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VOL. XXXV.—NO. 10.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1884.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Address of the Quebec Branch.

TO THE IRISHMEN OF QUEBEC.

BROTHER IRISHMEN, -At the recent Irish National League Convention in Boston, Mr. Sexton expressed himself pleased with the Sexton expressed minsen pleased with the fact that Canada was falling into line with the United States in helping the Irish cause. He did not know at the time that the regular dues of all the branches in Canada only amounted to two hundred and thirty-five dollars, and of this three-fourths came from the Quebec branch, exclusive of a donation of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to the Parliamentary Fund. If the work of the League in Canada is not creditable as a whole, the part played by the Quebec branch reflects honor upon the members, who have done their duty as Irishmen in a most satisfactory manner. Nevertheless Quebec might have done more. Many Irishmen in Quebec do not be-long to the League, and the Irishman who does not enroll himself therein cannot be said to have done his duty as an Irishman.

We are about to commence another year and the struggle for Irish liberty is still being and the studied waged with courage and perseverance not-withstanding the inequality of the contend-ing forces. We appeal once more to the ing forces. We appeal once more to the Irishmen of Quebec to help the cause of old Ireland. We care not what wave of invasion landed your fathers in Ireland, we ask not at what altar you kneel, we only ask you to be to Ireland what the Briton is to Britain, what the Frenchman is to France, what the German is to Germany, what every honest man is to the nation of which he is a member. To Ireland you belong and to Ireland is due your loyal ervice and allegiance. Ireland demands her independence and that demand should receive your sympathy and support. If the Province of Ontario presumed to control the legislative power of the Province of Quebec, is there a man in this Province who would not resist so unwarrantable a usurpation? How much more so then should not Irish-

ernment in Ireland? The ancient kingdom of Ireland is not a colony. A nation venerable for its antiquity and its magnificent service in the cause of early civilization, our country has been separ ated by nature from all other lands, as if the Almighty desired to prove to all men that Ireland should be ruled by only her cwn people and by the laws adopted by them alone. It is not our desire to live at enmity with the English people; we would only wish to compete with them in mutual friendship, but we never cau, and we never shall submit to be governed by them. Our traditions, our sentiments, and our characteristics can never blend with those of the English race, for in these respects God has made nations as distinct as individuals.

To use the words of so high an authority as General Wolseley; -"You cannot govern Irishmen by the same laws that govern English-

men resist the usurpation of the English Gov-

Seven hundred years of tyrainy on the one hand and fierce resistance on the other have amply proved the truth of General Wolselev's words, and have shown indisputably the injustice and impotence of one nation attempting to govern another against the will of the

After these weary centuries of massacres and famines, executions and confiscations, we are still defiant and refuse to submit voluntarily to British usurpation. Every resource of wickedness has been employed and failed to conquer us. To-day every lover of human freedom worthy of the name sympathizes with the Irish cause, while the con-tempt and scorn of the civilized world is ing spat at a Government so utterly debased, that it shields from justice men guilty of un-natural abominations, because these worse than dogs were favored administrators of

British law in our unfortunate country. By this unsurpation of our legislative rights our commerce has been destroyed, our internal industries, once so flourishing, have been torn up by the roots; and our agricultural classes reduced to a level that barbarism has scarcely reached. The wealth of our fruitful soil has been transferred to other lands, and nothing has been left but ruin and desolation. Every prestige of liberty has been trampled under foot. Innocent men have been strangled on the scaffold, or buried in penal dungeons on the verdict of perjured jurors, and on the evidence of wretches paid to swear in accordance with the wishes of the tyrants whom British bayonets alone protect from public wrath. Idle and mischievous ruffians dignified with the title of Royal Irish Constabulary, ever ready to imbrue their hands in the blood of their kindred, are given a carte blanche for every misdeed, are tempted by bribes to conspire against the lives and liberties of their countrymen and are supported by levies upon a people already in a condition verging on starvation. Never in all the history of Eastern despotism has the story of Ireland been surpassed in its depth of misery and wretchedness. In the space of eighty-four years the Euglish Parliament has passed over fifty-two Coercion acis. In fact the history of British Legislation for Ireland has been a succession of Coercion acts, Crimes acts, Arms acts, suspensions of Habeas Corpus, cag laws for the press, and laws forbidding the people to meet for the discussion of political alfairs. These eighty-four years we witnessed periodical famines, one of them the most appalling that ever afflicted the Western world; they have witnessed the death of one million and a half of the Irish people from hunger and the consequent fever, while the whole Irish land was teeming with the fruits of a prolific soil and food was being shipped from every Irish port to English mar-kets. If we calculate the natural intronse of her population in the ratio in which it had Atherto progressed, we must estimate Irefully five millions of souls, a population equal farmers.

to that of the whole Dominion of Canada Imagination cannot grasp this terrible story of death and exile; but the naked facts stand out in all their horrible reality, mutely appealing to the Omniscient Judge for justice on the murderers and destroyers of an innocent

Irishmen! the hand of God alone has saved us from utter extermination. Human malig nity and devilish ingenuity have exhausted every effort to destroy us and have failed It was for a noble future that God preserved

us. It was for the furtherance of His glory that He took our dry dead bones and raised us up into a nation mighty in its numerical strength and interlectual activity. Let us then have hope in the Just God, and let our deeds prove that we have faith in that Divine Justice, that sooner or later will avenge the unexampled wrongs of our race.

Never since the fatal Union was Ireland

poorer in a monetary sense, but never was the spirit of her people so intelligent and in-trepid, and never did brighter hopes dawn upon the fortunes of our country. Under the guidance of Charles Stuart Parnell, a leader unsurpassed for political sagacity, wise, honest, and brave; and served by a band of men, whose ability and honesty challenge the admiration of the world, Ireland is gradually, but surely loosening the bonds that bind her limbs. It needs but a few more efforts, and her arms will be free to use them as circumstances may determine.

A responsible government for Ireland with or without the link of the crown is within the radius of a very near future; but its nearness will largely depend on the organized aid of the Irish in Americ .

We appeal to you then, Irishmen of Quebec to do your duty to your living kindred, and to the dead from whose loins you sprang, by helping the Irish cause. That help cannot be more efficiently rendered than by enrolling yourselves in the Irish National League of America. This great organization is the recognized auxiliary of the National movement in Ireland; it is in full accord with the policy of Mr. Parnell; and, by the splen-did abilities of its executive officers has won the esteem of the American people. Holding aloof from the politics of Canada and the United States, its sole aim, and the object of its existence, is to supplement the efforts of the Irish people to obtain the simple right of responsible government in place of the bureaucratic system prevailing in Ireland to-day, a system proven by historical evidence to have been in every land where it provisions, if any, existed an obstacle to popular liberty, a this subject? the prolific source of official crime, and an irritat-pliep as follows:

ing cause of public discontent.
We appeal then to the Irishmen of Quebec ings are invited to send their annual subscription of one dollar and they will receive | necessary for its subsistence and proscards of membership.

GOD SAVE IRELAND. JOHN P. SUTTON,

President of the Quebec Branch I. N. L. A. M. TUCKER, J. GALLAGHER, Secretary, Treasurer.

TRADE IN THE STATES.

CONTINUED DULLNESS IN THE GREAT CEN TRES-FARMERS BEGINNING TO SELL.

New York, Oct. 10.—Commercial agency reports show better trade at southern distributing centres, but no gain recorded in leading commercial centres. The money markets in the West are still close; loans are made only on exceptionally good paper. Most of the funds loaned by Chicago banks have gone into the Northwest wheat regions. Such improvement as has been noted at trade centres is in large part found in the heavier lines of dry goods and clothing which have been brought into requisition by the cooler weather. At the East dry goods buyers continue to operate cautiously and owing to the backward season with retailers the demand for re-assortment is light, prices are low and cut close. Clothing jobbers, east say trade is dull and collections unsatisfactory. Cotton picking in the South is making rapid progress. The cotton market in New York is dull and to lower; southern markets are fairly active and steady. Speculation in wheat and corn is very dull. Prices of the former have declined in the absence of foreign demand and a noticeable increase of shipments by farmers and the beginning of a heavier movement from the interior markets to tide water. Relatively no demand has depressed cash corn which declined 3 cents in the week. Cash wheat has gone down 2 cents. Hog products are firmer. Lard had the greatest advance, the price for the week having gained a quarter of a cent a pound. Smaller receipts of hogs, lighter stocks and cooler weather helped this advance. There is no change in the iron market. Steel rails are firmer at \$29 to \$30. It is reported that a compact to restrict the production of rails for six months of 1885 is still under discussion. Petroleum continues depressed, while awaiting tests of the Butler field. Ocean freight rates are dull and nominal for want of cargoes, and this at a period when exports should be heavy. Consumers of wool are buying cautiously, but values are steadily maintained. There were 196 failures in the United States during the week.

THE IRISH LABOUR LEAGUE.

