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SECRET SOCIETIES IN FRANCE.

Their baneful influence thoroughly demonstrated—Freemasonry rampant and dominant—The causes and effects of the new French divorce law—The true state of 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 Seminary here since Saturday. Last Monday a Post reporter called upon the reverend gentleman and was cordially received. Father Hogan, who was born in the County Clare, Ireland, has spent the last 35 years in France, and is one of the most widely known theologians in that country. He is a very fine looking man of about fifty-five years of age, and possessed of a most intelligent countenance. In reply to a question from our reporter, the reverend gentleman stated that he had only been thirty-six hours in Montreal, but was greatly impressed with the beauty and grandeur of the city. "I have," said he, "made much of my time in Canada's metropolis, and have had two most beautiful views of the city, 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 ever seen, recalling to my mind two such sights in the sunny land of France, the first that of the city of Lyons as seen from the shrine of Notre Dame de Fourvières, the River Rhone taking the place of the St. Lawrence in Montreal, and the second a view of Paris from St. Cloud. I consider the church of Notre Dame very striking, and I saw it yesterday at its best, when it was thronged with worshippers, who were present in honor of the patron feast of the church. The immense galleries were new to me, galleries in churches not being the rule on the European continent."

"What is the present aspect of the Church in France?" asked our reporter.
"You have asked me a question," replied Father Hogan, "that has been put to me again and again, and I will endeavor to answer it as well as I can, for my long residence in that country has certainly given me a privilege to know much about it. The Church in France, as a body, would ask me in favor of any government, be it Republican or Monarchical, and that is, fair play; but just now she has to deal with a set of men who are bitterly hostile to everything, not only Catholic, but Christian or religious, and who never miss an opportunity of injuring religion."

"How is this accounted for?"
"Perhaps," said Father Hogan, "the question you have submitted to me has been asked oftener than any other in relation to the present state of religion in France, and I have thought over the matter so much that I have arrived at the following facts: If the people who hold the reins of power at present in France wish to consolidate the Republic they are doing the very thing, to destroy it, for they are making enemies not only of Catholics, but of every upright man. As an instance, there are those in France who are called 'Advanced Liberals,' and who all their lives have been at heart Republicans. Take the late Minister Dufaure and the great Senator Laboulaye, both great admirers of American institutions, and who did much to make France copying American republicanism; and again Jules Simon, the great philosopher and statesman. These three men who, although thoroughly Republicans, became heartily sick of French Republicanism, and are hundreds of others of the best Liberals in the country. When the republic was established in France these men thought the country would be governed something like the United States, their aim being to have a liberal republic which would be endurable, but now such men as Jules Simon and others of that stamp would only be too glad to see the republic knocked under. The men at present at the head of affairs have some other objects in view besides the establishment of a republic."

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The principles of these organizations are very expressed in the French public press, and the old Gambetta war cry, "Down with Catholicism," which then was supposed to mean the downfall of the clergy, is now undeniably taught to imply "down with religion," there is no God, "the Christian religion is all stupidity," and such like doctrines. To show the power of Freemasonry, probably the most dangerous of secret societies in France, it is interesting to know that, with the exception of six, all the members of the Paris organization are freemasons, and those who are opposed to all religious belief, and who are avowedly irreligious and infidels, so the order of the day in France is to be had.

THE NEW DIVORCE LAW.
What is your opinion of the French divorce law recently passed?
The divorce law is the outcome not only of the irreligious feeling in France, but of other influences. For years a large number of French novelists, essayists and dramatic writers have been writing up the hardships married people are trying to adopt the mode of putting a stop to it. Alexander

Dumas, jr., wrote a whole book on the subject, and others have written and said so much about it, which has brought around public opinion to entertain the notion. Several times the bill had been rejected by the French legislature, and the fact that it has now passed shows that the people who voted for it, had to do so. The 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 workmen do as they are told, and as the foremen of most 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. The 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 negotiations 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 earnestness, "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 of missionaries, their sisters of charity, their religious institutions are as great as ever, and the time will once more come, and I hope soon, when France will bear, and deservedly so, her former title of 'Eldest Daughter of 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 building 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 come.

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, Canon 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 Chapon, P.S.S., late of Baltimore Seminary, professor of Dogma; Rev. Father T. S.S., professor of Moral Theology; Rev. Father Rex, P.S.S., of St. Charles College, will fill the office of Procurator, and expound the Sacred Scriptures. Rev. Louis S. Walsh, of the Diocese of Boston, will be the professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Master of Ceremonies.

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 attributes; some possessed great learning in religious matters, but in all else were like men of the world; others were full of piety 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 were 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 spiritual progress 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 sufficient knowledge, but also on his good conduct, and his fidelity in observing the discipline of the house.

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 passed a year in the *Séminaire de Paris*; the *Séminaire de Paris* corresponds to the novitiate of the religious orders; the *Séminaire* 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 entrusted 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 Séminaire* 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 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 clerical 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 New 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.
CONYERS, Ga., Sept. 15.—On Friday Tom Marston went to the cemetery and desecrated 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 his brother.

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 a party of 100 in the list of their expenditure as to be able to fix it at £1,630 11s 1/4d. A malevolent article suggests that the balance was spent in visits to the Alhambra and other fast resorts, but it is replied that President Kruger was so good a man that he read his family Bible and sipped milk in the intervals of conversation at dinner.

THE CANADIAN VOYAGEURS.

Old air: "ABERCROMBIE ON THE NILE."
Adieu the old Dominion,
Adieu for a while;
We're going off to portage on the banks of the Nile;
Nor care to live in story,
Nor care to live in story,
But we're going out with Woolsey just to make a little pile;
And 'tis 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 hiring boatmen a rowing on the Nile;
No pensions or no crosses,
We'll get from British losses,
For 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 see on 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 up the River Nile;
Though from friends we're rudely swept,
We will not die we're swept,
There 'll be tears from crocodiles ere they eat us on the Nile.
Then adieu the old Dominion,
Adieu for a while;
We're going away to portage on the banks of the Nile;
Then give us all your blessing,
For we'll all be getting a drossing,
From El Mahdi and his Arabs on the banks of the Nile.

SCOTCH NEWS.

AYRSHIRE VOTERS' ROLL.—The roll for Ayrshire just completed shows 7808 voters in the county, as against 7827 last year.
REPRESENTATION OF WEST ABERDEENSHIRE.—Mr. Quentin Kerr, farmer, Downieston, Patna, has been selected to contest West Aberdeenshire at the general election by the Radical Association of that county.
MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—Major-General Abstar McDonald, commanding the North British District, has been selected to attend the Austrian autumn manoeuvres, 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 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.

AN 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), pedlar, from Reading, Berkshire, was killed near Lumphannan, Aberdeenshire, on Tuesday. While he was leading 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 AYR.—The great increase in the trade of the harbor of Ayr having rendered it necessary that dredging operations 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. MacKeddie & McKnight, shipbuilders, Ayr, have obtained the contract.

BODY FOUND IN LOCHFYNE.—The body of a 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 decomposed, 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 for 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 95 private, and an increase of 119 pauper lunatics.

