. The policy of advance—no longer limiting his Chinese now regard this treaty, which was views or circumscribing the proposed acwrong from the Annamese ruler, as incom- | tion within the bounds of the settlement patible with the feudal duties of the of the land question, but extending his grasp to the main question affecting Irish interests -the making of Irish laws by an Irish purliament for the Irish people, and administered by an Irish Executive. The address delivered by Mr. Parnell on this occasion is considered to be among the most memorable of his proher traditional rights, China assumed the nouncements. It was the first in which offensive without delay, and detaching about he ever essayed any positive forecast 15,000 soldiers from the army of observation, in politics. He spoke at greater which had been massed on the frontier, sent length and with more animation than them into Tonquin. This body of troops have at any previous time in Ireland. He said already defeated the Annamites, repulsing that Ireland appeared to have reached the time when in politics her sons thoroughly appreciated the value and use of patriotic unity. That the united members of the Home Rule party had, by continued union in parliamentary action, secured more concessions of great value from the British Government in the past session of Parliament than that Government had ever before given Ireland in any one generation. The force which now lies within the Itishman's grasp was cluded to force the issue at once before the parliamentary strength. It had been perenemy had time to effect a permanent lodg- eistently and intelligently used by the small number of Irish members during the past session. And the result was that to-day the future of Ireland had already Ohinese movement gives the impression assumed a bright and natural aspect. of thorough preparation for the attack. After alluding to the great work accomplish-It finds the French unprepared for ed by the National League in Arierios and English journal is highly significant, and year, 82,360. For the same period last year of \$30,000 to Messre. Forget & Co, brokers | the encounter both in Annam and at to its successful organization, Mr. Parnell concluded by reminding the Irlah people that be of much assistance to the French, even if the Home Rulers would undoubtedly be able million dollars, authorized by an Act of the they were disposed to resist the Chinese, for in the next Parliament to control eighty votes, and said that with such a number it would possess the whole balance of power nccessary to secure self-government for Ire-

The Whigs and Tories express the unanimous belief that the Irish Leader meant far more than he said on this memorable ocossion. The Conservative organ, the Standard, says that Mr. Parnell's return to the and significant event, and that he evidently sure of Home Rule as he desires erected between important points; the army | will be passed shortly after the opening of is the explanatory note of the whole situation | back. The German Empire has a standing but in the false statement of our con- has been reorganized; the English ship the next Parliament. This language

a decided change in the mands for legislative independence as impossible and the speeches urging the dcmands as seditious and violent. To day they that can shook their loyal sensibilities, while speeches which are more intensely twelve months ago, are now considered as moderate and reasonable. The prospect before the Irish people is accordingly a most cheerful one, and they can now confidently look forward to the day, near at hand, when they will be allowed a partial, if not a whole first half of the loaf, they will be better able to fight for the other half. Such is Parnell's renew their demands for the remainder. According to this progressive plan, they will eventually get all.

SERVANTS DEMANDING EXTRA PAY FOR EXTRA WORK.

Contractors have the general reputation of making more money out of their little bill of "extras" than out of the contract proper. They have had almost the exclusive privilege of making fortunes in this fastion. The monopoly of this privilege, however, does not seem destined to remain unbroken. Our domestic servants have been considering the situation, and have come to the conclusion that in their line of employment they are as much entitled to "extras" as any corpcration or Government contractor. An interesting case, in which this novel claim for "extras" by a servant, was tried yesterday before the Recorder. It appears that a servant girl was engaged to do the household work of a family that numbered three persons. In the course of time three visitors paid a visit to the family whose hospitality they erjoyed during a period of three months. When the servant girl came to be paid she demanded, breides her ordinary wages, the sum of \$8 00 per month as an equivalent for the amount of "extra" work she had to perform owing to the presence of the three visitors in the house. Her employer of course refused the demand and contested the claim, which was lost only by the insufficiency of the evidence to prove the terms of the original agreement. The servant swore that her engagement was made on the understanding that she was to receive \$10 per month for her services to the family, but that when the three visitors came along she considered herself entitled to \$8 per month more for "extra" work. Her employer, on the contrary, swore that the girl had been engaged at \$9 per month until such time as the expected visitors would arrive, when her wages would be raised to \$10 per month. In view of this contradictory testimony about | dence of genius. the nature of the agreement, the Recorder was obliged to dismiss the case, without being able to settle the interesting question whether a servant can enter a claim for "Ex-

The defendant in the present case seems to have admitted indirectly that such claim can be made by servants since he agreed to augment the amount of the wages during the months that "extra" work would be required through the presence of visitors in the house. The Recorder, however, in dismissing the case, gave expression to an opinion which would not seem to favor servants making demands for "extras." His Honor remarked that ' if he should give a decision in layor of the plaintiff it would encourage every servant girl in the city to sue for extra pay for whatever little act she thought to be unnecessarily performed, and as a consequence, the landladies would be compelled to consult their servants before receiving visitors into their houses."

This opinion of His Honor is not satisfactory, for there is nothing decisive or conclusive in it. The question involved is not whother servents should be refused extra pay for extra work, because the landladies would be put to the vexatious necessity of consulting their servants about the amount of domeetic care and work that should be undertaken by the latter. The question is, whether servants have an equitable or legal right to lay claim to extra pay when they perform extra services in the ordinary sense of the term. That is the problem, the negative or affirmative solution of which will bring an element of trouble, contention and vexation into the domestic relations of servant and landlady.

TREACHERY AND ITS REWARD.

ONE of the nominal Home Rulers, Mr. Bichard O'Shaughnessy, who was sent to Westminster by the Limerick electors on the national ticket, has, at last, disappeared from the political stage. He has gone out with the ignominy of a renegade branded on his career. For some time past, he had been willing to sell himself, soul and body, in the London market. Mr. O'Shaughnessy had the high ambition to rule a British colony. and some months ago the public were informed that he had secured the Governorship of Queensland, but his recreancy and his treachery were not valued at so great a price. The British Government was not in the Labit of repaying such services as O'Shaughnessy rendered it with such high office as a governorship. The Government got rid of him at an insignificant bid. After equeezing out of him all that was vile and treacherous they have given him a dingy little corner in Dublin Castle as Registrar of the Potty Sessions of Dublin with a paliry £700. It will be a bitter reflection to him at times that for the sake of such a mean office he proved faithless to the mon who chose him as their representative. Certainly if this be the value put The Queen's Secret." The Queen's Secret."

Government whip, the game of dishonor and tone of the English Press. Last perfidy will not be worth the candle. year these same organs characterized the de- A large meeting was held vesterday at Limerick to test the seeling of the electors in regard to the action of O'Shaughnessy. The Lord Mayor precided, and the speeches, made view the national demand with the utmost | by prominent gentlemen, condemned and decalm and complacency and see nothing in it | nounced the purchase of their treacherous representative by the Gladatone Ministry. Reso'utions were adopted denouncing Mr. esinest (or violent) than those delivered O'Shaughnessy's address containing a fulsome panegyric of the Liberals, as an attempt to break the ranks of the Home Rule party by one whose every action of the past few months and whose acceptance of office under the Government shows clearly that he had been bribed to create cormeasure of Home Rule. When they get the | fusion in the Home Rule ranks and, if possible, to turn the tide of politics in the Parlsh Courch of l'assomption on Sanfavor of the Government, and asking Mr. policy. He advises the people to take what | Parnell to immediately nominate a candidate. will be offered, and then when they get it to It is believed that Mr. Gladstone had an ulterior motive in giving O'Shaughnessy this | Lafortune. petty office. The Whigs are terribly put out at the success of Mr. Parnell; and the manner in which the Irlah leader has whipped thom in Sligo, Monaghan and Wexford has made them eager to secure an opportunity to defeat the Irish party in at least a safe constituency. Mr. Gladstone expects that by a coalition of the Whigs with the Tories in Limerick they will be able to redeem the constituency. the men of Limerick appear but just now to be in first-rate fighting humor, and the probabilities are that they will give snother stunning blow to the Government system of bribery and of enticing national representatives from the path of duty and honor.

Parnell testimonial fund.

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of Ter Post and True Witness, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

Previously acknowledged	533	75
Per P. Galvin, Eganville, Ont	50	00
Robert Moore, Point St. Charles	1	CO
Thos. Cunningham, Montrosi	1	00
Por Patrick Lynch, Chapeau	29	55
Per John Mooney, Portage du Fort	1.1	60
B. Howley, Sault au Recollet	1	00
P. Madden, Danville, Qua		25
L. Gorman, " "	1	00
P. McGian Frederictor, N. B	3	00
Jno. M. Keary, London, Ont	3	50
Wexford Girl, Montreal	1	00
Charles McCarthy, Henryville, Que	1	00
Per M Harty, Lacolle:		
Wm. Lyons	1	00
W. H. Doran	1	00
Jas. Corbett	1	00
Timothy O'Connell, Vine P O, Ont.	2	00
Dennis McCarthy, Henryville	1	00
1		

The chief characteristic of the author of "THE QUEEN'S SE-CRET," our new story, is his admirable delineation of character, which is an unmistakable evi-

GREAT FETE AT LACHINE.

SOLEMN BLESSING OF FOUR BELLS. The blessing of the four belis of the Lachine Roman Catholic Church took place yes terday at noon, with imposing ceremony. The faithful gathered from all of the adjoining parishes to witness the sight. Many Montrealers also were present. was specially embellished for the cocasion with banners, pendants, evergreens, flowers, &c., besides the following mottoss which were hung upon the walls: 'I praise God, 'I call the people,' I mourn the dead,' 'I mbellish the fetes.' His Lordship Bishop Fabre gave the belle bis blessing; he was assisted by Rev. Father F Perrault as descon and Rev. Father Beaudet as sut-descon. Among the choir were noticed the cure of the parish, Rev. Father Piche, Rev. Langevin, Rev. Fathers Lefebvre, Barrome, Baudet, Messrs. Marcebal, St. Aubin, F. Kavanah, Trate, S. S. Salmon, Emard, Prevest, and Aubry. The novices under charge of the Ob-Fathers were also present. lste following ladies and gentlemen acted as sponsors. Hop. Eustache Prud'homme and Madame Prud'homme, Mr. Brunet and wife, Mesers. Leclorc Maire, Ev. Charret, M. H. Baby, H. Mer-rill, D. Ducharme, Thomas Gauthier, Ferreol Dubreuil, H. Lamontagne, Eim Latour, S. Gaguon, Lud Metras, Ole-Swall, John O'Flaherty, Alph. ment Pare, Francis Pare, Adelard Allard, P. Robert, Patrick McGee, Dosithee Carriere, Alex. Robert, Dam Decerie, V Robert, Thomas Chapman, Toussaint Pleard, Alex Madore, Jos Bozelle, F Caleso, Stephen St Denis, John Parker, Aldric Gauthier, Jos Aubry, G Lefebyre, Jos Larche, U Archambault, Benj Decarie, O A lard, Placide Allard, O Martin, John Neigle, J Bto Picard, J Bte Melonhe, A Robert, C Bellsteuille, Bonj Lefebyre, Dosithe Legault, Biley, Bhenume, H Robers L Barre, J B Deschamps, Adelmar Pare, Louis Clement and Miss M Clement. Many others who were invited could not attend.

Abbe Emaid delivered an elequent sermo taking for his text, Si exaltatus fuero a terr omnia traham ad me ipsum (when I shall b suspended between the earth and sky, I shall attract everyone towards me). The elequent speaker demonstrated that this declaration made by our Saviour expressed a great deal in a very few words. He closed an expressive sermon by remarking that the bells show at once the joys and sorrows of life. Three years ago the solemn passing bell announced the death of the immortal Pope Pius the IX. and caused the whole Roman Catholic world to put on mourning, and a few days after the bells of 300 churches in the Eternal City joy ously proclaimed to the world that Leo XIII. had replaced the late Pontiff.

In the inevitable absence of Rev. Abbe S. Lonergan, His Lordship repeated his remarks in English for the edification of the Irish portion of the parishioners present.

After the Benediction, His Lordship, the clergy and the sponsors, and all the faithful, assisted at the ringing of the new bells. After the ceremony was ended a splendid epast was served by some of the ladies of Lachine, in the grand hall of the convent, to the members of clergy, the sponsors and other distinguished guests, His Lordship presiding. Abos Therien and Dr. Valois conduoted the musical portion of the programme. The four new bells sound the notes Fa, Sol, La, Do, and together with those already placed in the towers form a complete set of chimes. The first of these bells weighs 1,450 pounds, and bears the inscription : Leon, Edouard, Charles; the second weighs 985 pounds, and is called Mr. William Twohey, whose demise we re-

third is 820 pounds weight, and is named Nazaire, Jean Biptiste; the tourth will be known as Maric, Joseph, Aunr, and weight 675 pounds. Uncee beits were manufactured by Mr. Chanteloup, of Montreal.

The amount of the collection on the occasion was \$1,400, which, with previous donations, will be sufficient to pay for the belis. By a happy coincidence, the blessing of the bells took piace on the fifteenth anniversary of the consecration of the Lucbine Church by His Lordship Bishop Fabre.

CATARRH.

CATARRE.-A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 13-tf

King street west, Toronto, Canada. ORDINATION SERVICE. Mgr. Fabra held an ortination service in

day last, when the following gentlemen were

admitted to orders : -Tonsune - Messrs E Lachapelle, J Forest N Jacquer, D'Picotte, T Eacette, E Tellier

MINOR ORDER :- Messrs P Morte, E Cadot Laporte, E Contaut, J Merchand.

SUB DEACONSHIP - Messirs J Kealy, E Brunet, 'l' Grave', E DeGuise. DEACON-HIP-Meaers D Tellier Lafortone, O Joly, F X Lavaller, E Tessier, J Jourdain, L

Bergeron. PRIESTH 10D -Messrs F X De la Darantoye, U Laford.

The publishers of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, Calcage, are meeting with great success in securing subscribers to their publication. In addition to furnishing an excellent paper at the low price of 50 cents for six months, they propose to distribute \$40,000

in presents to their readers. See their an-

DIAMOND WEDDING.

nouncement in seivertising columns.