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CORK, Oct. 12.-A number of labour delegates to-day inaugurated the South of Ireland Labour League, which will be devoted exclusively to the interest of labourers. Henry Villers Stuart, member of parliament for Waterford, was elected president. Members was elected president. Members of from every Irish port to English mar, are pledged to support only candidates favorable of members of the intural intrease of might had only in which they believe of this progressed, we must establish will be the success allieved. The more gentle the progressed, we must establish the success allieved to my view of this progressed, we must establish the success allieved. The more gentle the progressed, we must establish was all other Catholics of cholers.

Warden Harns believes the convicts had religible to support only candidates favorable to my view of setup to members of members of the solved to mutiny; and White had agreed to lead the might be produced by the solved to mutiny; and white had agreed to lead the might be produced by the pr

LAVAL-VICTORIA.

Circular of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal to the Clergy of his Diocese-The last Decision of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda on the University Ques-

> EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE, Montreal, Sept. 28th, 1874.

BELOVED FELLOW-LABORERS, —My pastoral etter, bearing date the 14th instant, has coneyed to you in substance the last decision of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda in relation to the university question. I have to-day the honor to place before you this important document together with the letter of His Excellency Dom Henri Smeulders, Com-missary Apostolic, of the 8th instant.

Montreal, Sept. 8th, 1884. To the Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Lord, His Lordship Ed. Chus. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND LORD, By order of the Sacred Congregation for the propagation of the Christian name, I bring under the notice of your Lordship the underwritten decision of the aforesaid Congrega tion issued the 11th day of August last past, and on the 14th of the same month approved by Our Most Holy Sovereign Pope Leo XIII., in order that last same the purpose of the Holy See therein exposed may be your rule of action and that you may put into effect the exhortations and prescriptions therein contained, in so much as they refer to you. Praying from the Lord all of prosperity and happiness for you, I remain, with a due sense of veneration,

Your Lordship's Most devout servant in Christ D. HENRICUS SMEULDERS, O.C., Com. Apost, in Canada SACRED CONGREGATION OF THE PRO-PAGANDA.

Decision of the difficulty between Laral University and its Succursal, and the School of Medicine, Montreal:

ROME, August 23, 1884. Most Rev. Father,—In the General Conregation of the 11th inst., the Most Eminent and Most Reverend Cardinals examined into the difficulty between the University of Laval and its Succursal at Montreal on the one hand, and the School of Medicine existing in the same city on the other

To the question proposed: What are the provisions, if any, it is desirable to adopt on this subject? the Most eminent Fathers re-

In decisis juxta dienta 1876 et 1883 et ad In decreas juxter dienter 1876 et 1882 et al We appeal then to the Irichmen of Quebec and to all friends of constitutional liberty of having recognized the University of Laval cevery race, to enroll their names as members of the Quebec Branch of the Irish National League. Those who cannot attend our meetings are invited to send their annual subselves in accord, that it may lack nothing perity, and enjoins on the same bishops to see prescribed in the aforesaid decrees, and to act n such manner as to secure the athliation of their seminaries and colleges to this same University, if they have not done so already. (2) The Holy See deplores most grievously (hautenant) that the desired union of the School of Medicine of Montreal with the Succursal and the separation of the said school from the University of Victoria have not taken place. (3) That the Most Eminent Prefect inform the Archbishop of Quebec and write the Bishop of Montreal that in view of actual circumstances, they leave the School of Medicine and its hosnitals in statu quo; (4) That in view of the pressing needs exposed by His Grace the Archbishop, there be given to the said Archbishop and his suffragans an order to retain on the alms of foundation Masses (Messes des Legs Pieux) and of current masses, that are not said in their dioceses, the sum of five cents over and above the sum already retained, forwarding to the Sacred Congregation the remainder of the alms of the aforesaid masses, which the said Congregation will have celebrated as it may think proper. This disposition is to remain in force for five years, misi aliter artea provisum firerit.

And the aforesaid decision having been approved in all its parts by the Holy Father, in the audience of the 14th instant, you are in consequence charged to make at once communication thereof to all the Bishops of the Province that they may conform to the prescriptions it contains. In conclusion, I pray the Lord to grant you long life and pros-

perity, Yours, Most Rev. Father, Very affectionately,
JOHN CARD. SIMEONI,

Prefect D. Archbishop of Tyri, Secretary. To the Most Rev. Father Henri Smeulders,

Commissary Apostolic in Canada, Montreal. The decrees of 1876 and 1883 have already been communicated to you.

In these decrees and in this latest decision, the Holy See openly manifests its intention and follows the same line of conduct in regard of the University question. In 1876 the Holy See creeted canonically the University of Laval and accorded a Succursal in Montreal; in 1883 it pronounced against those who opposed the progress of the work of the University of Laval and ordered all Catholics in this Province to do everything in their power to favor Laval and its Succur-

By its last decision the Holy See recalls to our mind and once more blads us in conscience to do that which it fermerly enjoined. In decisis Juxta Decreta, 1876 et 1883. Wherefore the same duties and obligations rest upon upon us and we must all, in consequence, perceive that in the face of such solemn pronouncements we have but one road to follow, that of obedience.

and 1876, as well as all other Catholics of cholera.

this Province, but that, however, by reason of existing circumstances, they remain free to open their courses to students, to visit the hospitals with which they had been in relation, and that the disciplinary provisions pronounced against them in my pastoral of July 23rd, 1883, have no further effect. You may inform the faithful confided to

your care of the new conditions in which the School of Medicine finds itself.

In regard of the application of seminaries and colleges to the University of Laval, circumstances will determine the favorable times when such action may be effected. It is important at the present juncture

that peace should be restored to the public mind, and I urge on you strongly to use your influence with the press that it may remain silent on the university question. It is astonishing to see actually a Protestant journal, informed by no one knows whom, nor in what manner, issuing statements and interviews more or less exact on this question, and even going so far as to publish episcopal documents. By prudence in respect of this journal, and by a firm attitude towards the Catholic press, we can, I am confident, secure a decent reserve, if not entire silence, on these matters. In concluding, I beg of you, beloved fellow-laborers, to stand firm in the path of duty and to rest assured that nothing will avail us, if we be not faithful children to the will of our common Father. Let us unite our forces under the guidance of our bishops, and we will continue powerful for

> I am very sincerely, My beloved fellow laborers, Your very devoted servant, tEDWARD CHAS., Bp. of Montreal

THE CONGO.

ENGLAND'S POSITION IN THE CONFERENCE -THE OCCUPATION OF THE NEW GUINEA COAST DECIDED UPON BY GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 13 .- Lord Granville has accepted the invitation to attend the Berlin conference on Congo affairs, provided the business is confined to questions concerning the Congo commerce and shall not include French disputes relative to territory in West Africa. The conference meets at Berlin on the 6th November. Bismarck presides. The invitation states that the basis of proposals to be submitted has already been settled be-tween France and Germany. It is reported that they embrace the appointment of an international commission to supervise the navigation of the Congo river and that it will reject the Anglo-Portuguese treaty which provides for the neutrality of the river to Stanley Falls, excepting a portion of the right bank which is claimed by France.

The North German Gazette says the idea of the Congo congress is warmly approved by the governments of France, Belgium, Spain, Holland, Austria and Russia. It also states to it that everything proceed regularly in Holland, Austria and Russia. It also states exercising on the University the influence that the government of Germany recently took steps in London to obtain security for German commercial interests in the Pacific in the event of the British annexation of what is now unoccupied territory. A friendly ex-change of views has thus far resulted in a decision that Great Britain shall only place the southern coast of New Guinea and adjacent islands under British protection, and that an entente cordiale may be hoped in regard to any rival interests of both England and Germany elsewhere. Stanley will shortly deliver a lecture on the Congo country before the German Colonial Association at Berlin.

THE SOUDAN.

THE STEWART MASSACRE-ANOTHER SLAUGHTER REPORTED-EL MAIIDI'S CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON DONGOLA-WOLSELEY'S COMPLAINT.

WADY HALFA, Oct. 11.-A messenger sent out by Col. Kitchener has returned and confirms the report of Col. Stewart's murder. The only survivors are four black slaves. All the Europeans, including Nicola, the Greek consul, have been killed.

CAIRO, Oct. 11.—A messenger from Ambukol reports that after Gordon returned to Khartoum a boat with forty Europeans and Egyptians, accompanied by five negroes and three servants, grounded at Salamat. The Sheikhs offered hospitality to the party and enticed them to their houses, where they massacred all but fourteen, who are now prisoners. It is unknown whether there are any Europeans among the

First advices of Colonel Stewart's murder were received with great rejoicings in the native

quarters. LONDON, Jct. 13.--Wolseley complains to the War Office that his advance has been paralyzed war omce that his savance has been paralyzed through the failure of the commissariat and transport service. He says the railway to the first cataract has broken down, the stores at Wady Haifa are inadequate, the camel corps without camels and the equipments of the corps

in a rotten condition.

Carro, Oct. 12.—The Khedive has written a letter to Nubar Pacha saying the Egyptian government will consider itself responsible for the indemnification of Nubar and the Minister of Finance in event of the tribunals sanctioning their seizure of their property on account of the

sinking funds suspension.