THE DEFENCE OF THE CLYDE.—It is stated that the submarine defence of the Clyde is to be undertaken by the Lanarkshire Engineer 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 Matilda.
A DUNFERMLINE FATHER AND DAUGHTER

Case.—An action was recently raised in Dunfermline Small-Debt Court, in which William Robertson, draper, Bridge Street, sued John Robertson, society agent, Grieve Street, for payment of £10 10s, being the amount alleged to be due for dress goods supplied to defendant's daughter, who is 24 years of age, and acted as his housekeeper. The defendant denied liability. Sheriff Gillespie has now assailed defendant, 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 incapacity of earning 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 Clergy-men present at the Ceremony—Luncheon, &c.
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 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 most unfortunate people are obliged to keep them at home or allow them to be thrown on the world without being 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 alighted. The building is situated a 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 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. The up to the internal administration of this kind of institutions, it is well known that the Brothers are amongst the most competent, and that they have acquired in Europe a reputation which has no equal. The Brother who will have the charge and direction of the Longue Pointe House has already made a name for himself in the successful administration 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 who follow the common regulations. There will be a resident priest, speaking the English and French languages. A doctor will also visit the House daily. All other information can be obtained by addressing the Provincial of the Brothers of Charity, 187, Montross Street, Montreal, or by communicating directly with the Superior of the St. Joseph Institute, Longue Pointe, P.Q.

The erection of this magnificent four-story brick building was commenced some eighteen months ago by the Brothers of Charity, who are identified with these in charge of the Reformatory in this city, and having just been completed, the next thing to be done was to have it blessed by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The hour appointed for this impressive ceremony was nine o'clock this morning, and about half-past eight carriages containing clergymen and others commenced to arrive, and when a few minutes before nine, the Bishop of Montreal, and having just been completed, the next thing to be done was to have it blessed by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The hour appointed for this impressive ceremony was nine o'clock this morning, and about half-past eight carriages containing clergymen and others commenced to arrive, and when a few minutes before nine, the Bishop of Montreal, and having just been completed, the next thing to be done was to have it blessed by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The hour appointed for this impressive ceremony was nine o'clock this morning, and about half-past eight carriages containing clergymen and others commenced to arrive, and when a few minutes before nine, the Bishop of Montreal, and having just been completed, the next thing to be done was to have it blessed by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal.

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Amongst the other clergymen present were Rev. Father Delavigne, S.S., Director of the Seminary of Philosophy; Rev. Father Deluella, 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 Immaculate Asylum, Longue Pointe; Rev. Father Lussier, 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. Forratt and Mount, Mr. Brunton, the contractor for the building, Mr. Hurston, several ladies and representatives of the city press. Every apartment 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 reason to feel proud. When the Holy Sacrifice on the Mass ended, the hour was growing upon 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 institution, 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 all Catholics are undoubtedly familiar.

CHASTITY AND PUBLIC LIFE.
The Democratization 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 democratize 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. History 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 heresies 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 illipiant 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 democratization 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 inconsistency to punish those who are publicly known to be guilty of crimes that are secretly 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. Every body 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 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.

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FRANCE AND CHINA.
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 Woonang 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 Matsou. 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 there via Berber. He reports that there are 2,300 prisoners at Berber. The rebel garrison is 3,200 strong and is armed with rifles. Abou Legel, chief of the Robatal tribe, has six thousand armed men. The Mahdi's force extends as far south as Ambuk. 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 Ambuk, reported by the Mudir of Dongola on September 11, the body of Sheikh Hoda, the chief rebel leader of the district, and those of various amers 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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FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

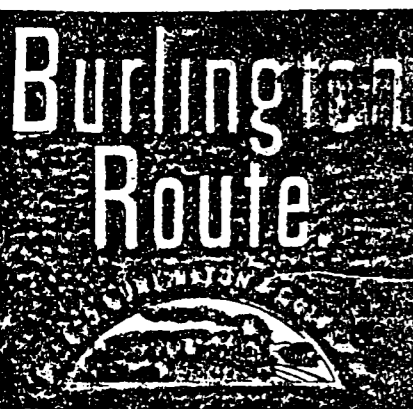
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30 DAYS TRIAL
BEFORE—AND—AFTER
Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.
TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.
WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND WEAK, WATERY, WAXEN, AND ALL THE SYMPTOMS OF A PERSONAL NATURE, Resulting from ABUSE AND EXCESS. Especially relief afforded in cases of NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, MIGRAINE, HOODS GUARANTEED. The greatest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Sent at once for Illustrated Pamphlet, free. Address: VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, WIS.

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1 Bond @ 30,000 "	— 30,000 "
2 Bonds @ 20,000 "	— 40,000 "
2 Bonds @ 10,000 "	— 20,000 "
2 Bonds @ 5,000 "	— 10,000 "
20 Bonds @ 1,000 "	— 20,000 "
12 Bonds @ 400 "	— 4,800 "
12 Bonds @ 300 "	— 3,600 "
24 Bonds @ 250 "	— 6,000 "
2580 Bonds @ 140 "	— 358,400 "
2360 Bonds @ 130 "	— 306,800 "

Together 5,000 bonds amounting to 1,649,000 florins. The next Redemption takes place on the

FIRST OF OCTOBER.

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of October is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and enclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly installments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

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NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency is now at No. 29 King Street West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive advertisements for this Paper.

WHERE A 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 the corner of Fourth and St. James streets, and upon approaching the dwelling house of Dave Williams, nearly fainting 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 complexion.

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.

GAIN Health and Happiness.
FEAR? IS IT FEAR?
Are your kidneys diseased? ...
Are your nerves weak? ...
Have you liver complaint? ...
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Are you bilious? ...
Are you tormented with flatulences? ...
Are you rheumatized? ...
Ladies, are you suffering? ...
If you would banish Disease and gain Health, take

D. FLOWERS' EXTRACT-WILD STRAWBERRY CHOLERA INFANTUM
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SERIOUS HOURS OF A YOUNG LADY.
By CHARLES SAINT-FOTI, Translated by a Catholic Priest.

This book has received most flattering encouragement from the highest ecclesiastical sources. Nicely bound in the English cloth, 300 pages, 12mo. Price, 60c. Address: H. J. CLORAN, Post Printing and Publishing Co., 4-13 [AGENTS WANTED.] Montreal, Ca.

HISTORY OF ANTI-CHRIST,
Or an exposition of certain and probable events which concern the "Man of Sin." His time, his reign and end (according to Holy Scripture and Tradition), by Rev. Father Hughes, Professor of Theology at the Grand Seminary of Leval, France. Translated by Rev. Father Bray. This is a Book for the times. Price, 35c. Address: H. J. CLORAN, Post Printing and Publishing Co., 4-13 [AGENTS WANTED.] Montreal, Ca.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court, No. 203.
Dame Eugénie Poirault, of the City of Montreal, wife of Pierre Louis Hens Marion, of the same place, trader, duly authorized a *curator in justice* against her said husband, Defendant. An action for separation as to property, has been instituted in this cause.
Montreal, 23d August, 1884.
T. & O. DALORMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

LOVE AND MONEY

By CHARLES READE.
Of "It's Never Too Late to Mend," "Griffith's Cash," "Put Yourself in His Place," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Continued.
"I must interrupt you," said Grace. "I 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 yourself 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 conduct 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 wonder, 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 asked before you all, 'Are you a wife?' Twice I said to my father—'I don't know.' Can you account for that, sir?"
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 home."
"And what did she say?"
"Oh, she said it was plain enough. The fellow had forbidden you to own the marriage, and you were an obedient wife; and, like women in general, strong against other people, but in a weak reading of a woman," said Grace. "She will sacrifice her honor and her father's respect, and court the world's contempt, and stily 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 it?"
"You may be sure I can, and—woe 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 no 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?"
"Colonel 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 lips can never be recalled. Oh, what shall I do? What shall I do?"