Active preparations are being made by the popular parish priest of Boucherville, Esv. Mr. J. Primeau, for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the marriage of his father and mother, which will take place on the 13th instant. The 60th anniversary of a marriage is of very rare occurrence, even in the rural districts of Canada, well known for the longavity of their inhabitants, and the Primesu family are preparing to make this fete one of special interest and grandeur. Numerous invitations have been tendered to the friends and relatives of the venerable couple, and a bost bas been chartered to convey the guests to Boucherville on the more-

ing of the 13th. Ten years ago Mr. and Mrs. Primeau celebrated their golden wedding in their own parieh of Chatoauguay, where they spitled in the first part of this century. This aged couple are a striking example of what energy perseverance and good conduct can do as well us of the blessings bestowed upon a true Christian life. Mr. Primeau, who is a true type of the real honest French Canadian farmer, settled in that part of Chateaugusy which is known as "the basin," and with no other means at his disposal but his energy and the good will of a loving wife, set to work on their uncultivated piece of land, trusting entirely to providence for the success of his enterprise. "The first years were hard," is the veteran apt to say, "but I had courage, and in the midst of my most arduous labors I rested on the hope that once I might have the happiness to see one of my sons at the altar, a blessing which I daily begged of

Mr. Primeau has been more than heard in his prayers, as, to-lay, he has the consolation to see not only a son at the altar, the present Parish Priest of Boucherville, but also two of his caughters in religious orders, Very Bav. Sister Primeau of the Grey Nunnery, and Rav. Sister St. Honore of the Congregation.
Another of Mr. Primeau's daughters
died a Grey Nun. Two of his granddaughters are nuns also, and one of his grandsons is a Jesuit. Two sons of the venerable patriarch are practising physicians in this Province, while his eldest daughter has devoted 33 years of her life to the teaching of the young. The rest of the family are well-to-do farmers.

As stated above, this family is a striking example of what energy and good conduct can do, and it must be most gratifying for the aged couple to celebrate this so very rare analversary surrounded by their numerous and happy children and grandchildren.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

8 tf

OBITUARY.

On Thursday morning last, September 6th, Mr. Edward Cornwallis Monk, advocate son of the Hon. Samuel Cornwallis Mons, Judge of the Superior Court, expired at his residence, at St. Anne, after a short illness. The acceased belonged to one of the most distinguished families in the country, and as a lawyer was well known in our civil and criminal Courts as one of the most abic. His genial disposition and gentlemanly manuers made him a general iavorite, and his death has aprend a gloom among his many friends. On Saturday moreing the remains of the deceased gentleman strived in this city by train from St. Anno. It is soldom that such a demonstration of sympathy is made as we noticed upon the arrival of the body. Hundreds of the most prominent citizens of the city were present; among whom were the Hon. Justices Sir A. A. Dorion, Jette, Rainville, Torrance, Baby, Oross, and the Hon ex-Judge Loranger. The Bar was represented by over one hundred members. Besides other citizens, we noticed Mr JJ Curran, Hon Mr Taillon, Mr Lasiamme, Mr Lacoste, Francis A Quinu, Mr Bergeron, M P. Mr Charles J Doherty, Mr Dennis Barry, Mc P H Roy, Mr J Doherty, Mr H C St Plerre, Mr JP Whelan, Rev Fathers James and Simon Lonergan, and many others. The pall-bearers were Messre Geoffcion, Hall, Colonel Campbell, George Ahern, Pinsonneault and de Beaujeau. The body was received at the door of St. Patrick's Church by the Rev. Father Monk, a brother of the deceased. The Ohurch was draped in black and the service was extremely impressive, many ladies present shedding tears. The casket was covered with wreaths of immortelles, sent by friends as a last tribute to the memory of the deceased. The service was sung by Rev. Father de Repentigny, a relative of the late Mr. Monk. As the cortege left the Church Cots des Neiges Cemetery for it was noticed that Mr. Justice Monk bore his terrible effliction nobly. A close relative to the deceased was so affected by the death of Mr. Monk, that he fainted and had to be taken into the church. Dr. Guerin who was present attended to him, and he shortly afterwards recovered sufficiently to return home.

years the local agent of the South Eastern Railway at Longueni!, and was identified with that road for no less than ton years. He was a brother of Mr. C. H. Twohey, the Ohisi Inspector of U.S. Customs of Montreal. The deceased gentleman was well and prominently known in railway circles, and leaves behind him a very large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Previous to his appointment the South Bastern he was connected with the Grand Frank and was for a long time the Superintendent of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway. Mr. Twohey eaves a wife and four children. While in the official espacities he has held he was also a favorite with those whose bustness it was to come in contact with him, and, socially speaking, he was a gental wholesouled Irishman, generous to a sault, and one whom the call of distress was never heard by him without a response. His death was vorv sudden, and a great shock to his family and iriends.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. N. Pauzechief clark of the Police Court, took place on Saturday morning last, from his late residence, St. Hubert street. The pall-bearers Mr William Muliin, Mr Heari Do Sallaberry, Mr Charles De Sallaberry, Mr Edmund McMahou, Mr Joseph Loranger and Dr De Lorimier. The tuneral was attended by over two hundred people and several of the friends of the deceased, among whom was Mr. William Mullip, accompanied the remains as far as their last resting place at Saint Henri de Mascouche. Mr. Pauze leaves an aged mother and a sister. Both funerals were under the supervision of Messra. Dumaine & Halpin.

Mr. William L. Holland, father of Measts. George and Andrew Holland, both of whom are well known throughout Canada in cornection with the press, died at Hollard's Mills, Ottawa County, Que., on September

George Spatrow, a well known thos merchant of Toronto, died suddenly on September 8th from heart disease. His brother, W. H. Sparrow, while on a visit to Ireland a few weeks ago, died in the same manner.

Mr. Francis Lionel Gardiner, son-in-law of Mayor Beautry, died recently in Truce, England. He was formerly a member of the firm of Bosonnge & Gardiner, of this city.

Mr. William McBean of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic and Grand Trunk Bailways, died in this city on the morning of September Stb, age 1 86 years.

M. Biledeau, Customs Appraiser, Quebec, dled in that city on the morning of Septem-

TEN THOUSAND LEAGUERS.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION IN RIDGEWOOD PARK, BROOKLYN-WORDS OF COUNSEL FROM PRESI-DENT ALEXANDER BULLIVAN.

BROCKEYS, Sept. 8 .- Fally 10,000 persons assembled at the pionic and reception to Hon. Mexander Sullivan, President of the Irish National League of America, at Ridgewood Park, Brooking, yesterday. Early in the afterthat came into the crowds noon the park gave promise of a monster Members of each society attendance. were clad in uniform and regalis, and the bright dresses of the ladies gave a pleasing look to the scene. About 4 o'clock the Anclent Order of Hibernians, with a brass band at its head, escorted Mr. Sullivan to the park, into which they defiled, receiving a salute of thirty-two guns from a piece mounted in the park, the thirty-two shots representing the counties in Ireland. The distinguished visitors were received by the Emmet Guards and e-corted to a raised platform in the south side of the park, when Mr. Sull!van mounted the platform and addressed the audience. About thirty branch societies were represented, comprising the Irish parliamentary representation is Mr. Gladne chief socia ties being the National Ancient Order of Hiberniaus, St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, the Clan-nu-Cael Society, and delegates from Baltimore, Connecticut and Massachusette societies. Judge Rooney introduced President Alexander Sallivan of Chicago, who was received with onthuslasm. He said:

How. Chairman and Gentlemen,—We are assembled here to-day, not to honor men, but to uphold principles of nationality; but, nevertheless, I am grateful to my brethrea. Your presence shows the necessity of organization and unity with a single voice. We have to learn to govern curselves. I know that benefits have secrued from Irish societies. They muse the sick and the poor, and take care of the widow. (Applause.) They have hept alive the spirit of Irish nationality. The Irish National League is alive to building up its strength to enable the Irish mationality. The irish National League is alive to building up its strength to enable the Irishmen of America to combat their enemy, England. With a little band of not over twenty voters, the English Government has been blocked by the great brain of Charles Stewart Parnell cheers. This is no tile box-t. His name was always found in the right place. Are English statevinen losing their cuming? If not, why does not the English Government grant to Irishad its just demained: No such power can afford to lose the millions of Its auticus that are centered producest throughout the world. In reference to this Mr. Farnell prophesied five years ago that the time would come when landlords would be more anxious to sell lands than to purchase them, and now we see the infiliment of that prophecy. HON. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,-We are

anthoas to sell lands than to purchase them, and now we see the infliment of that prophecy.

A nation whose shipping interests are valued at £1,000,100,000, will see the time come when it cannot afford to disregard its Irish population, and when it will see the necessity of Ireland having home rule. The speaker then said that Ireland had been accused of being too poor to support her own population. He said that in 1818-9, when people were starying, a tax of £8 was received by the English Government for every man, woman and child in the country, and that was raised on the five principal crops that the island afforded—on 3,000,000 screa out of 18,000,000 that were under cultivation. He alluded to the fact that the Irish people were accused of being ungrateful, and that it was proven by the concessions lately made by Parliament and Mr. Glacistone. This he said was not true. While he favored the people inving a home government, he said that very few crumbs of comfort had been accorded them.

"There is no better illustration than the fact that Ireland has been made a lootbal of foryears Compare it and England with other nations," continued Mr. Suillvan, "tungary and Austris. Hungary is nearly as large as Austris, while Ireland is smaller than England, but Irrland would get home rule if she were a little larger. We are also told Ireland isovercrowded. The population to a square mile is 162; Switzerland, 172; France, 183; Austris, 191; Prussis, 200; Germany, 213; Italy, 248; the Netherland, 220; and Belgium, 455; and yet we are overcrowded. In 1847 the tax of Ireland was £1,009, 000, and the proparty £8,50,000, and men compare Ireland with other self-overning powers. If Ireland had self-government she would be self-overning that the self-overning

If Ireland had self-government she would be self-sustaining.
"Now," continued the speaker, "let us organize and let our arch-enemy know that real repre-entatives for the Irish race have millions at their back to press their claim, and let us be in keeping with the progress of the nineteenth century. The panaces for all evils is not to be found in the British Parliament. It is in the hands of the Irish people themselves. Our thanks are due to Irish-Americans and to the Ataericans themselves. Let themselves. Our thanks are due to Irish-Americans and to the Ataericans themselves. Let there be no more money sent home, and we will gain our end, for every round sent home goes to relieve some tax imposed by the English Government." The speaker then said that owing to the lack of opportunities, the Irish are compelled to follow in the same walks in life. They have no diversified industries. The German, he said, was fitted to work at the bench or at the brush. Not so with the Irish. While the French have a systematic business and commercial training, the Irish have no home, no industries, no manufactures and nothing to call their institutions. (Cheers.) their institutions. [Cheers.]

LOOK OUT FOR OUR New

Continued from 1st Page.

NOT OF CELTIC NATIONALITY

can only be entitted for our cause by the Closrest evidence that such cause has praccical as well as centimental grievances with which to justify our opposition to alien rule, and as such neutral minds are doubtless the majority of your readers, I may be pardoned for entering into these details. In following letters I will deal with other branches of England's rule in this country, and exhibit their unconstitutional character as well as the direct tendency of their manner of admiristration to exasperate Irish feeling, produce poverty and fau the flame of political discontent.

The present letter will but deal with the question of the franchise.

Iteland has 64 constituencies under the Act of Union, and is entitled to elect 105 members to the Imperial Parliament. The boroughs of Cashel and Sifgo having been disfranchised for corrupt practises, there are but 103 representatives at present in the House of Commons, from this country. The Irish franchise is distributed into 170,698 county electors, 57.290 city and borough, and 3,548 for Trinity College, Dablin; giving a

land of 231,536. England (including Wales) has 903,658 county electors, 1,584,877 for her cities and boroughs, and 12,141 for her Universities; or a total of 2,501,676 parliamentary voters; being 2,270,140 more than Ireland.

total number of parliamentary voters to Ire

England, with little over four times the population of ireland has ten times the number of electors. One in every nine Englishmen is privileged to vote in England. One in every twenty-four Irishmen in Ireland-subject, however, to the law of "objections," as explained in the previous portion of this letter. The Province of Ulster, comprising nine counties, and having a population of 1,312,879, has 15,966 voters less than Birmingham and Nottingham, in England, with but a little more than one-third as many people.

The two provinces of Munster and Leinster, comprising 18 counties, with a population (not counting that of cities or boroughs) of 2,674,000, have 6,218 less voters than the two THE EVENT WILL OCCUE AGAIN ON English counties of Cheshire and Derbyshire, baving less than one million of people. Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Athlone, Waterford, Mallow, Drogbeds, Dandalk, Kilkenny, Ennis, Oloumel, Bandon, Trales, Carlow, Dungarvan, Wexford, New Rose, Portarlington and Youghal, cities and boroughs of Leinster and Muniter, having a united population of 585,000, have 21,820 voters less, between Ticket No. 94,177 drew the first prize of them, than the two English boroughs of Salford and Hull, with but a united population of 260,000.

than Stoke-upon-Trent, English borough, with a population of 131,000.

all the cities and boroughs of Ireland combined; Yorkshire has 180,000 more than all the Irish counties, while Lancachire has near 120,000 more voters than the whole of Ireland put together.

state of the English and Irich franchise in this: If Ireland were allowed the same electoral privileges accorded to England and Scotland, Ireland would elect 90 out of the 103 Irish representatives on the National ticket. At present she only returns about 25 consictent and 35 doubtful Nationalists; leaving 43 seats at the disposal of Tories and Whigs, by which the actual voting strength of the lish National Party in the House of Commons is reduced to 27.

It will be gathered from this summary of the Irish franchise how important to Irish nent at the close Session, that the Irlan Registration bill will pext year be included in a larger measure of electoral justice to Ireland.

PROPOSED RADICAL ALLIANCE.

This week's Trath, society journal and organ of Henry Labouchere, M. P., extends the following political invitation to the Irish Parliamentary party :

"The Irish members would do well to unite with the English Radiculs on a common platform. Much that they ask for lrcland the English Radicals ask for England. Mutatis mulandis, we want an English Land Act, and we, like the Irish, wish to put an end to the domination of landocrais. peers (House of Lords) have been the bitterest enomies of Ireland. We too, regard them as our bitterest enemies. We demand real representation, so do the Irish. In the matter of local self-government we go as far as they do. Let us therefore join hands, and fight our common foss."