SOUDAN, Oct. 12.—A despatch from Dongola says: Spies report that the Mahdi is sending two large armies to attack Dongola, one coming across the Desert, the other along the Nile. It is reported that Gordon sent a steamer Nile. It is reported that Gordon sont a steamer officered by natives only to Berber which returned safely to Khartoum. Native merchants at Dongola state that Gordon, Power and Stewart are still at Khartoum, where provisions are plentiful. Two British officers, Wilson and Collville, have sailed from Dongola with a detachment of the Sussex regainent for Meraw, to investigate the reported murder of Col. Stewart by Arabs. Gen. Wolseley is confident that the reported difficulty of the boats passing the cataracts is mitgnified, and the to past passing the cataracts is mitgnified. racts is magnified, and the it low water will be an In view of actual circumstances, the advantage. The Canad isns think nothing of School of Medicine and Surgery of Mont. rapids. The native box timen are descrine.

SIX MILES UNDERGROUND.

XPLORATION OF A WONDERFUL CAVERN-BEAUTIFUL NATURAL FORMATIONS.

Pirrisbung, Oct. 9.—For years the existence of a large opening in the hill-side near Dunbar, Fayette county, was known, yet nobody ever seemed anxious to explore it, probably on account of the cold water and narrow entrance one must pass through before getting into the main entrance. Yesterday morning a party of guntlemen from the city succeeded in passing through the narrow entrance, which is about fifty yards long. They were supprised to find themselves in a spacious cavern with solid limetone walls leading their training the contract of the superior of the s leading straight into the centre of the mountain.
When they had followed this for a few hundred yards they came to a large room where the water was drifting from the ceiling and trickling down the sides of the room, and had formed what is the sides of the room, and had formed what is known as a dripping limestone. These formations were hanging from the ceiling in long pointed sticks, like icicles. Some were white as snow, some brown, some as transparent as glass. The sides of this room were decorated in every conceivable shape and form. The explorers declared the sight well worth the trouble and risk of getting lost in the numerous passages with which the hill is literally hereycombed. After wandering around for some time the explorers finally came to the main passage, and plorers finally came to the main passage, and went on and on into the centre of the mountain. went on and on into the centre of the mountain. They were determined to find the end of the cave, and so pushed on until the sides began to narrow and the ceiling to slope until there was just room enough for water to pass through. There they gave up the search. When they returned to the mouth of the cavern the sin was sinking in the west, and they were surprised to find that they had been in the bowels of the earth the entire day. They think they must have gone fully six miles underground. The cave is a solid limestone lock, and the locality has been noted for the past few years as a summer resort, on for the past few years as a summer resort, or account of the cool refreshing water that flows from the cave in an ever falling stream.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

ADMIRAL LESPES' FORCES REPULSED AT TAMSUI-A SUCCESSFUL CHINESE AMBUS CADE.

CADE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Amoy correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the defeat of Admiral Lespes and the French fleet at Tamsui is confirmed. The Chinese by hiding in the brushwood suffered six hundred of the French forces to land and come within easy range before they appeared. The Chinese general Tso than led the attack in the rear of the French, who became panic stricken. The Chinese forces killed seventy men and captured one gun. They also beheaded twenty-two French corross, but also beheaded twenty-two French corpes, but desisted from further matilation upon the pro-test of the British council. The Chinese lost two hundred killed and wounded. The fighting lasted five hours, at the end of which the French

retired to their boats.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Le Paris urges upon the government the necessity of reinforcements for Courbet at Kelung and De L'Isle in Tonquin in blow at the Chinese.

THE HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE.

DETURN OF THE NEPTUNE -THE STATIONS SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISHED.

TORONTO, Oct. 11 .- The Mail's corresponden with the Hudson's Bay expedition telegraphs from St. John's, Nild., of the arrival of the steamer Neptune there on her return trip. Seven stations were established, at Cape Chudleigh, North Bluff, Prince of Wales Sound, Nottingham Island, Digges, off Cape Wolstenbelme, Churchill Separcer, and Nachonk Nottingham Island, Diggres, on Cape Nachook, holine, Churchill, Spencer and Nachook, Labrador. The vessel entered the straits August the August and August 5th, being delayed two days by a fog. The party explored an inlet south of Cape Chudleigh which proved to be a strait. It was named McLelan strait in honor of one of our cabinet ministers. We were twenty-five days in the strait during which we had five snowstorms. Heavy fogs and ice were either continually in riew or we were jamining through it. We reached Marble Island on September 2nd, and Churchill on the 6th. We were delayed two days by a gale at York Factory, and on the 11th ran across the bay, reaching Cape Wolstenholme on the 16th. On the return trip we revisited all the stations established on the outward voyage.
All were well. We met no ice of consequence except at the western extremity of the strait, which had been there more or less between August 20 and September 20. We broke our propeller in the ice at Notingham on the outward voyage, and changed it for a spare one. We spent two days of the outward voyage looking for a suitable place for an observatory on Resolution Island, but without success. On the return trip we spent September 26 in the same way, and ran on the rocks twice. Fortunately the tide was rising and we got off minus a piece of the keel and stern. As the vessel was leaking Gordon decided to leave Resolution Island and establish a station at Nachook. On calling at Cape Chudleigh, Burwell, who was in charge, reported the strait clear of all but borgs during the two months previous. We left Nachook on the 6th inst., and encountered head-winds nearly

HE DIED GAME.

all the way here.

MUTINOUS TENNESSEE CONVICT STANDS

UP TO BE SHOT AT RATHER THAN YIELD. NASHVILLE, Oct. 11 .- Cas ar White, a convict n the state prison in this city, refused to work restorday, and was ordered to the "bull-pen" yesterday, and was ordered to the "bull-pen" to be whipped. He refused to go, and said he would die first. He caught up a hickory bludgeon, and, standing in the middle of a lumber yard, defied the warden and guards. The prison inspectors ordered the warden to try and take White alive, but the convict plied his club so vigorously that this could not be done. Other convicts who ward in the next research and convicts who were in the mutiny weakened and went back to their work, but grew very much excited while they heard White cursing, and defying inspectors, warden, and guards. Wardefying inspectors, warden, and guards. Warden Harris finally ordered the guards to shoo White, which they did, shattering his arm and legs. His arm had to be ampututed at the shoulder. He will die. He is a negro Hercules. He served terms in the Alabama and Mississippi prisons and was serving a term here for larceny. He was a leader of the bad convicts in the prison. and was always trying to incite them to mutiny Warden Harris believes the convicts had re-solved to mutiny, and White had agreed to lead

THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER

HE NOTIFIES PRIESTS AND JUSTICES NOT TO MARRY HER TO ALFRED PECK.

Kingsron, Oct. 10.—Uriah S. Julnick, the village blacksmith of Shandaken, in this county, has a bright daughter 14 years of age. For some time past she has been keeping com-pany with a young man named. Alfred Peck, Mr. Gulnick regarded her lover as a worthless sort of follow, and forbade his daughter to as

sociate with Peck,

The young couple then met secretly, and finally arranged for an elopement. In this they were folled. Nothing daunted, they made a second attempt, but with no better success, as just in the nick of time they were discovered. To day the fatter had the networked. discovered. To-day the father had this notice published in the Leader of this city:

Notice is hereby given that all ministers, justices, or parties having power to contract marriages, are forbidden to marry like Garnick, of the town of Shandaken, a daughter of Urish S. Gulnick, to Alfred Peck, of the same town, as the said daughter Ida is but 14 years of age.

URIAN S. GULNICK. The notice is the first of the kind ever published in this section of the State.

LANSDOWNE AT MALIFAX.

HIS RECEPTION IN THE CITY-HIS AL-LUSION TO SIR CHARLES TUPPER CREATES A SENSATION.

Halipax, Oct. 11.—At the Provincial Building this morning, immediately after the viceregal party's arrival, and previous to the presentation of the civic address, His Excellency was introduced to the members of the provincial government in the city. After the ceremonies were concluded the party, which included Lord Russell, Lieutenant Governor Richey, and a number of military dignitaries, drove off, the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne proceeding to the residence of Gen. Russell, where they rested until after, lunch. The whole afternoon was spent by the Marquis and Marchioness at the riding grounds viewing the autumn race meeting, where they were accompanied by Admiral Sir J. Edmund Commercil and Lady Commerell. To morrow the viceregal visitors will probably remain quiet the whole day, excepting perhaps to attend divine service in the morning in the garrison chapel. On Monday they will likely be driven about the city and salarbs to view the chief points of attraction, and in the evening His Excellency will hold a drawleg-room at Government

Referring to Lord Lansdowne's response to the city's address of welcome in the Legisla-tive Council chamber this morning the Chronrela this evening says: It is to be regi that the Governor-General in his reply to the civic address thought proper to introduce a reference which he must have known had a political flavor offensive to at least half his andience and the majority of the people of Nova Scotia. A fuller know seage of the character of Sir Chas, Tapper would have caused Lord Lansdowne to hesitate about declaring that that politician had carned for himself "an honourable reputation both in his own country and the federal councils." Even if His Lordship holds this opinion he should not have so far forgotten the nature of the occasion as to give expression to it. Sir Chas. Tupper is a very eminent and influential politician, but in the opinion of the vast mass of the people of this country his public life has not been productive of good results save to himself, his personal friends and his family. Lord Lans-downe's predecessors in their visits to this province avoided the expression of views calculated to give offence to any section of the people. It is a nity that his lordship has placed himself in a position which will do much to mar the harmony and cordiality of his reception.