The struggle overpowered her, and almost for the first time in her life she turned faint and yet hysterical; and such was her condition that the brave Colonel was downright alarmed, and rang hastily for his people. 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.
Sometime 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 Alley Meredith."
"Do I know this gentleman?" said the Colonel.
"I think not, sir," said the footman.
"What is he like?"
"Like a benefited clergyman, sir."

Colonel Clifford was not in the humor for company; but it 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 compunction, neat boots, black clothes and glossy waistcoat up to the throat, neat black gloves, a snowy tie, a face shaven like an egg, hair and eyebrows grizzled, cheeks rufous, 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 curvies 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 reward. As his palnor 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 set on his body and passed a resolution, and when he should not have Christian burial, so they managed to hide his corpse till the slack got low, and then they brought him up at night and chunked 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 execution.
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.
"You needn't to skirl, old man," he cried; "You're 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 worse villain behind, that found t' brass for t' job, and tempted this one! We'll catch him yet; ah, then we'll not trouble judge nor jury, nor hangman neither!"
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 hired for a palnor, and established him at the Dun Coln. These two were in constant communication.
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 artful preparations, and resolved to levy a contribution upon Colonel Clifford.

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 Grace Clifford's half-revelation and violent 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 chains, and he was popular with them all; because when they were 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 singing. 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 contrast.
After the first introduction, Monckton intoned very gently that he had a communication to make on the part of a lady which was painful to him, and would be painful to Colonel 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.
"That's the name," said musical Monckton, "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.
"It's a lie."
"I'm afraid not," said the meek and tuneful 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 agitated.
"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 she 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 discharged a commission which was very unpleasant to me, I had at all events saved an innocent girl from tempting Mr. Walter Clifford 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. 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 Colonel Clifford, "I should like 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 original."
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, I 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 William 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 what business has she to put me forward as evidence of a transaction I never witnessed? I shall tell her you expect to see her, and

that it is her duty to clear up the affair in person. Suppose it should be another of those impostors—after all, what has all that to do with her, supposing I have, effectual evidence?"
"Bring her to-morrow as early as you can."
"Well, you know, ladies are not early risers; will twelve o'clock do?"
"Twelve o'clock to-morrow, sir," said the Colonel.
The sham parson took his leave, and drove away in a well-appointed carriage and pair. For we must inform the reader that he had 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 perjury and crime.
But how could he escape doubts, and very grave doubts too? The communication 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 appearance of heat or 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 dealing with another.
One thing, however, puzzled him sore in this certificate—the witness being William Hope. William Hope was not a very uncommon 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 this.

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.
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"It is my father's name," said Grace, beginning to turn her eyes inward and think very hard.
"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 clergyman who brought me this certificate?"
"The clergyman!"
"Yes, my dear, it was a clergyman, apparently a rector, and he told me—"
"Quite sure, he had a white tie, a broad-brimmed hat, a clergyman all over; don't go off on that. Did your father and my son 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 something hidden here—and Mrs. Walter Clifford 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 it. 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 villain. Dear sir, don't agitate poor Walter or my dear father with this vile 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 together."
"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 be just to the man, he seemed to think so, too, and that she ought to do her own business."
"She will not come," said Grace, rather con-

temptuously. "He was obliged to say she would, just to put a face upon it. To-morrow he'll bring an excuse, instead of her. Then have your detectives about, for he is villain; and, dear sir, please, receive him in the drawing-room; then I will find some way to get a sight of him myself."
"It shall be done," said the Colonel. "I begin to think with you. At all events, if the lady does not come, I shall hope it is all an imposture or a mistake."
"With this understanding they parted, and waited in anxiety for the morrow, but now their anxiety was checked 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 remaining 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 accused miners as might be in 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 business 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 begs 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 ominous to me. I desire by deed to land it over to Hope and yourself, upon condition that you follow the seams wherever they go, and 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 design 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 acres 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 remainder 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 the detectives called on Colonel Clifford to make a private communication; his mate had spotted a swell mobster, 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 there for a job, but only on the talking lay, probably soliciting information for some gang of thieves or other. He had been seen to exchange a hasty word with a clergyman; but as Mark Waddy's acquaintances 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!" said the Colonel.
"I beg your pardon, Colonel," said the man, not seeing the relevancy of this observation.
"Oh, nothing," said the Colonel; "only I expect a visit to-morrow at twelve o'clock from a doubtful clergyman; just hang about the lawn on the chance of my giving you a signal."

Thus while Monckton was mounting his batteries, his victims were preparing defence 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 a magnificent room, fifty feet long and thirty feet wide. A number of French windows opened on to a stonè balcony, with three short flights of stone steps leading down to the lawn. The central steps were broad, the side steps narrow. There were four entrances to it; two by double doors, and two by heavy curtained apertures leading to little subsidiary rooms.
At twelve o'clock next day, what with the burst of color from the potted flowers on the balcony, the white coats, and the flags and streamers, and a clear unshady day gliding in, all the room looked a "palace of pleasure," and no stranger peeping in could have dreamed that it was the abode of care, and about to be visited by gloomy Penitence and incurable Fraud.
The first to arrive was Bartley, with a witness. He was received kindly by Colonel Clifford and ushered into a small room.
He wanted another witness. So John Baker was sent for, and Bartley and he were clearest together, reading the deed, each when a footman brought in a card, "The Reverend Alley Meredith," and written up underneath with a pencil, in a female hand, "Mrs. Walter Clifford."
"Admit them," said the Colonel, firmly.
At this moment Grace, who had heard the carriage drive up to the door, peeped in through one of the heavy curtains we have mentioned.
"Has she actually come?" said she.
"She has, indeed," said the Colonel, looking very grave. "Will you stay and receive her?"
"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 and drew the curtain.
The servant opened the door, and the false rector walked in, supporting on his arm a dark woman, still very beautiful; very plainly dressed, but well dressed; agitated, yet self-possessed.
"Be seated, madam," said the Colonel. After a reasonable pause he began to question her.
"You were married on the eleventh day of June, 1868, to a gentleman of the name of Walter Clifford?"
"I was, sir."
"My I ask how long you lived with him?"
"The lady buried her face in her hand. The question took her by surprise, and she was a woman's artifice to gain time and answer cleverly.
"But the ingenious Monckton gave it happy turn. "Poor thing! Poor thing!" said he.
"He left me the next day," said Lucy. "and I have never seen him since."
Here Monckton interposed; he fancied he had seen the curtain move.
"Excuse me," said he, "I think there is somebody listening." And he went with a look of surprise on his face, and a look of her beauty, which might well have tempted any man; and by her air, moreover, that she should have changed her tactics, and gone to her father directly for advice, and

that it is her duty to clear up the affair in person. Suppose it should be another of those impostors—after all, what has all that to do with her, supposing I have, effectual evidence?"
"Bring her to-morrow as early as you can."
"Well, you know, ladies are not early risers; will twelve o'clock do?"
"Twelve o'clock to-morrow, sir," said the Colonel.
The sham parson took his leave, and drove away in a well-appointed carriage and pair. For we must inform the reader that he had 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 perjury and crime.
But how could he escape doubts, and very grave doubts too? The communication 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 appearance of heat or 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 dealing with another.
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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.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR 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 picnic" 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 Limerick Corporation have followed up 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 the Lord Lieutenant on his approaching visit to the city of the "violated treaty."

Although the standard of admission to the British army has been 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.

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.

The returns for the month of August, 1884, show a further decrease in the number of immigrants to Canada. In the month 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.