This may appear an enticing invitation to Irish members as its advantages to a small perty like that which is led by Mr. Parnell will be apparent when his following in the House of Commons is compared with the colld Whig and Tory phalanxes that confront him; but a " union on a common platform' bespeen Lish and English members has invariably resulted in the use of the former by the latter contracting party for Euglish reforme alone, as was the case in compact between O'Connell and Whige; and such an alliance is the ent of eac evitorita as est of the growing sentiment of frish nationality. Still, it is as remarkable as it is hopeful for us that prominent English public men should, in tace of the occurrences of the past two years, propose such an alliance, and select as the platform of united action the programmo of social and national reform that has been for mulated in Ireland. To reform Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas, would be nothing out of the ordinary course of political evolution: but to propose to effect radical reform in England by the same means

13 A NEW DEPARTURE in the political relationship of the two people England is not going to be ruined in this way, however, without being warned in time as to what will follow from an adoption of the subversionary doctrines of the Land Lesgue movement.

The organ of Irlsh landlordism, in an sgony of apprehension at sight of these rcvolutionary symptoms in England, addresses this solemn warning to misguided English-men: "If English Liberalism, by its laxity and ignorance, suffers the Land League which, dead in law, is alive in spirit, to enter upon its new, perhaps final, phase English Liberals may be as certain as that night succeeds day that agrarianism in England will not stop short at the demands of the Farmers' Alliance. The peers and territorial classes generally have had a warning already from the man whose lead in the direction of their Irish policy they have culpably followed, that English Radicalism is preparing to aim at them and their possessions a blow of the most revolutionary character. The men who toil not, neither do they spin, can

hardly plead ignorance as to their position

" and as to the aims and objects of the Badi-

cals, whose lead they follow, after the Manchester speech of Mr. Chamberlainan attack upon them not only couched in the very spirit of Renry George's book, but quoting the ipsissima verba of that writer.
It is generally believed in Ireland that Mr. Chamberlain supports and aids Mr. Patnell on the understanding that in his own approaching duel with the territorial classes of England Mr. Parnell will be in a position to support Mr. Chamberlain. These wise men of the Cabinet do sucely not act alter the manner of wise men. They introduce measures calculated to strengthen "the position of their avowed foe. They " smooth the way in Ireland for the outbreak of a new agitation in perfect barmony with the public utterances of Mr. Chamberlain, and certain by the contagion of example to extend and intensify the agrarianism with only a portion of whose present demand they have thought fit to agree. If they will have a radical and revolutionary land movement in England, based on the lines suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, and drawn by him from Henry George, they are proceeding in the very speedlest "and most effective way to set up such a

Continuing to admoniah the Liversi administration for the political bituiness of Cabinet Ministers in playing into the hands of the "revolutionists," Dr. Patton, editor of the Landlord Express, and celebrated Dublin correspondent of the London Times, asks these three pregnant questions :- " Are these tolerant and easy-going peers (Hartingtop, Derby, Granville, &c.,) aware that there is hardly an intelligent farmer or workingman in England who has not "within the last two years perused a work " of no ordinary ability, (Progress and Poverty, by Henry George) disseminated broadcast throughout the land, in which the people of England are called upon to confiscate for their own uses the rent of tho land? Are they aware that this very end is the carefully concealed object of the influential agitators of the Land League, and the avowed object of its founder? Do they think that English land would be the more stable and secure if Irlsh land were declared national property, and its rout conthecated for public purposes?"

movement in their midst."

MICHAEL DAVITT.

OCTOBER 9TH.

There was excitement through the land over the 14th August (the 159th Monthly) Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., both of them used to hot weather, found it warm. As the Wheel of Fortuge revolved, it evolved this result: \$75,000, and placed with others among the happy purchasers of fifths at \$1 each were Rev. Moses Zerovich, of No. 5441 The entire province of Connengint, with South Canal at, Chicage, Ill, and W. T. Muse, over 850,000 people, has 1,718 voters less of Rocky Mount, N.C. No. 61,830 drew the second prize of \$25,000-sold in tifthe also at \$1 each, to Samuel Selig and Dr. J. Finally Glasgow has 2,630 more voters than M. Littlehale, of Selms, Ala., and Gustav Bauman, of No. 10 W. Monroe street (care of the Preble Machine Works Co.), Unicago, 111. No. 97,563 drew the third prize of \$10,-000-sold as a whole at \$5 to Jack Graves the driver of The Stockell Fire Engine Co The moral of this disparity between the of Nashville Tenn. Nos. 75,770 and 76,119 drew the fourth two prizes of \$6,000 each, and were sold in fifths at \$1 each, to Messrs. Wm. E. Oater, O. Willis, A. A. Prescott and Robert Payne, of Vicksburg, Miss.; M. J. V. Vondersmith, of 2029 Locust street, Philadelphia, and a party in New Orleans, La., among others -so on ad infinitum. It all goes over again on the 9th day of October, and all information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, Ls.

Great Reduction in the Price of Pianos.

The N. Y. Piano Co. of Montreal issue the following circular, to which they desire us to call the attention of our readers. This we do willingly, as we understand this firm to be among the most reliable and extensive plane houses in the trade, and doing a very large business all over the Dominion. Being connected with the finest and most reliable plane and organ manufacturers in the United States and Canada, they have facilities for supplying our people with good and durable instruments at the lowest possible price, and their guarantee is unquestionable.

CIRCULAR From the N. Y. Piano Co., St. James street, of Montreal:

We have made arrangements to supply the public direct with beautiful 7! Oct. Rose-wood Pianos for \$200 net cash. We knye also made a large reduction in the price of our Organa; \$60 cash will now purchase a beautiful Cabinet Organ, fully guaranteed. These Planos and Organs are all good reliable instruments and such as are usually sold by agents at an advance of 75to 100 per cent. Remember all our Planes and Organs are warranted for five years.

Please send for price list and circular to N. Y. PIANO CO.

226 & 228 St. James street, Montreal

General agents for the celebrated Planos of Albert Weber, N. Y, Decker A Son, Dunham, Hale, Vose, Williams & Son, and Hientzman & Co, also the celebrated Bell Organs. Illustrated catalogues with cuts of the planes sent on application.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10 .- Rev. Father Sid. done, Secretary to Cardinal Manning, to-day had an interview with Mr. Secretary of the Department Lowe, of Agriculture, in reference to the immigration of children from Ireland. He asked that the Government allow u sum per capita for every child sent out under Cardinal Manning's direction. Mr. Lowe, it is understood gave the Bev. gentleman to understand that the sum of \$2 per capita would in all probability be allowed. Six hundred children have already.

through the exertion of the Cardinal and his Secretary, found homes in Canada this sea-



*ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼*ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼

Continued from 3rd Poge.

CLOISTER.

Lecture by Monsignor Capel.

In the same kind of way we priests gave up our liberty in part by the act which we performed. But you remark, all this, that the nun differs from us inasmuch as she gives up once and for all the whole of her freedom, and therefore you would say to me she becomes a slave. Hence, my assertion. Don't confound the external freedom, the liberty which belongs to us publicly, with the internal liberty which constiluies true and real freedom. Are you free, ladies and gentlemen, when you learn to l'e? Are you free by being godless? Are you free by permitting yourselves to be entirely indifferent to the law of God? You answer me:

"Certainly not." He is a slave who gives
himself to drink. He is a slave that gives
himself to talsehood. He is a slave who gives
himself to a wloked life. An authority better than mine, an authority before which all of us bow, declares clearly and pointedly that the man who doss these things becomes the servant, the very slave of sin itseli. You notice at once wherein the essence of the nun's freedom consists. She says: "Well, as I look over the whole of the world I see there is more struggle in family, more struggle in daily life for wealth than there is for anything else. I will throw aside the cares of how I am to procure my bread and butter, of how I am to get the clothing I am to put on or the home I am to live in. I shall harbor nothing in my heart that will leave me reason to think of these things." But you say the pagen philosopher of old did precisely the same thing. True. He went to Greece and by its waters he said, "Now I am freel from my care. I can give myself up to the study of philosophy." Well, at the outset she says to herself, "I have before me one of the most terrible struggles before I can subject myseli to authority. I want the strength to be able to do it." It is the word of God that the sun shall shine on the morrow, and that it shall set on the morrow. This is according to the law of nature, and she says it is by the same law of nature that these things are, and from that law she passes to what may be called the law of the family. Where is that law strongest? She says it is where wife is subject to husband and the children to the parents. Thus she is able to measure the height, the depth and the length of affection in the family. Looking at things on a larger scale, she asks: What nations are the strongest? Those where authority is respected willingly and feelingly. And so the cor-cludes that strength in the whole, in the part, in the individual is to be found in the subjection of the will. "Therefore," she says, "at once I will subject myself to those in authority, and I will be as He was-I will render obedience, as He did, even to those who apparently have no authority over me." She

goes one step farther and asks: WHAT IS REGARDED AS THE MOST GLORIOUS THING IS THAT CURISTIAN RELIGION? Christ teaches me to be poor in spirit, and to use the world as though I use it not. But there is one specific thing that distinguishes Him above all other persons and which separated Him from all other manhood. "Yee," she cays, "Jesus Christ was certainly priest and prophet, but He came in the garb of one who was surrounded with virginity. They said He was a perverter of the public mind; but there was one thing, one accusation which His life never permitted them to make. They never could say a word against his purity, that virginity, that wondrous modesty of Ilie." She puts that fact beside another. The greatest of belege of earth was certainly the Biessed Virgin. There was no them and you'll see what joy, what peace, earth. The priests participated in the marvelous power of the sacrifice with Him, but they never participated with Him, but they never participated with Him in this.

Mary was not married with him in this. Mary was not merely mother; she was the Virgin Mother. Jesus had virginity settled down in Hun and Hastood is that secred for their silence to men by talking to God down in Him, and He stood in that sacred light before the world; and no idle tongue or Almighty. So far I have finished what I detracting speech could take it from Him. But the very foxerunger of Christ was of you will bear with me for ten mainutes longer the same character. He that preached the coming of the Lord, he who was surrounded with this blessed gift of virginity was the one favored apostic specially selected as the one pointed out, as particularly loved of [Laughter.] Now you live in a country then, she says, "I too will cast my lot in call liberty, fraterarty, equality. Therefore it with St. John the Baptist, with Mary mother. and I will try to seal once and lorever this gift and will offer it to Christ and try to be worthy of the name that my Saxon forefathers gave of 'the Bride of God Almighty.'" Such, ladies and gentlemen, is the influence which gives to the nun such extreme power. My next point ie, are people allowed rashly to enter into a state of this kind? The young are ever ready with their warm hearts to spring forward and test other conditions of life than they have already experienced, young men especially. Under such circumstances are those who have such tastes and such ideas urged forward to accomplish them, that they may be, as some say, so imprisoned? Here, ledies and gentlemen, allow me to pass for a moment to something that you may think rather ridiculous in connection with this important question. When a young woman proposes to enter this state some will say: "Well, she is not a very goodlooking girl, you know." Then another says: "Perhaps she's got a good deal of money, and Father So and So has an eve on her." That's the same kind of an idea as semetimes obtains among our Protestant friends, and Catholics are not artogether free from them. [Laughter.] There is, you know, among some a disposition to throw odium upon the thoughts and actions of others. It is a mean disposition, if you will, but it is there. So when a young woman proposes to enter a convent there is one reason of this kind or another put forward for it. Either she is not good looking, or she is soured in her home, or she wants to seek her fortune. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I will explain it to you. When there is the first intimation of her desire to seek what we call a vocation, we probably pooh pooh the whole once, "You have grown very fond of such and such a sister. Wait new and live a little while longer in the world and go with your parents to the theatres and to halls and amusements. Do your religious duties as usual. Never permit the pleasures of the world to interfere with them. Go regularly to the sacrifice of the Mass, and undertake every day to devote one part of it for your spiritual reading. Do this for six menths perhaps, and then you may talk of this again of a community to which she belongs having The time passes on, and the same person returns, and the same questions are asked, and the priest takes every care, perhaps during six months, or it may be one or two years or more, to test her sincerity of them them liberties, which they have neverthe-purpose. At last he feels that there is some. less pledged to give up in the Order. Lastry, purpose. At last he feels that there is something in her mind that is stronger than usual.

