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VOL. XXXV.--NO. 6.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1884.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

ECRET SOCIETIES IN FRANCE.

strated-Freemasonary rampant and defant-The causes and effects of the new fiant—The causes and effects of the new the fact that it has now passed shows that the people who voted for it, had to do so. The church in France. The Rev. Father Hogan, P.S.S., late of Paris, France, who has been appointed the first Superior of the Theological Seminary of Boston, Mass., has been stopping at the Sminary here since Saturday. Last Monlay a Post reporter called upon the reverend ntleman and was cordially received. Father

Hogan, who was born in the County Clare, Ireland, has spent the last 35 years in France, ind is one of the most widely known theologans in that country. He is a very fine looking man of about fifty-five years of age, and sessed of a most intelligent countenance. in reply to a question from our reporter, the everend gentleman stated that he had only en thirty-six hours in Montreal, but was reatly impressed with the beauty and gran-leur of the city. "I have," said he, "made he most of my time in Canada's metropolis.

and have had two most beautiful views of the ity, the first from one of the towers of the Notre Dame Church and the other from the top of the mountain, and the panorama, especially from the latter spot, was simply grand, and one of the most magnificent I have ver seen, recalling to my mind two such ights in the sunny land of France, the first that of the city of Lyons as seen from the shrine of Notre Dame de Fouvieres, he River Rhone taking the place of the St. awrence in Montreal, and the second a view

Paris from St. Cloud. I consider the hurch of Notre Dame very striking, and I saw, yesterday at its best, when it was thronged th worshippers, who were present in honor the patron feast of the church. The imnepse galleries were new to me, galleries in hurches not being the rule on the European mtinent. "What is the present aspect of the Church

France?" asked our reporter. "You have asked me a question," replied ather Hogan, "that has been put to me gain and again, and I will endeavor to anmer it as well as I can, for my long resimce in that country has certainly given me

privilege to know much about it. The furth in France, as a body, would ask but me favor of any government, be it Repub-lian or Monarchical, and that is, fair play; int just now she has to deal with a set of men who are bitterly hostile to everything, ot only Catholic, but Christian or religious, ad who never miss an opportunity of injur-

'How is this accounted for?"

"Perhaps," said Father Hogan, "the ques-ion you have submitted to me has been asked stener than any other in relation to the prest state of religion in France, and I bought over the matter so much that I have rived at the following facts: If the people the hold the reins of power at present in rance wish to consolidate the Republic they me doing the very thing to destroy it, for they are making enemies not only of Catholies, but of every upright man. is an instance, there are those in France who re called "Advanced Liberals," and who Il their lives have been at heart Republicans. lake the late Minister Dufaure and the great Senator Laboulaye, both great admirers of American institutions, and who did much to ards France copying American republicanism; ad again Jules Simon, the great philosopher nd statesman. These three men who, albough thoroughly Republican, became bartily sick of French Republicanism, and ware hundreds of others of the best Liberals the country. When the republic was restablished in France these men thought the wintry would be governed something like the United States, their aim being to have a ral republic which would be endurable, at now such men as Jules Simon and others of that stamp would only be too glad to see the republic knocked from under. The men at present at the head of affairs have some

ent of a republic. SECRET SOCIETIES

her objects in view besides the establish

eat the bottom of this state of affairs in rance. I did not think this at one time, in act I ridiculed the thought, but alas! now lam convinced of it. These secret organions wield immense power and possess errets that no one but themselves ean athom. As an illustration," continued ather Hogan, "the French secret police are rell-known for their faculty of knowing rerything, but some time ago I had a long myersation with the chief of that department, who said that it was impossible to get at the bottom of their mysterious societies. hir chief objects are undoubtedly anti-

ligious, and to WAGE WAR AGAINST GOD.

The principles of these organizations are and expressed in the French public press, at the old Gambetta war cry, "Down with alism," which then was supposed to can the downfall of the clergy, is now undislly taught to imply "down with reli-"there is no God," "the Christian ith is all stupidity," and such like etrines. To show the power of remasonry, probably the most dangers of societies in France, it tous of secret societies in France, it may be interesting to know that, with the explicit of six, all the members of the Paris aporation are freemasons, and those who are the best chance of being made members in these who are the less chance of being made members in these who are appropried to all religious bethose who are opposed to all religious beand who are avowedly irreligious and

THE NEW DIVORCE LAW.

istical, so the order of the day in France

What is your opinion of the French dite law recently passed?"

The divorce law is the outcome not only

Compared the second of the sec

subject, and others have written and said so much about it, which has and others have written and brought around public opinion to entertain the notion. Several times the bill had been rejected by the French legislature, and French mind is wonderfully easy to lead, the people follow their leaders. Secret agencies of all kinds are set to work, and in the matter of elections the workingmen do as they are told, and as the foremen of most all factories are Freemasons, they compel those under them to vote as they do. As a rule the leaders of French secret societies are ambitious and unscrupulous. There is a perfect network of secret societies throughout France, and during the elections their power is felt, but this could not be in a country thoroughly Catholic like Belgium, and it is well known that the great bulk of the French people are not Catholic at heart and would like to see religion and religious institutions kept down. A person in France, who has several thousand men working for him, will work so that these men depending upon him for a livelihood will have to vote as he does. THE CHURCH AND CONCORDAT.

The Catholic faith in France, up to the time of the great revolution, was the official form of religion, and at a later period, although there was really no state religion, the Catholic faith was acknowledged as the religion of the great bulk of the people. concordat brought about terms between Pope Pius VII. and Napoleon I. which secured to the Church a certain number of privileges as a small compensation for what she had been robbed of by the revolution. The object of the present hostile party in France is to take away the remnant of privileges, and they would like to see the French bishops and clergy break off from the concordat. The clerical party are getting heartily sick of the government and would like to break off all negotiatiens with it, but do not like to assume the responsibility of the

rupture, principally for two reasons. First, the Church would then be thrown upon her own resources, and the bulk of the people are not used to this, they always have looked upon the government for a certain amount of assistance, and would feel at sea if the Church was independent of the government. Second, as a matter of fact fifty millions of francs are paid yearly to the clergy by the government as a guaranteed debt, and which, if the Church refused to accept it, would seriously cripple it financially.

FRANCE NOT HOPELESSLY INDIFFERENT. In concluding my remarks about France,' said Father Hogan with much carnestness "although I have given you my views respecting the greater portion of the French people, let me say that those who are still Catholic are possessed of as much zeal for their religion as formerly. Their noble bands ries, their sis the time will once more come, and I hope soon, when France will bear, and deservedly so, her former title of 'Eldest Daughter of

Our reporter having thanked the reverend gentleman for his kindness in granting an interview, then withdrew. Father Hogan left Montreal this morning for Boston to assume the duties of his new and important position, but hopes to return next summer and then make a tour of Canada.

the Church.'

THE BOSTON SEMINARY.

A New Ecclesiastical College of the Highest Order-Its Superior and Directors-The Accomplished and Learned Sulpicians-Their Method, Discipline and System.

The Catholic Seminary of Boston will be opened for the reception of students on the 22nd of the present month. The building of this seminary was begun several years ago, but progressed slowly, as those who had the matter in charge were determined that the new institution should not be burdened with any heavy indebtedness; consequently the work of construction advanced only as rapidly as the available funds would allow, and at present but little remains to be paid for the expenses already incurred. The present build ing is situated at Brighton, one of Boston's most beautiful and healthy suburbs. It is able to accommodate about one hundred persons, but additions will be built as the increasing number of students may demand; it forms part of a more general plan which will not require completion for several years to

About fifty students are expected to have their names registered on the opening day; the classes for the first year will comprise Dogmatic and Moral Theology, Cauon Law, Sacred Scripture, Ecclesiastical History and Ceremonies; in each branch there will be but one course, which all the students are to follow together. The institution will be under the direction of the Priests of St. Sulpice; Rev. Father Hogan, P.S.S., late of Paris, will be its first Superior; he will, moreover, explain the principles of Canon Law; the other members of the faculty are Rev. Father Chapen, P.S.S., late of Baltimore Seminary, professor of Dogma; Rev. Father-S.S., professor of Moral Theology; Father Rex, P.S.S., ef St Charles College, will fill the office of Procurator, and expound the Sacred Scriptures. Rev. Leuis S. Walsh, of the Diocese of Boston, will be the professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Master of

The Diocese of Boston has been fortunate in securing the services of the Sulpicians for conducting its seminary, and especially in obtaining such a man as Father Hogan for its Superior. The Society of St. Sulpice has been long and well-known for its proficiency in preparing young men to fill the high and holy functions of the priesthood; it was the irreligious feeling in France, but of established for that purpose about 250 years influences. For years a large number ago by the venerable M. Olier, who had wit-French novelists; essayists and dramatic nessed the svils resulting from having an im-

Dumas, jr., wrote a whole book on the person two indispensable qualifications proficiency in ecclesiastical knowledge and solid piety; many of the French clergy in M. Olier's time lacked either of these attri butes; some possessed great learning in rel. gious matters, but in all else were like men of the world; others were full of picty and good-will, but were wanting in that knowledge which is requisite for every teacher of religion; and this was due to the training those men had received previously to their admission to orders. Hence the necessity was felt of establishing seminaries under the direction of able and experienced men, in which the proper training of candidates might be assured—in which they might obtain a complete knowledge of theology, and give proof of the moral qualifications necessary for a priest. The rules which M. Olier framed for the guidance of his associates have this end in view. Students are required to pass examinations at the end of every session, and, unless they give satisfaction, are not called to orders; a spiritual director is assigned to each student, and in all that regards his penitent the director is obliged to keep the greatest secrecy; when there is a question of calling a candidate to orders, his director can say nothing in his favor or against him. Admission to orders depends not only on the possession of the student of safficient knowledge, but also on his good conduct, and his fidelity in observing the discipline of the

The Sulpicians take no special vows ; they form not a religious order properly so called, but a society which they are free to leave at any time; they are presided over by a superior-general, elected for life; any ecclesiastic wishing to join the society must have finished the usual seminary course, and passed a year in the Solitude at Issy, near Paris; the Solitude corresponds to the novitiate of the religious orders; the solitaires spend this year in reviewing their previous studies; in giving before the community lectures on theological subjects and sermons, and in acquiring the principles which are to guide them in the direction of their penitents. To the Sulpicians has been intrusted the care of the most important ecclesiastical seminaries of France; in America they direct three institutions besides that of Boston-the college and seminary of Montreal, the seminary of Baltimore, and St. Charles College, near Ellicott City, Maryland.

The first superior of Boston's new seminary is an Irishman. Father Hogan was born in Clare County about fifty-five years ago; at the age of fourteen he went to France, and entered the *petit Seminaire* of Bordeaux; having finished his collegiate course, he entered the Grand Seminary, where he pursued his ecclesiastical studies with distinction. After his ordination he joined the Society of St. Sulpice, which had so largely contributed to his own clerical education; he gained distinction as a Professor of Philosophy, Canon Law, Sacred Scripture, and Dogmatic Theology: but it is as a casuist that religious institutions are as great as ever, and he has earned his most brilliant reputation. He was Professor of Moral Theology in the Grand Seminary of Paris for about twenty-five years, during which time he became one of the most widely known theologians in France; priests and prelates from all quarters frequently applied to him for the solution of difficult cases of conscience. Outside of the ecclesiastical world he is well known and possesses great influence. During the Commune he was perhaps the only Catholic priest who dared walk the streets of Paris in elerical robes without fear of molestation. His long and continual residence in France has left him firmly attached to the country of his birth. He has always shown a deep interest in Irish affairs, on which he is pretty well posted, and his influence has more than once prevailed in obtaining favorable consideration for Ireland at the hands of the Parisian press.

With a man of Father Hogan's learning and experience at its head, the Catholic Seminary of Boston may justly hope to enjoy a career of great usefulness, and to accomplish much for the proper education of the England clergy.—Catholic Review.

A POISONOUS PLANT.

READING, Pa., Sept. 15.—Jacob Smith, a farmer of North Heidelberg, skinned his arm while threshing, a poisonous plant came in contact with the wound and Smith died today in great agony. Mrs. Mell, who nursed him, was stricken down this morning and is dying from the effects of the poison contracted through a cut on her hand.

A PECULIAR MANIA.

CONEYS, Ga., Sept. 15.—On Friday Tom Marston went to the cemetery and descrated several graves. On Saturday night he burned the Methodist Church and on Sunday tried to fire the town in several places. On Sunday night he was discovered firing a fence, was pursued and shot three times by a mob of citizens. He confessed and said God had commanded him to do it. He is seriously but not mortally wounded.

A FATHER'S REVENGE.

McPherson, Kansas, Sept. 15.—A. Crupe, a farmer of this county. killed his brother today. The brother was a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., and the accredited correspondent of the Courier of that city. He had been visiting his brother here for some months, and while stopping with him seduced his niece, a girl of 12 years. The facts becoming known to her father caused him to take the life of

THE BOER DEPUTATION.

LONDON, Sept. 15 .- The Boer deputation that recently attracted so much attention in Europe have had a rather bad time on their return, being unable to account for £2,500 of their allowance, although they are so particular in the list of their expenditure as to be able to fix it at £1,630 11s 11d. A malevolent critic suggests that the balance was spent in visits to the Alhambra and other fast resorts, but it is replied that President Kruger married people and trying to hadopt in order to make a good and useful priest it. Bible and sipped milk in the intervals of conTHE CANADIAN VOYAGEURS.

Old air: "Abercrombie on the Nile."

Adicu the old Dominion, Adieu for a while; We're going off to portage on the banks of the Nile; And we'll row to the Equator,

Or maybe feed an alligator,
If we're shot or eatch the cholera on the banks of the Nile.

We're fighting not for glory,
Nor care to live in story,
But we're going out with Woolseley just to make
a little pile;
And it's the Almighty dollar
That we are bound to collar
By rowing and portaging on the banks of the
Nile.

We are not bold crusaders, Nor suttlers we nor traders, But only hireling boatmen a rowing on the Nile; No pensions or no crosses, We'll get from British bosses risking life and limb on the banks of the Nile.

No pork with sweet molasses, Nor old rye to refresh us, But canned meats from Chicago we will eat on the Nile; And the only smile we'll get You can your bottom dollar bet,

Will be smiles from crocodiles on the banks of the Nile. But on Egypt's dirty sewer,
We will make the dollar sure,
A boating and portaging upon the River Nile;
Though from friends we're rudely swept,
We will not die unwept,
There 'll be tears from crocodiles ere they eat us
on the Nile.

Then adieu the old Dominion,

Adicu for a while; We're going away to portage on the banks of the Then give us all your blessing,

For we'll may be get a dressing From Ei Mahdi and his Arabs on the banks of

SCOTCH NEWS.

AVESHIRE VOTERS' ROLL.-The roll for Ayrshire just completed shows 7868 voters in he county, as against 7827 last year.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST ABERDEENSHIRE. -Mr. Quentin Kerr, farmer, Downieston, atna, has been selected to contest West Aberdeenshire at the general election by the Radical Association of that county.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT. -- Major-General Alastair McDonald, commanding the North

ROSS AND CROMARTY VOTERS' ROLL.—The roll of voters for Ross and Cromarty has just been made up, and shows an increase of 101 voters. After deducting dead and disqualified voters the roll shows a total of 1,732 voters.

NEW HALL AT NEWTON-STEWART.-The foundation-stone of the M'Millan Hall, at Newton-Stewart, was laid on Saturday by the Earl of Galloway. The hall is the gift of the late Misses M'Millan, and is to cost £4500. The architect is Mr. Richard Park, Newton-Stewart.

AS OLD OFFENDER .- At Edinburgh City Police Court, on Tuesday, a woman named Jane Lovey or Kirk was sent to prison for 60 days for disorderly conduct in St Mary's Street early on Tuesday morning. She had been no fewer than 220 times previously convicted of breach of the peace.

Supposed Loss of Two Fishermen.-Two fishermen from Delting, in the north of the mainland of Shetland, went to the island of Bigga on Saturday last to look after their sheep. They left the island in their boat the same afternoon, and since that time they have not been seen. Hopes of their safety

have been abandoned FATAL ACCIDENT IN ABERDEENSHIRE. William James (67), pedler, from Reading, Berkshire, was killed near Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire, on Tuesday. While he was lead ing a spirited horse yoked in a wagon the animal bolted, and James, losing his hold of it and falling, the wagon passed over his body, killing him almost instantaneously.

NEW DREDGER FOR AVR.—The great in crease in the trade of the habor of Ayrhav ing rendered it necessary that dredging opera tions should be carried on more extensively. the Ayr Harbor Trustees resolved some time ago to procure a large new dredger, at a cost of about £17,000. Messrs. MacRedie & McKnight, shipbuilders, Ayr, have obtained the contract.

BODY FOUND IN LOCHFYNE .-- The body of man, dressed in a yachting costume has been found by some fishermen lying on the beach off the island called the Little Skate, on Lochfyne. The body which is much de composed, is supposed to be that of Mr. Rannie, who was drowned at Loch Ranza by the swamping of a small boat belonging to the yacht Heron.

LUNACY IN SCOTLAND.—The annual report

to the Secretary of State for the Home Department by the Commissioners in Lunacy or Scotland, which has just been issued shows amongst other things that the increase of registered lunatics (not including the inmates of training schools for imbeciles, and of the lunatic department of the General Prison) during 1883 was 214, consisting of an increase of 35 private, and an increase of 179 pauper lunatics.

THE DEFENCE OF THE CLYDE. -It is stated that the submarine defence of the Clyde is to be undertaken by the Lanarkshire gineer Volunteers, and in preparation for this important work it is expected that a party of Royal Engineers of the Submarine Mining Department will arrive early next month with torpedo boats and other stores, in order that experiments as to the depth of the river and the character of its bed and currents, may be made without delay. The basis of operations will be Fort Matilds.

CASE .- An action was recently raised in Dunfermline Small-Debt Court, in which William Robertson, draper, Bridge Street, sucd John Robertson, society agent, Grieve Street, for payment of £10 lOs, being the amount alleged to be due for dress goods supplied to de-fender's daughter, who is 24 years of age, and acted as his housekeeper. The defender denied liability. Sherili Gillespie has now assoilzied defender, without expenses, remarking that a man in Robertson's station of life is not generally bound to ailment a grown-up daughter who is under no incapa-city of carning her own living.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE, LONGUE POINTE.

Blessing of the New Building, this morning, by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre-Sketches of the Building and Grounds-The Clergymen present at the Ceremony-Luncheon

The Brothers of Charity have just completed at their farm at Longue Pointe, the erection of an establishment of which the need has been felt for a long time. It often happens that old men, the blind, the infirm, in fact all those who men, the blind, the infirm, in fact all those who are unable to take care of themselves, have found it very difficult to secure a place in the limited asylums kept by religious orders, and frequently the relatives of these unfortunate people are obliged to keep them at home or allow them to be thrown on the world without heing able to give them the care which their condition demands. On the advice of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, the Brothers of Charity have built, in a most charming spot, a spacious and handsome building to receive the old and infirm alluded to. The building is situated a few miles outside the eastern limits of the city few miles outside the eastern limits of the city and right on the banks of the St. Lawrence. It contains close on one hundred and fifty rooms and halls. No expense nor effort has been spared to make the sojourn of the inmates of this house both healthy and agreeable. The mighty river almost washes the foundation of the sparent spare foundation stones; beautiful gardens, flower beds and grass plots are laid out in inviting harmony and beauty around the building. Pure and good water has been brought into the house by means of a small canal from a spring which is situated about two miles away. Then as to the internal administration of this kind of insti-tutions, it is well known that the Brothers are among the most competent, and that they have acquired in Europea reputation which moone disputes. The Brother who will have the charge and direction of the Longue Pointe House has already made a name for himself—in—the successful ad-ministration of similar establishments elsewhere, The terms of admission to the House will vary according to the exigencies of the patients. Those who wish to have several apartments, a servant at their disposal, their meals served in their rooms will have to pay more than those Alastair McDonald, commanding the North
British District, has been selected to attend
the Austrian autumn maneuvres, and will be
accompanied by Major S. Waller, R.E.

Ross and Cromarty Voters' Roll.—The
roll of voters for Ross and Cromarty has just real, or by communicating directly with the Superior of the St. Joseph Institute, Longue

Pointe, P.Q.

The erection of this magnificent four-storey brick building was commenced some eighteen months ago by the Brothers of Charity, who are identical with those in charge of the Reformatory School in this city, and having just been com-pleted, the next thing to be done was to have it blessed by His Lordship the Bishot of Montreal. The hour appointed for this inpressive ceremony was nine o'clock this morning, and about half-past eight carriages containing clergymen and others commenced to ar rive, and when, a few minutes before nine, the carriage containing His Lordship drove up to the door, quite a large number of persons had assembled to assist at the impressive ceremony. His Lordship was then tendered a suitable reception by the Brothers of the institution, and it once proceeded to bless the building and all at the form of the state of the state of the same of this assistants the Rev. Father Lectere, of Longue Pointe, and Rev. Father Gozais, parish priest of Pointe-aux-Trembles.

Gozais, parish priest of Pointe-aux-Trembles. Among the other clergymen present were Rev. Father Delavigue, S. S., Director of the Seminary of Philosophy; Rev. Father Delinelle, chaplain of the institution; Rev. Father Laporte, parish priest of Longue Pointe; Rev. Father Leclerc, parish priest of St. Joseph's, Montreal; Rev. Father Leclerc, chaplain of the Insane Asylum, Longue Pointe; Rev. Father Therion, chaplain of the Reformatory School; Rev. Father Boudreau, of Longue Pointe, and Rev. Father Charpentier, of St. Joseph's Church, Montreal, and amongst others who assisted at the ceremony were Drs. Perrault and Mount, Mr. Brunette, the contractor for the building, Mr. Hurteau, several ladies and representatives Mr. Hurteau, several ladies and representatives of the city press. Every appartment of the large and spacious building, including the exterior, was visited and blessed by His Lordship, and when the imposing ceremony was brought to a close all returned and entered the beautiful little chapel situated in the south-west corner, where the first Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Leclerc, P.P., of St. Joseph's. The chapel, although quite fresh from the hands of the architect, like the rest of the building, presents a very pretty appearance, and will furnish a handsome adornment to the institution, of which the Brothers have every reasons to feel proud. When the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass ended, the hour was growing well on to eleven o'clock, and the bishop and clergymen were then invited by the Brothers to a large and spacious room where several tables were laid with all the delicacies of the season, while the visitors and press representatives were escorted to another part of the house where four large tables were laid in a similar manner. The spread was indeed an excellent one, and reflected the greatest credit on the taste and skill of those who prepared it. Choice cigars were also passed around to the gentlemen, and in fact nothing was left undone which would tend to the comfort of all present after the conclusion of the religious ceremonies. Brother Francois, the Superior of the institu-

tion, was most assiduous in the discharge of his duties, and met the inquiries of all, including the inquisitive newspaper man, in a manner which at once stamped him as a gentleman worthy the important position which he now fills. His explanations were explicit, and he seemed not to tire in giving information. Such men are the proper ones to be at the head of such institutions, and before long the public will benefit by this new establishment, which, we had almost forgotten to mention, is dedicated first to St. Joseph, as its patron saint and second to St. Benedict Joseph Labre, the celebrated poor saint, with whose life and works A DUNFERMLINE FATHER AND DAUGHTER all Catholics are undoubtedly familiar.

CHASTITY AND PUBLIC LIFE.

The Demoralization of Public Sentiment— A Lesson from the Cleveland Scandal.

We do not write on this subject for the purpose of influencing votes in the Presidential contest. The subject has entered the struggle, and in consequent discussion there has appeared and been advocated a theory that would take all opprobrium from unchaste action and tend to demoralize public sentiment. No person having the virtue of the people at heart can consider such a result without concern. For this reason we write.

It is broadly asserted that the chastity of a

person holding public position need not be considered; that a person who is regardless of that virtue may nevertheless be most competent and trustworthy in public life. His! tory does not sustain those who so judge. Scriptures, the history of the Church, profane history, are full of warning to the contrary. The instances of Samson, David, Solomon and Herod in Holy Writ suffice to show how crimes of this kind are visited not only upon the criminals themselves but upon the people intrusted to them. In Church history the persecution of St. John Chrysostom, the kingdoms placed under interdict, the schisms and heresics caused by lustful rulers, notably the defection of England from Catholicity, are sufficient illustration. In profane history we note wars caused by such crimes, numberless intrigues leading to petty persecutions, oppressions and death of citizens. Any one who is at all familiar with the principal events of history from the Trojan war in the dimness of fable down to our own century can easily recall facts without number that are to the point, so that it can be asserted with all probability that nothing else has so changed the face of empires and caused such desolation as unchastity in public men. It can thus be seen that chastity in public life is a matter of grave concern, and how flippant is the talk of those who wish for partisan purposes to create a different impression.

But this is not all. The most important point is the demoralization of public sentiment. There is necessarily an abhorrence of known impurity because of the disgrace, misery, despair and other afflictions that are brought about by unchaste action. It is this abhorrence that leads so frequently to the speedy lynching of those who have had a share in such crimes. If there is one barrier, beyond the grace of God, to a deluge of impurity it is the public disrepute that attaches to those who are guilty of the crime. It can thus be seen that it is not hypocrisy and in-consistency to punish those who are publicly known to be guilty of crimes that are se cretly committed by many other persons with impunity. It is simply regard for a barrier to immorality, Those who are guilty of such crimes feel their own degradation and seek the darkness. The reasoning of some persons would take away all the opprobrium and give the criminal impunity in the noonday sun. The same reasoning carried out would take all these crimes from the penal code and let every such criminal go unpunished from the court room. Everybody can readily understand what would become of society in such a state of affairs. Those who are acquainted with the dangers to youth in the general laxity of customs as to associations of young men and young women in this country, the dances and nightwalking so common, the early freedom from parental restrictions, so that in general when children attain the age of about eighteen years, parents almost as a rule do not know the whereabouts or companionship of young folks, cannot without concern see disrepute lifted from criminal actions and criminal associations.

T. F. MAHAR, D.D. -Catholic Universe.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

FRANCE REJECTS ARBITRATION-INTRIGU-ING AT PEKIN.

PARIS, Sept. 15 .- Le Paris publishes an inspired article, in which the idea that France should accept arbitration in the difficulty with China is indignantly rejected. France, it says, is determined to settle her differences with China herself.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—China advices state that the Chinese have no intention of blocking the Woonsung River, on which Shanghai is situated, unless the French make an attack. Hundreds of stone-laden boats are in position to be sunk on the approach of the French fleet. It is believed the neutrals will seriously object to the closing of the river unless a formal declaration of war is previously made. The French have established a coaling station at Matson. The French Minister to China is at Shanghai, intriguing with the Chinese peace party. He hopes to bring about a revolution at the palace and the overthrow of the war party.

THE EGYPTIAN EMBROGLIO.

CAIRO, Sept. 15.—Major Kitchener telegraphs that the chief clerk of the government at Darfour has arrived at Debbah, having reached their via Berber. He reports that there are 2,300 prisoners at Berber. The rebel garrison is 3,200 strong and is armed with rifles. Aboo Legel, chief of the Robotal tribe, has six thousand armed men. The Mahdi's force extends as far south as Ambukol. Most of the tribes, however, are growing tired of the continuance of misrule, and are inclined to rejoin the government. After the victory over the rebels at Ambukol, reported by the Mudir of Dongola on September 11, the body of Sheikh Hoda, the chief rebel leader of the district, and those of var-ious ameers appointed by the Mahdi, were

found on the field of battle.

Two hundred and fifty mounted infantry arrived at Wady Halfa and will proceed in boats to Dongola as soon as possible. The Nile has fallen four inches at Dongola.

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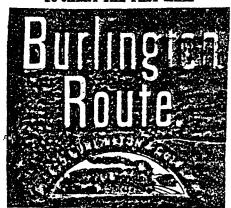
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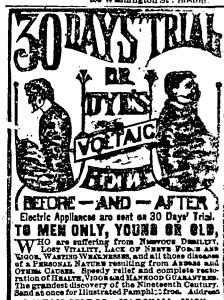
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NTOTICE.—The Canada Adverting Agency No. 29 King street West; Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Add vertisements for this Paper. 101 101

WHERE AM MOTHER FOUND HER .CHILD. (From the San Jose Herald.)