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.

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

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 illustrious precedents, both at Washington and Ottawa, would, no doubt, prove a happy and gratifying event, and would be looked upon with general satisfaction.

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 epousal to his diocese; hence the kissing of the ring is an acknowledgment of his authority and an expression of respect and affection.

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 movement. The Toronto Mail has been much vexed at the course pursued by these young men.

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.

A HANGMAN FOR THE PRESIDENCY. A Presidential candidate in the United 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 the most shocking. Mr. Cleveland is now accused of having acted the part of common hangman some twelve years ago. At that time two men found guilty of capital offences were executed in Buffalo.

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; but at the same time we are bound to declare that, even if such should be the vote, no American citizen will feel any pride in the 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.

THE INCARCERATION OF LUNATICS. While doctors, and especially experts, differ about the insanity of a patient, the patient should be given the benefit of the doubt and allowed to go about his or her business. To incarcerate people on the testimony of any one or two persons is an outrage on personal liberty, and on the justice and protection which the community at large owes the individual. We don't see why a person charged with insanity should be more harshly and arbitrarily treated than one charged with crime.

EARL SPENCER AND ARCHBISHOP McEVILLY. A REMARKABLE correspondence has been taking place between Archbishop McEvilly, of Tuam, and Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, about the famous Maamtrasna murder case, in which the lives of innocent men were sworn away at the instigation of the Crown Solicitor. The Archbishop in the first instance laid the facts of Casey's confession before the magistrate 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 startling revelation.

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 McEvilly has determined that an outrage on justice shall not be followed by another without 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."

THE JAMAICA ANNEXATION TO CANADA. 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.

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.

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 Joyce for the Maamtrasna tragedy.

THE SAVIOURS OF THE PEOPLE. Latest accounts from France and Italy show that the cholera scourge is extending its ravages in various directions and over an immense area. One thing which this cholera plague has brought into noticeable prominence is the utter heartlessness and want of humanity of the atheistic and radical officials charged with the care of the plague-stricken people. Instead of remaining at their posts and doing their duty to their afflicted fellow-creatures they run away like cowards and seek safety in precipitate flight.

solitely no evidence that Poole was guilty. Earl Spencer and his minions were, however, not to be baffled; blood they wanted and blood they must get. Accordingly Mr. Mallon, Chief of the Detective Department, was sent to Mountjoy prison to "see" one Grundy, prisoner therein. Mallon saw Grundy and made his business known without much circumlocution. The chief told the prisoner that if he swore against Joe Poole and three other men, whose names would be given him, and would testify that he was on the scene of the murder of Kenny and saw Poole commit it, that the authorities would put him (Grundy) in a position to marry his sweetheart, and that the government would give him a couple of hundred pounds and send him to any part of the world he would like to go to.

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 was not "in" the murder of Kenny. Kenny was sentenced to death for having been supposed to be the author of the information which led to the arrest of some of the more prominent Fenians suspects, and some of 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 left 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 of 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 London.

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 left Ireland. Knowing this, the Crown nevertheless executed upon Poole the sentence of death, which "the actual murderers," whose offence he was to suffer for, had passed 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 brutal crime. All this innocent blood, shed by such infamous means, must cry out to Heaven for vengeance. England's record in Ireland is a terrible one, and the sooner it is cut short the better.

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 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 Killynure, 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 annual 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 Penitentiaries, published in 1870. He was president of the Council in Sir John Macdonald's administration from July 1874, until 4th March, 1875; Minister of Inland Revenue from 4th March until 1st July, 1875, 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, 1875, which position he held until 15th January, 1880, when he resigned and became Postmaster-General. On November 8th, 1880, he was appointed Secretary of 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 Canada, at the general election in 1869, but succeeded in 1873, in representing the riding of Northumberland. He also, at the sitting member (Mr. Arthur Rankin) and obtaining a new election when he was returned and set until the dissolution of Parliament in May of that year. He again contested the same seat at the general elections in 1863 when a special return was made to the House by the returning officer; both candidates were returned, but the election was voided by the House 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 in 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 appointment will be hailed with pleasure by the Irish Catholics of Ontario, among whom he has held a prominent position for a number of years. Mr. O'Connor has served his party loyally, faithfully, and well, and fully earned the honor now conferred upon him.

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 was not "in" the murder of Kenny. Kenny was sentenced to death for having been supposed to be the author of the information which led to the arrest of some of the more prominent Fenians suspects, and some of 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 left 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 of 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 London.

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 left Ireland. Knowing this, the Crown nevertheless executed upon Poole the sentence of death, which "the actual murderers," whose offence he was to suffer for, had passed 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 brutal crime. All this innocent blood, shed by such infamous means, must cry out to Heaven for vengeance. England's record in Ireland is a terrible one, and the sooner it is cut short the better.

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 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 Killynure, 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 annual 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 Penitentiaries, published in 1870. He was president of the Council in Sir John Macdonald's administration from July 1874, until 4th March, 1875; Minister of Inland Revenue from 4th March until 1st July, 1875, 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, 1875, which position he held until 15th January, 1880, when he resigned and became Postmaster-General. On November 8th, 1880, he was appointed Secretary of 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 Canada, at the general election in 1869, but succeeded in 1873, in representing the riding of Northumberland. He also, at the sitting member (Mr. Arthur Rankin) and obtaining a new election when he was returned and set until the dissolution of Parliament in May of that year. He again contested the same seat at the general elections in 1863 when a special return was made to the House by the returning officer; both candidates were returned, but the election was voided by the House 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 in 1867 and 1872, as well as at the special election after unseating Mr. Rankin, for Russell, at the general election.

THE EXHIBITION. PRIZE LIST CONTINUED.

Happy Termination to Canada's Great Fair—Presentations to Messrs. Leclere, Stevenson and Searle.

FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY.

After the formal opening Tuesday afternoon the grounds presented a busy aspect. By three o'clock the section of jumping competitions took place, the grand stands being packed with spectators, who also lined the enclosure and crowded around the judges' stand in the centre of the track.

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:—

THE HEAVY WEIGHTS
Next completed for prizes to the same amount. There were five entries, but the only two contestants were:—

THE POST RACE
"twice round," with one jump; prizes, \$15 and \$10.

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS 38—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

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

CLASS 33—HONEY.

- Sec 1. Package honey in the comb, 1 lb or more, D Dunn, Lachine Rapids, 1st; Arthur Robert, Frontier, 2nd.

FIFTH DAY—WEDNESDAY.

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

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; let prize \$30, 2nd \$20, 3rd \$10.

started. This was won handsomely by Topsy, Emma, 2nd, and Lottie 3rd. An amusing race was the pony race, two-thirds 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.

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.

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.

CLASS 4—COLLECTION OF FRUITS.

- Sec 1. Apples, collection of 40 varieties, named, 4 of each, A M Smith, St Catharines, Ont, 1st; R J Donnelly, Rochester, N.Y., 2nd; G B Edwards, Covey Hill, Que, 3rd.

CLASS 5—GARDEN VEGETABLES.

- Sec 1. Salafy, 12 roots, College Notre Dame, Cote des Neiges 1; W O'Hara, city, 2nd.

CLASS 6—CARRIAGE HORSES—ANIMALS 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS, TO BE OVER 15 1/2 HANDS.

- Sec 1. Stallion, 4 years old and upward, J J McCall, St Joseph du Lac, 1st; Dr Craik, 2nd; Wm Evans, 3rd.