Perhaps the sacred call is there, and he says

to the girl, " Go to some community and there

in the name of Almighty God take the first

step and make your trial." Now

I APPRAL TO EVERY MOTHER HERE to-night who has a daughter to marry: Sup-

pose when you returned home to-night that some gentleman with a hundred thousand

in doubt, he says the words that authorize her to enter. But there is no hurry about it. For three months, generally speaking, she is received as a postulant, asking to be admitted. During that time she sees certain nuns, learns certain parts of the life that she will have to lead; and if her heart still dictates to her to enter the community, then for the first time the sisters may consent. But even then, before they can give her the veil they must write to the Bishop of the diocese, who now, as in the early days of the Church, performs the solemn work of Confirmation. He visits the postulant, converses with her alone where she is free from outside influence, and if he finds there is no obstacls to her entering the community, she may do so. But usually her novitiese extends over a period of two years, including the postulate I spoke of. During the novitiate the Sister begins to know intimately the constitution of that religious Order, and grows famil-iar with the penances that have to be performed and the work to which the Sisters have to devote themselves, and if at the expiration of it she still determines to go onward once more the Bishop is referred to. He on the battlefield when the cannon rolls its makes the examination, and if it is satisfaction thunder and shot on shot is considered. tory, for the first time she makes that vow I first referred to, binding her to the principles laid down. Now, ladies and gentlemen, par-don me. 1 am not going to be curious, but I am not wrong in assuming that there are several married ladies and several gentlemen here. Now, how many of you are there who have had two years' experience of married life who can say, " I am willing to go on and be married for the rest of my life?" (Laughter.) So it is with the nun. She goes up and uses the words of the Psalmist, "1 have chosen," She chooses, accepts, and then inspired her heart. She who has had tender makes her vows. So far we see her in the position of being "caught." (Laughter.) Having been caught I have my next question to put. Marr ed woman, do you repeat of having married? I may say the same to the nun: Do you repent of having taken these vows? And where every precaution has been taken, how is it possible to do more? There may be those who kave made their vows as priests or as nuns who have misgivings afterward. There are such in every situation in life. Do you care to sustain them, there will always be that sense of doubt with some. But these are the exceptions in all communities, and it is in the contempletion of such a life when I am dull and dispirited, that I can find a joy and a brightness to be found nowhere else in this world With all love and respect for my sisters and without in the least making comparisons that by the God we all adore. You are here for are odious, I may say that of the one who was married, the one who died when young, and you have bought the tickets on which you the nun, the nun takes the palm for that joy and peace which is in store for us and a foretasto of which is given to her in this life. If you have any doubt about this, you have nuns about here and you can see for yourselves. True, they have a perversion about them. You ring the bell and they keep you waiting till your patience is tested, and when you are in the parlor they say the Mother Superior will be in directly, and you do some more waiting. But it you are in the garb of a heretic they have a kind word for you. And if you are a good heretic they like you a great must call chapter one of my discourse, and li with come to the end. We live in days when there is a great deal of talk of what are called women's right, and perhaps there is also a great deal of men's wrong, too. where you have a great deal of what we may may be a wonder to an American audience how these nuns manage to govern them selves. No person can establish a community without the permission of the bishop and the approval of the Holy Bee, that is by the Pope. From time to time the priest is appointed to visit these convents and see whether the rules are being carried out and the authority energised according to those rules. That is the outside of it. Now, would not the married woman whose kusband is-I will say, very hard-wouldn't she like to have some in authority to see that she is not being ill treated. [Laumhter.] New, Holy Church takes completed of what is going on in these convents. I am told that there is a great movement in this country in favor of women having the vote. They want, perhaps, to elect a female president. [Laughter.] Well, that is the very thing they do in the convent. The nums that have been in the order for a certain number of years are ampowered to select by vote who is to be the superior. Such superior's office is held for three years, and in some communities even for a period of savem years. It is provided in some communities that the superior may be elected for two terms, but not for any more than that. Under such circustances de you remark that she who is the susorior to day is limited in her idea of the exercise of enthority by the knowledge that in three years she is to be returned to the ranks, and that some one else over whom she rules to-

day will rule over her? Nag, more—the superior so elected is bound by the CONSTITUTION OF THE MOLY MEB, hence by the Pope kimself, just as truly as your President is bound by the Constitution We smile at the child and say at of your United States. So it is that that Superior is never permitted to exercise any authority beyond the limits that the law preacribes. If she should she would at once be called to order, and in almost all communities there are what are called two selatos, who are empowered at once to notify her if she has violated the law, and to bring her community into subjection. And every single religiouse has the right to communicate directly with the bishop of the diocese. And in the case a Mother-General—that is, a Superior over many houses—every one has the right of individual communication with Ler. You see what wondrous pressution is taken to assure every community has before it a definite object, and hence we divide our cemmunities into contemplative and active. There are some in the old countries which many of your

unceasing silence, broken only by the midenceunter.

night prayer. When the world is in the midst of its pleasures and hearts are being The Free drawn away by the sound of sweet music, these pounds a year came in and said : "I wish you eisters are pleading for those who will not to entertain honorably the idea of my marry-ing your daughter." Do you think you would plead for themselves; they are praying that God in His mercy will give to them the take six months to answer? [Laughter.]
Do you think you would take counsel of some hieseing which they are unwilling to ask for themselves. These sisters retire to a short doctor or lawyer before you answered? Yet, you see, in this matter of entering a convent, it is one of careful observation on the part of idle pleasures, these handmaids of God the priest who has to exercise his judgment Almighty, spouses of Christ, God's own in it. But finally, though perhaps partly still brides, are singing the songs of praise that the world ought to have been singing, too. True, if we are indifferent to the fact that we ought to serve Him, it does sound idly to hear of people spending their time in this that the Lord and Master of the world spent thirty years of His time in just such a way. He was pleading morning, noon and night for those who would not plead for themselves. In this, at least, the nun is like the Lord and Master whom she serves. She is indeed a benefactress of society. She is a priestess in her own order. She is there in the sight of God, pure and innocent. But we have those of another character; those who are gentle of birth, who have been blessed with wealth who have known no wrong and whose hearts are full of innocence, but who bravely look forth into a wicked world, see the fall of a sister woman and hear the words of their Master "neither will I condemn thee." The poor fallen creature they take by the hand and bring to their home, and she that is despised of the world feels the love of God himself coming to her through God's own bride [applause]. Or it may be thunder and shot on shot is crashing along, and brave men are falling all around, she comes in that terrible moment to render service to the wounded and soothe the suffering. Science will do what is necessary to assure a cure, if possible; but she is there to soothe and quiet when the fever is exciting, and to watch every hour, she the Sister of Charity. [Applause.] The sound of the cannon and the sights of the field bring no four to her. She sees her wounded brother on the ground, and the Lord who has said that if we do one such a kindness we do it unto Him also has nursing, and has been brought among the surroundings that wealth can give, is here to bind up the wounds and offer consolation that none other can. Is there a brother here who would not like to have such a sister as that? We are gethered here to night for the benefit of an institution that is devoted to the alleviation of human suffering. Science will do all it can to drive back the enemy that is attacking poor humanity; but there are those in that hospital olwhom I have been speaking, those whose affection for father and mother has been absorbed in the love of the Father on High. They know that the burden they have undertaken to carry is indeed heavy, but they trust to the hearts of men for that help which they need. They are showing to you daily that they are striving to render to the suffering the service which is desired the purpose of aiding this noble institution were admitted for that purpose, but cannot you do more than that? Can you not deprive yourselves of something you can possibly do without-it may be a dinner-for such a cause? So then you will be able to say that you have given back something of what they who have devoted themselves to this great work have sacrificed, and that your own part in that work may be done, not once but many times repeated.

The lecture here ended, and after the applause subsided, the audience dispersed.

Young men or middle aged oner, suffering from nervous debilityand kindred weaknesses, tamna for Part VII World's Dispensary Dime Series of books. Address World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSO-CIATION, Buffalo. N.Y.

Ostriches when plucked are blinded with a stocking drawn over the head, and are then quiet. A man was plucking one at the oatrich farm near Los Angeles, when he disturbed the stocking. He saw at once what he had done, and leaped head first out of the pon, just in time to avoid a kick which knocked a board of the feace into teoth-

My friend, look here! you know how week and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box? 51 tt

THE CRINESE TROOPS.

WHAT THE MILITARY PISTAIL CAN STAND COM-

PARED WITH THE FRENCH SOLDIERS. The Chinese troops are by no mesos unprepared for the difficulties of a long campaign in Ponquin. The Chinamen, who has spread all over the countries adjacent to his own during the last few years, works joyfully from the first thing in the morning to the last thing at night, never stopping except for an hour or so to sat, and as careless of the hot gum as though it did not exist. He will carry teak, saw weod, chop hamkoo, load or unlead ships, undertake, indeed, all the heaviest work imaginable, and this in presence of such a temperature as to the natives of the country themselves is al. son that the Chinese coolie is fast edging out they are overwhelmed by the heat he is happy to carry coal, rice, stone ballast. All he requires is regular pay; the state of the thermometer is a secondary considerstion. In order, however, to labor in this fashica he does not clothe himself very elaborately. A single rag round his waist completes his tollet, unless eccasionally ke may wear a huge sum hat, which gives him. the appearance, at a distance, of a walking mushroom. But for all practical purposes it may be said that the linea strip is his whole and sole clothing. When night time comes and the labors of the day me ever he will unwind the pigtail, which during the working hours has been twirled round his head, and after taking his bath—the Chinese coolie loves immersion in a stream, no matter how dirty the water may be-he may array himself in a lines shirt, white pastaleons and perhaps a bread sleeved coat, put the huge muchroom hat en one side of his head, and jauntily go off in search of employment. But all day long he is clad in about :wo yards of cotton "goods," and is therewithal exceedingly contented. His brother of the army is not so very differently accounted. In the north of Chins, during the cold weather, he wears certainly a great deal of clething, and his comfortable jacket and very serviceable boots have been made the basis for many wesrs a light and airy uniform, which consists solely of a cap, a thin linen jacket and a gauzy pair of pants. He knows that with

with, where the sisters give themselves up to to war olad suitably for the climate he has to

A COMPARISON.

The Frenchman who proposes to fight, on the other hand, is attired very much in the same way as at home. A good, thick blue uniform, with solid red trousers, and, of course, a strong, thick shirt, with hard leather boots, go to make up his costume. A Chinsman would faint in such a dress. Is it at all rost and rise again to renew their invoca- man would mine in succlimatised Frenchmen tions. So, while the world is losing itself in feel the heat? Europeans generally in these climes recognize the fact that only the light-est clothing is at all bearable, and conform themselves to a couple of the thinnest possible garments, wear double hemlets. carry gun umbrellas, and only go out into the sun when absolutely obliged, venturing upon no severe labors except in the morning and at manner. Yet, let it be written against you night, and being particularly careful not to run any unnecessary risk from the climate. Even then the results of the heat are not pleasant to dwell upon, and a very few years sees them obliged to return home to recruit their strength. It any proof of the difficulties which the French are about to meet were, however, wanting, one has only to oast his eye across to the northern end of Sumatra, where, in a much cooler because hillier country than in which the French are about to operate, the Dutch have year after year found themselves absolutely unable to make any headway against the Achinese. Shut up in a really very small tract of land, bounded by the see, unable to obtain succor from any source, the Achin people have managed without much difficulty to hold back all the forces which the experienced Dutchmen have been able to bring against them. Thousands of Dutch bones whiten on the soil of Achir, thousands of Datchmen have been buried from the effects of fever and exposure to the sup, but yet the Achinese are as free as ever. The French would have probably done well had they studied this problem before beginning war in Tonquin.

MARWOOD, THE HANGMAN. William Marwood was born in Gouleby, near Horncastle, in 1820. He was always fond of reading, and passed for a learned man smong the ignorant, who nick named him Counsel." He is said to have been a Weeeyan preacher at one time, and liked to give his views about religion and many other matters about which he knew nothing. He once delivered a lecture on "The Times." The audience expected to hear some professional reminiscences, but he talked about religion and politics. "The wheel of time," he said, "is constantly carting people off into eternity." And so is thy rope, shouted somebody. That stopped the lecture. During his prefossional career Marwood hanged more than a hundred persons. One of his nestest pieces of work was the execution of four sailors at the same time. He was in charge of the execution of the Phanix Park murders. Of his numerous clients only four were women. He was proud of his "system," and insieted that his executions were painless. His last professional job, however, was very bunglingly done, and it is said that he was drunk at the time. He was rather a good-look. ing man, five feet eight inches tall, with dark eyes and a high forehead. la England the business of legal strangling is prosecuted more deftly in general than here, so that one botch on Marwood's part. which in America would have been considered a trifling percentage of errors, nearly ruined the reputation of a litetime. Marwood and Calcraft, his predecessor, have acquired a celebrity greater than that of many statesmen or philosophers, or poets.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN DEAD. MRI. DOMOBUR'S REMINICENCES OF '98 -HER RE-

Naw York, Sept. 3-Mrs. Margaret Donohue died at the residence of her son, John ing in creating impressions in the Donohge, at 207 East 74th at, on Wednesday, mind of these boys altogether different Donohue, at 207 East 74th at, on Wednesday. at the extraordinary age of 100 years and 8 Conningham was well known as an expert horseman, and rode many of the winners in the local races of his native place. Most of the brothers and sisters of this remarkable family are still living, although they are scattered over the world. A brother of Mrs. Donohue, who was the oldest in the family. still enjoys life in Canada at the age of one hundred and four years. The ages of the rest of the brothers and sisters still living range from eighty to ninety-eight years.

Mrs. Donohue arrived in this country a little over twenty-five years ago and has resided in the neighborhood of 75th street, near 3rd avenue, for nearly seventeen years. She was a woman of considerable intelligence. and had a distinct recollection of events which occurred in her native land in the latter portion of the last century.

She was fond of relating minutely a description of a meeting which occurred in '98 between the revolutionary forces and the English soldiers. She also had a store of reminincences of the events of '98, in which discussion by the English and Irlsh press. All her father participated. Mrs. Donohue also recollected seeing Robert Emmet a short time previous to his arrest, trial and important concessions. The Irish Tories execution. She was married when are in a state of abject alarm; the Dublin quite young and became the mother of eight children, six of whom were boys and correspondent of the Times, the notorious two gires. Two boys and one girl are still most unbersable. This, no doubt, is the real living. The venerable tady always enjoyed ously considering the expediency of granting excellent health, never having been sick in all the other inhabitants of the lands that her life. Her sight and hearing were remarkborder upon the Gulf of Tonkin. While ably good, and up till a short time before her death she knit her own stockings and did other useful household work.

A few days before her death, although enjoying good health, she had a premonition that she would die soon, and, it is said, named Wednesday as the day she expected to die. The funeral of Mrs Donohue will take place to-morrow, and the interment will be in parations are being made to take advantage Greenwood Cemetery.

Treasury building at Washington for the storage of sliver dollars will be in the subbasement of the north wing, two stories below the cash roum, and directly under it. The elevator will be carried down another story, so as to connect the vault with the other seems. The vault will be 55 feet long and 25 wide, and will have storage room fer forty-two million eliver dollars. It will be divided into a central passage and eighteen stalls, the scalls being 6 by 13 feet in size, and holding nearly two and a half million dollars each. The partitions are to be of iron | eval of Dublin, an inveterate enemy of the lattleework, and each compartment will have a leck. The floor, top and sides of the vault will be lined with welded steel and iron.

AND THE CABLE SCHEME.

LONDON, Sept. 6. -After some doubtful and travelers must have been brought in contact vantage; and, having the knowledge, he goes public a sixpenny per word rate.

A QUESTION OF EDUCATION

The Caughnawaga Iddians and gratuit-ous instruction — Sending Catholic boys and girls to non-Catholic schools —The Brantford College.