The Evening Recorder, alluding to the same matter, says: It is well that His Excellency the Governor-General be gently warned that reference to Sir Charles Tupper and other well-known political characters is not in good taste, and produce unpleasant impressions upon a mixed audience. No doubt Lord Lansdowne wa quite innocent in making his reference to-day to the High Commissioner, but only the very kindly feeling which prevailed toward himself prevented unpleasant demonstrations when the present holder of that office was lauded. Fully onehalf of those who were present do not admire Sir Charles Tupper, and do not want to hear him vaunted by the Governor General.

DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.

LONDON, Oct. 10 .- It is reported that there are serious dissensions in the sessions of the English Cabinet. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, denounced as cowardly the proposed compromise on the Franchise bill. Mr. Chamberlain was in his turn taken to task for the bitterness of his speech at Hanley last night, in which he sneered at compromise and insisted that the Franchise bill should be forced through without conciliating the liouse of Lords by first introducing a Redistribution bill. He was told that his violence of language was not only undignified in a member of the Ministry, but was mischievous in its tendency, as it could only result in stiffcning the opposition of Lord Salisbury and his party to all measures of reform.

SPOON MUSIC.

The performers who are to assist in the enter-tainment must each be provided with a wine-glass and spoon. The air is then played over, and when the planist arrives at the passages marked whomas each class is to be touched marked "spoons" each glass is to be toucled lightly on the edge with the spoon: If done with

Bleache aveal is the latest iniquity in the New York market.

For Bronchitis and Asthma, try Allen's Lung
Balsam; the best Cough prescription mown.

See adv.

Why go about with that aching head? Try Ayer's Pills. They will relieve the stomach restore the digestive organs to healthy action, remove the obstructions that depress nerves and brain, and thus cure your headache perma-

"Polecat College" is the name of a school situated near Sparts, Ga. 1 The surprising success of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for the several

diseases peculiar to women forcibly illustrates the importance of her beneficent discovery and the fact that she knows how to make the most of it.—Dr. Haskell.

In Louisians they are making rum out of sweet potatoes. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no

equal for destroying worms in children and adults. The national debt of the United States is

only twelve times as large as that of the city Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of Corns and Warts.

Times are so hard in Italy that an assassin

can be hired to knife a man for 85 cents. ... HOUSEHOLD PERFORE. Every family able to appreciate and enjoy the pleasure afforded by a really healthful and delicious perfume should supply themselves with the genuine MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. It is the most delightful and most lasting of all fragrant Waters.

The Celestial Empire says that the King of Giam has 263 children. He is under thirty. & LEADING DEUGGESTS on this continent testify to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and report its beneficent effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities, and as a female medicine it has accomplished remarkable

Foreign syndicates and capitalists now own mearly 30,000 square miles of territory in this

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Duna, writes:
"Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop &
Byrnan's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison,

The Horseshoe fall at Niagara has worn away the rock and receded a distance of 100 feet in the last thirty four years.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is very pointable and Increases Flesh, Dr. F. H. Clement, Brighton, Ills., says : g" Scott's Emulsion is very palatable, easily assimilated, and gives strength and flesh to the Inatient.

Arizona has 1,000,000,000 feet of pine lumber in a forest near its center. A single concern has cut 36,000,000 feet in the last year. The well known strengthening properties of Inon, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion. tts Sitting Bull has learned to eat with a knife and fork, and is putting on airs over it.

The history of Downs' Elixir is identified OL MOM T fifty years. It cures coughs and colds,

Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the couse and prevent the evil, and cost only 25 cents.

Arnica & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints.

The Egyptian farmer with ten acres of ground pays more tax than an American with 100.

INHUMAN CRUELTY.

It is a barbaric cruelty to torture the weak stomachs of chronic invalids with barsh purgatives and sickening drugs, when Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate the atomach, bowels, liver and kidneys in so agreeable and effectual a manner...

English women of fashion now wear a ruby in one ear and an emerald in the other, and term them "danger signals."

A GOOD RECORD.

Among the many thousand bottles of Hag yard's Yellow Oil sold annually in Canada not one has ever failed to give satisfaction. It cures rheumatism, colds and all painful complaints and injuries.

Tennyson's new alleged dramatic poem is in the hands of the publishers, and early next month will be in the hands of his admirers.

A GOOD TEST.

For over sixteen years G. M. Everest, of Forest, has sold Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and its sales are steadily increasing. It cures coughs and all lung complaints; is pleasant to take and always reliable.

Arnold, Gonstable & Co. didn't know that anything unusual was going on until the stealings of their confidential clerk amounted to

A REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

A council of doctors declared Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, of 372 Exchange street, Buffalo, incurable. Her liver was badly disordered; she vomited green mucous; could retain no food; skin yellow and full of humors. She was rapidly sinking, but Burdock Blood Bitters cured her.

An astronomer thinks he has caught a glimpse of mountains upon the planet Venus.

Errs's Cocoa—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING,
-"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold only in packets and tins, (#B and IIb) by grocers, labelled, "James Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemists London, Englan I. Chemists, London, Englan

judge of their claim to civilisation or refined teste, we shall waive the question, and accept the impeachment, which we may share in common with French, Spaniards, Chinese, Turks, and Arabs, who, I daresay, all respectively hold their modes to be the gauge and test of perfect social refinement and excellence. But I, too, can quote Cam-brensis, giving another version of his ex-perience and drawing a line of demarcation between the Saxon and Celtic races. He says: The Saxons are not to be compared in brayery or intelligence to the magnanimous race of the Celts. Waiving his further animadversion and invective, out of good taste; I shall merely confine myself to this one passage of the English his-torian, in citation of our title to respect on the score alone of merely natural superiority to those who would so stupidly and glibly defame us. Again, Gerald Barry, speaking of the Irish race, says, 'they came from the grandest race that he knew of on this side of the world, and that there are no better people under the sun. How do you reconcile such contradictory statements but by candid admission of your own whimsical inconsistency and prejudiced judgment !"

The bishop, bewildered and puzzled, look

ed helplessly blank and wrathful, and the subject was likely to have died in peace when an officer, in the uniform of the Camolin cavalry, seeing his Dagon floored, hastily came to the rescue of the portly god, and set

him again upon his legs.
"Sir," he exclaimed, drawing up his fine figure, and surveying Hugh with the air of an autocrat dictating to a serf, "your illustrations are all one aided versions. You appear to be a person of some education, hownyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsis. This medicine is making mar, wellows cures in Liverice pulsant, Dyspepsis, etc., in parifying the bland and restering manhood to full vigor. them on any matter than he would swine, and that he no more considered himself an Irishman, because he happened to be born in the country, than an Englishman, born in Calcutta, would consider himself a Hindoo,

so much did he despise your paragons."
"What else did he say, Captain Esmond, worthy of recording, this celebrated Dean?" quietly domanded Hugh. "Say, sir?" reiterated Captain Esmond.

with sharp, sententious voice, and glancing at the youth with the quizz, "Why, sir, what more could he say? Did it not express all that could be said in a volume?"

"Surely," chimed in the young man, suspending a moment his quizz to make the sagacious observation, "that a man being born in a stable didn't make him a horse. Hugh, with a smile, half-derisive, halfcompassionate, turned to look at the last speaker, in whose wild, boyish physiognomy, not being an adept in reading the mystic lore of futurity, or deciphering fortune by visual hieroglyphics or oracular speech, he failed to discern the future of the Peninsula and Waterloo, the renowned Wellington; so, after indulging in a sar.

Wellington; so, after indulging in a sar. Wellington; so, after indulging in a sarcastic smile at the expense of the flippant lad he reverted to his antagonist, and, in a tone marked by calm bitterness, said :

"Dean Swift was a wise man till he became less than that which he scoffed;
—nevertheless, he would have added discomment to wisdom, and been commemorated for justice, had he added, in extenuation, that centuries of brutalising English tyranny and oppression had at length wrought such change, and done its work. What else could be the result of enforced ignorance and banished religion, but darkened minds and warped intellects?—of persecution, famine, and misery, but the evils consequent thereon? You may not convert men into ielots, and wonder to find them acquire the vices of slaves;—'tis too much to expect from human nature. If you violently expel the divine instincts of humanity from his bosom, marvel not to behold him transformed to a savage beast. This you have done in time gone by, this you are doing to day with the people, as far as lies in your power. 'Ware the retribution."