CLASS 7—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, EXCLUSIVE OF ANIMALS ENTERED IN OTHER CLASSES AS PURE CLYDESDALES, SWIFOLKS AND PERCHERONS.

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

CLASS 8—DRAUGHT HORSES, EXCLUSIVE OF ANIMALS ENTERED IN OTHER CLASSES AS CLYDES, PERCHERONS, AND SWIFOLKS.

- 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, 3rd.

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.

CLASS 10—SHETLAND PONIES.

- Sec 1. Stallions, Jos Hickson, 1st; J L Marcou, 2nd.

CLASS 11—CORS AND PONIES.

- Sec 1. Cors under 14 hands and over 12 hands, Jas McEachran, 1st; W A McGibbon, 2nd.

CLASS 12—DONKEYS.

- Sec 1. Donkeys, Jos Hickson, 1st and 2nd.

ENTRANS.

- Janet stallion, Chas E Dawson, 1st.

CATTLE.

- CLASS 13—JERSEY OR ABERDEEN CATTLE. Sec 1. Bull, 4 years old and upwards, W A Reburn, St Anne, 1st and 2nd; Geo Whitfield, Rougemont, 3rd.

CLASS 14—INDIAN CATTLE.

- Sec 1. Bull, 4 years old and upwards, 12 ears, E Ferland, 1st; P Daimet, 2nd; Z Oimet, 3rd.

CLASS 15—INDIAN CATTLE.

- Sec 1. Bull, 4 years old and upwards, 12 ears, E Ferland, 1st; P Daimet, 2nd; Z Oimet, 3rd.

CLASS 16—INDIAN CATTLE.

- Sec 1. Bull, 2 years old, John Ewing, for St. Francis College, Richmond, 1st; Geo Whitfield, Rougemont, 2nd; J. M. Browning, 3rd.

CLASS 17—INDIAN CATTLE.

- Sec 1. Yearling bull, J M Browning, 1st; Geo Whitfield, 2nd.

CLASS 18—INDIAN CATTLE.

- Sec 1. Bull calf, 6 months and over, W A Reburn, 1st; John Ewing, 2nd.

CLASS 19—INDIAN CATTLE.

- Sec 1. Bull calf, 6 months and over, W A Reburn, 1st; Geo Whitfield, 2nd.

CLASS 20—INDIAN CATTLE.

- Sec 1. Cow, 4 years old and upward, W A Reburn, 1st and 2nd; J M Browning, 3rd.

CLASS 21—INDIAN CATTLE.

- Sec 1. Cow, 3 years old, Geo Whitfield, 1st.

CLASS 22—INDIAN CATTLE.

- Sec 1. Heifer, 2 years old, W A Reburn, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

CLASS 23—INDIAN CATTLE.

- Sec 1. Yearling heifer, J M Browning, 1st; Geo Whitfield, 2nd; W A Reburn, 3rd.

CLASS 24—INDIAN CATTLE.

- Sec 1. Heifer calf, under 6 months, J M Browning, 1st; W A Reburn, 2nd and 3rd; G Whitfield, 4th.

CLASS 25—INDIAN CATTLE.

- Sec 1. Herd of Jersey or Aberdeen 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.

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 a matter for the greatest congratulation.

THE LAVAL-VICTORIA DISPUTE.

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 a matter for the greatest congratulation.

READ THIS.

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

THE LAVAL-VICTORIA DISPUTE.

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 a matter for the greatest congratulation.

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 receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 505 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

DIAMON DYES.

To prove the goodness of a pudding, eat it! To prove the goodness of Diamond Dyes, buy them! They are unsurpassed and unsurpassable for brilliancy, strength, and cheapness.

NEW FRENCH PAPER.

A new French paper is to be started in Hull, Que.

L. A. Senecal, "the uncrowned king of the St. Lawrence," in quiet symposium with a few friends, sipping a glass of champagne.

His majesty looks well and prosperous, and those who tried to kick him when he was down had better have taken John Billings' advice and not kick a man when he is down.

AMONG THE EXHIBITS WHICH ARE STILL DESERVING OF MORE THAN A PASSING GLANCE, IS A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF PONIES, OWNED BY MR. JOHN MURPHY, OF RICHMOND, QUE.

These ponies were selected by His Excellency the Governor-General, on Tuesday afternoon, to give an exhibition in the judging 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 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 wood-work, full cabinet, half cabinet, etc., etc.

A PERFECT COOKING VESSEL.

A useful invention was shown by Mr. T. P. Tunney, 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 cooked 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.

DR. J. C. AYER, LOWELL, MASS.

through the Canadian agent, Mr. E. Underhill, makes a very fine display of Hair Vigor, Sarsaparilla 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.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

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 Parnassus, bound into bundles and even criticised by machinery. The days of "Sweet Maud Muller raking hay" and following staid mowers is past, and now we have the breezy cowboy full of blarney and general coarseness, exhorting impatient mares and making the grain fly into bundles as by the stroke of the magician's wand. In this department

MESSRS. FROST & WOOD,

of Smith's Falls, Ont., have a very interesting display of mowers, reapers, plows, horse rakes, and twin 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 pairing is not easily done. The reaper, which only weighs 700 pounds, is a model of lightness and strength, and is of easy draft.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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 spread over the entire civilized globe. They have five immense factories—one in Glasgow, Scotland, three in the United States and one in Montreal, Canada. They sell three-quarters of all the sewing machines sold throughout the world; their sales last year amounted to over six hundred thousand machines. This company has also a large space in Machinery

Hall, where their sewing machines upon all classes of work are running at the unparalleled speed of eighteen hundred stitches per minute.

This Company is the only one of all the others exhibiting, who run their machines by steam power, and the variety 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 buttons, etc., are well known to all who have seen the machines attract immense crowds.

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.

CLASS 36—SEEDS, GRAINS, ETC.

- Sec 2. Red winter wheat, 4 bushels, O. Marion, St. Jacques, 1st; E. Simard, L'Assomption, 2nd; B. A. Roch Simard, L'Assomption, 3rd.

CLASS 37—SEEDS, GRAINS, ETC.

- Sec 2. Red winter wheat, 4 bushels, O. Marion, St. Jacques, 1st; E. Simard, L'Assomption, 2nd; B. A. Roch Simard, L'Assomption, 3rd.

CLASS 38—SEEDS, GRAINS, ETC.

- Sec 2. Red winter wheat, 4 bushels, O. Marion, St. Jacques, 1st; E. Simard, L'Assomption, 2nd; B. A. Roch Simard, L'Assomption, 3rd.

CLASS 39—SEEDS, GRAINS, ETC.

- Sec 2. Red winter wheat, 4 bushels, O. Marion, St. Jacques, 1st; E. Simard, L'Assomption, 2nd; B. A. Roch Simard, L'Assomption, 3rd.

CLASS 40—SEEDS, GRAINS, ETC.

- Sec 2. Red winter wheat, 4 bushels, O. Marion, St. Jacques, 1st; E. Simard, L'Assomption, 2nd; B. A. Roch Simard, L'Assomption, 3rd.

MR. BLAKE'S GREAT SPEECH

ON THE ORANGE INCORPORATION BILL.

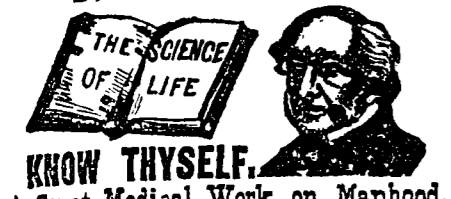
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KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood. Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physica Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indigestion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old.