A correspondent sends us the following :-Lately an Indian from Caughnawaga, whose name it is better not to mention at present. announced with a great flourish of trumpets in the French and English papers that, being bent upon giving his ton a good education, he sent him to college at Brantford, Ontario. He, however, took good care not to say that he placed him in that Protestant institution, because his education would be given to him gratis. It is well to know that there are some persons in that village who believe that because they are Indiana they have a right to receive gratuitous irstruction, and in consequence do not think it wrong to send their children to Protestant schools. They hold that the Roman Oatholic clergy is bound to teach them for nothing. It is true that there are many who do not think that their children must be taught in Catholic institutions guatultously. Last year there were five young men in Caughnawaga paying for their course of instruction in some of our colleges and their parents had enough common sense and modesty not to advertise the fact in the newspapers. There were also young ladies who paid their board in certain convents. But it is sad to have to state that last year there were nine boys who boarded in the Model School at Brantford, which is under the care of a Protestant minister. The Oatholic children sent there have to attend service on Sunday, and they are taught according to the Anglican creed. We cannot understand how it is that parents can be found blind enough to place their children in such institutions because the eduoation given there is gratuitous. They forget that the religious principles taught in such institutions are talse. There is no exaggeration in stating that the Brantford school does not deserve the confidence of the Indians of Caughnawags. Why do the Protestant Mohawks of Ontario not take more advantage of this college, which was opened for their use than they do? Out of two or three hundred Mohawks who could receive instruction in this institution, we find that only about one hundred actually attend. How is it that the rev. superior, who is at the kead of the cetablishment, does not endeavor to fill his classes from his co-religionists in Oka and St. Regir, instead of drawing on Canghawaga village for students? He should know that this village is favored with an English Protestant school which has given good results as several of the children attending it regularly have shown that they possessed a fair knowledge of English. The above is suggestive and requires no special explanation with regard to the education being given gratuitously, which we question it is as well to know that the rov. gentlemen who are at the head of the Branford school receive a subsidy from the Church of England. They also find a way of being reimbursed a portion of their expenses by making their pupils work the greater portion of the day on a model farm attached to the institution. Although abstinence and penitence do not form part of the Protestant religion. the pupils of this college are made to teel the effects of these obligations. They are given sounty nourishment. Perhaps this system may be followed for hygienic purposes, and to prevent the students attaining a miserable state of corpulence. In conclusion, it is pitiful to find parents who allow their children to be thus taken from them by persons who, while making a show of generosity, do

not forget their pecuniary interests. They

also pretend to a certain amount of liberalism

or indifference in matters of religion, which

inspire the youths under their care with

false, nerrow and prejudicial ideas, result-

from what they were previously taught. The

Roman Catholic Church, whatever may be

said to the contrary, is not opposed to the

progress and enlightenment which is to be

found among the Indiane, These have a right

to primary instruction, which they can receive

for nothing in their village at Caughnawaga.

But for any higher or classical education to-

ing given them gratuitously, it would be at-

surd to suppose that the Cauch is obliged to

do so, especially as the past has proved the

unsatisfactory results obtained by euch gratu-

itous instruction, the late Chief Joseph

Onasakeurat of Oka being an example among

others of the uselessness of this generosity.

PARNELL'S DUBLIM SPÆECH

The Leader's Utterances Creating a Fu-rore all over England—she Argentine Republic and the faruelt Fund—The Megalis of the Last Bession.

(By cable from special Irish News Agency)

the Dublin meeting of the Irish National

League was the great political event of the

admit that it was able and statesmanlike. It

has produced an excellent effect in political

circles and has paved the way to further

Pation, states that the Government is peri-

a measure of local government, and warns the

British public that any concession will only

whet the Irish appetite for absolute Kome

Rule. This bitter Orangeman appeals to the

Fenians to help to defeat Mr. Parnell's

machinations. He must think the Fenians

THE FRUITS OF THE SESSION.

the result of last session. On all sides pre-

of the new laws for the development of the

material well-being of the population. The

general feeling is in favor of utilizing Mr. O'Connor's Laborers' bill. There are good

prospects that substantial advantages will be

conferred on this most deserving class of the

THE ARGENTANE REPUBLIC.

large subscription to the Parnell fund,

through that patriotic dignitary of the Church.

The Irish party gained a new triumph in

On Thuisday night, during a dance in

Plerce County, Miss., Poxy Wilson became

jealous of the attentions paid to Miss Mabel

Peter B. Ross was separated from his wife

the dismissal of John Byrne, Collector-Ger-

Monsigner Dillon, with a fattering letter pro

The Argentine Bepublic sent this week a

The people of Ireland are well pleased with

are easily guiled.

Irish people.

people.

mising future help.

week. It has been subjected to the widest

LORDON, Sept. 8 .- Mr. Parnell's speech at

COLLECTIONS OF EMMET.

months. Mrs. Donohue was one of 21 childrer, consisting of fourteen boys and seven girls, and was born in the County Longford, Ireland. Her father John

The new vault to be constructed in the

Smith, her aunt, and while all were dancing plunged a knife into Miss Smith's body, killa foolish caricature. But in tropical countries prolonged negotiations, a syndicate has agreed ing her. She was arrested. and in the great heat the Chinese soldier to finance a new cable company, and the wears a light and airy uniform, which con-cables are new being constructed at Henleyon-Tanmes. The company will be worked twenty years ago in New York, both agreeing in connection with the land system of the to make a will leaving the estate to the twenty years ago in New York, both agreeing other. Becently Boss heard of his wife's more clothing he even, capable as he is of Postal Telegraph Company of the United braving the sun, would be at a serious disad. States. The new line promises to give the estate of \$30,000 was all left to him.

FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Hereis where WARNEE'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical trouble generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposters, initations and concoctions said to be just as good.

For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For sale by all dealers. For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO.. Toronto, Ont., Rochester N.Y., London, Eng





Ontario Pulmonary Institute.

No. 125 Church Street, Opposite the Met ropolitan Church, Toronto, Ont,

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D., M.C.P.S.O., PROPRIETOR.

PROPRIETOR.

Permanently established for the cure of all the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest.—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Eronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Cattarrhal Ophthalmia (Sore Eyes), and Catarrhal Dediness. Also, Diseases of the Heart. Under the PERSONAL direction of Dr. Williams, the proprietor.

The only institute of the kind in the Dominion of Canada.

All diseases of the respiratory oversest regard.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved Medicated Inhalations, combined, when required, with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous system, stomach, liver and blood, &c.

In CATARRH—Inhalations dissolve the hard-ened concretions that form in the massl passages scatter inflammation, heal all ulcerated surfaces and cure every case of catarrhal affection, no matter how long standing or from what cause it may arise.

In Throat Diseases—Inhalations remove granulations, reduce enlarged tonsils, subdue inflammation, heal ulcerated sore throat, restore the voice when lost or impaired, and arrest all scute cases, as diphtheria, quinty, &c.,

store the voice when lost or impaired, and arrest all acute cases, as diphtheria, quinsy, dc., with amazing raplaity.

In Beonchitts—Inhalations perform wonders by restoring the majous membrane to a healthy action; also immediately soothing the cough and effecting entire cures in the most obstinate cases, whether in the acute or chronic forms.

torms.

IN ASTEMA—Inhalations immediately arrest the paroxysms and effect entire cures in every cas-5 by removing all unnetural obstruction and by restoring the delicate mucous membrane of

by restoring the delicate mucous membrane of the air ceils to their normal condition. The cures are usually permanent. IN CONSUMPTION — Inhalations loosen the phiegm, ease the cough, increase the circulation of the blood, assist assimilation, remove con-solidation of the lungs, empty and heal cavities with wonderful promutages with wonderful prompiness, arrest hemorrhages, stop all wasting away of the lungs, soothe pain, overcome all shortness of breath, and, in fact, cure all the earlier and very many of the later stages of consumption after all hope by other many later. other means is past.
By the system of Medicated Inhalations Head,
Throat and Lung Affections have become as
curable as any class of diseases that afflict

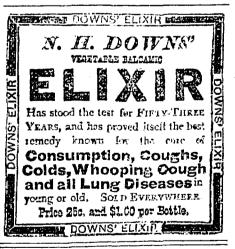
thumanity.

The very best of references given from all parts of Canada from those already cured. If impossible to call personnity at the Institute write for "List of Questions" and "Medical

Address.

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE

125 Church street, Toronto, Ont. P. 3.—We employ no travelling doctors. Men-tion Montreal Fost and Truz Witness. 112 trs—mi



Health is Wealth!



Elbe. B. C. west's Nerve and Heam Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizriness, Convisions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgis,
Headache, Retvous Prostration caused by the
use of slochol ertobacco, Wakefulness, Mental
Depression, Softsning of the Brain resulting in
Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death
Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power
in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorthosa caused by over-exertion of the brain,
self-abuse or over-indugence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One Lollars a box
or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail post
paid on receipt of price. With each order reneived by us for six boxes, accompanied with it
we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refain the money if the treatment does
not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by EDUR. B. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BEATH TREAS

B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

301 ST. JOSEPH STRUET, MONTRUAL Sewate of chear imitations

Susan B. Anthony, noticing that there are more than 1,000 women practicing medicine in ringland, assumes that " they kill as large a proportion of their patients and receive as exorbitant fees for so doing as male practitioners."

MAbuer Eason, a lunatic, broke into the public school at Williamstown, N.C., yesterday death and found under the old will that her asserting he must kill 28 children, and felled many with a club before he was arrested.



FARMERS

Needing any FARM

IMPLIMENT!

BEST OF ITS KIND

SAVE : MONEY

BECORE - AND - AFTER

Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial

TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,

HO are suffering from Naryous Debility, Lost Vitality, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Wasting Weaknesses, and all those diseases

VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

ESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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 great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in a case, they are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in a case, they are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Known Throughont the World

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounda Sores and Ulcers!

BY CALLING

COSSITT'S

81 McGILL STREET, Montreal.

P.S.-Headquarters for Wilkinson's Ploughs.

Allan Line.



America and Europe, being only five days between land to land.

are in ended to be despatched FROM QUEBEC:

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC:

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Buenos Ayrean......About June 24
Manitoban.....About July 1

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpoot, Queenstown, St. John, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:-

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

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry,

Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct:—

Scandinavian.....About June 23 Scandinavian About June 23
Prussian About June 23
Waldensian About July
Austrian About July 14
Phenician About July 2
Scandinavian About July 2
Prussian About Aug. 4 Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates.

An experienced surgeon carried on each yeasel.

Vessel.

Berths not secured until paid for.
Through Bills of Lading granted at Livergool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Rallway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

Err Everight, passess of other information.

Giasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie. 21 Qual d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter. 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns Antwerp; Roye & Co.; Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queens: town; Monigomere & Workman, 17 Grace-church street, Liverpool; Allans. Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 18 State street, Boston. Or to

H. & A. ALLAN,
80 State street, Boston, and
25 Common street, Montreal.
2 G

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H Menceley Bell Company,

TROY, N.Y,

Manufacture a superior quality of Rells. Oldest Workmen, Greatest Experience, Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

DR. KANNON, Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Comorne Street.

MILL

AT

R. J. LATIMER, Manager.

Under Contract with the Government of Can-ada and Newfoundland for the convey-ance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

— Summer Arrangemenis — 1883

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

Vessels. Tonnage Commanders.

Numidiau. 6,100 Capt Building.

Parisian. 5,400 Capt James Wylle.

Sardinian. 4,650 Capt J E Dutton.

Polynesiau. 4,100 Capt J E Dutton.

Polynesiau. 4,100 Capt J Forman.

Sarmasian. 3,600 Capt J Graham

Oircassian. 3,400 Capt J Graham

Oircassian. 3,400 Capt J Richie.

Nova Ecotian. 3,300 Capt W Richarlson.

Ribernian. 3,430 Capt W Richarlson.

Ribernian. 3,430 Capt B Thompson. R I R.

Austrian. 2,700 Lt R Earrett, R N R.

Nestorian. 2,700 Capt D J James

Prussian. 3,600 Capt Alex McDougall.

Scandinavian. 3,600 Capt Building.

Hanoverian. 4,600 Capt Building.

Hanoverian. 4,600 Capt Building.

Hanoverian. 4,600 Capt Building.

Grecian. 3,600 Capt Manes Scott.

Corean. 4,600 Capt R ≥ Moore.

Grecian. 3,600 Capt Mac lcol.

Canadian. 2,600 Capt Mac lcol.

Canadian. 2,600 Capt W Dalziell.

Lincerne. 2,800 Capt Kerr.

Thewfoundand. 1,500 Capt F a CGrath.

The Shortest Sea Route between.

The Shortest Sea Route between

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL. LONDONDERRY AND QUEBÉC MAIL SERVICE.

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland,

Sardinian Saturday, June 28
Circassian Saturday, June 30
Polynesian Saturday, July 7
Peruvian Saturday, July 14
Sarmatian Saturday, July 21
Parisian Saturday, July 22
Sardinian Saturday, Aug. 4

GLASGOW AND QUEBEC SERVICE are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy, If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Eronchitis, Coughs, Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Ehenmatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to isil.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 5% Oxford street, London, in boxes and bots, at 1s. 14d. 2s. 4s. 6d., 1ia., 12s., and 3% each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, netween the hourroi il and 4, or by letter



A NEW DISCOVERY. CF For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent articled color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the alghest and only prizes at both International

peiry Fairs.

IP-But by patient and selentific obscaleal re-carch we have improved in severe—whats, and low offer this new color as the best a. . ine world. Fit Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. it is the Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made, TF And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

TFEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

TF If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra to know where and how to get it without extra

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T **WILL'S MANUAL!** 閣園THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK Of SOCIAL and BUSINESS FORMS, has already reached the enormous sale of

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Yt.

310,000 COPIES in the U.S. and Canadas. and candas.

THE 37th EDITION—just out of press; contains (in addition to the vast amount of information, useful to everybody in every country,) the Constitution for the Government of the Caundian Dominion, Legal Forms in every-day use, Statistical and Reference Tables, and hundreds of forms that combine to make a volume absolutely necessary to every one in the Dominion Sold only by subscription. AGENTS Wanted EVERTY WHERE. Send stamp for information and terms, and mention this paper. BAIRD & DILLON, Publishers Likeside Building, Chicago, Ill., U.S. A. dak any Book Agent for HILL'S MANUAL



BALTIMORE. Ma., U. S. NO. 20 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON, CONN., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name of (or 10 cents.