"Then, sir," said a very elegant young man, who had just come from the card-table, and with bland smile and insinuating accent, addressed himself to Hugh, "rebellious and revolutionary subjects would meet with lenient forbearance, in lieu of condign punishment at your mild hands. No doubt you advocate the principles of the French Revolution and the American

Wart" "Not both," curtly returned Hugh "Deprecating Government despotism and oppression in any land"—he smiled involuntarily as his glance encountered the alarmed visuge and imploring eyes of Byrne of Cabinteely fixed upon him, with mute entreaty to guard his words-"I know not what other course was open to America to preserve her freedom than that which she has been compelled to adopt. France had no such plea to urge. Of her Revolution we have seen enough of the re-sults to disgust as with such reformation, and we have only to read our own daily statistics of crime to know what store of tools, adapted to any villainy, infamy and iniquity, are ready-made at hand and fashioned, to desire to see such used or made the weapons of sedition and anarchy.'

"But —," resumed the youngman, courtecously. His further elocution was abbreviated by Lady Meira charging into the group, which she dispersed right and left, ex-

claiming, authoritatively:
"Come, come, you gentlemen, not being gifted with the patience of Job, I may no longer see my drawingroom converted into a debating club. Time enough when we lose our Parliament to set up a little one of our own. Here, Guildford Colandisk, suspend your argument with Mr. O'Byrne, and betake yourself to the Muses--Mr. Moore and Miss

Fitzpatrick are going to give us a melody."

"Mr. Byrne would, I daressy, prefer a adventur
jig," said Lord Carhampton, who would persist
in calling Miles and Hugh, notwithstanding

Ethel their protest, Byrne, and glancing superciliously at the young men."

"We shall have dancing, too, jigs, waltzes reels, and measures to please everyone," tartly refurmed Tady Moira, brushing past Carhampton, whom she greatly disliked, but whom she was constrained, nevertheless, in the long, thin ringlets from her cheek, of the state of t

smallest pretension to beauty, but possessing a good-humored countenance, and, as anonly child, heiress to an immense fortune and of the favour conferred, but stole a side look from Caroline Danvers' broad grin of satisfaction to the more attractive partner bestowed upon his brother, and as his eye rested a moment, charmed, upon the sylph-like figure and face of Ethel Courtney, he became conscious that he was himself an object of notice to a lady of high patrician grace, who stood near, her, when Captain Erskine, Commander of the 5th Light Dragoons and Romney Fencibles, sauntering up with the easy swagger and nonchalance of self-important su periority, and bowing low, requested Miss Esmond to honor him as a partner in the first waltz, to which she assented with an air of cold indifference that, in the opinion of Miles, made her appear more like an empress condescending to a suit than graciously conferring a favor. However, Flora Clemence Esmond was very beautiful, and the cynosure of many eves : so Colonel Erskine seemed well content with the accorded boon. But now, Lady Moira lifting her hand to impose silence, all stood mute, as a young lady ran a prelude along the keys of the piano, and presently a plain little man, whose appearance little indi-cated the soul of genius that glowed in beauty within, came forward and accompanied as

she sang with thrilling vocal power-" The harp that once through Tara's halls "-

When the soul stirring strains had died away on the resounding chords, and the plaudits had subsided that greeted the youthful performer, Lord Carhampton, addressing the pression almost divine, seemed to assume another type, and eyeing him with a look that could not be interpreted as patronising, said: "By Jove, Moore, you ought to be thankful your nativity was cast under better aspect; that effusion, in the days of good Queen Bess, who loved not minstrels or minstrelsy, would have cost you your neck, and the State some yards of rope and the hangman's fee to boot.

The author of the effusion that would have displeased Queen Elizabeth turned briskly, and with a light and airy gesture, as one who felt rather complimented by the remark, said: "Yes, Queen Bess might have broken the vase, but the elixir it contained would have wafted its fragrance beyond her reach, perfumed the wings of the wind, and added a gem to the rainbow. Despots may fulminate ukases against school and temple. and paralyse the action of scholar, priest, and bard, but as well might they forbid the grass to grow, and the dew to descend and nourish it, or strive to master the beams of the sun and exclude it from shining save by rule and compass within given space, as fetter the sublime mind, the God-given intellect of man, or eradicate from the land the traces of

half-smothered tone of contempt. "It is such doctrines as this, disseminated among an ignorant sabble, that stuff their cloddish heads with conceit, stimulate them to aspire beyond their sphere, to emulate their betters, and breeds disaffection and rebellion in the land, every 0 and Mac thinking he is grievously wronged in not being acknowledged a royal prince at least, and subsidized as such. Queen Bess was right, and proved her wis

dom in exterminating such incendiaries." No one responding to this invective, Lord Moira, with a smile of encouragement, addressing the lyrist, said : "Favor us, pray, with another melody, Mr. Moore, and as Lord Carhampton has suggested, let us also be thankful that our nativity, more auspiciously cast than that of our predecessors onables us to enjoy, without incurring penalty, the exquisite pleasure of listening to

compositions like yours."

Thus appealed to, Moore yielded ready aquiescence, turned over the leaves of the music book, indicated the song to his companion, and with brow and eye on fire with enthusiasm, gave

" Let Erin remember the days of old Ere her faithless sons betrayed her.

Lord Carhampton, having somehow an instinctive conviction that this melody was especially selected as applicable to him, whose antecedents were well known, and fancying that every eye perused his thought, with a glare of unutterable malice at the lyrist, who. so adroitly turning the tables and avenging himself, and rendered him a butt for obloquy, when the acclamations that chorused the clo of the tuneful echoes expired, with rude, sardonic laugh exclaimed aloud: "By George! Tommy, so long as you can fabricate such rhyme to tickle the ears of amateurs of jingle, you will bake your bread, and butter it, too, my But how, in the name of common sense -he looked pleadingly upon the faces grouped around, in every variety of expression, some deprecating, some applauding-"can unyone tike pleusure in such dolorous tiction ? Do you believe in those fairy tales of Harps of Tura, and Red Branch Knights, and kings with collars of gold ?" he continued, bending with mocking smile over the fair pianist, who, with dark, beaming eye flashing surprise, and clear, brunette cheek, deepening to vermilion, looked up and promptly answered : "Certainly; our ancient history is as au thentic and undoubted as the history of the

Hebrews, with which it is contemporary," "I crave pardon; I should have remembered you were one of the blood royal, and hold as gospel all the traditions of the old dynasty," cried the discomfited lord, bowing benefit of a charter, and our nobles a proin affected homage to his kneebuckle; then accosting Ethel Courtney, who stood near, beside Hugh O'Byrne, whom he eyed askance: You, at least, fair lady, having no descent to boast from the Kings of Tura, may freely adventure your unbiassed opinion upon the

Ethel glanced shyly at Hugh contemplating her with attention and interest, then at Car-hampton, and said, in soft, clear accents: "Oh, pray do not ask my opinion, for I fear you would be disappointed."

any such thing of late,".
"May it please you," said Myles O'Byrne, with mien of apparently careless insouciance, when the Lady Alice Kettle was burned by her countrymen at Kilkenny, all our witches took the alarm, judging by the example what their own fate would be, and fled. More-over, our savage people, who could not abide the smell of charred bones, made such clamorous outcry and

striking protest against the outrage to their olfactory nerves, that the practice was compelled to be relinquished. It is possible our masters may revive the practice; strocities that must inure them to a predilection for the faggot, and cannot fail to imbue the rising generation with a taste for blood, are being hourly perpetrated upon our people by the foreign troops now inundating the country. Mr. Hussey Burgh says true; lacking the superior enlightenment of other countries and their peculiar ideas of civilization and refinement, the Irish shrunk ever from cruel

persecution, and the annals of the country can show no instance of heretic or witch suffering by fire, death or torture at our hands. We have yet the lesson to learn, and our preceptors are doing their best to good us to the odious

"How every tub smells of the wine that's in it," said Lord Clonmel, with cynical smile at Lord Castlereagh, who, sauntering about little man, whose features transformed, as it the saloon now with this friend, now with were, by the magic of molody into an exthat, seemed ubiquitous and to have ears and that, seemed ubiquitous and to have ears and eyes everywhere. "I could easily infer from your sentiments, Mr. Byrne, that you belong to the United Irishmen.

task.

"I am not of their councils," returned Miles, " but heart and soul I am with their cause.

"That's a bold avowal," said Lord Castlereagh, aside to Lord Clonmel, with a look of much significance.

Hussey Burgh, who heard and marked all, anticipating that Miles would, in his impulsive ardour, fatally compromise himself, hastened to cast his protecting agis over the indiscreet champion, and said aloud: "The fact is, had England not sown laws which have reduced our country to a state of Egyptian bondage, and, like the dragon's teeth, sprung up armed men, no need were there for an aggrieved people to unite in any misguided and futile scheme to obtain redress by compulsion. Nay, my Lord Castlereagh, take not amiss my outspoken impeachment; truths are tubborn evidences. Unwise policy has ruled the country from first to last; we cannot expect aught but a tangled fabric to be the product of a loom weaving discordant threads on jarring machinery"

" Most true; experience demonstrates bereagh, with a cold, impassive countenance, and a keen light, glittering like wintry sun upon ice, in his frozen eye. "It will be needful torother councils, gifted with cooler heads, clearer judgments, more sage understand ing, and various attributes in which we seem to be deficient, to take the administration and legislate for us before the distracted country shall know the blessing of repose.