This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colic, and even Asthma.

DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILETORY.

Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post.

MENEELY & COMPANY, WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL.

THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON

BLOOD PURIFIERS. Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blisters, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

PREPARE FOR THE ENEMY. CHOLERA IS COMING!

The countries where Cholera prevails, as in India, China and Africa, Pain-Killer is considered the surest and safest of all known remedies, and the natives place the most perfect reliance in it.

Read the following extract from the letter of missionary in China. DEAR SIR— I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain-Killer you had the goodness to send me last year.

INFORMATION WANTED of Mary Doyle, wife of John Murphy, or any of her children, all natives of the County of Wexford, Ireland.

CONSUMPTION

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Lato of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 45 C

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells on Chimes for Churches, Tower Bells, etc.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bell and Gun Foundry, 170 St. Charles Street, Montreal.

ITCHING PILLS—Symptoms and Cure

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - - \$75,000

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person draw the winning tickets, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—of which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has been accumulated.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, Infallible SANSAPARILLA

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

ADVERTISING—Controls made for THIS PAPER, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Mr. Gladstone will not be Dictated to by the Lords—Earl Spencer puts his foot in it—The Premier's Ignorance of Irish Affairs—Reply to the For.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Radical comment on Mr. Gladstone's speeches continue to be sharp. Mr. Labouchere especially denounces the moderation of their tone, and prophesies the defeat on any such conciliatory basis.

TO REJECT THE BILL

in the autumn, but it may well be doubted whether he will get his shivering followers to enter on a third campaign.

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 refusal of England to grant to constitutional agitation what she afterwards yields to crime and violence.

MR. GLADSTONE 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 has been.

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.

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 houses.

BAKERS' MANDRAKE BITTERS. THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALZAMIC ELIXIR. Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases.

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIALS.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approval in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

RHEUMATISM.

"Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or even without help. I tried several remedies without much effect, until I purchased AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured."

SALT RHEUM.

Overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. His operations actually ceased more than half the period of his life, and he was entirely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. See certificate in Ayer's Sarsaparilla for 1883.

St. Laurent College, NEAR MONTREAL.

AFFILIATED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. Fathers of the Holy Cross.

St. Marys Carriage Man'g Co'y.

Capital, (INCORPORATED) \$14,000.

SHARES FOR SALE \$2 EACH

This is the best investment in the Country. Send to prospectus and full particulars to JAS. THOMPSON, II. A. L. WHITE, Sec.-Treas.

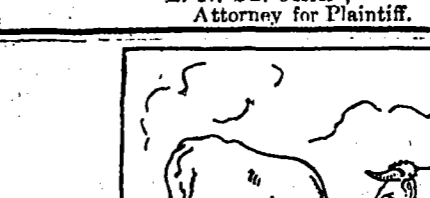
WANTED—Two female school teachers, holding elementary diplomas, with good references; duties to commence about the first of September next.

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

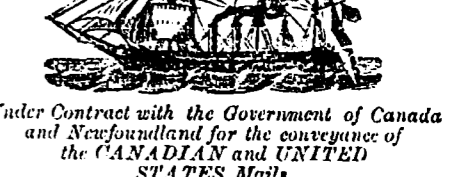
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, Montreal.

No. 2732. Dame Vitaline Prevost, wife of Pierre Delorme, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF



Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1884—Summer Arrangements—1884

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, and are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders, Nuntiadan, 4,400, Capt. Bunting, Siberian, 4,600, Capt. J. G. St. John, etc.

FROM QUEBEC:

Table listing ship names and departure dates from Quebec. Includes: Circassian, Saturday, July 19; Polynesian, Saturday, " 26; Persian, Saturday, Aug. 2.

FROM HALIFAX:

Table listing ship names and departure dates from Halifax. Includes: Nova Scotia, Monday, July 28; Humberian, Monday, Aug. 11; Caspian, Monday, " 25.

FROM BOSTON:

Table listing ship names and departure dates from Boston. Includes: Prussian, about July 19; Austrian, " 26; Manitoban, " Aug. 2.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

Table listing ship names and departure dates from Philadelphia. Includes: Phœnician, about Aug. 2; Manitoban, " about Aug. 6.

Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates.

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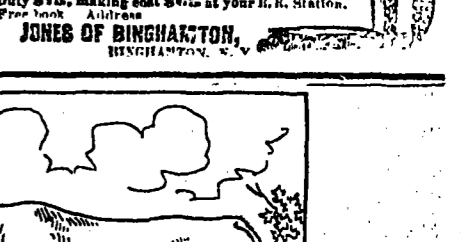
WANTED—Two female school teachers, holding elementary diplomas, with good references; duties to commence about the first of September next.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, Montreal.

No. 2732. Dame Vitaline Prevost, wife of Pierre Delorme, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF



REVIEW OF BOOKS, &c.

DIALECT POEMS—This is the title of a volume of poems written for the special amusement and instruction of the commercial traveler. The author is a "drummer" himself and consequently sings from the fullness of his heart.

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 Feasibility, by the Editor. 3. A Chat about the Times, by A. Clive. 4. Rio Janeiro and its Mountains, by Mrs. Muihlth. 5. Thinking, by Robert Stegall. 6. The Last Days of the Catholic Pilgrimage, by Herbert W. Lucas. 7. A Modern Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, by the Baroness Elizabeth de Cosson. Part IV. The Holy City and Bethlehem. 8. Hats and their Devices, by Marianne Bull. 9. Breakfasts A Tale. By J. S. Morell. Chapters XX., XXI., XXII. Literary Recollections. John Murphy & Co., New York.

CATHOLIC NEWS.—The following are the contents:—Thou Soemest 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. Gorty; Lend Me Five Thousand; Mrs. Farrell's Nervous Debility, F.T.D.; The Heiress of Hohenbourg, Eliza Allan Starr; Hidden Chords; Talks With Women, A.M.B.; My Opposite Neighbor, Ellen M. Meline. Departments—Personals, new publications, editorials, etc.—John P. Danne, 5 Barclay street, New York.

The Catholic World for September has the following list of contents:—I. Contemporary China, Alfred M. Cotter. II. My Staff of Age. From the Celtic of Lylward Hen. Alfred M. Williams. III. Philistia, 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. Binse. X. New Publications. Price \$4.00 per annum, six copies 35c., sent free by mail. Sold by D. & J. Sadtler & Co., 1669 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

The September Manhattan contains "The Misericordia of Florence," by A. Bakouine, a Russian lady residing at that city; "A Glance at Hungary," by J. W. Davis; "On a Siamese Pagoda," by A. California Acadia; "A Corner of the Gulf of Mexico." A sterling literary paper, full of interesting anecdotes, well told, is "Balzac and the Literary Circles of his Time," by James Lane Allen. The fiction comprises a pathetic 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 Bearer," by Mrs. E. S. McClesney, illustrated by three drawings by Jessie Curtis Shepherd. Among the other poets on the number is Philip Bourke Marston. The departments are well filled, and the entire number is thoroughly readable. The Manhattan Magazine Co., Temple Court, New York City.

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 script 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. Mr. Forbes was so 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 of Sark." One of the pleasantest things is the story, by Stanley J. Heyman, called "Bab," which is a little romance told, by the parties interested, in different chapters. MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

HISTORICAL RESEARCHES IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, Principally Catholic. By Rev. 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 contains 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. Lambing, 48 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, 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 souvenirs which it periodically issues to commemorate the lengthy runs of its many dramatic successes. The latest is a beautiful photographic card representing a collection of twenty-four scenes in "May Blossom," in memento of the 150th performance on September 27th. The illustrations and faithfulness of these reproductions are remarkably effective; they are due to the instantaneous process in photography by the artist, Mr. Geo. C. Rockwood, of New York City. Mr. M. H. Mallory, who has assumed the management of the Madison Square Theatre, proposes to keep it up to the old standard, and in this work we wish him every success.