KE NEW RICH BLOOD, And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill Thave no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by 2111 for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON HASS.

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON TITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT This taneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively euro nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment.

Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LIMINENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Nevralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, the internation, Chronic Diarrhoa, Chronic Dysentery, Chelera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horso and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens taylike Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, I teasp'n-fal to I plut food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mall for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass. KERRY, WATSON & CO.,

TEACHERS WANTED—TWO
Female Teachers wanted, holding elementary diplomas, and good references. For
further particulars apply a once. WILLIAM
HART, Sec.-Trens, St. Columban, Co. Two
Mountains, P.Q. 24

ERITISH-AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, 112 and 1!4 King Street West, TORONTO.

THIS is the leading Commercial College in Canada. ITS LOCATION is in the Business and Educationial centre of this Province. ITB STAFF of Teachers and Lecturers are thoroughly capable business men. specially arranged to give a sound

business training EVERY SUBJECT in the course is taught by men who make these subjects specialties.

Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Bookkeeping, Correspondence, Penmanship, & Phenography, fre each thoroughly taught, a Monday, Sent, Ord, next. For entalogue

> THE SECRETARY. KINGSTON WOMEN'S

Medical College !

Will be opened October 2nd, with staff of nine professors; affiliated with Queen's University, endowed with building and funds, by the citizens of Kingston as an initiatory movement for Woman's Education. Sir R. J. Cartwright, Chairman of Board; M. Lavell, M.D., President of Faculty; A. P. Knight, Registrar, Kingston, Uniario, Canada. Write for prospectus.

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY

Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by tost. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors, its Span'sh Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, or direct from

AREX. BOSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1768.
Dame Marie Rose Bayard has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Helledore Leriche dit Lassonde, baker, of the Parish of Visitation de Sault au Recollet, District of Montreal.

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal, 7th August, 1833. 26 This 'Freat Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Recesseries of Life.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIStrict of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 161s.

Dame Georgiana Chamberland has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Louis Despres dit Coulliard, trader, of the City and District of Montreal.

T. & C. C. DE LORMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal, 23rd July, 1883. 25

UABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Bive Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

-OF-

HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy in-gredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

BETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark package.

 \mathbf{W}^{ITH}

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian 100fl. Government Bord Which bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is so long entitled to

Four Drawings Every Year, Until each and every bond is drawn. Every bond must be drawn with one of the following premiums:

4 Bonda @ fl. 200,000-800,000 florins.
2 Bonds @ fl. | 50,000-100,000 florins.
2 Bonds @ fl. | 30,000-60,000 florins.
4 Bonds @ fl. | 10,000-40,000 florins.
48 Bonds @ fl. | 1,000-20,000 florins.
48 Bonds @ fl. | 40-19,200 florins.
4720 Bonds @ fl. | 130-612,000 florins.

Together with 4,880 Bonds, amounting to 1,-653,200 florins.

Every one of the above named bonds which does not draw one of the large premiums must be drawn with at least 130 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on 1st of OCTOBER, 1883,

Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the let of October, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premium which may be drawn thereon on that date.
Orders from the country can be sent in with Five Dollars in Registered Letters, which will secure one of these Bonds, good for the Drawing of the let of October.
For Bonds, circulars, or any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw his in the TRUE WITFISS.

APP The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States

MENGELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to the public since 21826, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarte and other bells; also Chimes and Feals. MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.



VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK. NESSES, Including Lencorrhen, Irregular and Painful Menstruction, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-

LAPSUS UTERI, &c. for Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELT. TIP FOR ALL WEARNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever heen before the public; and for all diseases of the Kidners it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. EFF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex

Find Great Relief in 11s Uso.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD YURIFFER will eradicate every vestige of fluttors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marrellous in results as the Compound. pared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass Price of either, \$1 Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cept stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

TW LYDIA E. PINEMAN'S LIVER PHILE cure Constipaer Sold by all Druggists. Tit (8)

ADVERTISING

Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS. McCormick Block, Chicago, 115.

Canada shipping co'y. BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

全型

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Sailings between MONTREAL and LIVER-POOL, and connecting by continuous Rail at Montreal with all important places in Canada and the West.

The Steamers of the Line are intended to be despatched as follows from Montreal for Liverpool direct:—

LAKE WINNIPEG, W. Stewart.....July 11
LAKE MANITOBA, G. B. ScottJuly 25
LAKE CHAMPLAIN, T. A. Jackson... Aug. 1
LAKH BURON, Wm. Bernson... Aug. 8
LAKE NEPIGON, Howard Campbell... Aug. 16
LAKE WINNIPEG, Wm. Stewart.... Aug. 22 BATES OF PASSAGE.

'CABIN—Montreal to Liverpool, \$59; return \$90. An experienced Surgeon and Stewardess carried on each steamer. For Freight or other particulars apply in Liverpool to R. W. ROBERTS, Manager Canada Shipping Co., 21 Water street; in Quebec to HY. H. SEWELL, Local Manager, st. Peter

H. E. MURRAY. General Manager, Custom House Square, Montreal.

DR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper ... 4 Tin for Churches,
Schools, Fire Alarms, lawns, etc. FULLY
WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

CONTINUE TO ARNED, OR BY
EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will
continue to weaken their systems by the use of
the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the
Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater purifier and
strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDIDAL SPECIALITIES MANUFACTURING CO., MONTREAL Price 25c. 51 ti

[Continued.] CHAPTER II. wonderful and mysterious curative power is

exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use. "Patients

· Almost dead or nearly dying ' For years, and given up by physicians of Brighi's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption. have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy! From agony of neuralgis, nervoueness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pange of Bheumatiam. Inflamatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

sait rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, in-digestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail Nature is helr to,
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of invariably set up a screaming that used to not airall to say so.

Which can be found in every neighborhood in necessitate its removal to the dressing room.

Yours with advant her narrot. the known world.

Erysipelas!

MARY ANDERSON.

WHAT THE LONDON ORITIOS THINK OF THE AMERI-

CAN ACTERES. London, Sept. 5.—The morning papers have elaborate criticisms on Miss Anderson's appearance at the Lyceum. The most of them eem to imitate the Chinese by playing a waiting game. They do not like the play of "Ingomar," which is a poor version of the sterling German romantic drama, and evidently feel at a loss because they cannot compare Alies Anderson with every English actress. The universal verdict is, however, "A phenomenal success." even though a portion of this the Times attributes first to curiosity, second to Irving's prosentation of the actress to his public and third to English hospitality.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS. The Times thinks that Miss Anderson has vast talents, but lacks genius. The Daily News sits on the sence with his

brother of the Times. Mr. Sims, dramatist and critic of the Referee, and the critic of the Standard, both say what

they have to say briefly. The latter says—"All we can do at present is to chronicle Miss Anderson's complete success, the recalls being so numerous as to defy

particularization." Sims says "that the pulse of the house was stirred in favor of the American artist was increasingly evident. She came, was seen and conquered. Very few if any of the actresses of our own stock could go through such an artificial part with the same delightful naturalness."

THE " TELEGRAPH'S OPINION.

Olement Scott, of the Telegraph, thinks she was heavily handicapped by the choice of the play, but admits "there must clearly be something in an actress who can not only hold her own as Parthenia, but in addition dissipate the dulness of Ignomar.' As for her beauty, he thinks she is more a Venus by Mr. Gibson than a Venus of Mile, a classic draped figure of a Wedgewood plaque more than an echo from the Parthenon. He thinks her great fault in acting is insincerity and inability to grasp the sympathics of the thoughtful part of her audience, and that her " peplum" gives her more concern than her passion. He would like to see more sincerity and less well studied artificiality, but admits that these things did not effect her audience, who cheered her as if their hearts were really touched.

AN UNUSUAL ACCIDENT.

VALLEYFIELD, Sept. 5. -As P. J. Leitch and wife, of Valleyfield, were driving last week on the Durham road, which runs parallel with an adjacent telegraph Hac, one of the poles of the latter, having been loosened by fire, it is supposed, fell on the carriage they occupied breaking the top and otherwise injuring it.
When the horse found the vehicle entangled in the wire he made frantic efforts to escape, and for a time matters assumed a serious aspect, as the ditches on either side wore very deep, but luckily the occupants of the carriage received no injury. Mrs. Leitch stated to the farmers who came to the rescue that her sympathies were not with this kind of a telegraph strike. On being demanded, the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, who control this line, very courteously and promptly paid the amount of damage done.

A few months ago many medical journals at home and abroad recommended electricity as a cure for "writer's cramp." More recently there is a report by Dr. Robinson in the British Medical Journal of several cases of telegraphers' cramp," produced by "too much electricity."

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HOUSE OF BEPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N.H. Downs' Vegetable Balanmie Elixir, by express. I have a bad coid, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, William W. Grout.
To Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Burlington, Vt.
Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada.

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

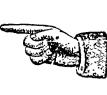
chemist, Montreal. CONSUMPTION OURED.

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, Ostairh, Asthma and ail 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 humansuffering, 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. A. NOYES 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 15-13 eow

FUNNY SOENE AT A REHEARSAL. Mrs. Agnes Booth has a pet parrot which accompanies her wherever she goes, and with which she is on terms of the most cordial friendship and affection. Sometimes she will take the parrot to rehearsal, and it is developed which is so varied in its opera- put on the prompter's table. The first time tions that no disease or ill health can possibly that the Russian Honeymoon was reheatsed Mrs. Booth had brought the parrot to the theatre and left it obscured in a corner out of the way. When Mr. Bryton came to em-brace Mrs. Booth in the part, he heard some-

body say : "Stop that now." He turned to the prompter and asked Mr. Masseer, the prompter, if anything was wrong, and was answered in the negative. He began the scene over again, and was told one year, nine months, and three days, and in to "Stop that now." This time he turned men about one month less.
angrily and said to joke might be very funny, but he demanded to be allowed to go on with his business. He tried it a third time with the same result, and seeing the people about him unable to suppress their laughter, be would have left the theatre if the cause had not been explained to bim. But the parrot never could grow habituated to see his mis- Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the tress fondled, and, in the scene where the tincture a glorious result. . . . I have husband is about to beat the wife, the parrot | been greatly helped by the Bitters, and am Mrs. Booth adores her parrot.

CARTER'S PILLS.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One of two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all when see them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO..



Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior
Court. Dame Rebecca Stein, of the City and
District of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein,
of the same place, trader, and duly authorized
by one of the Honorable the Judges of this
Superior Court, a exter en justice, Plaintiff, and
the said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant. An
action en separation de biens has this day been
instituted against the said defondant.
KERIL & CARTER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 17th July, 1883.

Indigestion, Sour Stomach,

Habitual Costiveness,

Sick Headache and Billiousness.



Cathartic Fills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adin medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual temely yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Avera's Pills are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They are directly on the directive and assumapplicable to this class of diseases. They are directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calonel or any injurious properties, and can be adminany injurious properties, and can be admin-istered to children with perfect safety.

Ayen's Pills are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costivenes;, Indiges-tion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Hoadache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatian, Eroptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these Phas are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs: they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court.
Dame Alida Brunelle has this day inditioted an action for separation as to properly against her husband, Isldore Lussier, of the City of Montreal trader.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

real, trader. Montreal, 29th August, 1883. E. G. LEVY, 45 Attorney for Plaintiff.

In a series of tables giving the average expectation of life at different ages, Dr. Fara not only accepts one hundred years as a recorded age, but says that the average duration of life after passing that age is, in women,

JOSH BILLINGS HEARD FROM.

NEWPORT, B. I., August 11, 1880. Dear Bitters-I am here trying to breathe in all the sait air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver, I was induced to mix Hop

Yours without a struggle,

JOSH BILLINGS.

Continued from first page.

HOW CAREY DIED.

Where was the woman sitting?—She was standing when I returned. I saw Mrs. O'Donnell with her arm on the prisoner's shoulder. I did not see the first shot fired, but I did the other two, as the deceased was staggering away, the prisoner following him up and firing the two shots, which struck him on the loins and above the spine.

End you seen the two men talking together? _Yer, about noon.

Did they seem friendly ?-Yes, the prisoner asked deceased about his wife, and whether filled. Dry goods have not shown much stir. she was sick. Where was Mrs. Power when the first shot

was fired ?-I do not know. Cross-examined by Mr.O'Brien :- This took place about a quarter to four. I was about tive yerds off. I was standing with my back to the deceased, and the little girl was on the steps. I could not hear any words pass between the accused and the deceased; in fact, I did not pay any attention. They were sitting close together, side by side, when I saw deceased stagger. He was on the right hand side of the prisoner. I did not hear O'Donnell make use of any threats, nor did I hear any high words between them.

What were the exact words deceased used when he staggered? He said, "Maggie, I am shot." I swear positively that those were the words. The hole was on the right side of the neck. It entered in the front, went straight through, and came out at the back. 1 did not see the prisoner with the revolver until I took it from him.

By Mr. O'Brien-It may have been the deceased's revolver, and he may have pulled it out? Yes, for all I know.

I do not know where Mrs. Carey was when the shot was fired. I did not know the ism-

James Parish, officers' servant, said : On Sunday last at 345 p.m., I came from the cabin at the bottom of the stairs to get some with a revolver. The deceased was sitting, and Mrs. O'Donnell had her arms around his waist. She was sitting on his left side, and the occeased had his face towards the bottom of the salcon. The prisoner fired two shots at him again, wounding him in the back. The decessed sang out to his wife, "Oh, Maggie, I am shot!" The deceased's wife was in her cabin at the time, and as soon as he called out that he had been shot, she rushed out and caught him around the neck. They both fell together. I saw the prisoner put the revolver in his left breest pocket. The deceased was known on board as James Power. The blood spurted from the wound in his neck, and I put my finger on the hole and stopped it from bleeding. I remained there until the dector came. The body was placed on the table, and we sent for some brandy. We gave the deceased a table spoonful of trands, and I bathed his head for him | until he diet. He never spoke. He lived for about a quarter of an hour after he had one bath room and the prisoner in another. There were fore and aft rooms. I found a Exilet undermoath the saloon table.

at the lattice at noon. They appeared quite friendly when they were drinking together. There was no quarrel or high words. I do prisoner had it in his possession.