Mrs. William Kennedy, who lives on Fourth street, missed her 4-year-old son Carl, and in a state of great anxiety made search for him up and down the various streets in that vicinity, when she was attracted by seeing some people running wildly about on the corner of Fourth and St. James streets, and upon approaching the dwelling house of Dave Williams, nearly fainted with terror when she saw the frightened people pointing with their fingers to her little son, who was hanging to a ladder on the windmill tank seventy or eighty feet from the ground. One little hand grasped the ladder and with the other he was reaching out for some pigeons that were sitting almost within his reach. The mother realized the awful peril of her little son, but with a heroism seldom seen, she called to the child in a firm voice, saying: "Come down, Carl, and mamma will give you a peach." The little fellow looked cautiously around over his shoulder, and seeing his mother, started to descend, while the group stood with faces upturned, blanched with terror for fear he should lose his hold and be dashed to pieces; but he came safely down and as he approached the last rounds of the ladder he said: "I am coming, mamma, and the overjoyed mother caught her child in her arms.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and com-

Eighteen hundred Smiths, all relatives of Peter Z. Smith, had a family reunion last week at Peter Z.'s country residence at Peapack, N. J.

CAIN Health and Happinson. For 2 market

Are your horves weak?

"Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weaknes c., after I was not expected to live." Mrs. M. M. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Menter, Cieveland, O Have you Bright's Dicense?

"Kidney Wort cured no when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."

Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass

Buffering from Distortes? Kidney Wort is the meat successful remody we ever used. Gives almost immediate relief.' Dr. Philip C. Balleu, Moncton, Vt. Have you Liver Complaint?

"Eidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Dis-axes after I prayed to die."

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"Kidney-Wort, (z bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll cut of bed."

C. M. Talmage, Milwaukee, Wis. Have you Kidney Disease?

"Kivlney-Wort made me sound in liver and kid-neys after years of unsuccessful dectoring. It's worth \$20 a bex." uci Hodges, Williamstewn, West Va Are you Constipated?

"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 15 years use of other medicines." Neison Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt. Have you Malaria?

"Kidney-Wert has done better than remedy I have ever used in my practice."

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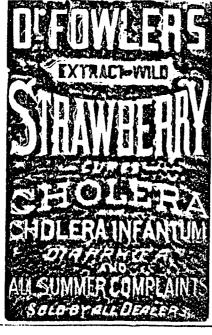
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 203. Dame Eugenie Perreault, of the City of Montreal, wife of Pierre aux liens Marien, of the same place, trader, duly authorized à ester en justice against her said husband, Detendant. An action for separation as to proport action for separation as to propert, has been in

stituted in this cause.

Montreal, 23rd August. 1884.

T. & C. C. DeloRIMHER,

LOVE AND MONEY

By CHARLES READE. or of "It's Never Too Late to Mend," Griffith Gaunt," "Hard Cash," "Put Yourself in His Place," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXIV .- Continued

"I must interrupt you," said Grace. cannot let such a man as you excuse yourself to a girl of eighteen who has nothing but reverence for you, and would love you if she dared."

"Then all I can say is that you are very mysterious, my dear, and I wish you would speak out."

"I shall speak out soon enough," said Grace solemnly, "now I have begun. Colonel Clifford, you have nothing to reproach your-self with. No more have I, for that matter. Yet we must both suffer.

She hesitated a moment, and then said, firmly: "You do me the honor to approve my con-

duct in that dreadful situation. Did you hear all that passed? Did you take notice of all I said ? "I did," said Colonel Clifford, "I shall never forget that scene, nor the distress, nor

the fortitude of her I am proud to call my daughter." Grace put her hands before her face at these kind words, and he saw the tears trickle between her white fingers. He began to won-

der, and to feel uneasy. But the brave girl shook off her tears, and manned herself, if we may use, such an expression. "Then, sir," said she, slowly and emphatically, though quietly, "did you not think it strange that I should say to my father, 'I don't know?' He saked before you all, 'Are you a wife?' Twice I said to my father—to him I thought was my father—'I don't

Can you account for that, sir?" know. The Colonel replied, "I was so unable to account for it that I took Julia Clifford's opinion on it directly, as we were going

"And what did she say ?"

"Oh, she said it was plain enough. The ellow had forbidden you to own the marriage, and you were an obedient wife; and, like women in general, strong against other

people, but waak against one."
"So that is a woman's reading of a woman," said Grace. "She will sacrifice her honer and her father's respect, and court the world's contempt, and sully herself for life, to suit the convenience of a husband for a few hours. My love is great, but it is not lavish or silly. Do you think, sir, that I doubted for one moment Walter Clifford would own me when he came home and heard what I had suffered? Did I think him so unworthy of my love as to leave me under that stigma? Hardly. Then why should I blacken Mrs. Walter Clifford for an afternoon, just to be unblackened at night?"

"This is good sense," said the Colonel "and the thing is a mystery. Can you solve "You may be sure I can, and-wee is me

"I must." She hung her head, and her hands worked convulsively.
"Sir," said she, after a pause, "suppose I

could not tell the truth to all those people without subjecting the man I loved—and I love him now dearer than ever—to a terrible punishment for a mere folly done years ago, which now has become something much worse than folly-but how? Through his unhappy love for me !"

"These are dark words," said the Colonel. 'How am I to understand them?"

"Dark as they are," said Grace, "do they not explain my conduct in that bitter trial better than Julia Clifford's guesses do, better than anything that has occurred since? "Mrs. Walter Clifford," said the Colonel,

with a certain awe, "I see there is something very grave here, and that it affects my son. I begin to know you. You waited till he was out of danger; but now you do me the honor to confide something to me which the world will not drag out of you. So be it; I am a man and a soldier. I have faced cavalry, and I can face the truth. What is it!"
"Colons! Clifford," said Grace, trembling

like a leaf, "the truth will cut you to the heart, and will most likely kill me. Now that I have gone so far, you may well say, Tell it me; but the words once past my ips can never be recalled. Oh, what shall I What shall I do?"

The struggle overpowered her, and almost for the first time in her life she turned half faint and yet hystorical; and such was her condition that the brave Colonel was downright alarmed, and rang hastily for his peole. He committed her to the charge of Mrs.

Milton. It seemed cruel to demand any further explanation from her just then; so brave a girl who had gone so far with him; would be sure to tell him sooner or later.

Meantime he sat sombre and agitated, oppressed by a strange sense of awe and mystery, and vague misgiving. While he brooded thus, a footman brought him a card on a salver': "The Reverend Alleyn Meredith."
"Do I know this gentleman?" said the

Colonel.

"I think not, sir," said the footman.

"What is he like?" "Like a beneficed clergyman, sir."

Colonel Clifford was not in the humor for company; but is was not his habit to say not at home when he was at home; and being a magistrate, he never knew when a stranger sent in his card, that it might not be his duty to see him; so he told the footman to say, "That he was in point of fact engaged, but was at this gentleman's service for a few minutes."

The footman retired, and promptly ushered in a clergyman who seemed the model of an archdeacon or a wealthy rector. Sleek and plump, without corpulence, neat boots, clothes black and glossy, waistcoat up to the throat, neat black gloves, a snowy tie, a face shaven like an egg, hair and eyebrows griz-zled, cheeks rubicund, but not empurpled, as one who drank only his pint of port, but

drank it seven days in the week. Nevertheless, between you and us, this sleek rosy personage, archdeacon or rural dean down to the ground, was Leonard Monckton, padded to the nine, and tinted as artistically as any canvas in the world.

The first visit Monckton had paid to this neighborhood was to the mine. He knew that was a dangerous visit, so he came at night as a decrepit old man. He very soon saw two things which discouraged further visits. One was a placard describing his crime in a few words, and also his person and clothes, and offering five hundred guineas re-ward. As his palior was specified, he retired for a minute behind a tent, and emerged the color of mahogany; he then pursued his observations, and in due course fell in with the second warning. This was the body of a man lying upon the slack at the pit mouth; the slack not having been added to for many days was glowing very hot, and fired the night. The body he recognized immediately, for the white face stared at him; it was Ben Burnley undergoing cremation. To this the vindictive miners had condemned him; they had sat on his body and passed a resolu-tion, and sworn he should not have Christian burial, so they managed to hide

they brought him up at night and chucked him like a dog on to the smouldering coal; one half of him was charred away when Monckton found him, but his face was yet untouched. Two sturdy miners walked to and fro as sentinels, armed with hammers, and firmly resolved that neither law nor gospel should interfere with this horrible ex-

Even Monckton, the man of iron nerves, started back with a cry of dismay at the sight and the smell.

One of the miners broke into a hoarse, uneasy laugh.
"Yow needn't to skirl, old man," he cried,

"Yon's not a man; he's nobbut a murderer He's fired t'mine and made widows and orphans by t'score."
"Ay," said the other; "but there's a " Ау, worse villain behoind, that found t' brass for

'job, and tempted this one! We'll catch him yet: ah. then we'll not trouble judge nor jury, nor hangman neether!" "The wretches!" said Monckton. "What! fire a mine! No punishment is enough for

them. With this sentiment he retired, and never went near the mine again. He wired for a pal of his, and established him at the Dun Cow. These two were in constant communi-

cation. Monckton's friend was a very clever gossip, and knew how to question without seeming curious, and the gossiping landlady helped him. So, between them, Monckton heard that Walter was down with the fever and not expected to live, and that Hope was confined to his bed and believed to be sinking. Encouraged by this state of things, Monckton made many artiul preparations, and resolved to levy a contribution upon Colonel Clif-

At this period of his manœuvres fortune certainly befriended him wonderfully; he found Colonel Clifford alone, and likely to be alone; and, at the same time, prepared by Clifford's half-revelation and vio-Grace lent agitation to believe the artful tale this villain came to tell him.

CHAPTER XXV .- RETRIBUTION.

Monckton, during his long imprisonment at Dartmoor, came under many chaplains, and he was popular with them all; because when they inquired into the state of his soul he represented it as humble, penitent, and purified. Two of these gentlemen were High-Church, and he noticed their peculiarities; one was a certain half-musical monotony in speaking which might be called by a severe critic singsong. Perhaps they thought the intoning of the service in a cathedral could be transferred

with advantage to conversation. So now, to be strictly in character, this personage not only dressed High-Church, but threw a sweet, musical monotony into the communication he made to Colonel Clifford.

And if the reader will compare this his method of speaking with the matter of his discourse, he will be sensible of a singular

After the first introduction, Monckton in toned very gently that he had a communica tion to make on the part of a lady which was painful to him, and would be painful to Colo nel Clifford; but, at all events, it was confidential, and if the Colonel thought proper, would go no further.

"I think, sir, you have a son whose name is Walter?"

"I have a son, and his name is Walter," said the Colonel, stiffly.
"I think, sir," said musical Monekton, "that he left your house about fourteen years ago, and you lost sight of him for a time?"
"That is so, sir."

"He entered the service of a Mr. Robert Bartley as a merchant's clerk." "I doubt that, sir."

"I fear, sir," sighed Monckton musically, 'that is not the only thing he did which has been withheld from you. He married a lady called Lucy Muller. "Who told you that?" cried the Colonel.

"I'm afraid not," said the meck and tune-ful ecclesiastic. "I am acquainted with the

lady -a most respectable person-and she has shown me the certificate of marriage. "The certificate of marriage," cried the

Colonel, all aghast. "Yes, sir; and this is not the first time I have given this information in confidence. Mrs. Walter Clifford, who is a kind-hearted woman, and has long ceased to suffer bitterly from her husband's desertion, requested me to warn a young lady, whose name was Miss Mary Bartley, of this fact. I did so, and showed her the certificate. She was very much distressed, and no wonder, for she was reported to be engaged to Mr. Walter Clifford; but I explained to Miss Bartley that there was no jealousy, hostility, or bitterness in the matter; the only object was to save her from being betrayed into an illegal act, and one

that would bring ruin upon herself, and a severe penalty upon Mr. Walter Clifford.' Colonel Clifford turned very pale, but he merely said in a hoarse voice:

"Go on, sir."
"Well, sir," said Monckton, "I thought the matter was at an end, and, having dis-charged a commission which was very unpleasant to me, I had at all events saved an innocent girl from tempting Mr. Walter Clif-ford to his destruction and ruining herself. I say, I thought and hoped so. But it seems now that the young lady has defied the warning, and has married your son after all. Mrs. Wa r Clifford has heard of it in Derby, and she is naturally surprised, and I am afraid

she is now somewhat incensed." "Before we go any further, sir," said Colo-nel Clifford, "I should the to see the certificate you say you showed to Miss Bartley."
"I'did, sir," said Monckton, "and here it
is—that is to say an attested copy: but, of course, sooner or later you will examine the

Colonel Clifford took the paper with a firm hand examined it closely.

"Have you any objection to my taking a

copy of this?" said he, keenly.
"Of course not," said Monckton; "indeed, don't see why I should not leave the document with you; it will be in honorable hands.

The Colonel bowed. Then he examined the document. "I see, sir," said he, "the witness is William Hope. May I ask if you know this Wil-

liam Hope?" "I was not present at the wedding, sir," said Monckton, "so I can say nothing about the matter from my own knowledge; but, if you please, I will ask the lady." "Why didn't she come herself instead of

sending you?" asked the Colonel, distrustfully.
"That's just what I asked her. And she said she had not the heart nor the courage to come herself. I believe she thought as I was a clergyman, and not directly interested, I might be more calm and collected than she

could be, and give a little less pain." "That's all stuff! If she is afraid to come herself, she knows it's an abominable falsehood. Bring her here with whatever evidence she has got that this Walter Clifford is my son, and then we will go into this matter seriously."

Monckton was equal to the occasion. "You are quite right, sir," said he. "And that it is her duty to clear up the affair in person. son. Suppose it should be another Mr. Walter Clifford, after all 1 When shall I bring

Colonel.

The sham parson took his leave, and drove

away in a well-appointed carriage and pair. an imposture or a mistake." For we must inform the reader that he written to Mr. Middleton for another hundred pounds, not much expecting to get it. and that it had come down by return of post in a draft on a bank in Derby.

Stout Colonel Clifford was now a very unhappy man. The soul of honor himself, he could not fully believe that his own son had been guilty of perfidy and crime.

But how could he escape doubts, and very grave doubts too? The communication was made by a gentleman who did not seem really to know more about it than he had been told, but then he was a clergyman, with no ap-pearance of heat cr partiality. He had been easily convinced that the lady herself ought to have come and said more about it, and had left an attested copy of the certificate in his (Colonel Clifford's) hands with a sort of simplicity that looked like one gentleman deal-

ing with another.
One thing, however, puzzled him sore in this certificate—the witness being William Hope. William Hope was not a very uncom-mon name, but still, somehow, that one and the same document should contain the names of Walter Clifford and William Hope, roused a suspicion in his mind that this witness was the William Hope lying in his house so weak and ill that he did not like to go to him and enter upon such a terrible discussion as

He sent for Mrs. Milton, and asked her if Mrs. Walter Clifford was quite recovered. Mrs. Milton reported she was quite well, and reading to her father. The Colonel went upstairs and beckoned her out.

"My child," said he, "I am sorry to renew an agitating subject, but you are a good girl, and a brave girl, and you mean to confide in me sooner or later. Can you pity the agitation and distress of a father who for the first time is compelled to doubt his son's

honor?' "I can," said Grace. "Ah, something has happened since we parted; somebody has told you: that man with a certificate!"

"What, then," said the Colonel, "is it really true? Did he really show you that certificate?" "He did."

"And warned you not to marry Walter?" "He did, and told me Walter would be put into prison if I did, and would die in prison, for a gentleman cannot live there nowadays. Oh, sir, don't let anybody know but you and me and my father. He won't hurt him for my sake; he has wronged me cruelly, but I'll be torn to pieces before I'll own my marriage, and throw him into a dungeon?'

"Come to my arms, you pearl of goodness and nobility and unselfish love!" cried Colonel Clifford. "How can I ever part with you, now I know you? There, don't let us despair; let us fight to the last. I have one question to submit to you. Of course you examined the certificate very carefully?"

"I saw enough to break my heart. I saw

that on a certain day, many years ago, one Lucy Muller had married Walter Clifford." And who witnessed the marriage?" asked the Colonel, eyeing her keenly.
"Oh, I don't know that," said Grace.
"When I came to Walter Clifford, every-

thing swam before my eyes; it was all I could do to keep from fainting away. I tottered into my father's study, and, as soon as I came to myself, what had I to do? Why, to creep out again with my broken heart, and face such insults- Ah! it is a wonder I did not fall dead at their feet."

"My poor girl!" said Colonel Clifford. Then he reflected a moment. "Have you the courage to read that document again, ar observe in particular who witnessed it?"

"I have," said she. He handed it to her. She took it and held it in both hands, though they trembled.

"Who is the witness?" "The witness," said Grace, "is William Hope.' "Is that your father?"

"It's my father's name," said Grace, beginning to turn her eyes inward and think "But is it your father, do you think?"

"No, sir, it is not." "Was he in that part of the world at the time? Did he know Bartley? The clergy-man who brought me this certificate—"

"The clergyman !" "Yes, my dear, it was a clergyman, ap-

parently a rector, and he told me-"Are you sure he was a clergyman !" "Quite sure; he had a white tie, a broadbrimmed hat, a clergyman all over; don't go off on that. Did your father and my som know each other in Hull?"

"That they did. You are right," said Grace; "this witness was my father; see that, now. But if so- Don't speak to me don't touch me; let me think—there is some-thing hidden here;" and Mrs. Walter Clif-ford showed her father-in-law that which we have seen in her more than once, but it was quite new and surprising to Colonel Clifford. There she stood, her arms folded, her eyes turned inward; her every feature, and even her body seemed to think. The result came

out like lightning from a cloud. "It's all a falsehood," said she.

"A falsehood!" said Colonel Clifford.

"Yes, a falsehood upon the face of. My father witnessed this marriage, and therefore if the bridegroom had been our Walter he would never have allowed our Walter to court me, for he knew of our courtship all along, and never once disapproved of it. "Then do you think it is a mistake?" said

the Colonel eagerly.
"No, I do not, said Grace. "I think it is an imposture. This man was not a clergyman when he brought me the certificate; he was a man of business, a plain tradesman, a man of the world; he had a colored necktie, and some rather tawdry chains."

"Did he speak in a kind of sing-song?" "Not at all; his voice was clear and cutting, only he softened it down once or twice out of what I took for good feeling at the time. He's an impostor and a vil'ain. Dear sir, don't agitate poor Walter or my dear father with this vilc thing (she handed him back the certificate). It has been a knife to both our hearts; we have suffered together you and I, and let us get to the bottom of it

"We shall soon do that," said the Colonel, for he is coming here to-morrow again." " All the better.

"With the lady." "What lady?"

"The lady that calls herself Mrs. Walter Clifford."

"Indeed!" said Grace, quite taken aback.
"They must be very bold."
"Oh, for that matter," said the Colonel, 'I insisted upon it; the man seemed to know nothing but from mere hearsay. He knew nothing about William Hope, the witness, so I told him he must bring the woman; and, to what business has she to put me forward as be just to the man, he seemed to think so too, evidence of a transaction I never witnessed? and that she ought to do her cown business."

temptuously. "He was obliged to say the would, just to put a face upon it. To morrow he'll bring an excuse instead of her. The ter. Clifford, after all ? When shall I writes her, supposing I have sufficient influence." I have your detectives about, for me is a villain; her, supposing I have sufficient influence." I have your detectives about, for me is a villain; her, supposing I have sufficient influence." And, dear sir, please receive him in the draw. "Well, you know ladies are not early ingroom; then I will find some way to get a risers; will twelve o'clock do?" said the colonel. "It shall be done," said the Colonel. "It shall be done," said the colonel. "It shall be done," said the colonel. "It shall be done, "said the colonel." It shall be done. At all events, if

begin to think with you. At all events, if the lady does not come, I chall hope it is all With this understanding they parted, and

waited in anxiety for the morrow, but now their anxiety was checkered with hope.

To-morrow bade fair to be a busy day Colonel Clifford, little dreaming the condition to which his son and his guest would be reduced, had invited Jem Davies and the rea cning parties to feast in tents on his own lawn and drink his home-brewed beer, and they were to bring with them such of the rescued miners as might be in a condition to feast and drink copiously. When he found that neither Hope nor his son could join these festivities, he was very sorry he had named so early a day; but he was so punctilious and precise that he could not make up his mind to change one day for another. So a great confectioner at Derby who sent out feasts was charged with the affair, and the Colonel's own kitchen was at his service too. That was not all. Bartley was coming to do business. This had been preceded by a letter which Colonel Clifford, it may be remembered, had offered to show Grace Clifford. The letter was thus worded:

"COLONEL CLIFFORD—A penitent man begi humbly to approach you, and offer what compensation is in his power. I desire to pay immediately to Walter Clifford the sum of £20,000 I have so long robbed him of, with five per cent interest for the use of it. It has brought me far more than that in money, but

money I now find is not happiness.
"The mine in which my friend has so nearly been destroyed—and his daughter, who now, too late, I find is the only creature in the world I love -- that mine is now odious to me. I desire by deed to hand it over to Hope and yourself, upon condition that you follow the seams wherever they go, and that you give me such a share of the profits during my lifetime as you think I deserve for my enterprise. This for my life only, since I shall leave all I have in the world to that dear child, who will now be your daughter, and perhaps never deign again to look upon

the erring man who writes these lines.

"I should like, if you please, to retain the farm, or at all events a hundred acros round about the house to turn into orchards and gardens, so that I may have some employment, far from trade and its temptations, for the remarinde of my days." In consequence of this letter a deed was

drawn and engrossed, and Bartley had written to say he would come to Clifford Hall and sign it. and have it witnessed and delivered. About nine o'clock in the evening one of the detectives called on Colonel Clifford to make a private communication; his mate had spotted a swell mobsman, rather a famous character, with the usual number of aliases but known to the force as Mark Waddy he was at the Dun Cow; and possessing the gift of the gab in a superlative degree, had made himself extremely popular. They had both watched him pretty closely, but he seemed not to be thore for a job, but only on the talking lay, probably soliciting informa-tion for some gang of thieves or other He had been seen to exchange a hasty word with a clergyman; but as Mark Waddy's acquaint ances were not amongst the clergy, that would

certainly be some pal that was in something or other with him. "What a shrewd girl that must be!" sai the Colonel. "I beg your pardon, Colonel,"said the man

not seeing the relevancy of this observe tion. "Oh, nothing," said the Colonel; "only expect a visit to-morrow at twelve o'close from a doubtful clergyman; just hang about the lawn on the chance of my giving you

Thus while Monckton was mounting hi batteries, his victims were preparing defens in a sort of general way, though they did not see their way so clear as the enemy did.

Colonel Clifford's drawing room was magnificent room, fifty feet long and thirty feet wide. A number of French windows opened on to a noble balcony, with three short flights of stone steps leading down to the lawn. The control of the con

lawn. The central steps were broad, the side

steps narrow. There were four entrances tit; two by double doors, and two by heavily curtained apertures leading to little subs diary rooms.

At twelve o'clock next day, what with the burst of color from the potted flowers on the balcony, the white tents, and the flags and streamers, and a clear sunshiny day gilding it all, the room looked a "palace of pleasure, and no stranger peeping in could have dream ed that it was the abode of care, and about to

be visited by gloomy Penitence and incurable The first to arrive was Bartley, with a wit ness. He was received kindly by Colone Clifford and ushered into a small room. He wanted another witness. So John Baker was sent for, and Bartley and he wer

closeted together, reading the deed, etc. when a footman brought in a card, "Th Reverend Alleys Meredith," and written un derneath with a pencil, in a female hand "Mrs. Walter Chifford." "Admit them," said the Colonel, firmly At this moment Grace, who had heard the

carriage drive up to the door, peeped is through one of the heavy curtains we has mentioned. "Has she actually come?" said she.
"She has, indeed," said the Colonel, look
ing very grave. "Will you stay and receiv

"Oh, no," said Grace, horrified; "but I take a good look at her through this curtain I have made a little hole on purpose." Then she slipped into the little room a

The servant opened the door, and the fals drew the curtain. rector walked in, supporting on his arm dark woman, still very beautiful; very plaining dressed, but well dressed; agitated, jet sel possessed. "Be seated, madam," said the Colone

After a reasonable pause he began to question "You were married on the eleventh day June, 1868, to a gentleman of the nat Walter Clifford?"

"I was, sir."

"Mry I ask how long you lived whim?" The lady buried her face in her han The question took her by surprise, and the

was a woman's artifice to gain time and swor cleverly.

But the ingenious Monckton gave it happy turn. "Poor thing! Poor thing said he.

"He left me the next day," said Luc 'and I have never seen him since." Here Monckton interposed; he fancied

had seen the curtain move.
"Excuse me," said he, "I think there somebody listening!" and he went swift and put his head through the curtain.

But the room was mpty; for meantim

Grace was so surprised by the lady's arrive by her beauty, which might well have temp dany man, and by her air of respectat that shouthanged here tactics and she

Attorneys for Plaintiff. his corpse till the slack got low, and then I shall tell her you expect to see her, and "She will not come said Grace, rather con. gone to her father directly for advice a

tea not Bu of pli-for tur

tial was hea: that

information in spite of her previous determiation not to worry him in his present condition not to worry minimum present condition. where; what he ordered her to do told elsewhere; what he ordered her to do told elsewhere; what he ordered her to do to return and watch the man, and not the

Juring Lucy's hesitation, which was somewhat long, a clergyman came to the window, what long, a carriggment came to the window, looked in, and promptly retired, seeing the Colonel had company. This, however, was only a modest curate, alias a detective. He aw in half a moment that this must be Mark Waddy's pal; but as the police like to go their own way, he would not watch the

lawn himself, but asked Jem Davies, with whom he had made acquaintance, to keep an eye upon that with his fellows, for there was ial-bird in the house; then he went round to the front-door, by which he felt sure his bird would make his exit. He had no earthly night to capture this ecclesiastic, but he was prepared if the Colonel, who was a magis-prepared, gave him the order, and not without. But we are interrupting Colonel Clifford's interrogatories.

Madam, what makes you think this dis-

loyal person was my son?"
"Indeed, sir, I don't know," said the lady, and looking around the room with some signs of distress. "I begin to hope it was not your son. He was a tall young man, almost as tall as yourself. He was very handsome, with brown hair and eyes, and seemed in

capable of deceit."
"Have you any letters of his?" inquired

"I had a great many, sir," said she, "but I have not kept them all." "Have you one?" said the Colonel.

"Oh yes, sir," said Lucy, "I think I must have nearer twenty; but what good will they be" said she, affecting simplicity.
"Why, my dear madam," said Monckton,

"Colonel Clifford is quite right; the handwriting may not tell you anything, but surely his own father knows it. I think he is offer ing you a very fair test. I must tell you plainly that if you don't produce the letters you say you possess, I shall regret having put myself forward in this matter at all." "Gently, sir," said the Colonel; " she has

not refused to produce them." Lucy put her hand in her pocket and drew cket of letters, but she hesitated, and looked timidly at Monckton, after his

"Am I bound to part with them?"

"Certainly not," said Monckton, "but you can surely trust them for a minute to such a man as Colonel Clifford. I am of opinion. said he, "that since you cannot be confronted with this gentleman's son (though that is no fault of yours), these letters, (by-the-by, it would have been as well to show me) ought now at once to be submitted to Colonel Clifford. that he may examine both the contents and the handwriting; then he will know whether it is his son or not; and probably, as you are fair with him, he will be fair with you and tell you the truth."

Colonel Clifford took the letters and ran his eye hastily over two or three; they were filled with the ardent protestations of youth. and a love that evidently looked toward matrimony, and they were written and signed in a handwriting he knew as well as his

He said, solemnly:

These letters are written and were sent to Miss Lucy Muller by my son, Walter Clif-

Then, almost for the first time in his life. he broke down, and said:
"God forgive him! God help him and me The honor of the Cliffords is an empty

sound." Lucy Monckton rose from her chair in genuine agitation. Her better angel tugged at her heart-strings.

"Forgive me, sir, oh, forgive me!" she cried, bursting into tears.

Then she caught a bitter threatening glance

of her bad angel fixed upon her, and she said to Monekton:

ore. I can do no more. 'I can say no was fourteen years ago-I can't break people's hearts. Hush it up amongst you. I have made a here weep; his tears burn me. I don't care for the man; I'll go no further. You, sir, have taken a deal of trouble and expense. I dare say that Colonel Clifford will compensate you; I leave the matter with you. No power shall make me act in it any more."

Monekton wrote hastily on his card, and

said, quite calmly:
"Well, I really think, madam, you are not fit to take part in such a conference as this. Compose yourself and retire. I know your mind in the matter better than you do yourself at this moment, and I will act accord-

She retired, and drove away to the Dun Cow, which was the place Monckton had appointed when he wrote upon the card. "Colonel Clifford," said Monckton, "all

that is a woman's way. When she is out of sight of you, and thinks over her desertion and her unfortunate condition-neither maid. wife, nor widow-she will be angry with me if I don't obtain her some compensation.' "She deserves compensation," said the

Colonel, gravely.
"Especially if she holds her tongue," said

"Whether she holds her tongue or not," said the Colonel, "I don't see how I can hold mine, and you have already told my daughter-in-law. A separation between her and my son is inevitable. The compensation must be offered-and God help me, I'm a magistrateif only to compound the felony."