Valley of Many Waters, its settlement and development, and is in itself a mine of information concerning that particular region. It extends beyond the Rocky Mountains. The second article, with portrait, illustrates the remarkable career of the great South American scientist, Francisco Jose Caldas, and is ably and admirably written by Mr. John Limerly. Among other contributions of the month, we find an instructive chapter on "Early Colonial Clergy 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 Cogan; "One Phase in the Early History of Virginia," containing much that is important as well as entertaining, by J. C. Stockbridge; "Something About Monks" (on the New England Coast), an acceptable morsel to antiquarians in all climes and countries, by Mr. E. H. Gos; 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 as well as entertaining. 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, Curé 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 the parish priest at St. André de Argenteuil, M. D. Archambault; at St. Patrice d'Inchinnbrooke, Rev. J. de Rouveny; at St. Augustin, Rev. J. Donat; at Ste. Emelie de l'Energie, Rev. P. St. Pierre.

On Saturday, Aug. 2, the Holy Father went early in the morning by the Pauline Chapel, which is the parish church of the Vatican, to say Mass and to gain the indulgence of Porzincinella or Perdono di Assisi. The indulgence, which can be gained only once by the 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. Gregory 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 erected, from which Bradlaugh and 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 persons were in attendance; also at Maidenhead which was attended by over two thousand persons, addressed by Lord Carnarvon. At Kilmarnock, Scotland, 20,000 persons participated in a demonstration for the franchise bill to-day. A great procession of trades, in which 8,000 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 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 delta reservoir from northern points. The flood will greatly reduce the lumber product of Chippewa valley this season.

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION. TORONTO, 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 grounds the streets were crowded with people, this being a half holiday. The firemen presented a splendid appearance. Owing to delay in reaching the exhibition grounds the whole afternoon programme was disarranged. For the running in the international horse race competitions the draw resulted as follows:—1 Lindsay, 2 Uxbridge, 3 Whitby, 4 Seaforth, 5 Braconridge, 6 Kincaidine, 7 O'Leary, N.Y.; 8 Riverside, 9 St. Catharines, 10 Brampton, 11 Watford, 12 Parkdale, 13 Port Hope, 14 Peterboro, 15 Richmond Hill, 16 Oshawa, 17 Hornellville, N.Y., 18 Aurora, 19 Grimsby. The 300-yard race for hook and ladder companies was first called, the following being the entrants: Excelsior, of Duwille; 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 continuation 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 will be made.

The St. Louis, Mo., Post-Dispatch says, that Mrs. Phoebe Rice, 1208 Madison street, a sister of Hon. Clay Sexton, Chief, St. Louis Fire Department, had been a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism for seven years; the muscles of her hands and limbs were contracted, and she used crutches. By a single application of St. Jacobs Oil she was benefited in instantaneous manner, and finally completely cured.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL. In the London money market at 4 p.m. Consols sold at 101 7/16 money; 101 1/2 account; Erie, 14 1/4; New York Central, 10 1/4; Canadian Pacific, 5 1/2.

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 8 1/2 prem. for 60-day bills, and demand bills offered at 9 prem. between banks. Counter rates were 8 1/2 prem. for 60-day bills, 9 1/2 prem. for demand bills. Drafts on New York range from par to 1/4 prem.

The stock market was active but weak. At noon, Bank of Montreal had dropped to 190 bid. Federal seems to have lost support and while 59 was asked, only 50 was bid for it. Commerce declined 1/4 to 120 3/4; Toronto, 1 to 177; Passenger, 1 1/2 to 119; Gas, 1 1/2 to 180 1/2; and Richelieu 1 1/2 to 53 1/4. Canada Pacific was not wanted. It was quoted at 42 1/2 to 43.

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.

Stock Sales—16 Montreal 190 1/2; 15 do 190 1/2; 2 Merchants 112; 30 Toronto 177; 6 Commerce 121; 50 do 120 1/2; 75 do 121; 200 Passenger 120; 50 Pacific 44; 120 Gas 188 1/2; 25 do 188 1/2; 25 do 187 1/2; 20 do 188; 205 do 187 1/2; 200 do 187 1/2; 200 do 187 1/2; 250 do 187; 300 do 187 1/2; Richelieu 54 1/2; 50 do 54; 100 do 53 1/2; 100 do 53 1/2; 50 do 53 1/2.

New York, 1 pm, Sept. 10.—Stocks irregular. Am. Ex. 92; C. S. 32; D. & H. 103 1/2; D. & L. 118; Erie, 14 1/4; Gen. 29 1/2; L. S. 75 1/2; M. C. 75; M. Pac. 90 1/2; N. P. 20 1/2; pd. 48 1/2; N. W. 94 1/2; pd. 130; N. Y. C. 99 1/2; N. J. 113 1/2; St. P. 82 1/2; pd. 107 1/2; Tex. Pac. 11; U. P. 49 1/2; Wab. 53; pd. 14 1/2; W. U. 65.

Afternoon Sales—196 Montreal 190; 75 do 189 1/2; 72 People's 42; 5 Merchants' 114; 25 do 112; 1 to 111 1/2; 50 Telegraph 111; 25 do 110 1/2; 6 Passenger 120; 350 Gas 188 1/2; 100 do 188 1/2; 125 Richelieu 53 1/2; 25 do 53 1/2; 50 do 53 1/2.

COMMERCIAL WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE PRICES.

During the past week there was no perceptible improvement in 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 is being exercised by importers. The total imports for August were valued at \$3,755,071, being \$2,506 below last month's 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 Gartshurrie, \$18.25; Summerlee, \$18; Dalmellington, \$17.25; and Eglinton, \$16.50. Finished iron has remained quiet, but there are fair orders for flat shipment. Bars are quoted at \$17 1/2 to 1 80; sheets at \$2 40 to 2 60, and plates, at \$2 50 to 2 75. Tin plates are unchanged at \$4 60, and Cokes at \$4 20. Canada plates are in fair request at \$2 90 to \$3 for Penn and equal. Ingot tin is unchanged at 2 1/2 for Straits and 2 1/2 for Lamb and Flag; ingot copper, at 16 to 16 1/2, and lead at \$2 25. In shell goods the feeling is quiet.

GROCERIES.—The sugar market has continued active, the turnover being large and at steady prices. One finer has been sold at 5,000 led at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4, and yellow at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 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 Barbados is quoted 3c higher. Trading, however, is light. We quote:—Barbados, 33c to 35c; Porto Rico, 26c to 27c; Cienfuegos, 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 required 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 4 1/2, and old currants have been dealt in freely at 3 1/2 to 4 c. 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 27c; Java 19c to 23c; and Jamaica 11c to 15c 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 18c; white 26c to 27c; nutmegs 50c to 70c; cloves 15c to 18c; ginger 12c to 18c; cassia 10c to 11c, and pimento 6c to 6 1/2.

HIDES.—A moderate trade, a firm market, and small stocks, with sellers having the advantage, about describes the condition of affairs. Sales of Western buff hides have been made at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4, for No. 1, and 8c to 8 1/2 for No. 2. Toronto hides are firm; No. 1, 9 1/2; No. 2, 9c; Hamilton No. 1, 9 1/2, and No. 2, 8 1/2. 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 9 1/2, 8 1/2, and 7c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Lambskins are steady at 60c to 65c.