Up jumped Henry Grattan, who, from little colerie, of which he was the centre, overheard Castlereagh's speech, and hastened to answer: "Say out your meaning, my lord; you mean that a British parliament must anihilates our own and enact laws for us; this is the meaning of the extraordinary phenomena we now behold around us—the scourging, burning, picketing, half-hanging and whole hanging, pillago, and merciless cruelty of a lawless soldiery upon an unarmed, defenceless, unprotected, yet most peace-able population; to madden them to revolt, to crush them in blood, and wrest from their then feeble or dying grasp the last remnant of the nationality to which they cling-their native parliament-is this not the programme sketched out by William Pitt and his ministers, to which some parties who claim to be Irishmen are lending them-

"Methought," sarcastically returned Castlercagh, with settled asperity of look and tone, "Mr. Grattan found so much to distone. gust him in this native parliament as to cause him to resign his seat and wash his hands of

"True!" firmly replied the Tribune. "I could not be a party to injustice; I could not voice to a bigoted ascendency, and ignored the claim and the right of three millions of their fellow-subjects; that was ready enough to vote for an improvement of the land, bu-sworn to withhold improvement of the condition of the people; that was willing to make a road or a canal, but not willing to strike a link from the fetters of the Catholic. Such a parliament needed reform. I could not achieve it; I could not give eyes to the blind, or ears to the deaf, to make men hear wisdom. I resigned and quitted parliament for the same reason that I am to-morrow leaving the country, because I cannot side with the conduct of the Government, or yet look upon the miseries of the people, whom their wild efforts to redress will involve in deeper ruin; but all this is no argument for depriving us of the right of self-government, of making us a colony without the vincial synod without the benefit of a parliament. To depend upon the will of another country, to be subservient to its dictum, swayed by temper, interest, or whim, is the definition of slavery, and who is here so vile as would sell the freedom of his sons, alienate their birthright, and make them bondsmen?"

"Union with a country so great as England," smiled Castloreagh, "would, in my humble opinion, rather ennoble than degrade us to the condition which you seem to dread. I for one entertain no apprehension as to the experiment.'

11 Loyalty is a virtue commanded by St. The same of the state of

THE TERM AND BYTHO.

BYTHERE II. Continued it is not provided by the continued in the lady and will be continued it in the lady and the lady and will be continued it in the lady and the lady and the lady and will be continued it in land will be lady and the lady and will be continued it in land will be lady and the lady and the lady and will be continued it in land will be lady and the lady a

smallest pretension to beauty, but possess their abode; and as for the witches, what a lord impressive; The immortal fire shall out only child, heiress to an immense fortune and England we used to bern them, drown them, least the organ which conveyed it, and the estate. Miles made courtly acknowledgment and immolate hecatombs of old women, breath of the favour conferred but stale wilds and some about the favour conferred but stale wilds and some about the favour conferred but stale wilds and some about the favour conferred but stale wilds and some about the favour conferred but stale wilds and some about the favour conferred but stale wilds and some about the favour conferred but stale wilds and some about the favour conferred but stale wilds and some about the favour conferred but stale wild some about the stale Inst the organ which conveyed it, and the ing her own religion, since we find she is breath of liberty, like the word of the holy so persistent in her rejection of truth, and immolate hecatombs of old women, and some young mest, but that was because of our superior edifightenment. See what an vive him, and evermore calling to the nation, any rata, a larger that confers upon society! But with clared that confers upon society! But with clared that become of yours! We don't hear of any such thing of late."

"May it please you," said Myles O'Byrne, resurrection shall, burst upon its head."

"No use, my resurrection shall, burst upon its head."

"Ar and out at the same of the nation, and presented in the nation, and include the nation, and include the nation."

"Mo use, my resurrection shall, burst upon its head." Exhausted by his excitement, Grattan sunk; week I heard her with my own ears, when into a seat, hastily drawn forward by Hüssey, the Rev. Nathaniel Lamb called, cry to

> A waltz was immediately played by the band. Lord Moira led off with Lady Castlereagh; Hussey Burgh made overture to Alphonse Fitzpatrick, but she was engaged to Guildford Colandisk; Lord Clonmel, too obese in figure to, trip the light fantastic toe, steered for a card table, and planted himself between a ponderous couple, who had just wanted a fourth with their ris-a-vis to make up a hand at whist; Lady Moira, having seen up a hand at whist; Lady Moira, having seen every eligible individual provided with a partner, and the room a seene of whirlying animation, paired off with Robert Bying of Cabinteely for a game of loo; Mrs. Byine, with Lady O'Driscoll, the Gruttans, and a few others, gathered in a colerie for a countries. versazione; Arthur Wellesley had laid aside the quizz to take up with a flirt; and Castlereagh, Fitzgibbon, Claudius Beresford and a few more kindred spirits retired to hold divan in a remote recess; while Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir John Moore sat and conferred together in a nook of one of the windows overlooking the river, and the Earl of Charlemont, with Connolly of Castletown, stood in another, gravely discussing the events of the

CHAPTER IV.

THE MISSES WARBECK HIGGENBOGGAN. 'To-night we strive to read as we may best This city, like an ancient palimpsest, And bring to light, upon the blotted page, The mournful record of an earlier age."
Engicorr.

It was late the morning after the evening, of the reunion at Moira House, and a fine orisp frosty March day it was; the breakfasttable was laid in the front parlor of one of the best houses in Dawson street; a clear fire was burning on the polished hearth, and beside it sat, prim and upright, in gown of stiff black silk and coiffure of Mechlin lace, Miss Warbeck Higgenboggan, looking over the morning paper, with her feet on a velvetcovered boss, while her sister, Miss Fanny, superintended the arrangements of the breakfast, cut the cold ham, put water into the china teapot from a silver urn, hissing and steaming before her, and betimes, in a rough, dictatorial voice, issued some order to the butler, a demure-looking, elderly man, who, in white apron, and reddish hair, comb-

The Misses Warbeck Higgenboggan were persons of great esteem in the opinion of the world, and of great consequence in their own -first, in right of social position, which was good; and independence, which was comfortable; and, secondly, on the score of having lived six decades of years in a wicked world, sinless amid the sinful, bearing characters which defied the tongue of malice to asperse, and sustaining the reputation of principle so rigidly righteous, that they were never known to pardon in others faults they would have abhorred in themselves, or weakly to excuse the least deviation or downward slope in any, from those heights of perfection which, by their own experience, they had found so easy to attain, so more than easy to hold. Hence it is not subject to marvel that the Misses Higgenbog-gan, the terror of the ungodly, and the criterion and model of excellence and respectability, were looked upon with vene-ration by old and young, and promoted by general consent censors of public morals, inluisitors proper to adjudicate upon all cases of scandal real or supposititious, arbitrators of the fame good or bad, according to the light in which they might see it, of their neighbors, and, in virtue of their office, styled in whispers, "The Morning and Evening Chronicles.' To describe the appearance of the Misses

Warbeck Higgenboggan, we shall merely say their personal appearance was not so pleasing as one might be led to infer from their unblemished fame. The elder lady was short in stature, stout in figure, active and muscular in limb; her face was short, broad, wrinkled, and of the complexion sanction a parliament that was only the of tanned leather; her heavy chin was feathrepresentative of a faction, that only gave ered with downy heard; her nose was thick and unshapely; and her square forehead and shaggy brows loomed over little pebble-colored eyes, flinty, brisk, and vigilant; her countenance was matter of fact, hard, and shrowd. Of her sister we need say but that save in height, being tall and slim, with features rather pinched, she was her fuc simile; and to render the likeness more complete they dressed the same, and each wore beneath their coiffure a front of little barrel-curls of reddish brown line, fringing their foreheads, and adding to, by contrast, rather than detracting from the appearance of age.
"John," called Miss Fauny to the butler,

after she had to her satisfaction adjusted the tea and coffee, eggs, and bread and butter.
"Yes, 'am," responded John, with alacrity, and in accent more mellifluous.

"Tell Miss Fitzpatrick we are waiting breakfast for her." "Ma'am," returned the butler, and his voice hesitated.

"Well-what ?" "Miss Fitzpatrick hasn't come in yet,

"Why-what-where-is she out?" cried Miss Fanny, turning and envisaging John with a severe look, while Miss Warbeck laid

templated the menial.
"She went to Mass, ma'am, to Denmarkstreet or Liffey-street, I heard Mrs. Jolly, your maid. say," returned John, with a sulky manner, that seemed to denote it was against

his will he answered.
"To Mass!" oried Miss Fanny Warbeck. To Mass !" re-schoed Miss Warbeck.

and incists upon her going to church. At any rate, in the ladded, after a pause, "I must give her a lecture upon the impropriety of her conduct.

"No use, my dear; she lets it in at one car and out at the other. It was only last

into a seat, hashly drawn forward by Hussey the Rev. Nathaniel Lamb called, cry to Burgh, who perceived his failing strength; the butles, as she made her escape from and Lord Moira hurried to procure a glass of the parlor. Say I'm not at home, which soon revived his guest.