"Surely," said Monckton, "it can be put upon a wider footing than that; let me think," and he turned away to the open window; but when he got there he saw a lot of miners clustering about. Now he had no tea of their recognizing him, since he had not left a vestige of the printed description. But the very sight of them, and the memory of what they had done to his dead accomplice, made him shudder at them. Hence-forth he kept away from the window, and turned his back to it.

"I think with you, sir," said he, melliflously, "that she ought to have a few thousands by way of compensation. You know she could claim alimony, and be a very blister to you and yours. But on the other hand I and even take her maiden name again."

Whilst Monckton was making this impartial proposal, Bartley opened the door, and was coming forward with his deed, when he heard a voice he recognized; and partly by that, and partly by the fellow's thin lips, he recognized him and said:
"Monckton! That villain there!"

"Monekton !" said Colonel Clifford; "that is not his name. It is Meredith. He is a

clergyman."

Bartley examined him very suspiciously, and Monckton, during this examination, looked perfectly calm and innocent.

"Say I will give it due attention," said he; pray, sir, why did you not interfere sooner 'I'm busy now.

And the servant retired.

"Now, sir," said he, "is this a case of nistaken identity, or is your name Leonard Monckton?" "Colonel Clifford," said the hypocrite, sadly,; "I little thought that I should be

made to suffer for the past, since I came here only on an errand of mercy. Yes, sir, in my unregenerate days I was Leonard Monckton. I disgraced the name. But I repented, and when I adopted the sacred calling of a clergyman I parted with the past, name and all. I was that man's clerk; and so," said he, spitefully, and forgetting his sing song, "was your son, Walter Clifford. Was that not so, Mr. Bartley?"

"Don't speak to me, sir," said Bartley. "I shall say nothing to gratify you nor to affront Colonel Clifford." "Speak the truth, sir, "said Colonel Clif-

he will die in peace. My tougue has killed the man once; it shall never kill him again." " never mind the consequences." "Well, then," said Bartley, very unwillingly, "they were clerks in my office, and

this one robbed me." "One thing at a time," said Monckton, Did I rob you of twenty thousand pounds, is you robbed Mr. Walter Clifford?"

His voice became still more incisive, and the curtain of the little room opened a little and two eyes of fire looked in. "Do you remember one fine day your

clerk, Walter Clifford, asking you for leave of absence-to be married?" Mr. Bartley turned his back on him contemptuously

But Colonel Clifford insisted on his reply-

Yes, he did," said Bartley sullenly. "But," said Colonel Clifford, quietly, "he thought better of it, and so-you married her yourself."

This bayonet thrust was so keen and sudden that the villain's self-possession left him for once. His mouth opened in dismay, and his eyes, roving to and fro, seemed to seek a

door of escape. But there was worse in store for him. The curtains were drawn right and left with power, and there stood Grace Clifford, beautiful, but pale and terrible. She marched toward him with eyes that rooted him to the

spot, and then she stopped, and said: "Now, hear me; for he has tortured me, and tried to kill me. Look at his white face turning ghastly beneath his paint at the sight of me; look at his thin lips, and his devilish eyebrows, and his restless eyes. This is the MAN THAT BRIBED THAT WRETCH TO FIRE THE MINE!

These last words, ringing from her lips like the trumpet of doom, were answered, as swiftly as gunpowder explodes at a lighted torch, by a furious yell, and in a moment the room seemed a forest of wild beasts.

A score of racing miners came upon him from every side, dragging, tearing, beating, kicking, cursing, yelling. He was down in a moment, then stood up again, then dragged out of the room, nails, fists and heavy boots all going, stripped to the shirt, screaming like a woman.

A dozen assailants rolled down the steps, with him in the midst of them. He got clear for a moment, but twenty more rushed at him and again he was torn and battered and kick-

"Polico! police!" he cried. And, at last, the detectives who came to seize him rushed in, and Colonel Clifford, too,

with the voice of a stentor, cried: "The law! Respect the law, or you are ruined men.' And so, at last, the law he had so dreaded raised what seemed a bag of bones; nothing

left on him but one boot and fragments of a

shirt, ghastly, bleeding, covered with bruises, insensible, and to all appearance dead. After a short consultation, they carried him, by Colonel Clifford's order, to the Dun Cow, where Lucy, it may be remembered,

was awaiting his triumphant return.

CHAPTER XXVI.-STRANGE TURNS

And yet this catastrophe rose out of a mis-take. When the detective asked Jem Davies to watch the lawn, he never suspected that the clergyman was the villain who had been concerned in that explosion. But Davies, a man of few ideas and full of his own wrong, took for granted, as such minds will, that the

policeman would not have spoken to him if this had not been his affair; so he and his fellows gathered about the steps and watched the drawing room. They caught a glimpse of Monckton; but that only puzzled them. His appearance was inconsistent with the only description they had got-in fact, opposed

It was Grace Clifford's denunciation, trumpet-tongued, that let loose savage justice on the villain. Never was a woman's voice so fatal, or so swift to slay. She would have undone her work. She screamed, implored: but all in vain. The fury she had launched she could not recall.

As for Bartley, words can hardly describe his abject terror. He crouched, he shivered, he mouned, he almost swooned; and long after it was all over he was found crouched in a corner of the little room, and his very reason appeared to be shaken. Judge Lynch had passed him, but too near. The freezing shadow

of Retribution chilled him.
Colonel Clifford looked at him with contemptuous pity, and sent him home with John Baker in a close carriage.

Lucy Monckton was in the parlor of the Dun Cow waiting for her master. The detectives and some out-door servants of Clifford Hall brought a short ladder and palliasses, and something covered with blankets, to the door. Lucy saw, but did not suspect the truth.

They had a murmured consultation with the landlady. During this Mark Waddy came down, and there was some more whispering, and soon the battered body was taken up to Mark Waddy's room and deposited on his bed. The detectives retired to consult, and Waddy had to break the calamity to Mrs. Monckton. He did this as well as he could; but it little matters how such blows are struck. Her aconv was great, and greater when she saw him, for she resisted entirely all attempts to keep her do think, as an impartial person, that she from him. She installed herself at once as ought to keep this sad secret most faithfully, his nurse, and Mark Waddy retired to a

garret. A surgeon came oy Colonel Clifford's order and examined Monckton's bruised body, and shook his head. He reported that there were no bones broken, but there were probably grave internal injuries. These, however, he could not specify at present, since there was no sensibility in the body; so pressure on the injured parts elicited no groans. He proscribed egg and brandy in small quantities, and showed Mrs. Monekton how to administer it to a patient in that desperate condition.

His last word was in private to Waddy. "If he ever speaks again, or even groans aloud, send for me. Otherwise—" and he

EXECUTING AN EXPLORER.

and prevent this lawless act?"

"Well, sir, unfortunitely we were at the ACCOUNT OF THE SHOOTING OF PRIVATE other side of the house." "Exactly; you had orders to be in one

place, so you must be in another. See the consequences. The honest men have put themselves in the wrong, and this fellow in the right. He will die a sort of victim, with his guilt suspected only, not proved."

Having thus snubbed the Force, the old

soldier turned his back on them and went home, where Grace met him, all anxiety, and received his report. She implored him not to proceed any further against the man. and declared she would fly the country rather than go into a court of law as witness against him. "Humph !" said the Colonel; "but you are

"All the better for him," said she; " then

About six next morning Monekton beckoned to Lucy. She came eagerly to him; he

the only witness."

whispered to her:
"Can you keep a secret?" "You know I can," she said. "Then never let anyone know I have

spoken.' "No. dear, never. Why?" "I dread the law more than death;" and

he shuddered all over. "Save me from the "Leonard, I will," said she. "Leave that

She wired for Mr. Middleton as soon as nossible. The next day there was no change in the

patient. He never spoke to anybody, except word or two to Lucy, in a whisper, when they were quite alone. In the afternoon down came Lawyer Middleton. Lucy told him what she knew, but

Monckton would not speak, even to him. He had to get hold of Waddy before he understood the whole case.
Waddy was in Monckton's secret, and, in-

deed, in everybody's. He knew it was folly to deceive your lawyer, so he was frank. Mr. Middleton learned his client's guilt and danger, but also that his enemies had flaws in their armor.

The first shot he fired was to get warrants out against a dozen miners, Jem Davies included, for a murderous assault; but he made no arrests, he only summoned. So one or two took fright and fled. Middleton had counted on that, and it made the case worse for those that remained. Then, by means of ffriends in Derby, he worked the Press.

An article appeared headed, "Our

It related with righteous indigna-Savages. tion how Mr. Bartley's miners had burned the dead body of a miner suspected of having fired the mine, and put his own life in jeopardy as well as those of others: and then not content with that monstrous act, had fallen upon and beaten to death a gentleman in whom they thought they detected a resemblance to some person who had been, or was suspected of being, the miner's accomplice; but so far from that," said the writer, "we are now informed, on sure authority, that the gentleman in question is a large and wealthy land proprietor, quite beyond any temptation to crime or dishonesty, and had actually visited this part of the world only in the character of a peace maker, and to discharge a very delicate commission, which it would not be our business to publish, even if the details had been confided to us.

The article concluded with a hope that these monsters "would be taught that even if they were below the standard of humanity they were not above the law."
Middleton attended the summonses, gave

his name and address, and informed the magistrate that his client was a large landed proorietor, and it looked like a case of mistaken identity. His client was actually dying of his injuries, but his wife hoped for justice.

But the detectives had taken care to be present, and so they put in their word. They said that they were prepared to prove, at a were proper time, that the wounded man was really tion. the person who had been heard by Mrs. Walter Clifford to bribe Ben Burnley to fire

the mine. "We have nothing to do with that row," aid the magistrate. "One thing at a time, said the magistrate. "One thing at a time, please. I cannot let these people murder a convicted felon, far less a suspected criminal that has not been tried. The wounded man proceeds, according to law, through a respectable attorney. These men, whom you are virtually defending, have taken the law into their own hands. Are your witnesses here, Mr. Middleton?"

"Not at present, sir; and when I was interrupted, I was about to ask your worship to grant me an adjournment for that purpose. It will not be a great hardship to the accused, since we proceed by summons. I fear I have been too lenient, for two or three of them have absconded since the summons was served."

"I am not surprised at that," said the magistrate; "however, you know your own business.'

Then the police applied for a warrant of arrest against Monckton. "Oh!" cried Middleton, with the air of a man thoroughly shocked and scandalized.

(To be continued.)

Try Ayer's Pills and be cured. Misery is a mild word to describe the mischief to body and mind caused by habitual constipation. The regular use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills in mild doses will restore the torpid viscera to

healthy action. LACROSSE.

Sir,-In accordance with the constitution of this association I forward you for publication the council's decision in the Montreal-Shamrock dispute. The council have decided against the complaint, and the Shamrock Lacrosse Club are the champions. The vote was as fol-

lows;—
Against the complaint—1, W F Winslow,
Paris; 2, D Stewart, Ottowa; 3, H Lebrun,
Peterboro; 4, J Ryan, Toronto; 5, J Hoobin,
Montreal; 6, J Murphy, Toronto; 7 H J P Good, lows :--

Toronto; 8, A. A. Smith, Cornwall.

In favor of the complaint—1, Ross Mackenzie, Toronto; 2, R. M. Orchard, Brantford; 3, Dan A. Rose. Toronto; 4, H. O'Laughlin, St.

Catharines.
Did not vote—Angus

J Manning, Brampton.

Yours, etc.,

DAN. A. Rose,

Hon. Secretary.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF THE MID-

After a very brief but public career, Lily Evans, the Birmingham midget, died suddenly on August 17th. She was only nine inches in length, weighed ten ounces, and aged six weeks and four days. For the sum of 30s per week this tiny object was hired out to a showman, who exhibited her several times

HENRY BY ONE OF THE GREELY PARTY WHO TOOK PART IN THE KILLING.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 9.—Sergt. Fredericks, of the Greely polar expedition, is in the city. Your correspondent was surprised at the florid complexion and hearty appearance of the explorer, but this was explained

My normal weight is 152 pounds. When the Greely party was rescued I weighed 108. When I left the capital my weight was 134 Yesterday it was 173, and I am losing flesh daily. This is superfluous bloat that you see hanging to my bones, a sort of reaction from starvation. I am still weak, and the heat is trying to me. It is only in the past day or two that I have been able to do without a fan. I have had smothering sensations, but am now coming round all right. I am limited to simple fare, such as oatmeal, arrowroot and milk punch, and ate my first solid food, such as vegetables, a few days ago. It may seem strange to you to hear me say that it is harder to endure an increase of daily rations than a decrease. Up in the Arctics our decrease was gradual and endurable. Our stomachs adjusted themselves to a diminishing supply and became so accustomed to a trifle of food that a large amount causes a heaviness that is not only painful and swelling in its effect, but creates a horrible craving for more. As to my tanned complexion, that is due to the effect of the Arctic winds."

Your correspondent solicited a discussion of the charges of cannibalism made against the Greely party. The attention of Fredericks was called to a widely-published dispatch which charged selfishness on the part of himself and Long and a determination on their part to live, whatever became of the rest of the party.

"It is a lie from the word go," said Fredericks. "So, too, is the statement that there were two factions in the Greely party. I never saw a party so united and harmonious as was the Greely party. The only man who ever disobeyed an order was shot. This was Henry, as you know. So far as I know there is no foundation for the charge. It might have been that there was some cannabalism, but if there was it resulted in instant death, for the stomachs of the men were in no condition to take such food. To speak definitely, I myself saw no instance

of cannibalism.

"Did you see Henry shot?" "I did. Theft of food supplies was proven against him in several instances, and four or five times he promised to reform. We demanded his life of Greely, but Greely was chicken-hearted, or rather too big-hearted, and begged him off. All the time Henry kept in a good physical condition, coming out in the spring as sleck as he was in the winter. One day I saw him take food from a man without arms or legs, and from another who was drawing his last breath. I upbraided him for his conduct, but he was indifferent and afterwards boasted that he was able to take care of himself. The party be-came a unit against him and demanded that Greely should issue a death warrant or allow it to proceed without. Greely finally consent-ed and the order was secretly issued. Now, mind you, Henry was as supple as ever, and if he had known that an order for his death had been issued he would have killed us all, for we were so weak that we could not defend ourselves, and could barely walk with a gun. Three guns were loaded-I can't tell who loaded them-two of them with balls, the other with a blank cartridge. The three were placed on the ground and an equal number of men detailed to take them up for

the execution." "Who were the men?" "Brainard, Long and myself were the three. We did not know who loaded the gun with blank cartridge. Nobody knows except the man who loaded the gun. We and alone, about 150 yards away, in the very act of collecting scalskins which were designed for the subsistence of the entire party. Henry did not know that we were about to kill him, but he knew that he had been warned time and again that he would be killed if he persisted in appropriating the food of the party. We walked to within twenty yards of him, and the ranking man said: 'Henry, we are now compelled to carry out our orders,' The order to fire was given and the man drawned dead. There was no and the man dropped dead. There was no missing him at that range, and the aim from each of the two men, whoever they were who carried the bullets in their guns, was fatal. Henry did not say a word before or after we

A CHINESE EDITORIAL.

THE "SHUEN-YE-POW" SAYS CHINA CAN FIGHT BETTER TO-DAY.

In the leading Chinese newspaper, the Hong Kong Shuan-ye-Pow, of July 21, 1884, appeared the following editorial upon the Franco-Chinese war:—

"It is painfully evident to all familiar with the course of recent events that France has determined to chastise China right or wrong. The lying pretence that we defended Tonquin and the hollower pretext that we have refused to indemnify them for attacking our vassal and neighbor have been made use of to justify them in further rapine and slaughter. They deliberately ignore the fact that what resistance they encountered after passing the Tonquinese border into our land was made not by us as we might rightfully have done, but by Annamese forces and independent Black Flags. The Imperial government declined to fight even when it was in the right. It put forward the plea of poverty in order to save the property and lives of its subjects. What was done by Chinamen in Tonquin was done by them in their individual capacity, and done when smarting under the destruction of their homes and business and under the tyranny of French

"THE CALLIC SAVAGES."

martial law.

"This was bad, brutal and barbarous enough. But it grows worse when these Gallic savages threaten violence to our civilization and people. Then, if ever, the Government and the individual should unite and rise in opposition to these blood-thirsty and arrogant foreigners. We can do better to-day than in our last war with European Powers. That piteous conflict taught us that our civilization, however potent in peace and for peace, was impotent in war. Humanity and charity suffice the savage hordes whom we have civilized, but are meaningless to those nations whose typical man is a cutthroat and whose only dream is to despoil and slaughter a weak antagonist.

"In fifteen years we have expended mil-

and governor, magistrate and marshal gladly subscribes their salaries to the war fund, it is evident that manhood is not dead and that the future of our civilization, no matter how dark its disasters, is forever assured."

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS CALLS CATHOLIC PRELATES TO MEET AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 9 .- A pastoral letter from Archbishop Gibbons was read in all the churches of the archdiocese to-day relating to the assembling of the Plenary Council in November. The pastoral states:—

Our Holy Father, Leo XIII., out of his pa ternal solicitude for the welfare of all the faithful committed to his care, has desired all the bishops of the Church in the United States to assemble in Plenary Council to consider the best means for promoting the Balvation of souls in this portion of the Lord's vineyard and because of the infirm health of Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, who was so well qualified to preside, not only on account of high office, but also of his mature wisdom and weight of merits, His Holiness was pleased to appoint us to convoke by his apostolic authority the third Plenary Council of Baltimore and preside over the same as apostolic We therefore, dearly beloved delegate. brethren and children, now make known to you that, in witness of this authority, we have by our letters of date March 27, of this year, convoked the third Plenary Council, to convene in our metropolitan church at Baltimore, on the 9th day of November, in this year of our Lord, 1884. Eighteen years have now elapsed since the last Plenary Council was held, and we have reason to be devoutly thankful to God for the steady progress which religion has made in the United States since that period. It cannot fail to be a source of consolation and benefit to the chief pastors of the Church of America to meet again, after so long an interval, to recount their trials, their hopes and their successes in their respective fields of labor, to interchange views, to enlighten each by mutual counsel and to derive that strength and confidence which result from the rounion of earnest men engaged in the same holy mission.

Every State and diocese of the Union will be represented at the approaching Council by prelates and priests, and although they are descended from divers nations and speak every European tongue, they are all united by the bonds of a common faith and animated by the spirit of fraternal charity. The object for which this Council is summoned, as you are well aware, is not to formulate new dogmas of faith, for the only doctrine we preach now is "the faith once de-delivered to the saints." Nor will our de liberations have any political significance to redress, no political aspirations to gratify The Church of God has no direct relations with polities; political intrigues form no part of her divine mission; the kingdom of Carist and of His Church "is not of this world." "She renders to Casar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are

The enactment of salutary laws for the promotion of piety and sound morals, the correction of abuses, the establishment, so far as is practicable, of greater uniformity in ecclesiastical discipline, the development of the Christian commonwealth, the quick ening and strengthening of the honds of charity, which should bind us all as members of the Christian family to our God and to each otherthese are the signal blessings at which we aim in asssembling together. May the Supreme Legislator, the source of all light, by the sole suggestor and guide of all our judgments, so that we may in no wise stray from the path of equity. May we so temper justice with charity that our decisions may be approved by Him by whom "Kings reign and law givers decree just things." With the view of obtaining the dithings. were then ordered to proceed to the execution. We found Henry down on the coast visable to ordain the following exercises of l. visable to ordain the following exercises of

devotion for this archdiocese:"1. The collect de Spiritu Sancto will be added in the mass till the close of the Coun-

cil. "2. All the religious communities of both sexes, will recite the daily hymn of the Holy Ghost, Veni Creator Spiritus. "3. The Litary of the Saints will be publiely recited in the parish churches, either be-

fore or after high mass, on every Sunday till

the first Sunday of November, inclusive." A GOOD ORDER

The following extract is taken from the Quebec Telegraph:

We understand that an order-in-council has been passed recently, at Ottawa, at the in-stance of Hon. Mr. Costigan, Minister of In-land Revenue, whereby he is empowered to grant leave of absence, for such a period as he deems fit, to deal cullers who may find opportunities of employing their time outside, to the supervisors' office; thereby relieving them from daily attendance at the office as hitherto required, and without having their names removed from the roll of employment. We are also given to understand that Mr. Costigan, in view of the small carnings so farthis season of some of the deal cullers, has also had passed an Order-in-Council empowering him to advance a sum to cullers so circumstanced in anticipation of their season's carnings, thus enabling them to "keep the pot boiling."
Both these measures cannot fail to prove boon to the parties interested while exhibiting a commendable thoughtfulness for the poor man on Mr. Costigan's part.

It is well that the poor man has "a friend at court" who can betimes lighten his burthens by a seasonable act such as the one here recorded of the Hon. John Costigan. A bad season in Quebec, whether in the shipping business or in the timber trade, is little short of a public calamity; and judging by the shortage referred to above, things so far this year have not been as prosperous in the "Ancient Capital" as could be desired. Mr. Costigan's Order-in-Council, therefore, comes in most opportunely; and much good will result from his forethought and consideration. For practical purposes the Order-in-Council—an Order like the one we speak of—is a real live factor in scattering sunshine among the despairing and despondent, and whispering courage to those who faint by the way. All hail, then, to Mr. Costigan's Order. It is worth a ship-load of the Orders we get out from the Old Country—those very foolish Orders over which many gentlemen, otherwise most estimable, make themselves so very ridiculous .- Irish Canadian.

REPORT OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION .- The report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland during the year 1883 has been published. The Committee report on the whole satisfactory progress in the provision of school places, the increase of average at-tendance, and improvement of standard of Meanwhile a note was prought to Colonel Clifford Grace:

"If he ever speaks again, or even groans Meanwhile a note was prought to Colonel Clifford from Grace:

"Apa was the witness. He is quite sure the bridegroom was, not our Walter Be chinks it must, have been burned. Colonel Clifford was margistrate to see, if the sufficer sure that they have been burned. Loss, which the was gigns of illness and died as a ready stated. By order of the money into deal was the function, who robbed Mr. Battley, and put some of the money into deal was the function of the money into deal was the function of the function of the function of the function of the small sum of "one showed cannons, upon European teachers of the art of must, have been burned. Colonel Clifford some of the showever, they can state of the school supply of the country is now in the showever, they can state of murder. We have, and it is a disgusting of mirder. We have, and it is a disgusting to mirder. We have, and it is a disgusting of mirder. We have, and it is a disgusting to mirder. We have, and it is a disgusting of mirder. We have, and it is a disgusting to mirder. We have, and it is a disgusting of mirder to make, a good navy and an ignored that the school supply of the country is now virtually complete, they urge that the School we wirtually complete, they urge that the school supply of the country is now virtually complete, they urge that the school supply of the country is now of mirder. We have, and it is a disgusting of mirder. We have, and it is a disgusting to mirder. We have, and it is a disgusting of mirder. We have, and it is a disgusting to mirder. We have, and it is a disgusting to mirder. We have, and it is a disgusting to mirder. We have, and it is a disgusting to mirder. We have provide a same are all many and an inspect the wind the school supply of the country is now it make. Western marquiers the thick is the original to mirder. We have provided at so large a cost to their done in the function. While, hovever, they can state the schoo

BREVITIES.

The Bank of Fort Edward, N. Y., has sus pended.

The French government denies that China has declared war.

It is understood John McCulloch, the actor, has recovered. It is thought the New Brunswick Bank

will resume shortly. H.M.S. Northampton is expected at Hali-

fax, N.S., next week. The Belgian Senate has adopted the new

bill on primary education. About 1,200 militia are in camp at Alder-

shot, King's County, N.B. There is much destitution among the Pittsburg iron and glass workers.

The contract for the new art building at Quebec will be given out this week.

The Gilehrist scholarhip for the present year has been won by W. Duff, of New Brunswick.

The condition of the U.S. cotton crop is estimated to be lower than on the 1st of August. Some of the trunk railways are allowing \$6

is commission on tickets from New York to Chicago. The Toronto Industrial Exhibition was

formally opened yesterday afternoon by the Lient. Governor. It is reported that Bismarck repudiates the authorization of the German annexations on

the African coast.

to the former.

It is announced that the Earl of Dufferin, now ambassador to Turkey, has been appointed Viceroy of India. Later returns from the county of Halton

increase the unjority against the petition to repeal the Scott Act to 188. The Glasgow iron masters threaten to close

portion of their furnaces unless the landlords and railways reduce charges. It is rumored that Mr. Allison, M. P. for

Hants, will shortly be appointed collector of customs and postmaster at Windsor, N. S. The Prince of Wales has expressed a desire to make a tour of Ireland with the Princess.

The matter will be decided by the cabinet. The United States agricultural department agents estimate the needs of the wheat-importing countries of Europe at 260,000,000 bushels.

In the artillery competitions at Quebec,

the Halifax team are ahead in the ordnance shifting competition, and the Englishmen in the firing. It is said that negotiations are on the tapis between the Pacific and the North Shore

Railway Companies for the sale of the road

It was currently reported in Toronto yesterday that the appointment to the vacant judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench for Intario had been offered to and accepted by James Beaty, M.P. for West Toronto. Immigration returns for August show the

total number of arrivals as 14,836, and for the

cight months since 1st January, 112,512. The number of settlers in Canada during the month was 8,941, and since 1st January 64,from 500 correspondents of the New England Homestead, covering all the seed leaf tobacco

growing sections in the United States, indicate that the crop now nearly harvested is the best in growth and quality raised for years.

A FORTY-SIX DAYS' FAST. London, Sept. 9 .- The ability of a human being to exist for a long period without na-tural food has been again demonstrated in a recent instance, which has been investigated with much interest by the Austrian doctors. A peasant woman lost her way in a Bohemian forest, and was unable to return to her iome. She wandered many miles, and at length sank down exhausted and was unconscious and unable to respond when her neighbors went through the forest looking and calling for her, Parties of villagers continued to search for her in vain, and at the end of a month all hope of finding her alive was abandoned. On the forty-sixth day after she had been lost she was discovered by accident. The woman was still alive, but was in a most pitiable condition. She had subsisted entirely by sucking dew from the leaves and by cating grass When found she was surrounded by a number of half famished foxes, evidently awaiting the death of their expected

prey.

A Great Problem.

—Taks all the Kidney and Liver

-Take all the Blood purifiers. -Take all the Rheumatic remedies.

-Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion -Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious

- Take all the Brain and Nerve force

revivers. -Take all the Great health restorers. -In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the —best —Qualities of all the best medicines in the

world, and you will find that -Ifop -Billers have the best curative qualities and powers of all —concentrated
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or —combined
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive

proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be acout at all. My liver became hard like wood;

my limbs were puffed up and filled with water. All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles: the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. Morey, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881. Poverty and Suffering. "I was dragged down with debt, poverty

and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for dectoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor. I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Ritters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."-A WORK-

INGBIAN. Mone genuine without a bunch of green Hopson the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop or "Hops" in their name.

GREAT FIRES.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Stocks & Co.'s leather works at Leeds have been burned. Loss,

•6 FINE TRUE WITNESS'

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER.

THURSDAY 18 .- St. Joseph of Cupertino Confessor. Bp. Young, Erie, died, '66-FRIDAY 19 .- St. Januarius and Companions Martyrs. Ember Day. Fast. SATURDAY 20.—St. Eustachius and Companions, Martyrs. Ember Day. Fast. Bp. Gartland, Savannah, died, 1854. Sunday 21 .- Sixteenth Sunday after Pente-

cost. St. Matthew, Apostle. Less. Ezechiel i. 10-14; Gosp. Matt. ix. 9-13; Last Gosp. Luke xiv. 1-11.

Monday 22.—St. Thomas of Villanova, Bishop and Confessor. SS. Maurice and Companions, Martyrs. Bp. Smyth, Dubuque, died, 1865.

Tuesday 23 .- St. Linus, Pope and Martyr. St. Thecia, Virgin and Martyr. WEDNESDAY 24 .- Our Lady of Ransom.

AT NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Official statistics show that the tide of emigration to the United States from England is steadily declining. For the first eight months of the year the total decrease has reached 34,000, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883.

"GOVERNMENT by pienie" is receiving an immense boom in England and Scotland. Unending processions through the public streets and overflowing gatherings in the national halls and parks of the kingdom are being kept up with unabated enthusiasm. The English and Scotch people are rising as one man against the Lords and for popular rights.