The magistrate: Did you bear the deshot was fired they were both sitting down together.

Mr. O'Brien : I have no further questions to ask.

The court then adjourned.

A man walking in St. James street met a Irlend, looking strong and hearty, whom he ery upon the basis of 20 00 to 20 25 here; al-had recently seen in very poor health. The so several 50-ton lots of Gartsherrie et 20 00 had recently seen in very poor health. The secret of his recovery was the use of the to 20 25. Warrants are cabled at 47s, having GOLDEN FRUIT BITPERS, which he said touched at 46s 10d during the last few days. "built him right up." Bold by all druggists.

In the Indiana Northeast Methodist Conference Bishop Elugaley said that, measuring time by events, men in our day live to be older then Methusciah.

Three towns in the Province of Quebcc have recently had peals of bells provided for their respective places of worship: — Baticean, Champlain Co, now enjoys a peak of three weighing six thousand pounds, one of three weighing four thousand pounds has been sent to St. Louise, L'Islet Co, and snother to Bic, Bimouski Co., which give great satisfaction. All have been supplied by the firm of Henry McShane & Co.'s Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A., who are now so widely renowned through the sweet sonorous bells they manufacture.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1883.

day's closing pricer, and at 1.20 p.m. the market, after being irregular, but generally steady, was weaker. Canada Southern was down to 54½; Jersey Central to 815; Louis- the United Kingdom are unchanged at 67s ville & Naanville to 511; Lake Shore to 102; Michigan Central to S21; Northern Pacific to

of about \$6,000. There is a decrease in the total liabilities of \$200,000, and the total sesets of about the same amount. The directors' liabilities show an increase of \$9,000.

Hudson Bay Company shares sold in London yesterday at £25# and North-West Land Company at 50s. One year ago Hudson Bay

were selling at £361. Stock Bales.—5 Montreal, 1974; 141 dc, the market is gradually working into a more 197; 6 Merchants, 1214; 6 do, 1214; 30 do, 1212; 25 Commerce, 1324; 5 Molsone, 125; the demand has been for black leather, which 25 Canada Cotton, 70; 25 Passenger, 122; 25 has received closer attention. Production do, 121; 35 do, 120; 75 Richelleu, 724; 75 has been surfailed to an appreciable extent do, 721; 10 do, 71; 2 do, 721; 100 Telegraph, that has manifested itself in decreased re-

000. Tenders have been asked for a part or position to entertain bids unless made at a the whole of this amount for delivery about full valuation. Buyers have admitted experi the end of the week. The rates for bankers' encing more difficulty in making selections, 60 day bills rule at 8% to 87.16 for round but prices have not quotably changed. In amounts, and 91 to 93 for demand. Currency sole leather there has been a moderate drafts on New York are quoted at 1 10 pre- business.

Naw Yoak, Sept. 11, 1 p m .- btocks irregular with strong underione. Am Ex 89; O S 56; D L 123\[\frac{1}{2}\]; Eric 31\[\frac{1}{2}\]; LS 103; M O 83\[\frac{1}{2}\]; N P 41\[\frac{1}{2}\]; pfd 75\[\frac{1}{2}\]; N W 127\[\frac{1}{2}\]; pfd 148\[\frac{1}{2}\]; N Y O 117\[\frac{1}{2}\]; St P M & M 110\[\frac{1}{2}\]; U P 92\[\frac{1}{2}\]; W U 81\[\frac{1}{2}\].

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Wholesale trade continues seasonably trisk and a large aggregate of orders are being The attendance at the fall opening of the millinery and lancy dry goods establishments, which commenced on Monday last, has been satisfactory, quite a number of Western customers having arrived and made very fair purchases. There has also been good support from city buyers. Perhaps the most important occurrence of the week was the action of the representatives of the cotton companies in session in this city, in deciding to restrict production to four days in the week; to do away with the guarant :e system; to establish a uniform rate of interest, and to discontinue the psrniolous practice of dating shead, by which weak traders have been enabled to financier at the expense of unsuspecting creditors. It has now been decided to date from the first of the month following the invoice of goods. It strikes us that if many other departments were to adopt the same course it would tend materially to facilitate settlements and strengthen the mercantile code. The result of the session of the cetton companies seems to meet with general approbation among the trade. It will, however, be hard upon the In reply to the magistrate, the witness said : operatives, and it is to be hoped it will

not be long before restricted production will bring the supply under more controllable dimensions and thus enable the milis to start off again at full swing. The result of the season has no doubt had a sustaining effect upon prices. The number tea. I caw the prisoner fire at the deceased of buyers arriving from the country has increased during the week, but their purchases of general dry goods have not, as a rule, constated of large parcels, although one or two Manitoba buyers have taken pretty good lines. Speaking of Manitoba reminds us of a curious outside quotation is now about the limit. reversal of shipments, as we understand a large clothing establishment of this city has inst received about \$30,000 or \$40,000 worth of ready-made clothing from their customers in the Northwest preferring to have their goods ra-shipped than run the risk of having to accept 25c on the dollar. Payments have scarcely been up to expectations with some houser, while others have found them fairly

estisfactory. GROCERIES .- A fairly active trade has transpired in refined sugar, sales of round amounts of granulated being report at 820, and 83s for smaller quantities, the inside figure having been shaded for off grades. Yellows have met with a very good damand for qualities ranging from 7c to 7gc, and quote from 7c to 8c. In raw sugar there is nothing been wounded. The deceased was put in doing on spot. Molasses are in better request and prices are decidly firmer, Batbadoes having changed hands in 100 puncheon lots at 46c, and in 25 to 50 ton punchor at 47c to Cross-examined by Mr. O'Brisn . I did not | 47 Je. Syrups me firm and advancing at 310 see the decessed and O'Donnell together in to 5c per lb, as to quality, fully 2,000 barrels the morning. They were drinking together | baving been placed with a the past week or belor, the shot was fired. I did not see them | ten days at 371c to 43c per gallon. The fruit market was steady and unchanged. Sales of Valencia raisins have taken place at 430 to 50 for prime brands. Currents are scarce and not know who owned the pistol, but the firm at 6 c to 6 c, with sales at 6 c. A cable from Denia yesterday quoted Valencias quiet, with a downward tendency at \$4 per quintal, ceased call out for his pietol?—No; I never which is a drop of 50c from last quotations, heard anything of the sort. When the first Advices from Patras state that owing to rain a much firmer feeling has set in. Latest ad-

vices quote currants 20s 6d f. o. b. Iron and Hardware-The pig iron market is steady under a fair business but devoid of to \$2 25 for common. ither speculation or autmation. sales reported are 500 tons Egilaton at \$18 exship, and 500 tons Calder for Western deliv-Freights from Glasgow are firm at the late acvance. Tin plates are unchanged, I O charcoal at 525 and IC coke at 430 to 440. Canada plates cell freely at 3 10. lngot tin has advanced to £94 2s 6d in London, and is quoted here at 231c to 24c. Ingot copper is quoted in London at £68 10s for best selected, and here as 18c Beaver and 17c other brands. Bars are quiet at 1 90 to 2 00. Ont nails are steady at 3 00 per keg for 3-inch and upwards at four menths, and 100 off for not cash. Window glass remains steady at 1 85

for first break. CHEMICALS. - A firm tone pervades the general market in all its branches, while there has been a moderately active movement of spot goods, or a somewhat increased dis-position among buyers to anticipate future requirements, owing to the comparatively low rates of freight now obtainable. The firmnecs centers more on bleaching powder, sods ash and caustic sods, all of which have acvanced in sympathy with the English market, and all other lines are well maintained. Soda ash is quoted at \$1.75 to 1.90; bleaching powder at \$2 25 to 2 50; and caustic code at

\$2 25 to 2 40. LUMBER. - The call for lumber of all dea-New York stocks opened at about yester-filled without much sir. The stocks in yards 63, and the rate on lumber to the Biver Platte is \$15.50. We quote :-Pine, 1st quality, per 41; preferred to 75%; North-West to 1274, M, \$35 to 40; do 2nd, \$22 to 25; do shipping and St. Paul to 105%. Pullman car stock slightly previously sold at 129; Canada Pacific at 58%, and St. Paul & Manitoba at 110%.

The monthly statement of the Molsons black walnut, let and 2nd, \$100 to 110; do Bank shows a slight incresse in circulation 1st, \$110 to 120; do culls, \$60 to 65; hemlock, per M, \$9 to 10; cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; elm, soft, \$16 to 18; do rock, \$25 to 30; cedar, round, per foot, \$7 to 11; do flat, \$4 to 6; birch, per M, \$20 to 25; ash, per M, \$20 to

LEATHER.—There appears to have been some further improvement in the volume of busineer, and the feeling is quite general that 122]; 5 Exchange, 125; 25 Gas, 178; 100 do, 177; 450 do, 177; 175 do, 176]; 75 do, 177; 450 do, 177; 175 do, 176]; 75 do, 110.

In sterling exchange the Dominion Government have come into the market for £100,
ernment have come into the market for £100,
sent wants, but the feeling among holders is one of greater confidence, that finds expression in a more careful offering and less discovered to the sent wants of the feeling and less discovered to the feeling and l

sole leather there has been a moderate drafts on New York are quoted at 1-10 premium, with little offering.

The local stock market was weak this morning. Passenger was forced down 5 per cent. and Gas 1½ per cent. Richelieu was also lower and the leading bank stocks were light, however, prices are firmly maintained

Newfoundiand and Chicago, 111., papers please copy.

TWOHEY-Suddenly, at Longueuil, P.Q., on the 7th inst., at 10 o'clocks.m., William Twohey, aged 41 years, agent for the South Bastern Railway, at Longueuil, P.Q., and brother of E. H.
Twohey, U. S. Inspector of Customs, at the Bonaventure Depot, this city.

ensier. The rates for money were unchanged at 1730 to 190 for ordinary Cape, and 220 to 30c for Australian, Domestic, wool continues quiet at unchanged values. A supers 300 to 320; B 240 to 280; fleece 22c; black 245. At the London wool sales on Monday New South Waler, Sydney and Queensland, looks and pleoer, sold at 32 to 1s 101d. Eleven thousand four hundred bales Port Phillip, Sydney and Cape were sold on Tuesday.

Hipss.—A fair business in western buff and upper has taken place at 91c for No. 1 and 81c for No. 2. Native inspected hides are firmly held. Taken as a whole a better movement has taken place as compared with last week. Gresn butchers bides have sold at steady prices. Caliskins and lambskins are unchanged.

Parroleus.—A fair inquiry, which has resulted in well maintained activity of movement, has been experienced. The market is a firm one, and may advance at any time. We quote-Oar lote, 1540; broken lote, 160; and single barrels 17c to 18c.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL-SEPT. 11.

The demand for corn was good on account of damage by frost in the west, but prices were held higher and little business resulted. We quote as follows: - Canada red winter wheat, \$1.20 to 1.22; do white, \$1.16} to 1.17}; do spring\$1.16 to 117; Ohicago and Milwaukee spring, \$1.11 to 1.13; Toledo No. 2 red winter, \$1.17 to 1.18; Detroit white, \$1.11 to \$1,12; corn, 62 to 630; pess, 97}c to \$1; oats 33c to 35c; 1ye, 66c to 670; barley nominal. The flour market was somewhat quieter for superior but firm for extra and spring extra. Sales were made of 125 superior at \$5 271, 125 do at \$5 40 and 100 extra at \$5 274. Sales were afterwards made of 300 bbls extra at \$5 30. Butter-The market is steady and only a small trade is reported. For selections we quote creamery at 190 to 20 to; townships, enoice, 17c to 18c; western, choice, 15c to 16c; inferior, 12ic. Cheese—There is very little doing in this market at present but prices are firm. We quote August 10c to 101c for finest and 9c to 94c. Eggs show no movement of any importance, and prices are quoted at 18c to

Pork-Western mess, \$16; lard, western, per 1b, 114c to 12c; hams, uncovered, per lb, 14c to 14%; hams canvassed per lp, 15c to 15%; bacon, per lb 13c to 15c; tallow. per lb, 9c. A Chicago despatch dated yesterday says: -One of the wildest markets in many days was experienced to-day in corn the excitement during the early hours being at a high pitch. Buying orders poured in from all sections owing to reported damage to the growing crop by irost. Prices rose early ic to 2c higher then Saturday, receded 3c, dc-

190 per dezen. Ashes-A small shipmert

of pots was made at \$4 65 to 4 70.

Urica, Sept. 10.—Cheese saler, 7,200 boxes at 9% s to 10%; butter at 10% c; 1,100 hoxes were consigned. LITTLE FALLS, Sopt. 10 .- Cheese sales,

3,450 boxes at 101c to 101c; bulk at 101c.

MONTBEAL CATTLE MARKET. At Mesers, Acer and Kennedy's stock yaids, at Point St. Charles there was a good supply, the receipts being 665 head in fine condition. Prices ranged from 51c to 51c per lb. live weight, for choicest. The demand for shipping sheep was fair, and good quality Paid sold at 42 to 51c per lb. live weight. Bccaleta 625. At the Vicer market about 800 head offered and about 600 sheep and lambs. The demand was good, 420 to 50 Advices from Patras state that owing to rain per lb. being paid for prime quality stock and 40 to 4ho for inferior steers. Sheep varied according to size and quality; prices ranging from \$3 50 to \$4 for enoice, to \$1 50

REVENUE RETURNS.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the
Dominion on account of Consolidated Fund
for August, according to the returns received
by the Finance Department up to the list

utilino:—

The following is a stateleans, to the State authorities of Louisians. We
claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our
transactions, as much so as any business in the
country. Our standing is conceeded by all who
will investigate, and our atock has it years
been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned
by many of our best known and respected citiZups. Castoms \$2,015,518

Excise	
Total Expenditure	\$2,932,428 1,726,449
Execus of revenue	\$1,205,978
Bavonuo for July	
Total Expenditure for July	\$5,420,314 2,644,057

Revenue for August \$1,726,449 Excess of revenue for July and August 1.049,804

The character of Sir Roger OBrien, in "IHE QUEEN'S SECRET, is drawn with of masterly hand, and is esteemed by critics as equal to Gerald Griffin's best efforts.

MARRIED.