John I took her to task and salmonished her in a most serious in a manner upon the sinfulness of lying few others, now made a sign to the orchestra. Would you believe that after I had talked manner upon; the sinfulness of lying, Would you believe that after I had talked myself hoarse, in the belief that she was paying deep attention to all I said, she raised her saucy face, with a look of such simplicity, and said: 'Aunt Fanny, I'm puzzled about these ribbons; would you have me choose cherry eolour or primrose for my new Leg. horn hat !at I protest it so took away my

breath I did not know what to answer her. If she were eight, instead of eighteen, Id have given her a good slapping." pocket-money," returned Miss Souly, with emphatic gesture : 'a hundred a year, paid quarterly, is a great deal too much for a girl to have; and only I borrow a few pounds from her now and again for cards, which she does not ask me for, I would write and tell him. I wonder what she can do with it all: she does not spend it on clothes or jewels; for I'm sure her dress last night was shameful-a white cambric muslin and a coral necklace, just like a child ! I really blushed to see that vulgar Miss Damer and satirical Lady Lut. trell surveying and evidently criticising her appearance with so much effrontery; then did you see how indecorously she laughed, without: "the least a mauraise at disomething to Lady (Alicia said Only for the cards in my Only hand at the time, and that fat voman Damer watching for the trump, I'd have given her a look that would have recalled her to a sense of where she was. But these papists are intractable ; I fear itis in her blood.

"I took notice she and Guildford Colandisk had their heads together all the evening, though several times I saw Maurice O'Driscoll striving to ingratiate himself with the vain creature," said Fanny, taking the sugar-tongs in her hand and preparing to fill out tea.

And she'll end by marrying the hand some prodigal, you'll see," said Miss Sophy, with asperity; "not that I would think O'Driscoll, a young man without a penny, a better match for her." "And not too strict in his principles,"

added Fanny. "Both Maurice and his mother belong to a class I detest, and that is your liberal Protestants, who, forecoth, are for letting everyone have their own opinion, and go their own way; such as these are no better than enemies in the camp, playing into the hands of the adversary. Now, how respectable it would be if Alphonse, instead of throwing herself away upon such tinselled creatures, and forfeiting her last chance of conversion, would but be said by us, who have her interest at heart, and marry that sensible, fatherly, good man, Nathaniel Lamb, who has everything to recommend him-married experience, knowledge of the world, a sacred calling, good independence, and a fine congregation;—how nice it would be !—but no ——"

"Hush, here she is," muttered Miss Sophy, with an audible sigh, and at the moment the parlor door opened, and Alphonse Fitzpatrick

hurried in, out of breath.
"Oh, Aunt Sophy, Aunt Fanny, I'm so sorry to have kept you waiting," cried the young girl, throwing off her fur-tippet and bonnet, and hastening to seat herself at the breakfasttable. "But I was delayed, aunty, and did not think you'd be down so early, having been home so late last night as we were" she continued, apolegetically, and fixing her eyes, dark and mournful, upon the gloomy face of her senior aunt, whose eyes, bent upon an egg which she was opening, did not observe her, but the other, who was watching her sharply, exclaimed, magisterially:

"What delayed you ?-what ails you, child ?-You are not yourself. What makes you look so woe-begone and dull?" The mist that had gathered to a tear stood like a gem glistening a moment on the dark eye-lash ere it fell, and with a sob Aiphonse exclaimed in turn :

"I met old Nurse Lanigan on my way home : she was almost out of her mind with grief, and told me how her brother had been picketed last night, and his two sons flogged, to make them discover or inform upon United Irishmen; and how her daughter Esther's husband was seized coming home from his day's work and sent on board a transport going out to America; and her own boy, Denny, half-hanged; she doesn't know why. She was running half mad, and heart-broken to the doctor to get something for them, and hadn't had a morsel herself for two days, and was all night up doing her best to nurse them. Oh, aunt, isn't it terrible? She said the people all expect nothing else but to be slaughtered. What's the meaning of it?" "And was that what delayed you?" drily demanded Miss Sophy.
"Yes, to be sure," indignantly retorted

the nicce, with dry, anger-flashing cycs. took the poor creature into a cake shop, for she cried so; everyone was staring at us, and I made her take some buns and a cup of coffee, and stood with my back to the door, and wouldn't let her out till I knew she had eat en and drank enough, then I let her go, and came away home, promising to call on her by and by."

"You gave her money, too, I suppose said Fanny. "Well, I hadn't much to give her, only

couple of shillings; but it wasn't money much as comfort the poor soul wanted." "I daresay," sneered Miss Sophy. "Poor people are very high spirited, and never want down her paper on her lap and sourly con-templated the menial.

| Description of make poor mouths—oh, dear, no | But, may Lask, how come you to be so tight. 'Tis not on dress you spend your uncle's al-Tis not on dress you spend your uncles at lowance. You give it to your brother, I suppose, to belster him up in his profession, and lavish it on everyone that tells you a tale of distress. I know I was greatly annoyed to see the figure you made last night among so many well-dressed, fashionable girls, oi, I

dareany not half your means "Hadd so much as an ornament in your diam had you lead a doral combi There was Ethel Courtney had not as inucliand yet she looked beautiful, and I heard and yet she house partner, whisper someone that it looked like a coronet of gold way and that it looked like a coronet of gold way and that it looked like a coronet of gold way and that it looked like a coronet of gold way and the word a silk dress, we constituted Fanny "Hear people will think our miece is a beggar." but onto ill suit managa vit is a beggar. "So I am, alunty; "that is your know it."

have nothing of my own? But Ethel's dress of amber green I didn't like half as well as Flora Esmond's of scarlet ganze over white satin, with the gold ornaments; she looked like a queen. But Ethel E was very pretty, and, I daressy, cost a deal of money. I think I'll get a black-velvet, saunty-; would you

your black hair, dark eyes, and dark complexion," returned Miss Sophy, ironically, oh, dear, I forgot!" ejaculated Alphonse

erestfallen. Yes," resumed Miss Sophy, with an aspect of wisdom; "that is because of your head being so turned by the flatteries of the hair-brained fops and coxcombs you encourage, with so little sense of the decorum and modest reserve becoming a young lady ; hoping to fall in for a fine fortune by your uncle, whose heiress it is thought you may be, as he is old, siskly, and childless, they all strive who shall be the lucky man. If you were wise as Ruthos Rachael, Rebecca, or any of those good women of whom the Bible tells us, you would easiler all those silly creatures, most of all Guild ford Colandisk, and give your hand to that

truly worthy man, Nathaniel Lamb."

"Aunty, if you love me, "cried Alphonse, throwing up her hands in horror, "don't speak of it sgain: an old daddy-long-legs. who ran away from one wife, and had another run away from him;—oh, aunty!"

"My dear, don't set yourself up to be a

knows and keeps the law better than others," angrily vociferated Miss Sophy, with eyes deepening to a shadeof verjuice green. "Our friend, the Rev. Nathaniel Lamb, is a vessell of election, worthy of all honour. His first wile was a person who was in every respect a stumbling block to salvation, a person with incompatible temper with whom he could not live happily; his next-it only proves the guileless innocence of the young man's unsuspecting nature—she trepanned him into sunion, and then deserted him, spreading everywhere, to justify herself, odious calumnies against his character; but in each case he has legally and correctly taken out a di-vorce, so that he is free as air to suit himself again. He made us the confidentes of his troubles, for which he honestly condemns in a claim of andue influence by Minger or his own folly; paid us and you the high com-that ground, there might be great plausibil pliment of saying he was sure you would be just the person to make him happy again, and that if you would accept his offer he would settle upon you six hundred, a year; and you know how liberal he has been to us in presents, and offered to be to you, but that, like a spoiled child, you sulked and rejected them, wounding, I must say, without remorse, his feelings, and reserving all your sympathy for beggars, and your smiles for fellows like Colandisk and O'Driscoll, and Lord knows who else, who live from hand to mouth, and ould neither maintain you in affluence nor respectability. What folly! But sorry I am to say it, Alphonse, you take entirely after your father and nothing after our side—that is, your mother's side of the house."

But mamma, I have heard you say. not at all like you, aunt, being only a half-sister, and your father's second wife, whom he foolishly fell in love with, married when you and Aunt Fanny were grown up girls," returned Alphonse with furtive smile, as soon as the voluble lady's rushing tide, of speech, a moment subsiding, suffered her to speak:

"Exactly," replied Miss Fanny, with lofty air of displeasure; "my father's second wife was a Mac Mahen, as poor as Job, and proud as Lucifer: —a papist, too, who soon turned his weak head, and made him go with her to Mass."

to acquire possession of Mexican territory: evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. This feeling had been fostered by merchants Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigul's and others who desired to keep out the trade Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having with her to Mass." with her to Mass.

"And so vain of her family!" chimed in Miss Sophy. "But we soon let her know that we thought a deal more of our own, which was every whit as good, and though, perhaps not quite so rotton with age, we were old enough to be respected; our grand-father, a trooper in the service of William the Third, having fought under him at the Boyne, and being granted a large tract of the enemy's confiscated land, he settled in the country, and became the founder of our famthree generations ancient, and, is alas! dying out of lack of heirs male; -but, indeed, we consider ourselves just as old, and of as much consequence as any family in the

(To be continued.)