THE Limerick Corporation have followed p their bold refusal to levy an illegitimate tax to pay Earl Spencer's extra police, with a resolution not to send a deputation to meet he Lord Lieutenant on his approaching visit to the city of the "violated treaty." The men of Limerick know how and when to be consistent. They owe the Red Earl nothing, and they are going to give it to him.

ALTHOUGH the standard of admission to the British army has been so lowered that lads of seventeen, five feet three inches high, and thirty-three inches around the chest (regular broomsticks), are gladly admitted, still there is, according to the St. James Gazette, a shortage of 9,000 men. No wonder General Wolseley applied for large brawny Canadians to help him over the Nile.

THE English newspapers are full of Imperial confederation. England is making a most desperate effort to extend her commerce by imposing free trade on her colonies. The eat was let out of the bag at the recent meeting of the British scientists, in which a paper was read showing the advantages of free trade under this proposed confederation. How do our ultra-loyal manufacturers like the prospect?

THE returns for the month of August, 1884, show a further decrease in the number of immigrants to Canada. In the mouth of August, 1883, the total arrivals were 18,262, while for the same period this year there were only 14,836. The total arrivals since January, 1884, reach 112,512, of which number no less than 48,277 passed over to the United States. This leaves 64,235 settlers in the Dominion, as against 80,000 for the corresponding period of 1883.

LORD DUFFERIN has been appointed Viceroy of India. Our ex-Governor has thus reached the highest position in the colonial service of England. Canadians will be surprised to hear that the genial Lord goes to India to put his foot down on the Hindoo. He is said to have set himself the task of reducing or abolishing the armies of the tributary states, which he regards as a growing menace to England's supremacy, Is Lord Dufferin afraid that India will back up its growing demand for self-government by a recourse to arms?

THE jute manufacturing industries in Scotland are said to be threatened with serious competition on the part of German less women are daily beaten manufacturers. Returns recently published show that the jute manufactories of Germany have added ten thousand spindles to their existing machinery, which gives a capacity ary!

for turning out 770,000 hundred weight per annum of various fabrics manufactured from that material. Over 20,000 persons are engaged in this industry in Scotland, and great alarm prevails among these workers lest the German competition drive the Scotch article out of the market and force the home manufacturers to close down.

THE announcement is made that friends of the Hon, John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, are about to present him with a residence at Ottawa. A presentation of that kind, for which there are many illus. trious precedents, both at Washington and Ottawa, would, no doubt, prove a happy and gratifying event, and would be looked upon with general satisfaction. We quote the following complimentary remarks of the Ottawa Daily Sun, an independent paper, anent the proposed testimonial:--"As the leading representative Irish Catholic in Dominion affairs, Hon. Mr. Costigan has performed the duties of a difficult and onerous post in a manner that has won the approval of his own people and the admiration of all. It is no secret that Mr. Costigan has, by devoting the best years of his life to the service of the country, been unable to give that attention to his private affairs which, if not thus engrossed, would have placed him in a position of independence long ago. Apart, therefore, from all party or political considerations, we regard the proposed testimonial as only a proper recognition of the long, able, faithful services which Mr. Costigan has rendered to the country, and particularly to his fellowcountrymen."

THE Christian Evangelist, a very religious journal, has no great admiration for Catholic ceremonies, and when a Bishop or Archbishop presides, it takes strong objection to the ceremony of kissing the ring. The ring is the jewelled symbol of episcopal authority and the emblem of a Bishop's espousal to his dio- no American citizen will feel any pride in the cese; hence the kissing of the ring is an acknowledgment of his authority and an expression of respect and affection. But the Christian Evangelist views the matter in another light and says: "It is all meaningless 'mummeries and mockeries of semi-pagan-'ism, so characteristic of an Apostate "Church." We imagine our pious contemporary got its right answer from the Western Watchman, which says :- "The Christian Evangelist says kissing a bishop's hand is pagan. The seven wise men who edit that paper are bald about the chin from excessive osculatory exercise, and they gabble about the paganism of kissing! The Old Church an Apostate! All the apostates who have gone out from her were of the kissing kind, from Martin Luther down to Hyacinthe. If she had allowed more latitude and promiscuousness in kissing, Protestantism would never have been,"

THE Liberal party in Ontario are making extensive arrangements for a grand popular demonstration in honor of Hon. Mr. Mowat, the Premier of the Province, when he returns home from England. The young men are naturally lending a helping hand and are giving a very effective support to the move. should be given the benefit of the doubt and ment. The Toronto Mail has been much allowed to go about his or her business. vexed at the course pursued by these young | To incarcerate people on the testimony of men. The Tory organ, unable to master its any one or two persons is an outrage on perfeelings, launched a terrible diatribe at their sonal liberty, and on the justice and protecdevoted heads, from which we select the fol- tion which the community at large owes the lowing gem:--

party. They may be found at street corners and arbitrarily treated than one charged after nightfall. They are fond of the shelter with crime. The latter is incarcerated only of friendly fences, against which they can lean, to pull at the cigar ends that accident places at their command. They are redolent of whisky and slang, and tobacco and pro-fanity; and will shout you for Hardy with hearty good will, or cheer you for Pardee with a wink and a leer, at the slightest provocation. Out of such materials a good picturesque procession can no doubt be provided. But for any much better material it s vain to hope.'

It is no wonder that respectable conservative folks in Toronto want to start a respectable conservative paper. For out and out scurrillity the Mail can't be beat. And what is peculiar about that paper, it imagines that it is written by gentlemen for gentlemen.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Montreal Daily Witness, is "glad" to hear that the Prince of Wales proposes to make a tour through Ireland. But the reason why our pious neighbor would be glad is extremely good. It is because His Royal Highness would be furnished an opportunity to display his personal courage which he never lacks, and because his manly readiness to throw himself upon the Irish people will do as much to restore good will as all the concessions in the world. The Witness must be cracked The idea of any "personal courage" being required in the Prince of Wales to go through Ireland is absurd. If he went in his individual capacity he would be as politely received as any tourist; but if he undertakes to go as the representative of a Government which has given the Irish people so much cause to hate it, then he would certainly have to stand the hisses of maltreated subjects. The Witness imagines that a visit from people, make them forgetful of coercion acts and of Dublin Castle rule, and that his blessed presence in their midst would be of more consequence than all the concessions in the world. It is really incomprehensible how a public journal can fill its columns with such " of the Princess of Wales to accompany her districts in England, where poor helpand kicked to death. We wonder if the recent hot wave has had anything to do with the

States has indeed a hard road to travel before he can get into the White House. The latest charge brought against the Democratic candidate for that honorable office is of the most shocking. Mr. Cleveland is now accused of having acted part of common hangman some twelve years ago. At that time two men found guilty of capital offences were executed in Buffalo. It is now made to appear that Mr. Cleveland, who was sheriff of that town, did the hanging. Hangmen are generally not character. ized by any high feeling of humanity, or any elevation and refinement of thought; their instincts are rather of a low and brutal order. The fact of Cleveland having performed the dreadful office, is made the basis of fierce attacks on his character as a gentleman and a humanitarian. The New York Sun, which is a responsible organ of opinion, makes the charge in unequivocal

terms, and it has as yet met with no

denial or refutation. In its caustic

comments it says that "the law im-

poses no such duty as the hanging of

of criminals upon a sheriff. He must see

that the sentence of death is executed, but

there is no obligation upon him to be himself

the hangman. It is true that when he per-

forms this revolting office himself, he saves

to his own pocket the fee! which he would

otherwise have to pay to a professional ex-

ecutioner. It is a question of money, not of

A HANGMAN FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

A Presidential candidate in the United

duty." The Sun sarcastically concludes it may be that "the doing to death of the criminal by the sheriff's own hand constitutes a merit in him and entitles him to a greater degree of respect and confidence on the part of reformers and patriots. This may be the popular judgment on the question at the ballot box: out at the same time we are bound to declare that, even if such should be the vote, fact that a hangman has been promoted to

the Presidency." As the campaign progresses it becomes clearer that the Democratic party made a huge and damaging blunder when they hoisted Cleveland over the heads of such men as Bayard, MacDonald, Thurman, Hendricks, Butler, and a host of others whose services to their country and to their party were more worthy and deserving of reward and whose character and record were less impeachable than those of the unknown and accidental Governor of New York. With any other head on the ticket the Democrats would certainly have swept the country, but with Cleveland their chances of capturing the presidency are becoming dim and slim. Blaine may have been a bad and unscrupulous politician, but it is a question of selecting either him or a candidate who has been publicly branded as a libertine and haugman. Which is the lesser of the two evils? That is what the Republic will have to decide on the 4th of November next.

THE INCARCERATION OF LUNATICS. When doctors, and especially experts, differ about the insanity of a patient, the patient individual. We don't see why a person "These young men are peculiar to the Grit | charged with insanity should be more harshly with crime. The latter is incarcerated only when the crime is fully established, in the light of day, by competent and reliable witnesses and before impartial judges, and when it is brought home to the accused beyond the shadow of a doubt. The alleged lunatic is, on the other hand, deprived of his or her liberty without any such formality, and without any adequate precaution against "expert" blundering or the injustice of socalled friends or relatives, who are interested in getting the party out of the way. The result is that the lunatic often goes into a living tomb on the strength of testimony given by interested parties, obtained without due care as to its truth, and neither dissected nor weighed by judge or jury. It is evident from the mere statement of the facts, that the laws which give rise to this atrocious system are opposed to the first principle on which modern society and government are based-liberty of the subject. These laws even sanction and justify a violation of that liberty in the most unwarrantable manner. Personal liberty is a thing not to be trifled with, but should be religiously and adequately safeguarded. Our present lunacy laws do not do this. A change is consequently in

McEVILLY. A REMARKABLE correspondence has been taking place between Archbishop McEvilly, of Tuam, and Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant murder case, in which the lives of inthe instigation of the Crown Solicitor. the Prince of Wales ought to satisfy the Irish | The Archbishop in the first instance laid the facts of Casey's confession before the magnate of Dublin Castle, and pointed out that an investigation was absolutely necessary to satisfy the demands of justice and to clear the Government of any suspicion of unfair play that might have been aroused by the unmitigated trash. But what is still more startling revelation. Lord Spencer, who their disclosure, wrote a long rigmarcle of a up its mind that Jamaica is to be letter to the Archbishop in which he asserted there was nothing in Casey's confession, and concluded by refusing to grant the inquiry, ludicrous notions of our esteemed contempor- which the British Parliament in the last hour of the session had promised [would be insti- of a few hundred thousand pounds, the be could not agree on a verdict. There was ab now conferred upon him and the session had promised [would be insti- of a few hundred thousand pounds, the

tuted. The Lord Lieutenant's reply was denounced by the Irish press, as the crowning infamy of his blood-stained regime and as simply a brutal mockery of the demand for inquiry and justice. Archbishop McEviliy has determined that an outrage on justice shall not be followed by another with. out letting the world know of it. His Grace has returned an answer to the Castle and he places in the forefront of his letter the fact that Casey now speaks voluntarily and is content to pay any human penalty, even that of death, for the crime of which he declares he has been guilty in swearing away the life of Myles Joyce. The archbishop, in the course of his reply, makes the following points: "The circumstances of the case," he says, "are very much altered since the trial, and the public, therefore, naturally expect that the Government would take advantage of those circumstances to arrive at an exact knowledge of the actual condition of things. These circumstances are-the delaration of Casey that, in proof of his sincerity, after having been repeatedly reminded of his risk and responsibility, he was prepared to undergo any punishment, even death itself, if necessary, in atonement for the guilt of having sworn away the life of an innocent man, whom he declares to have been altogether absent from the scene of the horrid massacre at Maamtrasna. The absence of any conceivable adequate motive on the most powerful motive on the former-viz., the saving of his own neck from the halterdeeply impressed all who were present as to the truthful sincerity of his statement. Add to this, apart from the strong universal feeling then as well as now prevailing throughout Joyce's country respecting Myles Joyce's innocence, the dying declaration of the two other men executed with him as to his innocence, as reported in the public press at the time. It is hardly conceivable how, in the very jaws of death, they would allow themselves to be launched into eternity with a lie on their lips. * * * * * The exceptional nature tional consideration on the part of the Government by instituting a public inquiry."

If the Lord Lieutenant does not grant the request of the Archbishop, he may rest assur-Irish National party as soon as Parliament elements for a tremendous storm.

THE JAMAICA ANNEXATION TO

The proposal that the West India colonies should be admitted to the Canadian Confederation does not seem to meet with anything like general favor. The Island of Jamaica, which is at the bottom of this proposed annexation movement, is in a lamentable position of decay as regards its political institutions and its industrial and social condition. It is a Crown colony of England that has been, like the rest of her colonial territory, in a constant state of ferment for a number of years, and is now in an attitude of defiant hostility to the Crown. The country is lation is divided into classes, composed of the proprietors representing the aristocracy, who are all-nowerful, and the common people, who are little above mere serfs, and from whom the dominant class has strenuously sought to keep all power. The inhabitants have forwarded a memorial to Lord Derby, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which a heavy indictment is drawn up against the present administration. The petitioners among other grievances, declare that the administration of the government has been marked by extravagance, inefficiency and neglect of the public interests, that large sums of public money have been and are being squandered in maintaining an excessive and useless civil establishment, and that on other necessary items of expenditure the most pressing wants of the people are neglected. It is further contended that the condition of education is extremely backward and that the people are unable to satisfactorily educate their children under the present system. There are no adequate means of communication, and the roads that do have become impassable. All towns in the colony, with the sole exception of St. George, are left unsupplied with the first necessary of life, water, whereby the people suffer great privations, uncleanliness and filth reign supreme, and the health of the communities is most injuriously affected. This would be a decidedly interesting colony to add to the tail of the Dominion. If it is ever annexed, it will be a fortunate thing that an ocean lies between them. There EARL SPENCER AND ARCHBISHOP is no reason to doubt that great advantages would accrue to the Jamaica and the other islands by a union of interests with those of Canada; but Canada on the other hand would have little to gain and of Ireland, anent the famous Maamtrasna would be a heavy loser by the transaction. In fiscal arrangements Canada would nocent men were sworn away at come out second best. Then there are the great differences of climate, of national characteristics and habits, of commercial connections, as well as the imperfect means of intercommunication, which must in themselves give rise to difficulties of a nature as yet unknown in the history of the Dominion. The question arises, should Canada consent to become a dumping ground for the British Colonial Office whenever it wishes to relieve striking to the pious daily is "the brave offer | feared and knew that the facts would itself of a troublesome and deteriorated not bear the light of day and colony? The St. John (N.B.) Globe strongly "husband." The Witness must really that he and other administrators opposes the union; but it seems to think imagine that Ireland is like many of the law in Ireland would be disgraced by that if the British Government makes

united to the Dominion, united it will be.

The Globe then makes the following sad con

fession:-"Opposition will be useless unless

it becomes active warfarc. The expenditure

stowal of a few offices, the conferring of a few titles, would weaken whatever opposition selves that the union will be of immense ad- sent to Mountjoy prison to "see" better of the manliness of the Ca- much circumlocution. The chief all the world supposes they will themselves Joe Poole and three other men Globe now describes them, certainly this country will refuse to encumber itself with people that they never have acquiesced of him a couple of hundred pounds and send their free will in an act of union which a cor- him to any part of the world he would like to bribed to ratify "by the expenditure of a few such request would be murder on his part, a hundred thousand pounds, the bestowal of a few offices and the conferring of a few titles." Although that happened eighty-four years ago, they never yet have "begun to persuade themselves that the union is of immense advantage.'

THE SAVIOURS OF THE PEOPLE. ravages in various directions and over an im. mense area. One thing which this cholera plague has brought into noticeable prominence deavored to get him to swear against Poole the latter occasion, while he had obviously is the utter heartlessness and want of human for the consideration of five hundred pounds. ity of the atheistic and radical officials charged with the care of the plague-stricken of the world, but Grundy remained firm people. Instead of remaining at their posts and in jail until last month when and doing their duty to their afflicted fellowcreatures they run away like cowards and seek safety in precipitate flight. They are those who, in times of safety, shout from the of uncompromising Orangemen, and hanged housetops that there is no God and no super- by Earl Spencer's orders. The Castle officials, intending Providence watching over the to destroy the effect of this latest revelation, world; and behold, when God manifests His power and raises His hand to strike, these cowardly cravens are the first to run away and leave their work to be done by the Catholic Christians. But every evil-or that which appears as of the case as it now stands, with all its cir- cvil-has its compensating good. The cowardof the case as it now stands, with all its circumstances, would seem to call for exceptice of radical and atheistical officialism in was sentenced to death for having been sup-France and Italy has afforded another opportunity of showing to the world the courage, the sublime self-sacrifice, the heroic devotion to the interests of suffering humanity of the ed that he will hear pretty sharply from the Catholic priest and Sister of Charity. As in the hospitals of Scutari and Balaklavi during meets. His conduct will furnish enough of the Anglo-Franco Russian war, as in the United States during the civil war, on every blood-stained battle-field, and in every plaguestricken spot-in the m of danger, disease and death, there are to be found, unflinching and fearless at the post of duty, the Catholic priest and the Sister of Charity. And to-day in France and Italy, where the dying are abandoned by the mercenary officials paid to take care of them, the Catholic priest remains and dministers to them, not only the last rites of religion, but leven lifts up the dead bodies with his own arms and places them in the coffins, which callous officialism brings only to the doors of the hospitals. And the devoted Sister of Charity never relaxes her labors; she tends the sick, nurses of death, which "the actual murderers," them, anticipates their wants, flits noise. whose offence he was to suffer for, had passed lessly from ward to ward wherever her services can be of most avail, comforts the dying, whispers consolation, holds their hands in hers, mingles her tears with theirs, directs their thoughts to heaven, and bids them hope in the mercy and goodness of God. Ah! there is a picture which the atheists and anti-Catholic officials may well admire, but can never hope to imitate. What say the infidel rulers of France to such heroic devotion? What say the reformers and humanitarians who, in the safety of their study, put their schemes on paper only, but never face the danger?

"Ye fireside philanthropists, great at the pen, Ye lazy philosophers—self-seeking men, How stands in the balance your eloquence weighed, With the life and the deeds of that high-born maid?"

Love of God and neighbor for Christ's sake together with the hope of reward in the world to come, are the all-inspiring motives of the Catholic priest and the Sister of Charity in the discharge of their duties. In periods of danger, they are the best, bravest and most useful citizens of the Commonwealth, and the Government of France will yet come to recognize and appreciate the services of that Church which it has been persecuting, and whose members it has been treating with such injustice and ingratitude.

ANOTHER JUDICIAL MURDER-IT WILL OUT. Murder will out, no matter whether committed by an individual or by a Government. The administration of the law in Ireland was known to have been bloodthirsty; it is now proved to be bloodstained, and deeply so. There is not the slightest doubt that the Government was guilty of a judicial murder in hanging Myles Joice for the Maamtra na tragedy. The Most Rev. John McEvilly. Archbishop of Tuam, brought the charge against Earl Spencer, supported by the strongest and most direct testimony, and the Crown has been unable to refute it. To-day the British Government in Ireland stands charged with another horrible abortion of justice practised against an innocent man. The people of this continent will remember Joe Poole's case, the trial of which caused intense excitement two years ago. An informer named John Kenny was shot at Seville Place, in Dublin, in the month of July, 1882. There was at the time no clue to the purty or parties who fired the shot: but it was the epoch of the Gladstone blood and iron rule in Ireland, and some suspect must suffer without delay for the crime. The Castle officials pitched on Joe Poole as the victim of blind vengeance. A charge was trumped up against the prisoner, his trial was commenced, and although the jury, was well, packed, they

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solutely no evidence that Poole was guilb Earl Spencer and his minions were, however might arise. If the Imperial Government not to be baffled; blood they wanted and seeks to confederate us with Jamaica, the blood they must get. Accordingly Mr. Mal people may as well begin to persuade them lon, Chief of the Detective Department, wa vantage." Thereupon the New York Herald | Grundy, prisoner therein. Mallon saw Grun rises to remark that it had thought dy and made his business known without nadians than this. Some day or other the prisoner that if he swore againg ask to be annexed to the United States; but whose names would be given him, and whenever that day comes, if they are then would testify that he was on the scene such a poor-spirited, feeble, corrupt lot as the the murder of Kenny and saw Poole commi it, that the authorities would put him (Grundy) in a position to marry his sweet their association. It is to the honor of the Irish heart, and that the government would give runt majority of their ancient Parliament was | go to. Grundy replied that to comply with he knew nothing of the Poole case, and that he would not perjure himself and swear away another's life for all the money the British Government could giv him. The chief detective then tried to work upon his fears and threatened to have him charged with conspiracy to murde and also to implicate the girl he loved, bu Latest accounts from France and Italy the threats were, equally with bribery, of no how that the cholera scourge is extending its avail; Grundy would not swear false. A few days afterwards Bolton, the infamous Crown Solicitor, took the prisoner in hands and enhis liberty and a free passage to any part he was liberated and made known the terrible secret of Joe Poole's death. The latter was convicted by a second jury composed have published a manifesto in their organ, the Dublin Mail, which, instead of disproving the charge, goes a long way to substantiate it. The manifes to says :-

Mr. Mallon did see Grundy, but never made such a proposal or anything in the nature of it, as it is detailed. He well knew Grundy posed to be the author of the information which led to the arrest of some of the mor prominent Fenians as suspects, and some o whom were afterwards sent for penal servitude as Invincibles. But Grundy was not concerned in his murder. He could not even tell who committed the murder. The name of the actual murderers were, however known to the police, and the parties had by Ireland in November, 1882. It was elicited at the inquiry held under the Crimes' Act in Lower Castle Yard, that Kenny was to have been assassinated before he met Poole at all Poole himself, who, on his second trial was found guilty and hanged for the murder Kenny, was under sentence of death at the hands of the Council Party of the Fenians for having stolen rifles, which formed part of a consignment of seventy that had come from

Here we have the blunt statement that the same men who killed Kenny had also plotted Poole's death, and the still blunter and significant avowal that the actual murderers were known to the police, but that they had lef Ireland. Knowing this, the Crown neverthe less executed upon Poole the sentence upon him conjointly with Kenny. In trying to rebut a charge of minor foul play the Chief Detective has unwarily corroborated Grundy's charge and has brought home to the British Government another dark brutalcrime All this innocent blood, shed by such infamous means, must ery out to Heaven for vengeance. England's record in Ireland is a terrible one, and the sooner it is cut short the

JUDGE O'CONNOR.

The Canada Gazette to-day contains the appointment of Hon. John O'Connor to the position of Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for Ontario, in the room and stead of Mr. C. Cameron, who has been made Chief-Justice. Hon. John O'Connor is descended from two

distinct families of the O'Connors of Kerry, Ireland, his father and mother being both Ireland, his father and mother being both O'Connors, though not related within known degrees of kindred. The family emigrated to America in 1823 and settled in Boston, Mass., where Mr. O'Connor was born in the following year. In April 1849 he married the eldest daughter of Richard Barrett, Esq., late of Killarney, Ireland, and in 1854 was called to the Ontario Bar. He is also a member of the Michigan, (U. S.) Bar, and was appointed a Queen's Council in 1873. He was Reeve of the town of Windsor and warden of Essex for three years, being twice elected by the unanimous vote town of Windsor and warden of Essex for three years, being twice elected by the unanimous vote of the County Council. He also, for 12 years, fulfilled the duties of chairman of the Board of Education of the town of Windsor. Mr. O'Connor is the author of Letters addressed to the Governor on the subject of Fenianism, published in 1870. He was president of the Council in Str. John Macdonald's Administration from 2nd Sir John Macdonald's Administration from 2nd July, 1872, until 4th March, 1873; Minister Inland Revenue from 4th March, 1873; Minister of Inland Revenue from 4th March until 1st July, 1873, and Postmaster-General from the latter date until the resignation of the Government, on the 5th November of the same year. He was again sworn as president of the Council on 17th October, 1878, which position he held until 15th January, 1380, when he resigned and became Postmarts Council On Nagara and became Postmaster-General. On Novem and became Postmastor-General. On the 20th State and again Postmaster-General on the 20th May, 1881, holding office until May, 1882, when he resigned. Mr. O'Connor was an unsuccessful candidate for Essex in the Legislative Assembly of Caracter at the general cleriting in 1861, but of Canada, at the general election in 1861, but succeeded, in 1863, in unseating the sitting member (Mr. Arthur Rankin) and obtaining new election, when he was returned and suntil the dissolution of Parliament in May that year. He again contested the same scale at the general elections in 1863 when a special return was made to the House by the returning officer; both candidates petitioned to be unseated, and Mr. O'Connor's petition be to be unseated, and Mr. O'Connor's petition being thrown out by the speaker upon preliminary objections, Mr. Rankin was seated. Mr. O'Connor was returned to the Commons for the County of Essex at the general elections is 1867 and 1872, as well as at the special election after unseating Mr. Rankin, for Russell, at the general election

. We congratulate Mr.: O'Connor on his elevation to the Bench, and feel assured that his ap pointment will be hailed with pleasure by the Irish Catholics of Ontario, among whom he has held a prominent position for a number 0 years. Mr. O'Connor has served h party long, faithfully, and well, and fully earned the hon

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THE EXHIBITION.

LIST CONTINUED.

Bappy Termination to Canada's Great Pair-Presentations to Messrs. Leelere, Stevenson and Searle.

FOURTH DAY-TUESDAY.

After the formal opening Tuesday after noon the grounds presented a busy aspect. By three o'clock the second series of jumping competitions took place, the grand stands being packed with spectators, who also lined losure and crowded around the judges stand in the centre of the track. The judges stand was occupied by the members of the citizens' committee and other gentlemen, together with several ladies, amongst those present during the afternoon being Mr. L. H. Massue, M. P., president of the permanent committee, Hon. Louis Beaubien, vice-president, His Worship the Mayor, Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, president of the citizens' committee, and Madame Thibaudeau, Mr. Richard White, vice-president ; John Crawford, chairman horse-jumping committee, Hon. W. W. Lynch, Hon. L. O. Taillon, Mr. Andrew Robertson, Hon. Peter Mitchell, Hon. J. Robertson, provincial treasurer, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Coghlin, Ald. Hood, Mrs and Miss Hood, Messrs. Angus Grant, S. Davic, R. D. McGibbon, D. Macmaster, Q.C., M. P., D. J. Rees, R. J. Cowans, L. Galarneau, W. H. Arnton, Wm. Wilson, B. Tansey, Ald. Jeannotte, D. E. Bowie, J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P., Alexander McGibbon, J. Gowdey, Jas. Drummond, H. Bouthillier, Ald. Mount and others. In the absence of Capt. Campbell, Hon. Peter Mitchell acted as judge and carried out the duties of the office in an able manner. Mr. Henri Bouthillier efficiently filled the post of starter, and the general supervision of matters fell to the lot of Mr. John Crawford, the chairman of the horse jumping committee, aided by two or three members. After an exhibition of jumping by horses of the Montreal Hunt, ridden by the veteran huntsman Drysdale and others, who showed the crowd how to take a horse over the stone fence which was the cause of so much misunderstanding on the previous day, the competitors were called out for the LIGHT WEIGHT COMPETITION

over two post and rail and stone wall for a purse of \$70, divided as follows-First \$40, second \$10, third \$10. Of those entered the following horses appeared at the post :--

Mr. Frank Elliott's Princess, 160 lbs..... 1 Mr. Jas Drummond's Harvester, 154 lbs.. 2 Mr. John Nesbitt's Emma, 154 lbs...... 3

Mr. B. J. Coghlin's Ivy..... 0 The jumping of the three prize winners was excellent and it was a close contest be-tween Princess and Harvester. Mr. Elliott's elever performance on Princess, however, won him first place, with Harvester second,

Emma third. Ivy was apparently out of sorts and refused several times. THE HEAVY WEIGHTS pext competed for prizes to the same amount.

There were five entries, but the only two contestants were :-Mr. John Nesbitt's Emma.....

Mr. Coghlin's Curtis was withdrawn, but went over the jumps, his owner stating that he had subsequently decided to let him competc. The judges, however, ruled that the withdrawal was perfectly regular and that the horse was not a competitor. THE PONY RACE.

"twice round," with one jump; prizes, \$15

Mr A McGibbon's Lady Macdonald 1 Mr W McGibbon's Mountain Boy..... 2 Mr W McGibbon's Billy 0 Mr W McGibbon's Duchess 0

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS 38 -DAIRY PRODUCTS. (Open to the Province of Quebec.)

Sec 1. Best three tubs of factory made butter and not less than 50 pounds each, made at any time, Saunders & McGirl, Stockwell, 1; A E Garth, St Therese, 2.