OILS.—The oil market has continued dull, with a quiet jobbing movement about the same prices as when last given. Small sales of cod have taken place; other oils very quiet. We quote:—Steam refined seed, 58c to 62 1/2; pale, 55c to 57c; straw, 62 1/2 to 65c; cod, 57c to 60c; raw linseed, 51c to 53c; boiled, 54c to 57c; cod liver, \$1.25 to \$1.30; and olive oil, 85c to \$1. Petroleum—Refiners have established an advance of 3c on car lots, and business here has been rather more active. We quote:—Car lots, 16 1/2; broken tins, 16 1/2; and single barrels, 17c to 17 1/2.

At today's wool sales 12,033 bales of Sydney and Port Phillip were sold. Prices were unchanged.

LUMBER.—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 quality, 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, \$5 to \$10; ash, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$18; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$30 to \$40; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$22 to \$24; soft maple, \$17 to \$18; shingles, \$2.00 to \$3.25; do cedar, \$1.60 to \$3.00.

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, A. B. 26c to 27c; do No. 2, B. A. 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; saigter, No. 1, 25c to 28c; rough, (light), 23c to 26c; harness, 28c to 32c; do 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; chuffs, 18c to 20c; rubber, per M, 2c to 15c; split medium, 22c to 28c; do junior, 18c to 22c; calfskins, light, 60c to 75c; do heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfskin, \$1 03 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:—Eleven, 40 to 42c; twelve, 35 to 37 1/2, 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. As per Boston herrings are a trifle lower at 85 to \$5.25 per barrel. 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 barrel. 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 \$4 25 to 4 40. Quinine has been dealt in at \$1 75 for Howard's, and \$1 50 to 1 60 for German in bulk. Morphine is at \$2 20 to 2 30, and iodine potas. at \$1 75 to 1 80.

CEMENT AND FIREBRICKS.—Imports have been heavy, and the market is well filled up with both cement and firebricks. There is very little demand and prices are easy. Round lots of cement have been placed at \$2.75, and we quote from that up to \$3 per bag, 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 55c, at which figure more are offered. We quote:—New Canada red winter wheat, 87c to 88c; old white, 85c; old Canada spring, 90c to 92c; new peas, 85c; oats, 30c to 37c; rye, 70c to 71c; barley, 55c to 67c; and corn, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. The market for flour is dull, demand having fallen off, and has a weak tone, but there is no general change in values. Holders, however, have 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 offered 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 bush, oatmeal 277 bush, butter 1,254 pkgs, cheese 3,425 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 19 1/2 to 20c. One lot of 300 packages selected brought 20c, and altogether we hear of sales reaching about 1,200 pkgs. Medium goods are neglected. Straight lots of good Western can be bought at 16c, and selections 16 1/2c. Creamery is firm, but exporters refuse to exceed 23 1/2c, which is the best figure made yet. We quote:—Creamery 23 1/2 to 24 1/2; Townships 17 1/2 to 20c; and Western 18 1/2 to 19c. Cheese.—August make is worth 10c. The movement is slow and uncertain. We quote July 9 to 9 1/2 and August 9 1/2 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 11 1/2 for western lard. Canada lard is offered at 10 1/2c.—Mess pork, Western, per barrel, \$20 to \$20 50; hams, city cured, per lb, 14c to 14 1/2c; lard, Western, in pails, do, 11c to 11 1/2c; lard, Canadian, in pails, do, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c; bacon, do, 13c to 14c; shoulders, do, 10c to 11c; tallow, common, 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 tars, and pearls, \$4.50 to \$4.55. Apples.—The market has ruled weak and lower, although receipts are moderate. Common fall varieties, such as Culvert's, etc., sold at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per barrel. 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 5 1/2c per lb. live weight, as to quality, the top figure being 6c. Steady, with very little business, moving at prices ranging from 3 1/2 to 4c per lb. live weight, as to quality. Live hogs are plentiful, and declining in prices which range from 5 1/2 to 6c per lb., according to quality. Cattle freights continue stiff at 75c to 80c. In butchers' cattle there was very little business doing and the bulk of the receipts were transferred to Viger market. There a fair supply of cattle were offered, about 350 head. Good cattle were steady at 4 1/2c per lb. live weight, medium to fair cattle brought 3 1/2 to 4c per lb., and inferior stock changed hands at 2c to 2 1/2c per lb. There were a few pretty good calves on the market to-day, which sold from \$8 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 LATE MRS. IVES.

Last Thursday Mrs. H. R. Ives, wife of the well-known iron manufacturer, died suddenly 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 announce 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 complaining of feeling a little sick, but nothing serious was threatened. He was attended to at home for indigestion, and seemed to be better, but again complained about midnight and died quite suddenly in his chair. The deceased gentleman was a native of Ireland and was over 64 years of age. General sympathy will be felt with his family in this sad affliction, which takes away another of Montreal's old-time merchants.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

New York, Sept. 12.—Commercial agency telegrams have the following details:—Antum had its usual effect in a moderately increased movement. Reports of progress of mercantile collections are unfavorable at numerous points. Most New England cotton mills are now running, and prices are being maintained. Leading New England cotton ginners are still continuing a good deal at the present rate 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 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.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bushel, 80c to 85c; wheat, spring, do, 88c; wheat, do, 65c to 70c; barley, do, 48 to 67; oats, do, 38c to 40c; peas, do, 88 to 67; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, 7c to 7.50; chickens, per pair, 45c to 60c; ducks, do, 60c to 70c; butter, pound rolls, 22c to 23c; do, tub dairy, 16c to 18c; eggs, fresh, per doz, 17c to 18c; potatoes, per bag, 50c to 55c; apples, per bbl, \$1 00 to 1 25; onions, green, per doz, 12c to 15c; cabbage, do, 25c to 30c; cauliflower, do 40c to 50c; 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 bush, 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, \$5 to 5.25; cornmeal, \$3.50 to 3.75; cracked wheat, \$6; provender, per cwt, \$1 to 1.50; 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, 45c to 55c; corn, 80c to \$1 00; peas, 80c; beans, \$1.75 to 2 00; buckwheat, 65c to 70c; barley, 60c to 70c; rye, 60c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$9 to \$9.25; pork steak, per lb., 15c; pork chops, per lb., 12c; mess pork, per barrel, \$15 50 to 16; hams, per lb., 15c to 16c; smoked bacon, per lb., 15c to 16c; potatoes per bush, 30c to 35c; butter in pails per lb., 18c to 20c; do firkins, 18c to 19c; do fresh, 20c to 25c; do roll, 21c to 22c; cheese, 12c to 15c; eggs, per doz, 15 to 18c. Wool—Fleeces per lb, 21c to 22c; rough hides, per lb, 5c 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, Deilh, per 100 lbs 1.25 to 1.30; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.25 to 1.30; Wheat, Clawsdon 1.25 to 1.30; Wheat, Red, do 1.20 to 1.30. Oats, do 93c to 95c; 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, 60c to 60c; tallow, rendered, 6 1/2 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; Ramal, 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 16c; butter, pound rolls, 25c to 27c; do crock, 18c to 22c; do tubs, 12c to 15c; cheese, pound, 10c to 11c; lard, 11c to 12c; Turnips, per pair, 50c to 75c; Ducks, per pair, 60c to 80c; 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