BLUNKO-CLORAN.—In this city, on the 48th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. M. Callaghan, William George Blinko to Mary Amena Cloran, daughter of the late Michael Choran, and grand-daughter of James Chrise, Esq.

HAINES-HOEY-In this city, on the 3rd, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father J. De Repentigoy, George F. Haines, son of F. Haines, to Sarah Alice Hoey, daughter of Matthew Hoey, all of this city.

Chicago and Oswego papers please copy. [56]

JAMES-JACKSON.—At the Church of Notre Dame do Grace, on September 6th, by the Rev. Father Marchal, P.P., Enoch James to Josie L., youngest daughter of the late Samuel Jackson.

DIED.

WUITE.—In this city, on the 1st inst., Ed-pard White, aged 33 years, son of William ward White, aged to Whits. Whits. New York and Kansas papers please copy. New York and Kansas papers please copy.

BROWNING—This afternoon, September 4th, of diphtheria, Jane Eleanor, daughter of James Henry and Jane Browning, born May 15th, 1877.

CHAPUT—In this city, on the 3rd instant, Madame Rose Anne Emith, beloved wife of Chs. Chaput.

McDONALD.—In this city on the 3rd inst., Catherine L., aged nine months, youngest daughter of Alexander McDonald.

CHMMINGS—In this city, on the 6th inst.

CUMMINGS—In this city, on the 6th inst. Nellie Grace, aged 9 months, daughter of Thomas Cummings.

REDMOND—In this city, on the 6th inst, Frankle, aged 10 months, only and beloved son of M. F. Redmond and grandson of Mr. Patrick Redmond, lockmaster. FURLONG—In this city, on the 6th inst., James, aged 23 years, son of the late Paul Fur-

long.
Newfoundland and Chicago, Ill., papers
581

\$40,000 IN PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY

This Offer Good Till Thanksgiving Day Only.

FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, being desirons of having their already well ricutural and Family paper mere widely circulated and introduced into houses when, have determined to throw off all profit this year, and in addition use a portion of purpose of increasing their circulation to 100,000 copies. Its circulation is now 000 more needed before the distribution takes piace. After deciding to more extended by the following plan has been askepted by us:

advertise than ever perore, the following pian has been accepted by the first pian as the first pian a Partial List of Presents to Be Given Away

itrimi biar ai tia	MAIIIA	72 24	-
S. Government Bonds of \$1000	85000 00 1 10	00 Pocket Silver	Fruit Knive
S. Greenbacks of \$500	. 6300 ú0 10	00 Gents' Pocke	t knives
. S. Greenbacks of \$100		00 U. S. Greenba	
atched pair of Trutting Horses		10 Gents' Gold I	
rand Square Plano	800 00	10 Ladies' Gold	Watches, Er
rand Cabinet Organ	200 00	2) Boys' Silver	
hree-seat Rockaway	200 00	8 Folltaire Diaz	nond Finger
lver Dinner Service	100 00	3 Patent Harvi	esters
op Buggies		1 Normandy W	ork Horse.
S. Oreenbacks of \$50 each	1000 00 250	00 Elegant Oleor	rraph l'ictu
hotograph Albums \$2 each	2000 00	5 Raw Nilk Par	lor Buit Fur
illage Carts		50 Gold Finger I	tings. Ladie
ony Phaeton		Gents'Scart Pin	s, Lockets, F
			•

And 92,935 other presents valued from 25 cent; to 81,00, which makes a grand aggregation of 100,000 presents, this guaranteing a present to each and every new subscriber who sends us 50 Ctg., as directed.

All of the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner by committee chosen at the Festival by the Subscribers; this festival with take place without fail. It will not be necessary for Subscribers to attend the Festival, as presents will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. Yet it is to be hoped as many will be present as possible. THE 130 CHINTES which you send us is the regular price for Six Months' Subscribers. Believe you will like our papers or well that you will always remain a amberder, YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FREE. Set tive of your friends to join you by cutting this out and showing it to them. Send us 92, 50 and we will send you the FARM; FIGLO AND FIRESIDE for six months, and a numbered receipt for each of your subscribers and one extra for your trouble.

SEND TERS SUBSCRIPTIONS with SES and we will send you to good advise all our friends to forward subscriptions carly.

one of the oldest and abject edited Family and Agricultural papers. It contains twenty large slighty Columns, including elegant cover, bound, stitched and cut. And now has a circulation of 6 opies, and we are sure to reach the 100,000 at the time set, and the distribution of presents a see on that date. copies, and we are sure to reach the 100,000 at the time set, and the distribution of presents will take place on that date. It contains Stories, Sketches, Poetry, Farm, Carden, Household and Agricultural Departments by the best Contributors of the day, as well as an illustrated Fashion Department, Needle and Embroidery Work. Illustrations of different parts of the UNITED STATES and Biograpical Sketches of Eminent Man and Women, In abort, it contains that which will interest, instruct and amuse the whole family.

THE PROPRIET ORS are men of means, who always have done as they agree, and our paper is long established and reliable, with sufficient capital to carry out and fulfill to the letter any effer we may make.

TO THOSE WHO DO NOT ATTEND THE FESTIVAL we will send a privated list of the Awards, and all Presents will be forwarded to fledders of Receipts as they any direct. If you have not seen this elegant and beautiful paper, send for a Sample Copy which will be Sent Free.

ONL Y SO CEN TS secures the PARM, FIELIO & FIRESTOE ONLY SO CEN TS secures the PARM, FIELIO & FIRESTOE Six Months, and a number of receipt. The paper is worth double the subscription price. Action minufacture are there also not known to any my direct. However, Money in sums of \$1.00 or less may be sent in ordinary letter at our risk, larger sums should be sent by Begistered Letter, P. O. money order or Express.

DEMEMBER these are Presents to our Subscribers given to them absolutely Free.

ONLY 50 CENTS structure, and an unintered receipt. The paper is worth double the subscription price. At their reliability of the thinks and an unintered receipt. The paper is worth double the subscription price. At their reliability of the thinks and an unintered receipt. The paper is worth double the subscription price. At their reliability of the thinks the subscription price. At their reliability of the thinks the subscription price. At their reliability of the thinks and an unintered receipt. The paper is worth double the subscription price. At their reliability of their subscription price. At their reliability of the paper and in fight on the paper is worth double the subscription price. At their reliability of the paper is worth double the subscription price. At their reliability of the paper is worth double the subscription price. At their reliability of the paper is worth double the subscription price. At their reliability of the paper is worth double the subscription price. At their reliability of the paper is worth double the subscription price. At their reliability of the paper is worth double the subscription price. At their reliability of the paper is worth double the subscription price. At their reliability of the paper is worth double the paper is worth dou

The FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, 89 Randolph Street, Chicago, III.

A THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY O

CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1882.
We have furnished the paper for the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE for several months, and have always found its Proprieters honorable in their dealings, and prompt in their payments. in their payments. CHICAGO PAPER CO.

Read These Testimonials.

CHICAGO, AUG. 21, 1883.
The Proprietors of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE have paid me several thousand deliars for press-work on their paper. I have always found them prompt in all transactions.

A. G. NEWELL.

August 15, 1883.
I am highly pleased with your paper. The information concerning Poultry management alone is worth five times the price of your paper, saying aothing about the valunble Farm information and interesting stories, etc.

W. R. SIMPSON,
BERATHWOOD, V. R.

BRAID WOOD, Ill., Aug. 11, 1883.
Inm very much pleased with your paper.
Every number seems to me to become more attractive and profitable. I have shown it to several of my friends, who were at one delighted with it.

Mrs. J. F. EHLE.

delighted with it. Mrs. J. F. EHLE.

WAUSEON, O., Aug. 11, 1883.
I received a copy of the FARM, FIELD
AND FIRESTIDE some days ago and must
say that I was well pleased with it. I find it
a first-class journal for the farmers, or
whom I amone. With such an agricultural
journal every farmer can receive much
benefit. M. H. HAYES. MEXICO, JunistaCo., Pa., July 24, 1883.

1 herowith send you the names of fifteen
the state of the FARM, FIELD AND
FIRESIDE, which I secured in less than as
many minutes.

B. L. SHUMAN.

SOUTH UNION, My., July 13, 1883.
It is certainly the best paper I eversum neat, plain, instructive and beautifull filmswated.

E. L. HOTE.

Illustrated.

ILDERTON, ONT.. Aug. 3, 1883.

I have intely been a subscriber to your tasty and produnble paper, and must say I am more than pleased with it. I gave my subscription, in the first place, more to have a chance for one of the many presents than for anything contained in the paper; but I find the paper is worth three or four times the money bestde all presents.

S. W. PAISLEY.

OUR NEW

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 1, 1883. to the public!

Investigate for Yourselves! Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louislana State clined a further 1c to 1c, rallied 1c to 1;c, and 1 to the public to prove his statement, that we

closed 13c to 13c higher than on Saturday.

Other markets were unsettled and irregular in sympathy.

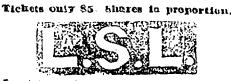
Urica, Sept. 10.—Cheese saler, 7,200 boxes

State Lottery Company from January present date:
Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans, T. M. Wescoat, Manager Paid to Louisiana National Eank, Jos. H. Uglerby, President.
Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President.
Paid to New Crieans National Bank, A. Baldwin, President maid to Union Mational Bank, E. Charlaron, Cashier.
Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, President.
Paid to Germania National Bank, Jules Cassard, President.
Paid to Hibernia National Eank, Char Paifery, Cashier.
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier. \$1,866,300 463,900 125.100 88,550 64,450 57.000 30,000

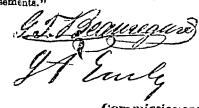
37,000 Cashier Paid to Muiual National Eaux, Jos. Mitchell, Cashier 13,150 8,200 \$2,258,650

2.627.410

> M. A. DAUPBIN, President. ZE CAPIDAL PRIZE, \$15,000 BX



"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of the Louisian State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legistature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State It never scales or postpones.

its Grand Single Number Brawings take place monthly, A SPLENDIM OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS IL. AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, October 94b, 1883-161st Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000. 100.060 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

				~.	
1	CAPITAL	PRIZE			\$75,000
1	ao	ao			25,000
ı	do	an-			10 000
	PRIZES	ひょ ぶつりりり			19 0-6
5	do	21.00			10.00
10	do	1000			10 nn/
20	do	Inc. 11 1			10 000
100	do	2181			20,000
800	do	100			20,000
600	do	50			25 000
1000	do	25		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20,000
					20,000
	AP	PROXIMA	TION P	RIZES.	
9	Approxim	ation Pr	izes of	\$750	\$6.750
7	do		do	500	4,500
9	do		do	250	2.260
					~1000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address, Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to M. A. DAUPHIE, New Orleans, La., Nos. 204 and 2 6 West Baltimore Street, or M. A. DAUPHIN, 5 4 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

After months ellabor and experiment, we have to list brought to then A NEW WATCH. It is a Key Winding World to then A NEW WATCH. It is a Key Winding World two-celebrated Auchor Learn Maccoment. Expension in these positions of the best material and in the very lost manner of name good time beginn qualities. The Caon are ranked of our Composition ment known to fit [The Caon are ranked of our Composition ment known to Allgaring Months and Market and interesting qualities. The Cases are realed on the content in the compaction of the compaction to give it in the compaction to give it was gonulino ground appearance. Indeed it cannot have gonulino ground fould understand the production of the interest o \$1.00 each. Beautiful Modaliton Charms 50 cen-Het Springs, Ark. June 11
Would Man't'e Co. Conts :—The New American Elle
Goth Watch I ordered of you some time agreement
or v.d. and I am so well pleased with it that I noted
D Bars. P. O. order, on account, for which please for

with chains to match. Herpeutfully, Carleton Tabler. Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 7th, 192. Workin Man'r'G Co. Genes.—The Adminium Gold American Lever Watch pure agood from your dram has proved a continue keeper, and in the prefer antioaction. Enclosed to cash in a two more, samp style. Yours, G. P. Elik Edit Send all orders to WORLD MANUF'C CO. 3 ;22 Nassau Street, New York.

it is soldon that we meet with an article that so fully corresponds th its advertised good qualities as does the New American Lever aich. It has the advantage of being made of that precious metal uninum Gold; its works are of the best make, and the general style the case rank it with the best Watches made anywhere. We recomand it to our readers as a Watch that will give entire satisfaction.

THE DEST

LACES, SPANISH.

LACE', GUIPURE. S. CARSLEY'S. LLCES, ORIUNTAL. SPANISE, FIGHUS.

ALBANI, FIGUUS. S. CARSLEY'S. DUCHESSE, FICAUS.

FUR TPIMBINGS. FUR TRIMBING . S. CARSLEY'S. FUR TRIMMINGS.

BOYS' STOCKINGS. BOYS' STOCKINGS, E. CARSLEY'S. BOYS' STOCKINGS.

THE BEST

KID GLOVES-Ladies'. KID GLOVES-Ladies'.

STOCKINGS-Children's.

S. CARSLEY'S.

8. CARSLEY. KID GLOVES-Ladies'. LADIES' UNDERWEAR, LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

S. CARSLEY'S. LADIES' UNDERWEAR, STOOKINGS-Children's.

S. CARSLEY'S. STOCKINGS-Children's. LADIES HOSIERY

LADIES' HOSIERY.

LADIES' HOSIERY,

BELDING, PAUL & CO. . Be'ding, Paul & Co's Sewing Silks are the best. Their name is on every spool.

S. CARSLEY, 893, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street MONTREAL.

l'one. Touch.Workmanship and Durability,

Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue. N. Y.

ACENTS

WANTED

TO SEILL

Teaching Truth.

Bibles, Prayer Books.

Glories of Mary. Life of Christ.

Faith of Our Fathers.

Life of the Blessed Virgin. Lives of the Saints (Illustrated).

Life of O'Connell.

History of Ireland.

quence.

Glories of Ireland. Household Book of Irish Ele

The Irish National Library.

Moore's Poetical Works.

Speeches from the Dock.

New Ireland.

Ireland of To-Day. Father Burke's Sermons and Lectures.

Mirror of True Womanhood and True Men as we Need Them.

Treasure of Pious Souls.

MONTREAL.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER

A STATE OF THE