Sec 2. Best two tubs dairy made butter, not less than 50 pounds each, made at any time, John Martin, St. Andrews, 1; Frank Wilson, Montreal, 2; W A Reburn, Ste Anne de Bellevue, 3.

Sec 3. Best five factory made cheeses (colored) not less than 50 pounds each. Charles Meunier, Rougemont, 1; Jacob Ellison, East Farnham, 2; Jacob Ellison, East Farnham,

Sec 4. Best 5 factory made cheeses, white, not less than 50 lbs each, Peter McFarlane, Kelso, 1st; Authur Robert, Frontier, 2nd; Peter McFarlanc, 3rd.

Sec 5. Best five choeses, dairy made, not less than 8 lbs each, B A Roch Simard, L'Assomption, 1st; Chas Meunier, Rouge-mont, 2nd; Emile Simard, L'Assomption,

Sec 9. Best five boxes, made at any time of place, colored or white, open to Canada and the United States, Frank Barthel, Stratford, Ont, 1st; Peter McFarlane, Kelso, 2nd and

CLASS 33--HONEY.

Sec 1. Package honey in the comb, 1 th or more, D Dunn, Lachine Rapids, 1st; Arthur Robert, Frontier, 2nd. Sec 2. Package of extracted honey, 1 lb or more, Hermine Ryland, Beauport, Que, 1st;

Ed Ferland, Lanoraie, 2nd. Sec 4. Colony of Italian bees, D Dunn, Lachine Rapids, 1st. Sec 5. Exhibition with a colony of bees, in

moveable frame hive, including their public manipulation, D Dunn, Lachine Rapids, 1st. Sec 7. Beehive for all purposes, D Dunn,

Sec Extra. Best collection of honey, H Ryland, Beauport, 1st.

FIFTH DAY-WEDNESDAY.

The attendance at the grounds Wednesday afternoon and evening was very large, and much interest was manifested in the pro-

cecdings. THE HORSE JUMPING.

The final series of horse jumping competitions came off in the afternoon in the ring. The first competition was open to horses owned by farmers and ridden by farmers' sons; 1st prize \$30, 2nd \$20, 3rd \$10. following entered: --Topsy, owned by Mr. Jac. Henderson; Cutter, by Mr. J. Jeffers; Lottie, by Mr. Jas. Drummond; Mr. Jno. Smith's Pearl; Mr. Pennistone's Madeleine, and Mr. Jno. Nesbitt's Emma.

The jumping was poor, except on the part of Emma, who elegred the rail and stone sence in good style. Lottie also did very well, and was given first prize on account of a protest having been entered and accepted Against Emma. This protest was to the effect that she had already won prizes at jumping competitions, and this was for horses that had never won prizes. No other prizes started. This was won handsomely by Topsy, Emma 2nd, and Lottie 3rd.

An amusing race was the pony race, twothirds mile, for a special purse. Two started, Billy and Mountain Boy. The former's rider was thrown at the first round, but pluckily remounted and rode the race out. However, he could not recover the distance lost, and Mountain Boy captured the stakes casily. Mr. Wm. O'Brien was judge; Mr. John Crawford, Mr. B. J. Coghlin, Mr. Wm. Wilson, Mr. Alex McGibbon and other members of the committee acted as stewards, and Mr. George Caverhill made a very efficient starter. The fine band of the 6th Fusiliers enlivened the proceedings with their musical strains.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS

under the auspices of the citizens' committee will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The following are the entries: -

Bicycle Race-P Guy, DB Holden and Wm Farquharson.

One mile run—Thos Gallagher. Quarter mile run (amateur)—J Kermode, W R Thompson and T Moffat. 100 yards run-L S Kaife, J Kermode,

W R Thompson, Fred Sabourin and T Moffat. One mile (amateur)—R Wynn, R C Drysdale, Wm Kerr, J W Moffat, Sam D Jones, W Wray and J Lumsden.

Pony race—A McGibbon (Lady McDonald), W McGibbon (Billy). Half mile (amateur)—L. S. Kaife, R. Wynn, J. Kermode, R. C. Drysdale, Wm. Kerr, J. W. Moffat, G. Whitton, W. Wray,

A. J. Macdonald. Tug of war-Town vs. Country; County of Hochelaga vs. County of Jacques Cartier. The grand display of fireworks will take place this evening from the mountain, com-mencing at 8.30 o'clock, and will last about a

half hour, so as to make it as grand as pos-HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CLASS 3.-PLUMS, PEACHES, GRAPES, &c. Section 1. Plums, collection of not less than fifteen varieties, six of each correctly named, Wm O'Hara, Montreal, 1st; A M Smith, St. Catharines, Ont, 2nd; Alex Riach,

Hamilton, Ont, 3rd. Sec 2. Plums, collection of six varieties, green or yellow, named, six of each, A M Smith, St Catharines, Ont, 1st; D Dunn, La-

chine Rapids, 2nd. Sec 3. Plums, collection of six varieties, red or blue, named, six of each, A M Smith,

St. Catharines, Ont. 1st; D Vandugen, Grimsby, 2nd; Win O'Hara, 3rd. See 7. Plums, 12 Bradshaw, D Vandugen, Grimsby, 1st; A M Smith, St Catharines,

Ont. 2nd. Sec 9. Plums, 12 Washington, Alex Riachy, Hamilton, 1st.

Sec 12. Coe's Golden Drop, R J. Donnelly, Rochester, 1. See 13. Plums 12 Yellow Egg, Alex Riach, Hamilton, Ont, 1; D Vandugen, Grimsby, 2. Sec 14. Plums 12 Smith's Orleans, Alex Riach, Hamilton, Ont, 1; R J Donnelly, Rochester, 2.

Sec 15. Plams 12 Green Gage, R. J. Donnelly, Rochester, N. Y., 1; Wm. O'Hara, Montreal, 2. Sec 16. Plums 12 Imperial Gages, A M

Smith, St Catharines, Ont. 1. See 18. Plums 12 Pand's Seedlings, Fred B Lewis, Lockport, N Y, 1.

Sec 19. Plums 12 dessert, I variety, named, A M Smith, St Catherines, Ont, 1; Alex Riach, 2.

Ruch, 2.
Sec 20. Plums, 12 cooking, one variety, named, Fred B Lewis, Lockport, N Y, 1st; R J Donnelly, Rochester, N Y, 2nd.
Sec 21. Plums, 13 seedling, Hypolite Guy, Montreal, 1st; D Dunn, Lachine Rapids,

2nd. Sec 22. Plums; 12 native red, D Dunn, 1st;

Thos Morin, 2nd. Sec 23. Peaches, six varieties, correctly named, six of each, FB Lewis, Lockport, N Y. Ist.

See 24. Peaches, six early Beatrice, F B Lewis, 1st. See 25. Peaches, six early Louise, F B

Lewis, 1st. Sec 26. Peaches, six Lord Palmerston, F B Lewis, 1st.

Sec 27. Peaches, six carly Crawfords, W O'Hara, 1st; R J Donnelly, Rochester, N Y, 2nd.

Sec 28. Peaches, six late Crawford, F B Lewis, 1st; Wm O'Hara, 2nd.
Sec 29. Peaches, 6 any other variety, named, F B Lewis, 1st; R J Donnelly, 2nd.

Sec 30, peaches 6 white flesh any other variety, named, F B Lewis, 1; W O'Hara, 2. Sec 31, peaches 6 yellow flesh any other variety, named, R J Donnelly, 1.
Sec 32, pears 6 seedling, Jno J Marshall, 1.

Sec 33, grapes 12 varieties (open air) 2 bunches each, F B Lewis, 1; D Dunn, Lachine Rapids, 3; Alex Riach, Hamilton, 2. Sec 34, grapes 6 var (open air) 2 bunches cach, FB Lewis, 1; D Dunn, 2; Alex Riach,

Sec 35, grapes, 3 bunches burnits, F B Lewis, 1st. Sec 36. Grapes, 3 bunches Polington, D

Dunn, 1st. Sec 37. Grapes, 3 bunches champion, Cyr Pare, Point St. Charles, 1st; D Dunn, 2nd.

Sec 38. Grapes, 3 bunches seedling white, F B Lewis, 1st; D Dunn 2nd.
Sec 39. Grapes, three bunches seedling red, F B Lewis, 1st; D Dunn, 2nd.

Sec 40. Grapes, 3 bunches seedling black, F B Lewis, 1st; D Dunn, 2nd. Sec 41. Grapes, 3 bunches Concord, A Riach, Hamilton, Ont, 1st and 2nd. Sec 42. Grapes, 3 bunches Delaware, F B Lewis, 1st; D Dunn, 2nd.

Sec 43. Grapes, 3 bunches Diana, F B Lewis, 1st.
Sec 44. Grapes, 3 bunches Creveling, F B
Lewis, 1st; D Dunn, 2nd. Sec 45. Grapes, 3 bunches Rogers' 4, F B

Lewis, 1st. Sec 46. Grapes, 3 bunches Rogers' 3, F B Lewis, 1st. Sec 47. Grapes, 3 bunches Rogers' 15, F B

Lewis, 1st; D Dunn, 2nd. Sec 48. Grapes, 3 bunches Rogers' 19, F B Lewis, 1st. Sec 49. Grapes, 3 bunches Rogers' 44, F B Lewis 1st; D Dunn, 2nd.

Sec 50. 3 bunches Eumelan, F B Lewis, lst; D Dunn, 2nd. Sec 51. 3 bunches Hartford prolific, F B Lewis, 1st; D Dunn, 2nd. Sec 52. 3 bunches Allen's hybrid, F B

Lewis, 1st. Sec 53. 3 bunches any other variety, named, F B Lewis, 1st; J Smith, Cote St Antoine, 2nd.

Sec 54, 2 bunches any variety exotic, grown open air, Cyr Paré, Point St Charles, 1st; D Dunn, 2nd.

Sec 61, Quinces 6, FB Lewis, 1st; A Riach, 2nd. MELONS.

Sec 63, melons, green fleshed, best flavored, Jno Doyle, Montreal, 1st; A Riach, 2nd; Thos Hall, Outremont, 3rd. Sec 64, melons, red or scarlet fleshed, A

Risch, Hamilton, Ont, 1st; W Ross, city, 2nd; W B Davidson, Cote St Paul, 3rd. Sec 65. Melons, water, best flavoured, W. O'Hara, city, 2nd; D Dunn, Lachine Rapids, 1st : T Morin, Lachute, 3rd. Sec 66. Citron, W M Ross, city, 1st; W B

Were awarded
The next event was a mile flat race for lorge owned by farmers in which seven tive W.B. Davidson let:

Sec 68. Wild grapes, three clusters, uncultivated native, John Smith, Lachine Rapids, Extras—grapes—telegraph, R J Donnelly Rochester, N Y, 1st; plums, perfection, R J

CLASS 4-COLLECTION OF FRUITS. (Open to all, Professional and Amateur Open also to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.)

Donnelly, 1st.

Sec 1. Apples, collection of 40 varieties, named, 4 of each, A M Smith, St Catherines, Ont, 1st; R J Donnelly, Rochester, N Y, 2nd;

G B Edwards, Covey Hill, Que, 3rd. Sec 2. Pears, collection of 29 varieties named, WT Taylor, Roxbury, lst; F B Lewis, Lockport, NY, 2nd; JJ Marshal, Roxbury, 3rd.

Sec 3. Plums, collection of 20 varieties, A M. Smith, St. Catharines, 1st; Alex. Riach,

Sec 5. Grapes, grown in open air, 20 varieties, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, 1st; D. Dunn, Lachine Rapids, 2nd. Sec 6. Grapes, collection hybrid seeding, Cyrille Pare, Montreal, 1st prize.

CLASS 5-GARDEN VEGETABLES. Sec 1. Salsify, 12 roots, College Notre Dame, Cote des Neiges 1; W. O'Hara, city, 2nd.

Sec 2. Cauliflower, 3 heads, Patrick Clarke, Cote des Neiges, 1; And Home, St Jean Baptiste Village, 2; B Davidson, Cote St

Sec 3. Cabbage, 3 heads early (any variety), not hereafter mentioned, W B Davidson, Cote St Paul, 1; Thomas R Hughes, Cote des Neiges, 2.

Sec 4. Cabbage, 3 heads, Winningstadt, Patrick Clarke, Cote des Neiges, 1; College Notre Dame, Cote des Neiges, 2. Sec 5. Cabbage, 3 heads, any new variety,

Thos R Hughes, 1: W A McGibbon, city, 2. Sec 6. Cabbage, 3 heads, W A McGibbon, city, 1; W Ross, city, 2. Sec 7. Cabbage, 3 heads, W A McGibbon, 1; And Home, 2. Sec 8. Cabbage, 3 heads, TR Hughes, 1

And Home, St Jean Baptiste Village, 2. See 9. Cabbage, 4 sorts winter, including Savoys, 1 of each sort, And Home, 1; WB

Sec 10. Cabbages, 3 heads red, And Home, 1; P Clark, 2. Sec 11. Cucumbers, 2, white spine, P Clark, lst; J B LaBeau, St Laurent, 2nd.

Sec 12. Cucumbers, 2, long green, W B Davidson, 1st; J B LaBeau, 2nd. Sec 13. Brussels sprouts, 2 stalks, College Notre Dame, 1st; P Clark, 2. Sec 15. Plate of artichokes, Wm O'Hara,

; Severe Cadicu, Terrebonne, 2nd. Sec 16. Twelve table parsnips, W B Davidson. 1st: Wm O'Hara, 2nd. Sec 17. Celery, 6 roots, white, W B Davidson, 1st; Jas Davidson, 2nd.

See 18. Celery, 6 roots, red, W B David son, 1st; College Notre Dame, 2nd. Sec 19. Capriscums, dozen, ripe, Ross, city, 1st; John Doyle, city. 2nd. Sec 22. Tomatoes, 6, General Grant, Jno

Coyle, city, 1st; Thos Hall, Outremont, 2nd. Sec 23. Tomatoes, 6, Cook's favorite, D Dunn, Lachine Rapids, 1st. Sec 24. Tomatoes, 6, acme, Chas Gagnon, Cote St. Michel, 1st; Wm Ross. city, 2nd. Sec 25. Tomatoes, 6, conqueror, R J Donnelly, Rochester, N Y, 1st; W B Davidson,

Cote St Paul, 2nd. Sec 26. Tomatoes, 6, Demsey's seedling, R J Donnelly, 2nd; W B Davidson, 1st. Sec 28. Tomatoes, 6, any other variety, R J Donnelly, 1st; Wm Ross, 2nd. Sec 29. Tomatoes, assorted collection of,

W B Davidson, 1st; W Evans, 2nd; R J Donnelly, 3rd. Sec 30. Beets, 6, blood, long, And Home, St Jean Bte Village, 1st; Patrick Clark, Cote des Neiges, 2nd.

Sec 31. Beets, 6, turnip rooted, John Smith, Lachine Rapids, 1st: Thos Morin, Lachute, 2nd. Sec 32, Onions, 12 of white, Wm O'Hara,

1; P Clark, 2. Sec 33, Onions, 12 of yellow, Wm O'Hara, 1: P Clark, 2.

Sec 34, Onions, 12 of red, Theop Colerette, Cote St Michel, 1; Chs Gagnon, Cote St Michel, 2.

Sec 35, Ouions, 1 quart pickling, Thomas Hall, Outremont, 1: Wm Ross, Montreal, 2. Sec 36, Onions, collection of Wm Evans, city, 1; W Ross, city, 2; Thos Hall, Outremont, 3. See 37. Leeks, bunch of one dozen, College

Notre Dame, Cote des Neiges, 1. Sec 38. Turnips, 12 white table, Collège Notre Dame, Cote des Neiges, 1; W B David-

son, Cote St. Paul. 2.
Sec 39. Turnips, 12 yellow, table, W B
Davidson, Cote St Paul, 1; Thos Hall, Outremont, 2. Sec 40. Corn, 12 cars, sweet, fit for table,

D Dunn, Lachine Rapids, 1st; Thos Hall, Outremont, 2nd. 1 Sec 41. Beans, French, quart (pods), John Smith, Lachine Rapids, 1st; John Doyle,

city, 2nd. Sec 43. Kale, three Scotch, Wm Ross, city, 1st; W B Davidson, 2nd.

Sec 44. Herbs, best collection pot and sweet, W B Davidson, 1st; W Ross, 2nd. Sec 45. Potatoes, six varieties garden cul-tivation, half peck of each sort, John Doyle, city, 1st; TR Hughes, Cote des Neiges, 2nd; & S Nesbett, Petite Cote, 3rd.

Sec 46. Potatoes, 6 varieties, never before exhibited, John Smith, Lachine Rapids, 1st; T. R. Hughes, 2nd; J. & S. Nesbitt, 3rd. Sec 47. Squashes, 3 varieties table, Wm. Ross, 1st; W. O'Hara, 2nd.

Sec 48. Vegetuble marrow, Patrick Clark, lst; W. B. Davidson, 2nd. Sec 49. Carrots (early) 10, W. Ross, 1st.

Sec 50. Do late, long red, 10, Wm. Ross,

Sec 51. Do stump-rooted, J. & S. Nesbitt, Sec 53. Greatest variety of vegetables, each kind named, distinct from other entries, W B

Davidson 1st; D Dunn 2.

lst.

Sec 54. Sariettes, J B LeBeau, St. Laurent,

FORESTRY. Sec 1. Collection of forest trees-seedling grown from seed by the exhibitor, either in pot or in bundles, Wm Evans 1st; Jno G Jack, Chateauguay Basin 2nd; Henry Aussum

Sec 2. The same in pots, Jno G Jack 1st. SIXTH DAY-THURSDAY.

The Exhibition Grounds Thursday, despite occasional showers and the lowering dubious weather, presented an animated, gay appearance. Everyone was in good humor, and the street vendors smiled for favors received and looked bright in anticipation of favors to The country districts were very come. liberally represented, as could be seen by the crowd about the live stock, which presents many attractions this year, in fact the increasing trains were crowded by representatives of the agricultural class whose joyous exclamations of "Kain! voila! c'est vous!!" ejuculated with that feigned astonishment and peculiar shring characteristic of the French race. Here was the economical person who, though on pleasure, bent, yet had a frugal mind, with a lunch basket, while the bucolic Scotland, three in the United States and one swell with his blonde stepped into Victor's in Montreal Canada. They sell three-quarand planked down his fifty cents for not ters of all the sowing machines sold throughquite such a recherche meal as was supplied out the world, their sales last year amounting to the scientists for a quarter. But here the to over six hundred thousand machines. This

L. A. Senecal, "the uncrowned king of the St. Lawrence," in quiet symposium with a few all classes of work are running at the unfriends, sipping a glass of champagne. His Majesty looks well and prosperous, and those per minute. This Company is the only one who tried to kick him when he was down had better have taken Josh Billings' advice and machines by steam power, and the variety not kick a man when down unless they are pretty sure he is not going to get up again. The Star has no tent this year, and because it was not allowed to paste its own advertisements all over the premises as it did the first year of the exhibition, it did not sulk, like Achilles, in his tent, but prowled outside the canvas like the bad boy that tries to get surreptitiously into the circus. Despite its sneers and stiletto stabs the exhibition has been a most gratifying success, and it is sincerely hoped will become an annual affair for the promotion of art, industry and agriculture.

Among the exhibits which are still deserv ing of more than a passing glance, is a beau-John Murphy, of Richmond, Que.
These ponies were selected by His Excellency the Governor-General, on Tuesday afternoon, to give an exhibition in the judg-ing ring, and were personally inspected by His Excellency, who paid flattering compliments to Mr. Murphy on being the possessor of such handsome and valuable animals. The same horses appeared again in the ring yesterday afternoon and elicited favorable comment from the large numbers of people who wit nessed the Exhibition. Mr. Murphy has been awarded ar extra prize for his horses, and has now entered them for the Ottawa Exhibition, which opens on the 22nd inst. No doubt they will make as good a showing at the Ottawa Exhibition as they have done here.

Among the more important exhibits in the main building which we have not heretofore noticed is a diaphragm ship pump from the works of Messrs. T. McAvily & Sons, St. John, N.B. This pump is remarkable for its simplicity, and is said to be the best article of its kind on exhibition. The firm have been awarded a silver medal on the pump and a diploma on brass and iron body valves for steam fitters which they have also on exhibition. They have also an assortment of brass oil cups, gongs, steam whistles, &c., as well as the Barclay sight-feed cylinder lubricator, which has been greatly admired by men with a knowledge of machinery. They are likely to sell some of their pumps in Montreal, and its introduction into this neighborhood will no doubt lead to an extensive sale. Mr. A. McMurray is the agent for

McAvity & Sons.

SEWING MACRINES. The Williams Manufacturing Co. have always taken a leading part in our Exhibition displays, but this year they have outdone all their previous efforts and have got up a display which is really creditable. They show twelve machines in all-eight New Williams and four Williams' Singers -- several of which are mounted on different styles of woodwork, full cabinet, half cabinet, etc., etc. The New Williams, it is needless to remark, is at tracting a great deal of notice. Its smooth, met 3rd. quiet movement and the case with which it does all sorts of intricate work, including embroidery, binding collors, working button-holes, &c., make it a great favorite with the ladies who are, of course, he best judges of such operations. The new button-hole attachment shown by this company for the first time in Canada is creating quite a sen sation. Its extreme simplicity commends it to all who need an attachment of the kind. It makes a perfect button-hole of any size or any kind of goods, and seems well adapted for the purpose for which it has been invent-ed and put on the market. We understand the Williams Manufacturing Co. have been 3rd. awarded live or six first prizes for work done on their New Williams Machine in the build

A PERFECT COOKING VESSEL A useful invention was shown by Mr. T. P Tansey, who is agent for "The Safety Kettle and Steamer." The article requires to be seen to be fully appreciated and understood. The cover of the kettle is locked on by simply placing in position, and can be removed in an instant. The water is poured off through perforations in the cover, while the cooker food is retained in the kettle instead of being emptied into the sink and cesspool, as so often happens with the kettles and covers now in use. The top and side bails give perfect control in pouring water or emptying contents. The side bail will not become hot as it cannot drop down. The steamer being placed in the body of the kettle, the articles to be steamed are brought nearer to the heat, and consequently are cooked quicker and better than

by the ordinary steamer. DR. J. C. AYER, LOWELL, MASS., through the Canadian agent, Mr. E. Underhill, makes a very fine display of Hair Vigor, Sarsparilla and Cherry Pectoral, the whole being shown in the form of three pyramids. It is unnecessary here to say anything on these exhibits, as they have been before the public for many years, the universal verdict being that they cannot be excelled. Mr. Underhill is obliging and courteous to visitors and takes no end of trouble and pains to inform the public of the curative powers of Ayer's specifics. The factory is at St. Johns, P.Q., where a large number of people are steadily employed in preparing the above articles for the market.

one of the most interesting departments on the ground, is sadly destructive of romance, and one feels that the time is not far distant when editorials and even poetry may be reaped from Pernassus, bound into bundles and even criticised by machinery. The days of "Sweet Mand Muller raking hay" and following stal-wart mowers is past, and now we have the breezy cowboy full of blasphemy and general cussedness perched on top of a reaping machine, exhorting impenitent mules and making the grain fly into bundles as by the stroke of the magician's wand. In this depart-MESSRS. FROST & WOOD,

pairing is not easily done. The reaper, which only weighs 700 pounds, is a model of lightness and strength, and is of easy draft. The twine self-binding harvester was in full opera-tion and attracted much attention, not only from the country but from city visitors, who watched the marvellous way it gathered up the straw as if endowed with reason, tied it up in a bundle and threw it out. There is a new mechanism attached for tying knots which produces a great economy of time.

A most attractive feature in the Exhibition is the tasteful and extensive display made by the Singer Manufacturing Company of New York in the Main Building. This powerful company has over six thousand offices apread over the entire civilized globe. They have five immense factories one in Glasgow,

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

of all the others exhibiting, who run their pany, 1st. and excellence of the work produced by their various styles of manufacturing and family machines on leather, cloth, corsets, skirts, etc., as well as on cloth and leather buttonhole machines attract immense crowds They have machines for over twenty different classes of work on exhibition. The Company's chief office for Eastern Canada and Lower Provinces is 1675 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

L. E. N. PRATTE, NOTRE DAME STREET,

The centre space of the left annex is completely filled with the exhibit of L. E. N. Pratte of Notre Dame street, who is agent for several well known manufacturers of pianos and organs. The exhibit comprises Dominion organs and pianos at all prices from \$50 to \$1,500. In the centre pavillion of the main hall this firm also has a display of the celebrated Hazelton pianos for which they are agents, upon which recitals are given daily during the Exhibition. As there is no competition in this class no prizes have been awarded. These two exhibits of L. E. N. Pratte, however, deserve special mention.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

CLASS 36-SEEDS, GRAINS, ETC. Sec. 2. Red winter wheat, 4 bushels, O. Marion, St. Jacques, 1st: E. Simard, 'Assomption, 2nd; B. A. Roch Simard,

l'Assomption, 3rd. Sec. 3. White spring wheat, 4 bushels, 1. Ouellette, Terrebonne. 1st : c. Gagnon, St. Michel, 2nd; B. Lefebvre, Lachine, 3rd, Sec. 4. Red spring wheat, 4 bushels, M. Vincent, St. Hubert, 1st; D. Charon, Cham-

bly, 2nd. Sec. 5. Barley (two rowed), 4 bushels, J. Gagnon, 1st; T. Morrin, Lachute, 2nd; D. M. Bernabe, 3rd.

Sec 6. Barley (six rowed), 4 bushels, D Charon, 1st; C M Bernabe, 2nd; D M Ber-Sec 7. Ryc, 2 bushels, F H Throop, Moore's

Station, 1st; C M Bernabe, 2nd; E Ferland, Lanoraie, 3rd. Sec S. Oats, white, 4 bushels, D Charon, st; M Vincent, 2nd: D M Bernabe, 3rd,

See 9. Oats, black, 4 bushels, A Lamarche, 1st: C M Bernabe, 2nd; D M Bernabe, 3rd, Sec 10. Field peas, 4 bushels C M Bernabe, 1st; D Charon, 2nd; P Corbeil, 8t. Michel, 3rd.

Sec. 11. Marrowfat pease, 2 bushels, C M Bernabe, 1st; D M Bernabe, 2nd; O Beaudry, St Alexis, 3rd. Sec. 12. Tares, 2 bushels, D Martin Bernabe, 1st; C Martin Bernaog, 2nd; A La-

marche, 3rd. Sec. 13. White field beans, 2 bushels, M Vincent, 1st; C Martin Bernabe, 2nd; E Ferland, 3rd

Sec. 14. Indian corn, in the ear, white, 12 ears, E Ferland, 1st; P Onimet, 2nd; Z Oniears, E Ferland, 1st; J Martin, St Andrews,

2nd; W Onimet, 8te Rose, 3rd, See 16. Timothy seed, 2 bushels, A. Lamarche, 1st : E. Oum t 2nd : T. Morrin,

Sec 17. Clover seed, 2 bushels, J. Lemire, 1st; O. Beandry, 2nd. Sec 18. Flax seed, 2 bushels, C. Martin Bernabe, 1st; O. Beaudry, 2nd. See 20. Horse beans, 2 bushels, D. Martin

Bernabe, 1st. Sec 21. Buckwheat, 4 bushels, O. Beandry, 1st; C. Martin Bernabe, 2nd; E. Ferland,

HORSES.

OLASS 2 .-- CLYDESDALES, PURE BREED. See 1. Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, J & S Nesbitt, Petite Cote, 1st ; Jus Henderson, do, 2nd; Chambly County Agricultural

Society, 3rd. Sec 2. Stallion, 3 years old, E A Lefebyre, St. Remi, 1st and 2nd; Ernest Brosseau, La prairie, 3rd. See 3. Stallion, 2 years old, Robt Ness,

Howick, 1st ; John Dalglish, 2nd. Sec 4. Yearling colt, J & S Nesbitt, Geo Kydd, Hochelaga, 2nd.
See 6. Filly, 2 veurs old, Robert Ness,
Howick, 1st; Andrew Roy. Howick, 2nd;

John Dalglish, 3rd. Sec 7. Yearling filly, Robert Ness, Howick, 1st; John Newman, Petite Cote, 2nd. Sec 8. Brood mare with foal by her side, Jos Hickson, 1st : James Henderson, 2nd. Sec 9. Matched team, geldings or mares,

in harness, Geo. Kydd, 1st. CLASS 2 -PERCHERONS.

Sec 1. Stallion, 4 years old, S S Dickson, Cedar Hill, 1st; Charles Hebert, St. Jean 2nd; W E Baker, Northport, 3rd.

CLASS 5-ROADSTER HORSES FOR DRIVING. Sec 7. Pair matched horses (geldings or mares) in harness, Lewis Larin, Montreal, 1st; Geo B Baker, Sweetsburg, 2nd; Narcisse Gosselin, St. Laurent, 3rd.

OLD AND UPWARDS, TO BE OVER 151 Sec 1. Stallion, 4 years old and upward John J. Anderson, Drummondville, Ont. 1st

W T Shiells, Williamstown, 2nd; Isa

CLASS 6-CARRIAGE HORSES-ANIMALS 3 YEARS

Monet, St. Martin, 3rd. Sec 3. Stallion, 2 years old, H D Moore, 1st; Lem Legault dit Deslauriers, St Anne de Belleville, 2nd; J Bousquet, Varennes,

Sec 4. Carriage filly, 3 years old, McGee Bros, Lachine, 1st; Hon Theo Robitaille, 2nd. Sec 6. Brood mare, with foal by her side, D J McColl, St Joseph du Lac, 1st; Dr Craik, 2nd; Wm Evans, 3rd.

Sec 7. Pair matched carriage horses, geldings or mares, A McDonald, St Johns, 1st Robt Gordon, Watford, 2nd. Sec 8. Pair matched carriage horses, geldings or marcs, under 151 hands, Jas Maguire,

Montreal, 1st; C Normandin, Longueuil

Sec 9. Single carriage horse, gelding or mare, in harness, P C Moore, 1st; G Jordan, 2nd; J H Halpin, 3rd. Extra-Pair matched ponies, John Murphy,

Richmond, special prize. CLASS -HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, EXCLUSIVE OF ANIMALS ENTERED IN OTHER CLASSES AS PURE CLYDESDALES, SUFFOLKS AND

PERCHERONS. Sec 1. Stallion, 4 years old and upward, over 1,400 lbs, L D Lefebvre, St Remi, lst; B Bernard, Longue Pointe, 2nd; Jos Sauceony, Varennes, 3rd. Sec 2. Stallion, 3 years old, over 1,200 lbs,

F Beaulieu, St Louis de Gonzague, 1st; L C Lefebvre, St Remi, 2nd; J H Deguire, College of St Laurent, 3rd. Sec 3. Stallion, 2 years old, W Heron & Son, Ashburn, 1st and 2nd; J Nicholson, Cote St Paul, 3rd.

Sec 4. Filly, 3 years old, over 1,200 lbs, A Scott, St Laurent, 1st; W Stewart, Petite Cote, 2nd; Boa Bros, St Laurent, 3rd. Sec 5. Filly, 2 years old, G N Kidd, Carp, 1st; JJ Roy, Bordeau, 2nd; R Bennie, Ho wick, 3rd.

Sec 6. Brood mare, over 1,400 lbs. with

foal by her side, Boa Bros, St Laurent, 1st, Sec. 7. Matched farm team (geldings or A new Fren mares), in harness, W Kydd, Petita Cote, Hull, Que.

lst; J M Browning, 2nd; A & J Sommer ville, 3rd. Sec 8. Matched team of dray horses in har-This Company is the only one ness, over 1,400 lbs each, the Shedden Com-

CLASS 8-DRAUGHT HORSES, EXCLUSIVE OF ANIMALS ENTERED IN OTHER CLASSES AS

CLYDES, PERCHERONS, AND SUFFOLKS. Section 1. Heavy draught stallion, 4 years old and upwards, under 1400 lbs, Isidore Meloche, St Genevieve, 1st; F N McCrea, South Durham, 2nd; Chas Mesner, Varennes,

Sec 2. Stallion, 3 years old, under 1200 lbs, Wilfred Ouimet, St Rose, 1st.
Sec 3. Stallion, 2 years old, Napoleon Lachapelle, St Paul Ermite, 1st; John Smith,

Lachine Rapids, 2nd.
See 4. Filly, 3 years old, under 1200 lbs,
Thos Hannah, Bougie, 1st; Jas Jeffrey, sr,
Petite Cote, 2nd; Pierre Payette, Repentigny, 3rd.

Sec 5. Filly, 2 years old, G N Kidd, Carp, Ont, 1st; Isidore Meloche, 2nd; Robert Robertson, Howick, 3rd. Sec 6. Brood mare, under 1400 lbs, with

foal by her side, Robt Robertson, Howick, 1st; John Newman, Petite Cote, 2nd; J&S Nesbitt, do, 3rd. Sec 7. Team match draught horses, in har-

ness, under 1,400 lbs each, George Kydd, Longue Pointe, 1st; John Newman, Petite Cote, 2nd. CLASS 9-HUNTERS AND SADDLE HORSES. Sec 1. Saddle horse (gelding or mare) W A

McGibbon, Montreal, 1st; P G Charlebois, 2nd: Hon L Beaubien, 3rd. Sec 2. Hunters over hurdles (heavy weight), 13 stones, B J Coghlin, 1st. Sec 3. Hunters over hurdles (light weight),

11 stones, BJ Coghlin, 1st; WA McGibbon, 2nd. Sec 4. Farmers' horses over hurdles (any eight), J & S Nesbit, 1st : Juo Smith,

Lachine Rapids, 2nd. CLASS 10-SHETLAND PONIES.

Sec 1, Stallions, Jos Hickson, 1st; J L Marcou, 2nd. Sec 2. Mares, Jos Hickson, Ist; Alex Me-

Gibbon, 2nd; W A McGibbon, 3rd. CLASS II-CORS AND PONTES Sec 1. Cobs under 14 hands and over 12 hands, Jas McEachran, 1st; WA McGibbon,

2nd. Sec 2. Ponies under 12 hands, W. A. Me-Gibbon, lst. CLASS 12-DONKEYS,

Sec 1. Donkeys, Jos Hickson, 1st and 2nd. EXTRAS. Jennet stallion, Chas E Dawson, 1st. Welsh ponies, Jos Hickson, 1st: L Lari

Exmoor pony, Ida Hawkins Sumner, 1st. Pielold ponies, Jos Hickson, 1st and 2nd. CATTLE. CLASS IS DERSEY OR ALDERNEY CATTLE.

Sec 1. Bull, 4 years old and upwards, W

A Reburn, St Anne, 1st and 2nd; Geo Whit-

field, Reugemont, 3rd. Sec 2. Bull, 3 years old and upwards, W A Reburn, St Anne, 1st; Goo Whitfield, Rougemont, 2nd. Sec 3. Buil, 2 years old, John Ewing, for

85. Francis College, Richmond, 1st; George Whitneid, Rougemont, 2nd; J. M. Browning, 3rd.

Sec 4. Yearling ball, J. M. Browning, 1st: Geo Whitfield, 2nd.
See 5. Bull calf, 6 months and over, W A Reburn, 1st; John Ewing, 2nd. Sec 6. Bull calf, 6 months and over, W A

Sec 7. Cow, 4 years old and upward, W A Reburn, 1st and 2nd; J M Browning, 3rd. Sec 8, Cow, 3 years old, Geo Whitfield, Sec 9. Heifer, 2 years old, W. A. Reburn,

Reburn, 1st; Geo Whitfield, 2nd.

1st, 2nd and 3rd. Sec 10. Yearling heifer, J M Browning, 1st; George Whitfield, 2nd; W A Reburn, Sec 12 Heifer calf under 6 months J

Browning, 1st; W A Reburn, 2nd and 3rd; G Whitneld, 4th. See 13. Herd of Jersey or Alderney cattle. consisting of one bull and five females, of any age owned by the exhibitor. This prize will not be awarded unless two herds compete, W

A Reburn, 1st and second.

a matter for the greatest congratulation.

SEVENTH DAY -- FRIDAY. Practically, the exhibition of 1884 is now over, and when the circumstances under which the work of arranging for the grand fair was commenced is taken into consideration, the great success that has attended it is

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a large number of the farmers and others interested in the agricultural department of the Dominion Exhibition presented Dr. Leelere, one of the joint-secretaries of the permanent exhibition committee, with a purse of \$500, as a slight recognition of their esteem and respect for him, and as a reward for the able manner in which he had managed that department of the exhibition. The president of the committee of presentation was Mr. Wm. Lavers, and the secretary, Mr. J. H. Ireland. The address accompanying the gift was read in French, by Mr. Joseph Brosseau, Mayor of Sault au Recollet, and in English by Mr.

Thomas Brown, of Petite Cote. A happy winding up of the exhibition was the presentation made in the afternoon to Mr. S. C. Stevenson, the indefatigable secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufacturers, also acting secretary of the exhibition committee, whose exertions during and before the exhibition deserve the greatest praise. The presentation took place in the large pa-villion of the Williams Manufactory. Mr. W. E. Searle, the Assistant Secretary, was also presented with an address by the ex-

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 satis factory THE LAVAL-VICTORIA DISPTTE QUEBEC, Sept. 13.—Last night's L'Evenement states that a decision has been arrived at by the Roman Court in the matter of the Laval-Victoria dispute, and that said decision was committed to the authorities of Laval University yesterday. The decision is said to be in favor of all the points raised by Laval.

CATARRH. - A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on re-ceipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

Mr. Sheppard, post office inspector, has secured a clue to the robbery which occurred in Quebec about two months ago, when \$600, contained in a letter addressed to Renfrew & Co., was stolen.

DIAMON DYES.

To prove the goodness of a pudding, eat it To prove the goodness of Diamond Dyes, buy them. They are unsurpassed and unsur-passable for brilliancy, strength, and cheap-

A new French paper is to be started in 12 1 SUN TERES 1913

1. 18 3 3 1 1 1

AGRICULTURAL HALL,

of Smith's Falls, Ont., have a very interesting display of mowers, reapers, plows, horse rakes and twine self-binding harvesters. Mr. Frost claims for these implements that they possess simplicity, strength and durability, very necessary qualities especially in isolated districts and prairie lands, where re-

bucolic youth had the pleasure of seeing Mr. company has also a large space in Machinery

LINCOLN, NEB., Sept. 1, 1884, To the Officers and Members of the Irish National League of America.

6 Luci Harris

We beg respectfully to inform you that the executive offices of the League have been removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, to which place all communications for the president and secretary should be addressed

The office of the National Treasurer, Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D.D., will remain in Detroit, Michigan. Let us here respectfully remind you that all remittances should be sent to the reverend Treasurer. No money should be sent to the President or the Secre tary. Branches are requested to notify the Secretary of every remittance to the Treasurer, so that the standing of every branch will be known by the Secretary. But in no case should money be sent to any officer but the Treasurer. We are thus explicit on the subject to guard against the delay and confusion which follow errors in making reports

or in forwarding moneys.

The work of the Boston Convention has attracted the attention and commanded the approval of the great people of whom we are a part. It has given joy and increased hope to our race throughout the world. Its ability, dignity and harmony have advanced our just cause to an extent almost beyond our own appreciation.

We appeal to you to supplement the great work of that convention with your earnest efforts to give renewed life and enthusiasm to the League. The League is now firmly estab-Its purposes are known and applauded by all just men of all creeds, all races and all parties. It needs but your determination to make the League in numbers and in financial strength what it has already become in moral influence—the most potential civil organization in the world in behalf of liberty and justice. If you will for a few years longer consent to labor earnestly and sacrifice slightly, you will have the great gratification of saluting an Irish Parliament in College Green, and of witnessing the restoration of the industries and commerce of our motherland. The officers you have placed in position are powerless without your co-operation. Not for our sake, but for the ties which are as sacred to you as to us, we beg that cooperation.

The branch meetings may be made both interesting and instructive if musical and literary exercises be added to the routine business; a special committee on music and literature should be appointed in every branch.

There should also be a committee on Parliamentary Fund appointed in every branch. Where there are several branches in a town or city a joint committee should be selected and where there is a municipal council that body should organize and go to work immediately. A general parliamentary election is now possible at any time and mar reasonably be said to be among the certainties of the ensaing ten months. We received the brilliant representatives of the Parliamentary party, Messrs. Sexton and Rodmond, with cheers. Shall not these cheers be followed yy deeds? After telling them and their colleagues to go on and be assured of our support, shall we give that support promptly and generously? We rely upon your patriotism for the responses to these questions.

In the local branches, as in the National Convention of the League, we drop our character as members of American political parties when we cross the threshold of the League hall. During the coming political canvas, let no excitement or differences of opinion concerning political affairs either decrease our en 1 siam or influence our actions in the League Happily we have lived to be-hold our people at home able to bury creed and provincial distinctions. Let us show that we are able to bury political distinctions in our League work, and to tolerate the widest differences of opinion in American politics among our members.

The gentlemen chosen to serve as members of the national committee are expected to take an active part in extending the league in their respective States; and the delegates to the convention who selected these gentlemen are expected to see that their State delegates discharge the duties of their offices and to aid them in its discharge. The men who placed officers in position are equally responsible with the officers for the success or failure of the administration. From one and all earnest, active, loyal work is

The names of the vice-presidents, members of the National Council of Seven, and the National Executive Committee are appended: Vice Presidents:—O'Niel Ryan, St. Louis, Mo.; M. F. Wilhere, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas F. Dougherty, Boston, Mass.
National Council of Seven:—Hon. M. V.

Gannon, Davenport, Ia.; Timothy Moroney, New Orleans, La.; Thomas Flatly, Boston, Mass.; Col. M. B land, Denver, Col.; M. B. Holmes, Jersey City, N. J.; Hugh J. Carroll, Pawtucket, R. I.; Judge J. G. Donnelly, Milwaukee, Wis.

National Executive Committee :-- Arkansas-P. Devany, Fort Smith; California -- Hon. M. Cooney, San Francisco; Connecticut—Peter W. Wren; Colorado—Col. M. Boland, Denver; Delaware — F P. Kane, Wilmington; Georgia—John F. Armstrong, Augusta; Illinois—Daniel Corkery, Chicago; Indiana—F. M. Ryan, Indianapolis; Iowa—Hon. M. V. Gannon, Davenport; Kentucky — John J. Barrett, Louisville; Louisiana — Timothy Moroney, New Orleans; Maryland-Patrick Martin, Baltimore; Michigan-Wm. J. Dawson, Detroit; Massachusetts-Thomas Flatly, Boston; Minnesota-J. R. Corrigan, Minneapolis; Missouri-Dr. T. O'Reilly, St. Louis; Nebraska- John Fitzgerald, Lincoln; New Hampshire-Patrick A. Devine, Manchester; New Jersey—M. B. Holmes, Jersey City; New York—Dr. Joseph F. Fox, Troy; Ohio -Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati; Pennsylvania-P. H. Lynch, Philadelphia; Rhode Island—Hugh J. Carroll, Pawtucket; South Carolina—F. L. McHugh, Charleston; Tennessee—R. A. Odlum, Memphis; Vermont—Dr. J. D. Hanrahan, Rutland; Virginia— Richard F. Curran, Richmond; Wisconsin-Hon J. G. Donnelly, Milwaukee; Dist. of Columbia—Thos. H. Walsh, Washington; Dakota—William O'Mulcahy, Grafton; Canada, Jeremiah Gallagher, Quebec.

We shall look anxiously and hopefully for early and encouraging replies. Respectfully,

PATRICK EGAN, President. REV. CHARLES O'RIELLY, D.D. Treasurer. ROGER WALSH, Secretary.

10—19 eo₩

The state of the s

CONSUMPTION CURED. 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 of remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his sufhas felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing or using. Sent. by, meil by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. A RARE PLANT.

The Wild Strawberry Plant possesses rare virtue as a cleansing, cooling, astringent, anteseptic, and healing medicine, and when combined with other valuable vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it is an unfailing remedy in all Bowell complaints.

Hand-made envelopes cost originally five cents each. The envelope making machine now turns them out so that a thousand are sold for 30 cents.

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT.

The Clergy, the Medical Faculty, the Press and the People all endorse Burdock Blood Bitters as the best system renovating blood purifying tonic known. Its work bears out their best recommend.

The Remington works at Ilion, N. Y., are filling large orders from the Chinese Government for arms and ammunition.

RESPECT AGE.

Age should always command respect; in the ease of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry it certainly does, for 25 years that has been the standard remedy with the people, for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrheea, Colic and all Bowel Complaints.

Lieutenant Garlington thinks the search for the north pole will be continued until it is successful

AN EX-ALDERMAN TRIED IT.

Ex-Alderman Taylor, of Toronto, tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil for Rheumatism. It cured him after all other remedies had

The Pennsylvania State fair offers \$200 premium for home made dresses.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; to be procured from any druggist.

There are three chandeliers in the White House that cost \$5,000 apiece.

A SAD NEGLECT.

Neglecting a constipated condition of the bowels is sure to bring ill-health and great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the bowels in a natural manner, purifying the blood and promote a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and Bowels.

A telephone wire to Europe is predicted for the near future.

Livery stable keepers should always keep Arnica & Oil Liniment in the stable, nothing like it for horses.

Arnica and Oil Liniment is equally good for man and beast. 25 and 50 cents per bot-

Thousands walk the earth to-day who would be sleeping in its bosom but for the timely use of Downs' Elixir.

For a mild cathartic and efficient tonic, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Every bottle

England makes 990,000,000 gallons of beer overy year; Germany, 900,000,000, and the United States, 600,000,000.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX. It was known that a certain smart U. S. young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to k and watch maker before leaving. cable was used to cause his arrest on arrival and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned to open the bag, which, in view of probabilities, were regarded as patriotic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 cir-culars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks.— $Hull\ Budget,$

A New York theatre employs female ushers.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if 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 Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. 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. 95 tf

General Grant smokes less than he did

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. Impure water has killed sixteen people at

Ashland, Pu. The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on

the children. Complaint is made of too much gambling

on Atlantic steamers. Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds or worms from children or adults. An old publisher says not one book in 500

reaches a second edition. Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Adying clergyman in West Virginia has

confessed a murder of over six years ago. NATIONAL PILL a re a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstruc-

Travelling expenses of league ball clubs are nearly 30 per cent. of the gate receipts. Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Scap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases.

tions.

Mrs. Langtry's weakness is for landed property and diamonds. She has \$300,000 worth of the first and \$150,000 of the second.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING, -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough 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 properly nouriched frame."—Civil Scrvice Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins; (ilb and lib) by grocers, labelled. "James Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, Englan TAMMANY AND CLEVELAND.

THE NOMINATION ACCEPTED GRADY DE-CLARES FOR BUTLER.

New York, Sept 12.-There was an immense crowd in Tammany Hall to-night to attend the ratification meeting of the organization. Kelly was loudly cheered on coming on the platform. General Spinols, chairman of the sub-committee on organization, made his report. The address arraigns Governor Cleveland for thwarting the victory achieved in the legislature by his veto in the Elevated Railroad matter and also the senate for defeating the prison labor law by an unholy alliance of Republicans and recreant Democrats. The address also condemns the veto of the mechanics' lien bill and the bill calculated to ameliorate the condition of the car drivers, and gives other reasons for opposition to the nomination made at chicago, and says: We acquiesce in, although protesting against, the unwise and injudicious course which the convention pursued. The following resolution was submitted : Resolved, That we, the democratic republican general committee of the city and county of New York, in Tammany Hall assembled, hereby ratify and endorse the nominations made the National Democratic Convention by the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago on July 10, 1884: For president, Grover Cleveland, of New York; for vice-president, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and hereby pledge ourselves to an carnest and cordial support of the candidates so nominated. Applause and hisses greeted the reading of the address, and for some time it was doubtful which prevailed, but finally the cheers had the best of it. In moving the adoption of the address Spinola said that by united action it was possible, even at this late date, to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. When Spinola sat down ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady demanded recognition. Grady was cheered, even more heartily than Kelly had been. He protested against the passage of the resolution, and concluded as follows: I renounce the candiate whose only merit is his obscurity that I may follow a statesman whose life made glorious the history of his country. I decline to bow before the graven image, because I prefer to follow the teachings of the apostle of true political faith, preferring shining ability to dull mediocrity, a true reformer to a sham reformer, a states-man to a hangman, an illustrious citizen to a political adventurer. I decline to support Grover Cleveland for the presidency, and here and now, in the presence of the leader whom I have always regarded as my political sponsor, in the midst of brethren and comrades with whom I have shared many a hard fought political field and before the eyes of all the country, to whom I have this night laid bare my motives and my purposes, I declare myself in favor of Benjamin F. Butler, the soldier, jurist, statesman and patriot, and I appeal to time for my vindication. The result of the vote was 810 years to 87 nays, only a small portion of the members voting. John Kelly refused to speak.

Holloway's Pills .- The Great Need .- The blood is the life and on its purity depends our health, if not our existence. These Pills thoroughly cleanse this vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that power strenghten and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills commends them to the favor of debilitated and nervous constitutions, which they soon resuscitate. They dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or who from some cause have become so.

DISASTROUS STORMS IN THE WEST.

FATAL THUNDER SQUALL AT ALPENA-FLOODS IN WISCONSIN-THE CYCLONE AT CLEAR LAKE, MINN.

ALPENA, Mich., Sept. 11 .- There was a violent thunder squall here yesterday, rain falling over an inch in eight minutes. Thos. Scarf was struck by lightning and killed on the street, and another man's arm was broken. A houseland mill were blown down and 40,000 feet of lumber was blown into the lake.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Sept. 11.-The most disastrous flood ever known is now upon us. The river has risen over 20 feet and it is still rising a foot per hour. Three railroad bridges are in great danger and a waggon bridge is expected to go. All of the upper dams on Duncan Creek, which pass through the city, are out. A portion of the flood from that course reached here at 1 p.m. yesterday and swept away every bridge, five in number, outside the city limits, with a large number of buildings, including Keehe's planing mills, Comius' feed store, Stiles' logs, Weiner's agriculture buildings. The loss in the city is estimated at \$100,000. The worst has a dam six miles north has the many little attentions which testified to the city is estimated at \$100,000. The worst has been many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has her many little attentions which testified to the city is a dam six miles north has a dam s passed out, releasing 750,000 feet of logs.

CLEAR LAKE, Min., Sept. 11 .- The persons killed by the cyclone are Mrs. P. Burdock, the postmaster's wife, Wm. Cavanaugh, bookkeeper and A. W. Saunders, clerk. Walter Lewis, clerk, was fatally injured. The loss in this vicinity is a quarter of a million dollars. Bill Nye, of Laramie Boomerons are received. rang notoriety, was driving with his brother near East Clear Lake when the tornado struck them. Bill was lifted out of the wagon and dashed to the road, his leg being broken in two places. The brother was slightly injured. About 40 buildings were wrecked in Clear Lake.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN SEASICKNESS. S. S. Parker, Wellington, O., says: "While crossing Lake Erie, I gave it to some passengers who were seasick, and it gave images in the control of the contr

LACROSSE. CABLETON PLACE, Sept. 11.-The Carleton

mediate relief."

Boating Club held a grand carnival of sports at the Club House grounds, Mississippi Lake, to-day, at which one of the principal features was the lacrosse match between the Shamrocks (champions) and Torontos, The teams were as follows:—
Shamrocks—T. Prior, goal; F. Lally,

point; W. McKay, cover point; C. J. Maguire, T. Trihey, T. Deviue, W. Hamilton, P. Green, field; E. Kennedy, M. Cregan, F.

Rielly, home; captain, T. Meehan.
Torontos — Robinson, goal; J. Garvin,
point; W. Hubbell, cover point; — Hardy, T. W. Garvin, J. Drynan, R. Macpherson, S. Struthers, field; Martin, Dixon, Meharg, home; R. B. Hamilton, captain.

The game was started at about 4-30 o'clock in a field not at all fitted for good lacrosse na held not at all intent in good and able playing and resulted in a victory for the missing couple, he said, were of age and able to take care of themselves.

The Torontos as will be seen by the above had Mr. Morosini was greatly affected and no team to represent them and the match is said:

THE QUEENS ENGLISH.

HOW IT, IS USED IN THE HOUSE OF COM-MONS - PERCENTAGE OF ANGLO-SAXON WORDS.

The language used in the house is exceptionally English, and the small part that foreign languages play in the construction of our ordinary speech is remarkable. Owing in a great measure to its monosyllabic character the Saxon is extremely forcible and impressive. Both from his natural genius, and from his long practice, Mr. Gladstone is undoubtedly the best orator in the House of Commons. A careful analysis of the derivation of the language employed by Mr. Gladstone in his speeches gives the following results: Seventy per cent. of the words are Saxon, 13 per cent. Latin, and 13 per cent. French, the remaining 4 per cent. being composed of words derived from different sources. One fact is peculiar. With all his liking for Greek, and his well known attainments in that language, his usage of words derived from that source does not equal l per cent. Even on topics involving an appeal to early history, such as the theological side of the discussion on the parliamentary oaths bill, Mr. Gladstone's language is scarce ly more classical, as the figures in the latter instance stood thus:—Saxon, 72 per cent Latin, 15 per cent; French, 11 per cent; other words, 2 per cent, of which Greek again forms less than I per cent.

An analysis of the speeches of the leader of the opposition shows that in his language

there is a great similarity with the component parts of Mr. Gladstone's. Sir Stafford North-cote's speeches give the following results: Saxon, 70 per cent; Latin, 16 per cent; French,

11 per cent; other words, 3 per cent. Sir William Harcourt is a forcible speaker, and, when occasion requires, he is without an equal in invective and sarcasm: but in eneral his speeches, both in style of delivery and subject-matter, are much above the average of the house. They show the following results; Saxon, 77 per cent; Latin, 15 per cent; French, 7 per cent; other words, 1

per cent. Mr. Bright does not speak much now, and since his great speech on the Irish land act of 1881, which kept the house crowded till long past midnight, he has spoken comparatively seldom in parliament. There is no question as to his being a great orator. As a speaker he has always been regarded as an Englishman of the English, but, strange to say, an analysis of some of his later speeches gives figures which vary but little from those of the other speakers already quoted. They stand thus: Saxon, 74 per cent; Latin, 12 per cent; French, 10 per cent; other words, per cent.

No one could possibly refer to the prominent speakers of the house without including Lord Randolph Churchill, for lately upon all subjects, great and small, he has had a great deal to say. A speech of his own on great deal to say. A speech of his own on burgh \$100,000, Princess Louise, Marchioness the franchise question gives the following of Lorne, \$80,000; Prince Arthur \$132,500, results: Saxon, 72 per cent; Latin, 16 per and Prince Leopold about the same sum. cent; French, 6 per cent; Greek, 2 per cent; other words, 14 per cent.

Naturally the best speakers in the house are looked for among the occupants of the first two benches, but below them many good speakers, like Mr. Cowen and Mr. Morley, are to be found; and whatever may be said of the opinions and tactics of the Irish party, it must be confessed that there are some very able speakers to be found in its ranks. From these few figures two facts are deducible—first, that the language of all the speakers quoted approximates greatly to one standard, and secondly, that the greatest strength of the language is derived from the Saxon element. Taking the words derived from the French as being originally Latin, it may be said that of the language used in the House of Commons, three-fourths comes from the Saxon and one-fourth from the Latin. Both our political and literary history of the pust accounts for the number of Latin words used, but still they are only words of general

case of language, and if a word is useful it is sure to be retained.—Pall Mall Gazette. OFF WITH AN HEIRESS.

applies nowhere more strongly than in the

THE DAUGHTER OF JAY GOULD'S PARTNER FLIES WITH A COACHMAN - YONKERS TO A SECRET ATTACHMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Nothing has ever happened to stir the sluggish blood of aristocratic Yonkers society so much as an event which occurred yesterday afternoon. For nine months past a stylish young fellow named Ernest J. Schelling had been in the employ of Mr. G. P. Morosini, the millionaire broker and business partner of Mr. Jay Gould. He was apparently faithful and devoted to his master's family. Almost daily, during the line weather, he would take some of them out for a drive along the shady avenues overlooking the his affection for his young mistress. Miss Victoria is about 25 years old, of a romantic disposition. She is of medium height, and has a fair, fresh complexion, with rich wavy blonde hair. Schelling is slim and constructed on a dudish model. He is a few months younger than Miss Victoria, and is quite tall, with a fair skin and dark hair, rather thin on top. He affects "sideboards" and the delicate down which covers his upper lip he keeps trimmed to the minutest proportions. The gossips of the place talked not a little concerning the pair, but none ever dreamed that a quiet drama was being enacted, the denouement of which would ever dreamed that a quiet drama was being enacted, the denouement of which would startle and throw Mrs. Grundy into exquisite the Carnine jail combined to effect their esspasms. Last evening there was a condition of affairs bordering on panic at the Morosini mausion. Miss Morosini and the coachman, Schelling, had gone out about 3 p.m. in each other's company, and at dark had not returned. Inquiry was made in the near neighborhood and a search was instituted, but not a trace of the missing pair could be found. It began to dawn upon the Morosini household that the lady and the coachman Communication was immediately had with

Chief of Police Mangin of Yonkers. That official telegraphed to Superintendent Walling in this city about 9:10 p.m., as follows : Runaway this p.m., Victoria Morosini, 25, medium height and build, fair complexion, blonde hair, black and white check dress, poke bonnet, plush and white feather, with Ernest Schelling, 25, 5 feet 9, slim build, fair

The despatch was signed by Chief Mangin of Yonkers, and when received by Captain Copoland, the Acting Inspector, was sent as a general alarm to all the police stations in

complexion, dark brown hair, very small

side-whiskers and moustache.

Acting Inspector Copeland said that he would take no action in the matter. The

"I never expected such a misfortune to

ome upon our family. The coachman had been nine months, in my employ, and ten days ago if dismissed him for making love to my daughter. He has hung around the house, and had two interviews with Miss Victoria, one on the river bank and one in the garden, where it is supposed the elopement was arranged. I suppose they have taken the 3 o'clock train to New York."

The Morosini mansion is a mile out of Yonkers, and is one of the handsomest in that vicinity of fine residences.

If there ever was a specific for any one com-plaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a pecific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Albany, N.Y., though a large city and an

old one, is said to be without a millionaire. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER IS one of the surest and speediest of cures for every form of nervousness. It relieves headaches when other applications completely fail. It reinvigorates the fatigued and overtaxed body, and it imparts force and buoyancy to the mental powers.

editor of El Porvener, a Republican Journal British America. Mr. Hill said that in his opinion it would be an outrage to take Cana-

H. Gladden, West Shefford, P.Q., writes: For a number of years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I suffered a great deal of pain, from which I was not free for a day, until last spring, when I began to use Dr.
Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and I rejoice to say it cured me, for which I am thankful.

The following are some of the euphonious names of the sleeping cars on the Canadian Pacific Railroad: Kaministiquia, Qu Appelles, Wanapitae, Nasbonsing, Wabigoon, Kananis kis, Nipissing, Madawaska.

"Blood-food" is the suggestive name often given to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because of its blood enriching qualities.

The latest novelty in bouquets was carried by the Princess of Wales at a ball after the races at Goodwood. It was of roses, and in the middle of it was concealed a miniature electric lamp, the light from which could be turned on at will by means of a little switch in the form of a lady's brooch.

Messrs. Mitchell & Platt, druggists, London, Ont., writes, Dec., 1881: We have sold Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its first introduction, and we can safely say, no medicine on our shelves has had a larger sale, or gives better satisfaction. We always feel safe in recommending it to our customers.

The Queen of England for herself alone roceives every year from the English Government over \$3,000,000 for life. The Prince of Wales draws every year \$600,000 from the English treasury. The Princess of Wales, for pin money, \$50,000, the Duke of Edinburgh \$100,000 Princess Louise Marchioness Then comes the Duchess of Cambridge, \$30, 000; the Princess of Teck, \$30,000; the Duke of Cambridge, \$100,000, and any number of others.

The question whether young women THE MIGNONETTE YACHT TRAGEDY. shall pursue the same line of studies as their London, Sept. 12.—An animated discus brothers, seems to find its chief objection in their different physical constitution. Arguments on this subject are finelly handled on both sides; but the perfect adaptation of Mrs Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the cure of ailments attending the feminine organism needs no argument; its works are its proof.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

HIGH DEATH RATE AT NAPLES—THE KING'S VISIT.

NAPLES, Sept. 10 .- Since the beginning of

the outbreak there have been 1,100 interments in the cholera section of the country. acceptance, and words whose import is per- One of the King's guards was attacked feetly well understood. The utilitarian theory with cholera in the street yesterday. King Humbert, after visiting the poorer portions of the city, inspected the Christal line Hospital. He declined the use of dis infectants while making a tour of the wards. The King was accompanied by his brother, the Duke of Aosta, Signor Depretis, minister of the interior, and Mancini, minister of foreign affairs. The town presents a FLIES WITH A COACHMAN — YONKERS gloomy aspect. Images of saints, with EXCITED OVER THE ROMANTIC SEQUEL acolytes bearing tapers, have been borne at the head of processions of women through the principal streets, who invoked the help of the Virgin. A large crowd assembled outside the Church of San Gennarro in consequence of a report that the Virgin Mary had descended upon the altarand bestowed her blessings on the people. The doors of the church were closed and the crowd attempted to break them open. Troops arriving, the doors were opened and the multitude rushed in and fell upon their knees in fervent prayer. King Humbert paid a visit to the Conocchia Hospital; an immense crowd attended him. Bonfires are kept lighted and disinfectants freely used.

9 p.m.—The situation here is growing worse. In the last twenty-four hours ending nine o'clock this evening there were 937 fresh cases and 365 deaths. The ministers have urged the King to leave the city, but he refused. On Thursday he will visit the populous quarters of the city. While visit ing the sick to-day the King met the Arch bishop, who was upon the same errand of mercy, and an interview interesting and touching occurred. The minister the interior to-day received a visit from the relief committee and suggested vari-ous plans for the relief of the sick. A number of butchers struck work, and it was feared the meat supply would be stopped, but the army contractors at Genoa have undertaken cape. A great uproar ensued, and the military suppressed the outbreak. Experienced nurses from Marseilles are arriving. Students from the military medical scnool assist the physicians. Signor Magliani has handed over to the relief fund the sum collected and presented as a national gift to him. Several physicians, who refused to attend cholera cases, will be prosecuted. Several mayors have been suspended for not attend ng to their legal duties regarding the public health.

Consumption is a disease contracted by a neglected cold—how necessary then that we should at once get the best cure for Coughs Colds, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs,—one of the most popular medicines for these complaints is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hy pophosphites of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Druggist, Dunnville, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sells splendidly."

A WAR WORN VETERAN SURPRISED. Another holder of a part of ticket 15,355, drawing \$75,000, August 12th, in The Louisiana State Lottery, collected his money yesterday. Mr. Louis Seymour presented his ticket, drew his check and was perfectly cool and pleasant. He is a native of Memphis, was at the hattle of Shiloh under Gen. Beauregard. His health, impaired in the army, was much worse and he came here to benefit himself, and he has worked on the World's Fair buildings in New Orleans. He has stuck to it steadily for nearly five months. He believed in luck, and never failed to purchase a ticket in The Louisiana State Let. tery .- New Orleans Picayune, Aug. 16th,

A. S. HILL, M.P., ON THE CANADIAN VOYAGEURS.

New York, Sept. 9.-A. Stavely Hill, the member of Parliament, who recently made a protest against the sending of Canadian boatmen with Lord Wolseley's expedition to relieve Gen. Gordon, arrived to day from Liverpool on the Cunard steamship Aurania. An article adjudged "disrespectful to the person of the King" of Spain has cost the editor of El Porvenir, a Republican journal. his way to his stock ranche in the reliable to the his way to his stock ranche in the reliable to the stock ranche in the reliable to the stock ranche in the reliable to the reliable to the stock ranche in the reliable to the stock ranche in the reliable to the stock ranche in the reliable to the person of the Cunard steamship Auramia. his way to his stock rauche in the wilds of dian boatmen and Indians on the Gordon re-lief expedition. The men were hardy energh, but they were accustomed to an entirely different class of hardships from those they would meet on the Nile. They were used to vigorous action and diet consisting very largely of meat. They could stand cold and exposure, but when they came to face the deadly climate of the Nile they would find themselves unable to stand it. Mr. Hill said that he expected to be back in London at the fall term of parliament.

VOLUMES OF BOMBAST have been published about the multifarious and irreconcilable effects of many proprietary remedies. The proprietors of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery content themselves with facts susceptible of proof. They state their Purifier to be what it has proved itself to be, an eradicator of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver and Kidney troubles, and a fine general alterative.

PAPAL MESSAGE.

Rome, Sept. 10.—The Pope has prepared an encyclical letter upon doubtful and dangerous political tendencies. The Pope has written to the Archbishop of Florence regarding a reconciliation of the Italian Government with the Vatican. The Pope maintains that the only basis of reconciliation will be recognition of the rights of the Church.

A lady from Syracuse writes: "For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance or stand on my feet more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted. but now I am thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience."
For Female Complaints it has no equal.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—An animated discus sion is proceeding in the newspapers regarding the killing of the boy Parker by the survivors of the wrecked yacht Mignouette.
The balance of opinion decidedly favors the view that it was a case of justifiable homicide. The prisoners were loudly cheered yesterday when released on bail.

VATICAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

PARIS, Sept. 9 .- An ecclesiastical correscondent at Rome contradicts the report that Cardinal Jacobini is to be relieved of the functions of Papal Secretary of State. Important changes in the diplomatic service of the Vatican are likely to be made shortly.

SUICIDE OF A BANKER

Washington, Sept. 11.—J. H. Squier, for merly a private banker in this city, committed suicide this morning. He became heavily involved and was obliged to make an assignment a few mouths ago. It is stated his troubles affected his sanity and he has been closely watched. While his wife was temporarily absent he seized a small pocket-knife and cut his throat and died in a short time. He leaves a wife and two children.

REVICTUALLING THE FLEET. LONDON, Sept. 10 .- A Foo Chow correspondent telegraphs that Admiral Courbet is coaling at Matsen. Supplies come from Hong Kong.



WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and offectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adult.

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refers.

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Headsche, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, caring and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all dieorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and sequence the stomach, which is they only cared

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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.

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BRITISH POLITICS. Mr. Cladstone will not be Dietated to by the

Lords-Bari Spencer puts his foot in it-The Premier's Ignorance of Irish Affairs-Healy to the Forc.

LONDON, Sept. 9. - The Radical comments on Mr. Gladstone's speeches continue to be sharp. Mr. Labouchers especially denounces the moderation of their tone, and prophesies the defeat on any such conciliatory basis. There is a new element of danger to the Liberals in the growth of the crofter movement in the Highlands, and Mr. Gladatone recognized this by promising the crofters an early measure of relief. If they stick to their present determination to have their own candidates in the various constituencies, it is likely Conservative candidates will be elected in many

The first and greatest fact in the orations of Mr. Gladstone is that there is not going to be a dissolution in the autumn. That is the meaning of his vehement declaration that he will not allow the House of Lords to decide the date of an appeal to the people. The prospect then is of Mr. Gladatons meeting Parliament in February, 1885, and going through a session as if nothing in the world had occurred, although their lordships had in the meantime thrown out the Franchise Bill in the autumn assion. The present Parliament could legally continue till March, 1885, and even according to precedent it could go on till the middle of 1866, and it will therefore be seen that the grand old man has still plenty of time before him in case he means to stick to office, no matter what the Lords may do. It is impossible to say, of course, what would be the action of the Lords in this new contingency. Few people doubt that Lord Salisbury will summon up courage enough TO REJECT THE BILL

whether he will get his shivering followers to enter on a third campaign. Meanwhile the Premier has managed to set Iroland and Scotland in a mild flame. The speech which has created most attention in Ireland and is destined to be quoted probably to the end of time is that in which he confessed that he was so busy in watching the action of Lord Beaconstield in every quarter of the globe that he had not time to make himself acquainted with the real state of affairs in Ireland. As Ireland at the time was on the very vergo of famine, and the great Land League agitation had passed its vigorous infancy, the obvious inference has been drawn alike by Irish National and such fair English Radical journals as the Pall Mall Gazeke, that when a man so eminent, omniscient, and well-intentioned as Gladstone is hopelessly at sea, the invincible ignorance of England of Irish affairs has re-

in the autumn, but it may well be doubted

A STARTLING CONFIRMATION. Mr. Healy seized upon the point with his usual promptitude and astuteness, and made it the text of a speech denouncing the re-fusal of England to grant to constitutional agitation what she afterwards yields to crime and violence. The English Tory journals describe the speech as inciting to violence, while Radical prints declare it, with a sad shake of the head, to be at least partly true. In Scotland, on the other hand, a few kind words as to the crofters have stirred up a fierce demand for the ex-tension to Scotch tenants of the Irish Laud Act. The proofs of universal popularity with which Mr. Gladstone has been received have tempted the journals into a fulness of petty and personal detail, that are a little novel in

English journalism.

MR. CLADSTONE ANNOYED. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has expressed surprise and annoyance at the recent declaration of Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that the policy of concession towards the Irish could not be carried further than it The Right Hon. Chamberlain is reported as being furious over the maladroit statement by Earl Spencer, and says that he will probably disavow it on behalf of the present Government as soon as he has an opportunity. There is no doubt that the Liberal Ministers ardently desire to bring about an alliance of all the leaders, both English and Irish, who favor democratic principles, and they still cling to the hope that such an alliance is possible. Nothing, however, could be better calculated to postpone or defeat such an alliance than the unconciliatory declaration of Earl Spencer and his threats of coercion towards the members of the Limevick Council. Mr. Chamberlain says that Earl Spencer has in one moment retarded by twenty years the pacification of Ireland, and points to the sullen reception of the Lord Lieutenant at Killarney as a confirmation of his opinion. The Parnellite orators in the meantime are making Lord Spencer's remark the text for their speeches in the autumn campaign. They say that the Lord Lieutenant has "let the cat out of the bag" and her holdly and hour cat out of the bag," and has boldly and brut-ally expressed what the Government means and desires, but has not yet had the manliness to say. They argue, therefore, that if home rule is ever to be achieved for the people of Ireland it must be by their own exertions and by the shrewdness of their representatives in Parliament, rather than by a delusive and beguiling alliance with their natural enemies.

THE ALEXANDRIA LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 11-Earl Granville, through the English ambassadors, has informed the powers which participated in the recent Egyptian conference that the question of the Alexandria indemnities will be the first object of Lord Northbrook's mission to Egypt, and promises that early proposals will be made for the settlement of the question. A Cairo despatch to the Paris Temps goes further and says that the English government has submitted a proposal to the powers to pay the Alexandria indemnities in cash less twenty-five percentage, or in full in instalments extending over ten years. The failure to settle the indemnity causes great hardship. Already many have been obliged to sell the certificates of their awards to speculators at 50 per cent. discount. The result will be that when the settlement is made by the government usurers will have the benefit of the indemnity instead of the original credi-

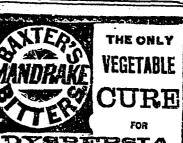
A NIHILIST PROCLAMATION.

WARSAW, Sept. 11 .- Thousands of copies of a Nihilist proclamation are circulated here. It is signed by the central committee, and says: "In the struggle to sustain the people against the rule of the Czar we ought to have recourse to the same weapon as he uses. Our fight is now as it was ever, a l'outrance. We have done justice on the journalist, Skir iptzyk, whose death was wrongfully attributed to the violence of thieves, but he was ex-ecuted by us as a spy. No traitor escapes." The police have failed to discover the source of the publication of the proclamation. The police seized a Nihilist at the railway station

disguised as an officer of the guard.

The time for the departure of the Emperor William for Skiernevic is kept secret. Francis Joseph leaves on Sunday and, after the imperial conference, returns on the 17th, going to the Tyrol to inaugurate the Vararlberg rallway a research with the control

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The Best External Remedy for Rhoumstism, Nouralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Morses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle arranted to give satisfaction, Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE,

DOWNS' ELIXIR MEN N. H. DOWNS' ABSELTSIN BTICYRIC Has stood the test for FIFTY-THERE

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"Eight years age I had an attack of Rheumatism. so fewere that I could not move from the bed, or are s, anthout help. I fried several remedies without much if any relief, until I tock AVER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bed des of which I was completely cared. 5. a sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA and it still retains its wondertal popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vientity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public.

E. F. HARRIES."

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 16, 1882.

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WANTED—Two female school teachers, holding elementary diplomas, with good references; duties to commence about the first of September next. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM HART, Sec.-Treas., St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains P.Q. 52-8

WANTED-Immediately two temale teach-W ers for scholastic municipality of St. Jean Chrysostome, No. 1 County of Chateauguay; must have first-class diploma for English and be able to teach French also; good references required.

5 3

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal. No. 2732. Dame Vitaline Prévost, wife of Pierre Delorme, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property. an action for separation as to property.

Montreal, 5th July, 1884.
E. N. ST. JEAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Allan Line.



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Norwegian ... 3,531 Capt J G Stephen.
Peruvian ... 3,400 Capt J Ritchie.
NovaScotian .. 3,300 Capt W Dalziell.
Hibernian ... 3,434 Capt A Maenucol.
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Hamwerian ... 1,600 Lt R Thomason. R N Hanoverian . 4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R Nestorian . . 2,700 Capt D J James. Prussian . . . 3,000 Capt Alex McDougall. Scandinavian . 3,000 Capt John Parks. Grecian3,600 Capt C E LeGallans. Manitoban3,150 Capt R Carruthers.

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Circassian Saturday, July 19 Parisian Saturday, 26
Peruvian Saturday, Aug. 2 Sarmatian Saturday, 16 Sardinan Saturday 123 Sardinian Saturday, Circae ian Sature'ay, Rates of Passage from Quebec:

(According to accommodation.)
Intermediate £36.75
Steerage At lowest rates. The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Ser vice are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:---Nestorian 28
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Corean The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:--

FROM HALIFAX: Nova Scotian Monday, July 28 Hanoverian. Monday, Aug. 11 Caspian Monday, 25 Rates of Passage between Halifax 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 :-

[FROM BOSTON: Prussian. about July 19 Prussian....

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow—

FROM PHILADELPHIA: Phenician.....about Aug. 6 Canadianabout Aug. 27

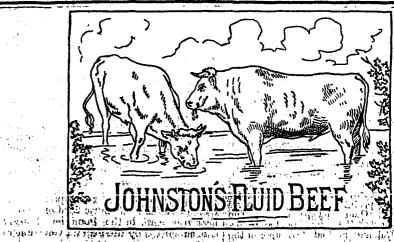
Pessons desirous of bringing their friends from

Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each wassel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpeol 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 Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpeol and Consequent treal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomeric & Workman, 17 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clydo street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 1365 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

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





REVIEW OF BOOKS, &c.

DIALECT POEMS -This is the title of a volume of poems written for the special amuse ment and instruction of the commercial traveller. The author is a "drummer" himself and consequently sings from the fullness of his heart. The selection is dedicated to the Army of the Gripsack, by the humorous Holland, who is none other than Mr. H. J. Richardson, the highway representative of Seabury & Johnson, manufacturing chemists of New York and London. In his preface the author, addressing his confreres, says :-- "It is with the earnest hope of lightening some of your cares, and shortening the weary miles, that I address you in the role of an impersonator of Dialect, and I sincerely trust that you will not too hurshly criticise my pen-pictures, but patiently await the autumn of life, when, like the leaves, the color of my songs may change, although the shape remain." Many of the poems are good and the volume ought to find a purchaser in every traveller.

THE MONTH for August has the following -1. John Wyclif. his Life and Teaching, Part the First. By the Rev. Joseph Stevenson. 2. The Development of Freemasonry, by the Editor. 3. A Chat about the Times, by A. Clive. 4. Rio Janeiro and its Mountains, by Mrs. Mulhall. 5. Thinking, by Robert Steggall. 6. The Last Days of the Catholic Institute, by Herbert W. Lucas. A Modern Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, by the Baroness Elizabeth de Cosson. Part IV. The Holy City and Bethlehem. S. Rats and and their Devices, by Marianne Bell. 9. Breakspere: A Tale. By J. R. Morell. Chapters XX., XXI. Reviews. Literary Record. John Murphy & Co., New York.
CATHOLIC FIRESIDE. - The following are the contents :- Thou Scemest Like a Flower (poetry), Mary E. Mannix; Reparation, Mary M. Meline; An Ocean Grave, A.E.M.; Irish Sketches, author of Richard Roe; Good Bye, Grace D. Litchfield; Here and There, M. L. Scanlan; My Old Canteen (poetry), Edward S. Creamer; Green and Red, John G. Gogarty; Lend Me Five Thousand; Mrs. Farrell's Nervous Debility, F.T.D.; The Heiress of Hohenbourg, Eliza Allen Starr: Hidden

New York, The Catholic World for September has the following list of contents:—1 Contempora-neous China, Alfred M. Cotte. II. My Stuff of Age. From the Celtic of Llywarch Hen. Alfred M. Williams. III. Philista, Maurice F. Egan. IV. Unitarian Belief, H.L. Richards, V. Solitary Island. Chaps. V.-VIII. Rev. J. Talbot Smith. VI. With the Carlists, John Augustus O'Shea. VII. The Oratory in London, Mrs. Charles Kent. VIII. Katherine. Chaps. X.-XII. E. G. Martin. IX. The Liquefaction of the Blood of St. Januarius, L. B. Binsse. N. New Publications. Price \$4.00 per annum, single copies 35cts., sent free by mail. Sold by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 1669 Notre Dame street, Mon-

Chords; Talks With Women, A.M.B.: My Opposite Neighbor, Ellen M. Meline. De-

partments—Personals, new publications, editorials, etc.—John P. Dunne, 5 Barclay street,

The September Manhattan contains "The Misericordia of Florence," by Ada Bakounine, a Russian lady residing at that city; "A Glance at the Hungarian Capitals," by J. W. Davis; "On a Siamese l'agoda," ["A California Acadia," and "A Corner of the Gulf of Mexica." A sterling literary paper, full of in-teresting anecdotes, well told, is on "Balzac and the Literary Circles of his Time," by James Lane Allen. The fiction comprises a pathetic short story, "Nance," by Hope Ledyard; the first two chapters of "Colonel Judson, of Alabama," and an installment of "Trajan," a scene in which is the frontispiece. There is a poem, "The Mocking-Birds," by Paul H. Hayne. The leading article is a poem, "The Chalice Bearers," by Mrs. E. S. McChesney, illustrated by three drawings by Jessie Curtis Shepherd. Among the other poets on the number is Philip Bourke Marston. The de-partments are well filled, and the entire number is thoroughly readable. The Manhattan Magazine Co., Temple Court, New York

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. The September number of this periodical presents a varied and interesting table of contents; the engravings and illustrations are fully up to the high order of merit so successfully maintained by this publication. The first thing one turns to is Mr. Forbes' Australian experience, called "Doughton Scrip." It is a record of travel ending in the scrip adventure. The people (miners) of Doughton had no other way of rewarding Mr. Forbes for his lecture, so they gave him two hundred shares of Doughton Mining Scrip. If Mr. Forbes holds it long enough he may find it worth a pot of money, if Doughton has any existence. There are three excellently illustrated articles. One on Cutlery at Sheffield; one on James Ward, the artist; and on William of Wykeham, the builder, ecclesiastic, and founder. Mr. Swinburne has a "Ballad One of the pleasantest things is, by Stanley J. Heyman, called the story, by Stanley which is a little romance told, by the parties interested, in different chapters. MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New

HISTORICAL RESEARCHES IN WESTERN PENNSYL-VANIA, Principally Catholic. By Rev. A. A. Lambing, A. M.

The "Historical Researches," which is published quarterly in July, October, January and April, is devoted to a critical investigation into the early history of the western part of our State from a Catholic point of view, and will contain original documents never before placed within the reach of the public. In the October, contain original documents never before placed within the reach of the public. In the October number there will be commenced the publication, in French and English, with notes, of the Baptismal Register of Fort Duquesne, a very rare and valuable work. Terms, \$1.00 a year in advance. Subscriptions solicited. Address Rev. A. A. Lambing, 48 Third Avenue, Pittshuveh, Pa.

New Music—"A Handful of Earth from the Place of my Birth," song and chorus, by Wm. H. Clark. Price 35c. Dedicated to the well known Fritz Emmet. Sung by him, Murphy, and Scanlon, with immense success in their entertainments throughout the country. Mailed on receipt of price, by the publisher, Ign. Fischer, Toledo, O., who will accept our thanks for a copy of this really beautiful song.

"MAY BLOSSOM."-The Madison Square Theatre, of New York, is famous for the rich and artistic souveniers which it periodically issues to commemorate the lengthy runs of its many dramatic successes. The latest is many dramatic successes. The latest is a beautiful photogrophic card representing a collection of twenty-four scenes in "May Blossom," in memento of the 150th performance on September 9th. The life-like action and faithfulness of these reproductions are remarkably effective; they are due to the instantaneous process in photography by the or instantaneous process in photography by the artist, Mr. Geo. G. Rockwood, of New York city. Mr. M. H. Mallory, who has assumed the management of the Madison Square Theatre, promises to keep it up to the old standard, and in this work we wish him every success.

The September Magazine of American History will interest a wide audience, among the hills and valleys of the American Continent. From and valleys of the American Continent. From the variety of subjects treated, the scope and possibilities of this growing power in the field of historic literature cannot fail to be recognized. The frontispicce is an excellent engraving of the portrait of Murillo, from the painting, by himself, and its pertinence is apparent to all who read the Query on page 281. The leading illustrated article, by Mrs. Lamb, furnishes a truthful and spirited "Glimpse of the

Valley of Many Waters," its settlement and development, and is in itself a mine of historic information concerning that particular region of our country beyond the Rocky Mountains. The second article, with portrait, illustrates the re-markable career of the great South American scientist, Francisco José Caldas, and is ably and admirably written by Mr. John Dimitry, Among other contributions of the Inimitry. Among other contributions of the month, we find an instructive chapter on the "Early Connectiout Claims in Pennsylvania," by T. J. Chapman, M.A.; "The Medical Department of the Revolutionary Army," giving much fresh information on a subject hitherto obscure, by General John Cochrane; "One Phase in the Early History of Virginia," from the scholarly pen of Rev. J. C. Stockbridge; "Something About Monhegan" (on the New England Coast), an acceptable morsel to antiquarians in all climes and countries, by Mr. E. B. Goss; and a few unpublished letters, two of which are from John Adams to Elbridge Gerry in 1784 and 1785. The Notes, Queries, Replies, etc., contain much that is important rs well as entertaining. This Magazine is proving itself an taining. This Magazine is proving itself an unfailing source of historical and documentary evidence of the growth and expansion of our vast country. It is the best periodical that can be introduced into any household. Publication rooms, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. Father Lavallee, Cure of St. Vincent de Paul Church, Montreal, realized over \$600 by the bazaar, which was brought to a close on Wednesday night last.

The Rev. Father Boursard, S.J., has been appointed pastor of the Immaculate Conception, Boston, Mass., and president of the Catholic College on Harrison Avenue.

Mgr. Fabre has just made the following appointments: To be parish priest at St. André de Argenteuil, Rev. J. D. Archam-bault; at St. Patrice d'Hinchinbrooke, Rev. J. de Repentigny : at St. Augustin, Rev. J. Bonin : at Ste. Emelie de l'Energie, Rev. P. St. Pierre.

On Saturday, Aug. 2, the Holy Father went early in the morning to the Pauline Chapel, which is the parish church of the Vatican, to say Mass and to gain the indulgence of Porzinneula or Perdono di Assisi. The indulgence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 68 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 1864; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the life; 100 gence, which can be gained only once by the li living and as many times as the church is visited for the relief of the dead, was granted to St. Francis of Assisi in a vision by our Lord, and was confirmed by Pope Honorius III. Grogory XV. extended it to all the churches of the Franciscan order, and Innocent XI. made it applicable to the dead. Besides the Franciscan churches, this indulgence can be obtained by visiting in Rome the churches of St. John of Lateran, St. Mary Major, St. Mary of Grace, near Porta Angelica, and the Redemptorist Church of St. Alphonsus on the Esquiline. This last is included by the privilege of Leo XIII. His Holiness, accompanied by all the members of his secret antechamber, the master of ceremonies, and his secret chaplains, celebrated Mass. He gave the Communion to all his household and to several strangers invited to the ceremony. Among those who received the Communion from the Pope's hand were all the Irish students of the Franciscan Convent of St. Isidorus, near the Capuchin Convent of Piazza Barberini.

FRANCHISE BILL DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Sept. 14 .-- At Victoria Park the radical demonstration was attended by some fifty thousand persons. Three platforms were crected, from which Bradlaugh and is being exercised by importers. The total other speakers delivered addresses. Resolution imports for August were valued at \$3,735.078, other speakers delivered addresses. Resolutions were adopted at meetings at both Oldham and Victoria Park favoring the franchise bill and a bill abolishing the House of Lords.

A conservative anti-franchise meeting was held at Ipswich, where fifteen thousand per sons were in attendance: also at Maidenhead which was attended by over two thousand persons, addressed by Lord Camarvon.

At Kilmarnock, Scotland, 20,000 persons participated in a demonstration for the franchise hill to day. A great procession of trades, in which \$,000 took part, was a feature of the occasion.

THE CHIPPEWA FLOODS.

St. Paul, Sept. 14, ... Later estimates of the damage by the flood at Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire show it will amount to a million and a for Penn and equal. Ingot tin is unchanged at half dollars. Five lives were lost, three men, a woman and a child. The houses of 1,000 families in Eau Claire were damaged from \$100 to \$1,000 each, and over 400,000, 000 feet of lumber have drifted into the dells reservoir from northern points. The flood will greatly reduce the lumber product of Chippewa valley this season.

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

Torosto, Sept. 15 .- Between twenty and thirty visiting fire companies took part in the parade this afternoon. They assembled on the streets intersecting Young and Church, and along the line of march to the exhibition ground the streets were crowded with people, this being a half holiday. The liremen pre-sented a splendid appearance. Owing to delay in reaching the exhibition grounds the whole afternoon programme was disarranged. For the running in the international hose reel competitions the draw resulted as follows :--Lindsay, 2 Uxbridge, 3 Whitby, 4 Seaforth, Bracebridge, 6 Kincardine, 7 O'Lean, N.Y. 8 Riverside, 9 St. Catherines, 10 Brampton, 11 Watford, 12 Parkdale, 13 Port Hope, 14 Peterboro, 15 Richmond Hill, 16 Oshawa, 17 Hornellsville, N.Y., 18 Aurora, 19 Grimsby. The 300-yards race for hook and ladder companies was first called, the following being the entries: Excelsior, of Dunville; Aurora, of Aurora; Cataracts, of Niagara; and the Richmond Hill company, which latter took first prize, \$75; Excelsior 2nd, \$50. The respective times were 1.04 and 1.05. The Aurora unfortunately had their ladder injured, which threw them out of the competition. The Cataracts ran splendidly and looked like winning, but a man slipped twice in mounting. This was the only competition owing to the lateness of the hour, but a start will be made to-morrow. Up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon over 25,000 people had paid at the wickets, and this evening, though a threatening sky drove many thousands home, the grounds are beautifully illuminated and the main building is packed with sightseers, making locomotion slow and laborious. The programme for to-morrow comprises a continuance of the firemen's demonstration, a collie dog show and the usual entertainments. At three o'clock a reception will be extended to His Excellency the Governor-General, and in the evening a grand display of fireworks of cod have taken place; other oils very quiet. will be made.

The St. Louis, Mo., Post-Dispatch says, that Mrs. Phœbe Rice, 1208 Madison street, a sister of Hon. Clay Sexton, Chief, St. Louis Fire Depart., had been a sufferer from infla-matory rheumatism for seven years; the muscles of her hands and limbs were contracted and she used crutches. By a single applica-tion of St. Jacobs Oil she was benefitted in-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL. In the London money market at 4 n.m Consols sold at 101 7-16 money; 1013 account; Eric, 14; New York Central, 104; Canadian

Pacific, 454. New York stocks were stronger shortly after eleven o'clock, and then reacted downwards.

In the local money market rates of discount are 7 to 8 per cent., and of call loans 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling Exchange was dealt in at 8½ prem. for 60-day bills, and demand bills offered at 9 prem. between banks. Counter rates were 8g to 8g prem. for 60-day bills, 9g prem. for demand bills. Drafts on New York

range from par to i prem.

The stock market was active but weak.

At moon, Bank of Montreal had dropped to Federal seems to have lost support and while 56 was asked, only 50 was bid for it. Commerce declined 3 to 1203; Toronto, 1 to 177; Passenger, 11 to 119; Gas, 11 to 1863 and Richelieu 13 to 531. Canada Pacific was not wanted. It was quoted at 42½ to

A Toronto paper seems to think that there is very little sense in holding afternoon sessions of the Toronto Stock Exchange. The afternoon board is a nuisance here, but we suppose it will continue to be held.

snppose it will continue to be held.

Stock Sales—16 Montreal 190‡; 15 do 190½;
2 Merchants 112; 30 Toronto 177; 6 Com.
merce 121; 50 do 120½; 75 do 121; 200
Passenger 120; 50 Pacific 44; 120 Gas 188½;
25 do 188½; 25 do 187½; 20 do 188: 205 do
187½ 200 do 187½; 200 do 187½; 250 do
187; 300 do 186½; 5 Richelieu 54½; 50 do 54;
50 do 133: 100 do 531: 75 do 533: 50 do 50 do 534; 100 do 534; 75 do 534; 50 do 533

NEW YORK, 1 pm, Sept. 10-Stocks irregular. Am Ex, 92; CS, 32; D & H, 1034; gular. Am Ex, 92; CS, 32; D&H, 1034; D&L, 11g; Erie, 14g; pfd, 29g; LS
78g; M C, 75; Mo Pac, 90g; NP, 20g; pfd, 48g; N W, 94g; pfd, 130; N Y C, 199g; K I, 113g; St P, 82g; pfd, 107g; Tex Pac, 11; U P, 48g; Wab, 5g; pfd, 14; W U, 65g.

Afternoon Sales—196 Montreal 190; 75 do 189g; 72 Poople's 42; 5 Merchants' 1114; 25

do 1864; 125 Richelieu 534; 25 do 534; 50

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE PRICES.

During the past week there was no perceptible improvement on the previous week's business, wholesale trade continuing moderate in volume. Orders generally are smaller and more frequent than in previous seasons. While remittances are undoubtedly showing some improvement, it is a fact that farmers are very slow in marketing the new crop in consequence of the low prices of grain. The result of such a policy is to delay payments as a rule all round. The farmer is without the funds to pay his store-keeper, and the latter with long bills outstanding is compelled to delay his remittances to the wholesaler, who in turn must call on his banker for extensions. Thus the whole financial machinery is upset, and for no clear prospective advantage, as the breadstuffs' markets under conditions so far known are not likely to score a sufficient advance to compensate for the risk of winter storage. The trade at this point appears to be sound. There are no important failures and a wise forethought being \$92,866 below the imports of last August. The grain option markets in the West have shown little real activity. Prices have been put up by the "bulls" only to be

knocked down again. IRON AND HARDWARE Pig iron has been quiet and steady, with a moderate business at unchanged prices. We quote Coltness, \$19.50; Langloan, \$19; Calder, and Gart-sherrie, \$18.25; Summerlee, \$18; Dalmellington, \$17.25; and Eglinton, \$16.50. Finished iron has remained quiet, but there are fair orders for fall shipment. Bars are quoted at \$1 75 to 1 80; sheets at \$2 40 to 2 60, and plates, at \$250 to 275. Tin plates are unchanged at the late decline .- I. C. Charcoals at \$4 60, and Cokes at \$4 20. Canada plates are in fair request at \$2 90 to \$3 21 de for Straits and 22 de for Lamb and Flag; ingot copper, at 16c to 164c, and lead at \$3 25. In shelf goods the feeling is

quiet. GROCERIES--The sugar market has continued active, the turnover being large and at steady prices. One refiner has placed about 5,000 barrels during the week. Granulated is quoted at 6½c to 6½c, and yellow at 4½c to 5% as to quality. Syrup has been active, with a good movement at 25c to 40c per gallon as to quality. Molasses has developed a firmer tone and Barbadoes is quoted 3c higher. Trading, however, is light. We quote:—Baroudoes, 33c to 35c; Porto Rico, 26c to 27 hc; Clenfuegos, Cuba, and sugar house 25c. The tea market has been more active and firmer, and we hear of several thousand packages changing hands. Low grades are eagerly enquired for, but are not to be had. Cable advices from Japan indicate a very firm market. Fruit has been more active, some large sales of good old Valencia raisins have been made at 41c, and old currents have been dealt in freely at 3gc to 4kc. Private advices from Denia state that the crop has been damaged materially by rain. It is now estimated at 480,000 quintals, against 720,000 last year. Low grade coffee, of which the market is bare, is in more request. We quote:— Mocha 25c to 27½c; Java 19c to 23½c, and Jamaica 111c to 18c, as to sample. Rice is unchanged at \$3.50 to \$3.60. Spices have been in moderate request at steady prices. Black pepper 17c to 19c; white 26c to 27c; nutmegs 50c to 70; cloves 15c to 18c; ginger 12 c to 18c; cassia 10c to 11c, and pimento

6c to 61.
HIDES.—A moderate trade, a firm market, and small stocks, with sellers having the advantage, about describes the condition of Sales of Western buff hides have affairs. been made at 91c to 91c, for No 1, and 8c to 81c for No 2. Toronto hides are firm; No 1, 9½c; No. 2, 9c; Hamilton No. 1, 9½c, and No. 28½c. Dry hides are quoted at 15c for No. 1, and 13c for No. 2, and dry flints at 16 for No. 1, and 12c for No. 2. Green butchers' hides are quiet and unchanged at 91, 81, and 71c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

ambskins are steady at 60c to 65c. Ous-The oil market has continued dull. with a quiet jobbing movement at about the same prices as when last given. Small sales We quote: -Steam refined seal, 59c to 621c; pale, 55c to 57c; straw, 521c to 55c; cod, 572c to 60c; raw linseed, 51c to 53c; boiled, 54c to 57c; cod-liver, \$1.25 to \$1.30; and olive oil, 95c to \$1. have established an advance of 1c on car lots, and business here has been rather more active. We quote :- Car lots, 16ac; broken lots, 164c; and single barrels, 17c to 174c.
Wood.—On the whole a fair amount of wool

-At to day's wool sales 12,033 bales of Sydnev and Port Phillip were sold. Prices were unchanged The tone is quiet and about

former prices are adhered to. The following are the prices at the yards; large quantities being quoted lower:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$22 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$14 to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$12; do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$9; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$9 to \$10; ash, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$18; bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$20; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$20; buttarnut, \$25 to cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths, \$1.75; shingles, \$2.00 to \$3.25; do cedar, \$1.60 to \$300.

LEATHER .-- Little can be added to recent accounts of the leather market. Buyers, who come forward, are well attended to, as the stock offered for selection is ample for all requirements. Moderate sales of sole and black have been made, and the general feeling is quiet. There has been a good demand for French calfskin at firm prices. We quote:—Spanish Sole No 1, B A, 26c to 27c; do No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; ordinary Spanish, No 1, 24c to 25c; do No. 2, 21c to 22c; China, No. 1, 23c to 24c; do No. 2, 21c to 22c; Buffalo, No. 1, 21c to 22c; do No. 2, 19c to 20c; slaughter, No 1, 25c to 28c; rough, (light), 23c to 26c; harness, 25c to 32c waxed, upper, light, 36c to 38c; do, do medium and heavy, 33c to 36c; grained upper, long, 35c to 40c; Scotch grained, upper, 38c to 42c; buff, 14c to 163c; pebbled cow, 12c to 15c; splits, medium, 22c to 28c; do junior, 18c to 22c; calfskins, light, 60c to 75c; do heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfskins, \$1 05 to \$1 35; English kipskin, 60c to 70; patent cow, 15c to 16c.

COAL .- Anthracite has continued to move out freely on former contracts. Fresh business is fair at steady prices; stove and chestnut \$6, and egg and furnace \$5.75. Soft coal is unchanged. Scotch steam in cargo lots is quoted at \$4.25. Cape Breton in cargoes is at \$3.40 to \$3.50, and Pictou at \$4. South Hetton smiths' is quoted at \$5.50 to \$6.

SALT .- The salt trade has not deviated from its former course. The distribution has been of average volume at steady prices. We quote;—Elevens, 40 to 42½c; twelves, 35 to 37½, and factory filled, \$1 10 to 1 15 per bag. Higgins' Eureka remains at \$2 40 for sacks, 1 20 for halves and 60c for quarters.

Fish -Offerings have become somewhat larger, but there is no radical change in the market, although the tone is easier. Cape Breton herrings are a trifle lower at \$5 to \$5 25 per brl. No. 1 North Shore salmon are quoted a trifle lower at \$17 50, and British Columbia are unchanged at \$15 to \$16. Trout are quoted at \$4 50, and No. 3 mackerel at \$3 50 for half brl. Dry cod have sold at \$4 to \$4 25 per quintal.

Drugs.-Nothing new has been developed in general drugs, business in all lines having progressed fairly satisfactorily. Opium is steady at \$425 to 440. Quinine has been dealt in at \$1.75 for Howard's, and \$1.50 to 160 for German in bulk. Morphia is at \$220 to 230, and iodide potas. at \$1 75 to 180. CEMENT AND FIREBRICKS. - Importations

have been heavy, and the market is well filled up with both cement and firebricks. There is very little demand and prices are casy Round lots of cement have been placed at \$2.75, and we quote from that up to \$3 per brl, as to size of lot. Firebricks are weak and lower at \$20 to 21 per 1000.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

A car of new peas changed hands at 85c, at which figure more are offered. We quote:—New Canada red winter wheat, 87c to 89c; new white winter, 87c to 89c; old white, 85c old Canada spring, 90c to 92c; new peas, 85c oats, 36c to 37c; rye, 70c to 71c; barley, 55c 67½c; and corn, 71c to 72c. The market for flour is dull, demand having fallen off. and has a weak tone, but there is no genehave to accept lower prices to start up trade, but it is a question if concessions would materially improve demand. Extra is weak and lower at \$4.10 to \$4.15, and spring extra is of fered lower at \$4. Superfine has also a downward tendency, having sold at \$3.35. The daily receipts were as follows:—Wheat 1,400 bush, flour 2,760 brls, oatmeal 257 brls, butter 1,284 pkgs, cheese 3,428 boxes, lard 110 pkgs, leather 310 rolls, hides 400. Butter.—Choice Townships have been in more request for export, which has resulted in sales of several round lots at 193 to 20c. about 1,200 pkgs. Medium goods are \$1.75; turkeys, per pair, \$2 to \$4; ducks, neglected. Straight lots of good Western can be bought at 16c, and selections 16½c. Creamery is firm, but exporters refuse to Creamery is firm, but exporters refuse to exceed 231c, which is the best figure made yet. We quote:—Creamery, 22c to 234c; Town 34 lbs. 46c to 47c; salt butter, per lb., 16c ships, 174c to 20c; and Western 14c to 164c. to 18c; fresh butter per lb., 18c to Cheese-August make is worth 10c. The 20c; fresh butter, per lb., (prints) movement is slow and uncertain. We quote July 9 to 91c and August 91 to 10c. Provisions continue quiet and steady, with a moderate amount of jobbing business in progress at \$20 to 20.50 for western mess pork, and 11 to 114c for western lard. Canada lard is offered at 10½c.—Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$20 to \$20 50; hams, city cured, per lb, 14c to 14½c; lard, Western, in pails, do, 11c to llic; lard, Canadian, in pails, do, 10ic to 10½c; bacon, do, 13c to 14c; shoulders, 10c to 11c; tallow, com. refined, do, 7c to 8c. Ashes—Receipts have been larger, but no change has occurred. We quote :- Pots, \$3.80 to \$3.90 as to tares, and pearls, \$4.50 to \$4.55. Apples—The market has ruled weak and lower, although receipts are moderate. Common fall varieties, such as Culverts, etc., sold at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per brl. Eggs-Eggs have a very dull market under heavy supplies, and the quality is inferior. We quote good stock 15c to 16c per dozen.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. The receipts of cattle at Point St. Charles were fair, but a very quiet demand was experienced. Prices were steady at 5c to 51c per lb. live weight, as to quality, the top figure for extra choice. Sheep also were quiet and steady, with very little business, moving at prices ranging from 31c to 4c per lb. live weight, as to quality. Live hogs are plentiful, and declining in prices which range from 5% to 6% per lb., according to quality. Cattle freights continue stiff at 75s to 80s. In butchers cattle there was very little business doing and the bulk of the receipts were transferred to Viger market. There a fair surply of cattle very ket. There a fair supply of cattle were offered, about 350 head. Good cattle were steady at 4½c per lb., live weight, medium to fair cattle brought 3½c to 4c per lb, and inferior stock changed hands at 2c to 23c per lb. There were a few pretty good 23c per lb. There were a few pretty good calves on the market to-day, which sold ut from \$6 to \$13 each. About 800 sheep and lambs were offered to-day, and prices were without change since last week; lambs selling at \$2 to \$4 each, and sheep \$4 to \$6 each as to quality, the top figure for choice stock.

The week's shipments were distributed as follows:--

To Cattle. Sheep Liverpool 1,153 2,184 Glasgow 713 London 317

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET

Wheat, fall, per bushel, 80c to 85c; wheat, spring, do, 88c; wheat goese; do, 65c to 70c; barley, do, 48 to 67; oats, do, 38c to 40c; pess, do, 66 to 67; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$7 to 7.50; chickens, per pair, 45c to 60c; ducks, do, 60c to 70c; butter, pound rolls, ducks, do, 60c to 70c; butter, pound rous, 22c to 23c; do, tub dairy, 16c to 18c; eggs, fresh, per doz, 17c to 19c; potatoes, per bag, 50c to 55c; apples, per brl, \$1 00 to 2 25; onions, green, per doz, 12c to 15; cabbage, do, 25c to 30c; cauliflower, do 40c to \$1; celery, do, 60c to \$1; turnips, per doz, 25c to 30c; carrots, per doz, 12c to 15c; tomatoes, per peck, 15c; beets, per doz, 12c to 15c; parsnips, per doz, 15c to 20c; beans, per peck, 15c; peas, per bag, 75c; corn, per doz, 10c to 12c; radishes, per doz, 10c to 12c; hay, per ton, \$9.00 to 13 00; straw, do. \$6 00 to 9 00.

THE OTTAWA MARKET. Flour—No. 1. brand per barrel \$5.25 to 5.50; strong bakers \$5.75; double extra, \$6; patent, do, \$6.75; buckwheat flour, \$5.50 to 6; oatmeal, \$3 to 5.25; cornmeal, \$3.50 to 3.75; cracked wheat, \$6; provender, per cwt, \$1 to 150; bran, 90c; canaille, per cwt, \$1.20; spring wheat per bus., \$1.00 to 1.25; fall do, \$1 to 1.10; Scotch do, \$1.10 to 1.25; oats, 48c to 55c; corn, 80c to \$100; peas, 80c; beans, \$1.75 to 200; buckwheat, 65c to 70c; barley, 65c to 70c; rye, 60c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., \$9 to 9.25; pork steak, per lb., 15c; pork chops, per lb., 12½c; mess pork, per brl., \$1550 to 16; hams, per lb., pork, per orl., \$150 to 10; name, per 10., 15c to 16c; smoked bacon, per 1b., 14c to 15c; potatoes per bush, 30c to 35c; butter in pails per lb., 18c to 20c; do firkins, 18c to 19c; do fresh print, 20c to 25c; do roll, 21c to 22c; cheese, 12c to 15c; eggs, per doz, 18 to 19c. Wool—Fleece per lb, 21c to 22½; rough hides, per lb, 5½; to 6c; inspected hides, No. 1, \$7 50 to \$8, do, 2, \$6 40 to \$7, do 3, \$6; harness leather, 30c to 31c; French kip, \$1 45 to 1 50; hay per ton, \$13 50 to 15 50; straw do, \$6 50 to \$7; lard, per lb, 13c: tallow do. 4c; homespun yarn do 55c to 80c; tallow, rendered do 6c

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET. Wheat, spring, \$1.30 to \$1.33; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.25 to 1.30; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.25 to 1.30; Wheat, Clawson do 1.25 to 1.30; Wheat, Red, do 1.20 to 1.30. Oats, do 93c to 95; Corn, do 1.25 to 1.30; Barleydo 1.05 to 1.30; Peas, 1.09 to 1.12; Rye, do 1.05 to 1.15; Clover seed, per bush, 6.00 to 7.00; Timothy seed, 1.75 to 2.25; Calfskins, 10 to 12; lambskins, 50c to 60c; sheep skins, 50c to 60c; tallow, rendered, 64c sheep skins, soc to oue; tanow, reintered, oge to 7; tallow, rough, 4c; hides, No. 1, per lb, 7c; do No. 2, do, 6c; do No. 3, do, 5c; wool, 16c to 18c; Pastry flour per cwt, 2.50 to 2.50; Roller flour, do 2.50 to 3.00; Family flour, \$2.25 to 2.25; Oatmeal. fine. do 2.25 to 2.25; Oatmeal, granulated 2.50 to 2.50; cornmeal \$2 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$19 to 20; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 10.00; straw, per load \$2 to 3.05; eggs, retail, 16c to 17c; eggs, basket, 15c to 16; butter, pound rolls, 25c to 27c; do crock, 18c to 22c; do tubs, 12c to 15c; cheese, pound, 10c to 11; lard, 11c to 12; Turnips, 30c to 40c: Turkeys, 75c to \$1.50; Chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c; Ducks, per pair, 60c to \$0c; Potatoes, per bag, 35c to 45c; Apples, per bag, 30c to 70c; Onions, per bushel, 60c to 80c; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$7.50 to \$8; beef, per cwt, \$5.00 to \$7.00; mutton, per lb, 7c to 7c; lamb, per lb., 9c. to 10c.; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5 50; veal, per lb, 5c to 7c.

THE QUEBEC MARKET. Beef, 1st quality dressed, per 100 lbs, \$10; do 2nd do, \$9. to 9.50; do 3rd do, \$8 to \$8 50; do per lb 5c to 15c; veul, per 1b, 10c to 12c; mutton per lh, 10c to 15c; spring lambs, each, \$3 to \$4; fresh pork, per 100 lbs \$9 to \$9 50; do per lb 10c to 11c; salt do do, 12c; fresh hams, per 1b, 11c; smoked do do per brl, \$5 50 to \$7 25; superior extra, \$4.75 to \$5.00; per brl.; extra, do \$4 70 to \$4 80 : strong bakers, do \$5 50 to \$5 90; spring extra, do \$4 45 to \$4 55; superfine, do \$3 75 to \$4 00; fine, do \$3 45 to \$3 55; bag flour, 100 lbs., \$2.20 to \$2.50; oatmeal, per barrel, \$5.25 to \$5.30; cornmeal, white, per barrel, \$5.25 to \$5.30; cornmeal, white, per brl, \$3.80 cornmeal, yellow, per brl, \$3.40; salmon, No.1, per bl., of 200 lbs., \$16.50 to \$17. sulmon, per b., 12c to 13c; codfish, green per brl. \$4.25 to \$4.50; dry codfish, per quintal, \$3.75 to \$4.50; cod oil, per gallon, 59c to 60c: Labrador herrings, No 1 per brl., \$4 to \$5.50; fowls, per pair, 90c to \$1.20; chickens, \$1; woodcock, do, \$1; snipe, do, 50c; potatoes, per bushel, 35c to 40c; oats, per bushel, 22c to 25c; cheese, per lb., 11c 11½c; eggs. per dozen, 20c to 22c; maple sugar, per lb., 8c to 9c; apples, per brl., \$2 50 to \$3.50; lemons, per box, \$4.50 to \$5; onions, per case, \$2 75 to \$3; hay, per 100 bdls., \$7 to \$7 50; straw, per 100 bdls., \$3 to \$4; wood, per cord (2 ft. 6 in.) \$2.20 to \$4.00; wood, per cord, (3 feet) \$2.20 to \$4.75.

THE LATE MRS. IVES.

Last Thursday Mrs. H. R. Ives, wife of the well-known iron manufacturer, died sudden-ly on board the Vancouver. She was apparently in good health and spirits at one o'clock, but about four, while sitting in the saloon, she fainted. She was removed to her stateroom and died about midnight. Mrs. Ives recovered from her fainting fit and her daughter considered there was nothing serious, but just before midnight Miss Ives called the stewardess to attend to her mother, and though the ship's doctor and a doctor on board were in immediate attendance she expired a few moments afterwards. Mr. H. R. Ives met the remains last night at Quebec. Mrs. Ives had taken the trip to Europe to consult physicians regarding her health. The deceased lady was a member of the American Presbyterian Church and well known in social circles, where she was highly esteemed for her benevolence and amiable qualities.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.

It is with deep regret that we have to an-nounce the sudden death of Mr. John Elliott, the well known wholesale grocer of this city, which occurred at an early hour on Wednesday morning. It appears that Mr. Elliott left his office yesterday afternoon compaining of feeling a little sick, but nothing serious was threatened. He was attended to athome for indigestion, and seemed to be better, but again complained about midnight and died quite suddenly in his chair. The deceased gentle-man was a native of Ireland and was in his 64th year. General sympathy will be felt with his family in this sad affliction, which takes away another of Montreal's old-time merchants.

An important conference of steel rail manufacturers of England, Germany, and Belginm has just been held at Bonn. It was decided to form an international combination of all the leading manufacturers for the purpose The Lake Champlain took out 641 quarters production.

beef to Liverpool, making the total shipments to date 9,542 quarters.

THE STATE OF TRADE New York, Sept. 12.—Commercial agency telegrams have the following details:— Antumn had its usual effect in a moderately Antumn nad to usual elect in a moderately increased movement. Reports of progress of mercantile collections are unfavorable at numerous points. Most New England cutton mills are now running, and prices are being maintained. Leading New England cotton manufacturers still continue a good deal at sea regarding the near future of business, and sea regarding the near future of business, and predictions given out are quite contradictory. Owing to the extremely low prices the effect of the big crop of wheat on the state of business at Chicago has not been so beneficial as was expected. A large portion of the corn is now past injury from frost. The injury crop is now past injury from frost. The iron trade has developed no improvement. There is a slightly firmer feeling in anthracite coal owing to the curtailing of production. A fair demand for wool exists; prices have ruled stronger on all descriptions.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.— In General Debility and Emaciation.—Is a most valuable food and medicine. It tends to create an appetite for food. It strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body.

A FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Advices from Yokohama, August 30, say information has reached Canton of a frightful inundation in Miangsai Province. The news is dated from King Tak, the chief centre of the pottery manufacture and one of the four great markets of the Empire. The floods lasted four days, the entire country is submerged to a depth of 60 feet, and whole towns are swept away. It is believed 70,000 persons perished It was feared a pestilence would follow. The holera had broken out at Amoy.

BIRTH.

WARD.—On the 4th inst., at 16 Barclay street, the wife of H. J. Ward, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

HARRIS—McKEOWN—At St Martin's Church, Sept. 10th, by the Rev. J. S. Stone B.D., Irwin Harris to Georgina McKeown third daughter of Richard McKeown, contractor, all of this city.

BERMINGHAM—BOWES—Sept. 8th, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Futher O'Meara, John T. Bermingham, of River Beaudette, to Maggie, second daughter of Patrick Bowes. Boston and New York papers please copy.

O HAGAN-COSTELLO .- At the Church of St. Ann, on the morning of the 8th inst., by the Rev. Father O'Meara, Mr. Patrick O'Hagan to Miss Lizzie, youngest daughter of John Costello, Esq., all of this city. No. cards. 60-1

KEARNS.—At Ottawa, 27th of August, of congestion of the lungs, Peter Kearns, Esq., merchant, (of the firm of Kearns & Ryan). May his soul, through the mercy of God, rest in peace Amen.

REDMOND.—In this city, on the 10th inst., John Frederick, infant son of J. F. Redmond, aged 11 months.

WISE—In this city, on the 10th inst., Gertrude Maude, aged 17 months, youngest daughter of Jno H. Wise.

CORBETT.—In this city, on the 14th inst., Michael Joseph Corbett, aged 19 years, 1 month and 14 days, eldest son of Patrick Corbett. RYAN.—In this city, at 143 Murray street, Michael W., youngest son of J. Ryan, aged 17

KELLY.—In this city, on the 6th instant. Bernard Kelly, a native of the Parish of Kildare, Co. of Westmeath, Ireland.

WALLACE.—On September 9th, Percy Douglas Wallace, the beloved son of George Wallace, journalist, aged 3 years and 8 months. NOLAN.—Accidently drowned, at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on 30th August, Denis Nolan, aged 40 years, eldest son of John Nolan, of this city.

BANKRUPT STOCK!

The Bankrupt Stock of Ribbons purchased from the liquidators of the Corriveau Silk Mills Co., are made of all pure silk and we are selling them at less price than Ribbons mixed with Cotton are being sold elsewhere, all widths, Colored and Black.

S. CARSLEY.

BANKRUPT STOCK!

Ladies requiring Black or Colored Silks for dresses should buy at once at the reduced rates, as Dry Goods men throughout the Dominion are purchasing them from us.

The Corriveau Silks are too well known in Montreal, for their good qualities, to require further praise. S. CARSLEY.

MORE NEW MANTLES!

More new imported Mantles, Dolmans, Jackets and Ulsters are being received every few days at S. CARSLEY'S.

TMBRELLA FACTORY!

S. Carsley, Umbrella manufacturer, calls the attention of his customers to his extensive stock of Umbrellas and Umbrella Material.

Large quantities of Umbrellas daily put to stock, so that customers may be confident of getting only new goods and of the very best

Determined to meet the requirements of all classes of customers, S. Carsley has every price and quality of Umbrella, from 25c each to \$20 and upwards.

Umbrellas made to order or re-covered in two hours' notice, when necessary. All work done on the premises and by experienced Umbrells makers only, whom S. Carsley has engaged from one of the oldest and best manufacturers in England

S. CARSLEY,

Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL.



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