FROM HEAD TO FOOT. The postmaster at North Buffalo, Pa., Mr. M J. Green, says St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-conqueror, cured him of pains in the head, and also of frosted feet.

The Emperor of Austria has the finest collection of pipes in Europe.

USEFUL TO KNOW.

Everyone should know that Hagyard's Yellow Oil will give prompt relief; applied externally will stop any pain; and taken internally cures colds, asthma, croup, sore throat and most inflammatory com nlaints.

At Argenta, Montana. a miner fell down s 180 foot shaft and is still alive.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES. Foretelling the weather is a useful science, but relieving the effects of its sudden changes is a better one. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs and colds, incident to suddon

The large Italian ironclads are now pronounced utterly unseaworthy and unwieldy. NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstruc-

tions. Becky Jones is actually getting stout on prison fare.

If you would have appetite, flesh, color, strongth, and vigor, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will confer them upon you in apid succession. Abraham Thomas, of England, has gone

into Indian Territory and married an Indian girl with \$100,000. Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

The first article ever extensively advertised was "Rowland's Macassar Oil," then followed "Day & Martin's Blacking."

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.
Children and persons with weak constitutions lave always found great difficulty in taking Cod.
Liver Oil, and from this fact, it has not been Liver Oil, and from this fact, it has not been inversally used, but with Northrop & Lyman's mulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites a resolution by as adopted demanding that, the so thoroughly disguised that you cannot detect government; shall menforce the Transvaa be Cod Liver Oil. One physician writes us that the atyric and the cod Liver Oil one physician writes us that the atyric and the cod Liver Oil of the cod Liver 18 used almost, as a beverage in his family: nother person informs us that he had to hide he bottle from his children. For Coughs and olds, broken down constitutions, and all Lung liseases, it has no equal. liseases, it has no equal.

dathe Redistribution scheme.700

urples in not so jarge, abile the oxpenses Parliamentary Representation in England guand Scotland Increased Sixteen Irish Boroughs Disfranchised.

tLONDON, Oct. 9. The Standard publishes the draft of the Government's proposed re-distribution scheme. The representation of England in Parliament is increased 110 and Scotland 10. Ireland's representation remains unchanged as to number, but Tralee, Clonmel, Dungarvan, Carlow, Athlone, Coleraine, New Ross, Ennis, Kinsale, Bandon, Youghall, Enniskillen, Mallow, Dungannon, Downpatrick and Portarlington are disfran chised. The publication creates a great sensation.

THE WILL OF AN ECCENTRIC.

HAIRAN, N.S., Oct., 9.—A long and elaborate decision was given in the Court of Probate this morning in the case of the contested will of the late Miss Eliza Ann Wilkie: The case is briefly summarized in the decision to the following effect: Miss Wilkie, spinster, aged about 68 years, died in April leaving real estate and personal property amounting, according to inventory, ato a little over \$20,000... The will disposing of the estate was dated January 12th.
1884, and was proved in common form
on the 8th April by John Minger
and John Ritchie. The validity of the testament is contested by Mrs. Sophia L. P. Hamilton and her husband, A. Stuart Hamilton, of Boston. Mrs. Hamilton was granddaughter of Mrs. David Shaw Clarke, an aunt of the deceased Miss Wilkie, who died unmarried after having survived all her immediate family. There were two grounds on which the will was contested, mental incapacity of the testatrix and undue influence of Minger, the principal devisee. The decision reviewed all the points of evidence bearing most particulecturer of your betters, and a Pharisee who larly upon the case, and quoted copiously knows and keeps the law better than others," from judicial authorities bearing on such matters. To be sound of mind did not necessarily imply that the person must have a per-fectly balanced mind. There was no doubt but that the testatrix was very eccentric and her eccentricity was displayed in a variety of ways, in her dress and by her monner. But eccentricity was no ground for setting aside a will, and the court could not consider that there was anything stronger on that ground than the mere eccentricity of the testatrix. In regard to the other ground, the question of undue influence had been sufficiently disproved. If there had been any immediate relative, an adopted child or any one dependent upon the bounty of the deceased who had been led to expect a legacy and could put that ground, there might be great plausibility for the supposition. But such was not the case. Mrs. Hamilton was but a distant connection. The decision concludes :- I therefore pronounce in favour of the validity of the will of Eliza Ann Wilkie, and confirm the probate thereof, which has been granted to her executors. Costs must be paid by the unsuccessful party.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE EXTEN

SION. New York, Oct. 9 .- The South American commission to-day visited Gen. Grant for the purpose of obtaining his views as to the best methods of promoting the trade of the United States with South America. Gen. Grant gave a history of the commercial treaty between this country and Mexico, negotiated by himself and Senor Romero. He thought as soon as congress passed the legislation to carry the treaty into effect, trade between the United States and Mexico would be largely increased. During his visit to Mexico the General said he found considerable prejudice against the United States, growing out of a fear that the government was trying to acquire possession of Mexican territory: establishment of railway communications had had the effect of bringing about intercourse between the people of this country and those of Mexico, which awakened a friendly feeling and destroyed prejudice. He had found the same feeling in Central America against the English. The people had seen Euglish rule of the statement. I can truly say, however, established in Honduras, and were alarmed that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a lessing to men" that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a lessing to the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a lessing to men". of Mexico, which awakened a friendly feeling lest they should extend their authority. Imbued with this fear they look to the United States for protection and cultivated commercial relations with us.

A MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER.

New York, Oct. 9.—Mary Hoyt, daughter of the late Jesse Hoyt, a millionaire, the contest of whose will has been in progress for months, was arraigned at Yorkville police court to-day charged with being drunk and disorderly. She created a disturbance yesterday at the Grand Central depot and assaulted a policeman and sergeant. She was locked up, but released on bail. When arraigned to-day she maintained that she had not been intoxicated, but was suffering from the effects of medicine. Police and other witnesses testified that she was drunk. The justice fined her ten dollars. Miss Hoyt is forty years old, and has been an inmate of an insane asylum.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

Paris, Oct. 9.—A Hanoi despatch states that Gen. Negrier's column had an engagement at the village of Kep with 6,000 Chinese regulars, who occupied entrenchments around a central redoubt. The Chinese commenced the attack at 9 c'clock in the morning by trying to surround the French. The fighting lasted until 2 p.m. The Chinese retreat was cut off. The Chinese fled in the direction of Daognan, pursued by the French. The Kep garrison defended the position bravely, com-pelling the French to surround the redoubt and carry it at the point of the bayonet. The Chinese loss in the village alone was 600 killed. The French captured all the enemy's war material, mules and horses. A French captain and twenty men were killed and eight officers and fifty men wounded. Gen. Negrier was slightly wounded. Gen. Briere de l'Isle has started for Kep to assist Gen. Negrier.

SUPPRESSION OF THE BOERS.

London, Oct. 10.—The government of Cape Colory refuses to permit its local troops to undertake the suppression of the Boers in Bechuanland as recommended to the gover-nor by the English cabinet. The Cape Colony government recommends that British troops. with volunteer auxiliaries, be employed for that purposed. The governor has again urged upon the English ministry the necessity that exists for reinforcements of the colonial gov-ernment forces. The tengra of advices from the Cape of Good Hope points, to a probable

civil war. ac. African conference yesterday, a resolution was adopted demanding that the government; shall menforce the Transvaal

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

A SKILFUL SURĞICAL OPERATION

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach. involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky sline collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this reculiar faint sensation: but fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient, becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-bodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grap something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive the skin dry and hot at times: the blood becom ing thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition; sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary street, Peterborough,

November 29th, 1881. Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspensia: but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. William Rrent

September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." Islways recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,

Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White,
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been discovered. They
cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances

and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness. Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still

very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seige!" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's

faction so great. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker.

To A. J. White, Esq.
Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24,

Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satis

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accor-dance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very gratefully,
(Signed) Carey B, Berry,
A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary,
Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882.
Mr. A. J. White,—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. 1 am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot.
A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal.

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases.

PROHIBITION CANDIDATE FOR VICE-

PRESIDENT. Baltimore, Oct. 9.—The letter of acceptance of Wm. Daniel, Prohibition candidate for the Vice-Presidency, is published to-day. After thanking the committee for the honor conferred, he makes an extended review of the Prohibition question. He says: "The necessity for prohibition of the liquor traffic is based upon well established facts; that traffic causes a large part of all crime—poverty, insanity, suicides, diseases that exist; that it is a great disturber of public peace and destroys domestic happiness, renders life, liberty and property insecure, imposes upon the community heavy burdens of taxation without an equivalent. The letter also draws attention to the fact that "Ten years ago the nation's drink bill was estimated at \$600,000,000, from the same sources for last year it was \$1,040,000,000. Whilst the increase in indirect cost, resulting from depreciated physical capacity to labor, loss of wages and profits, etc., was fully as great. From 1840 to 1883 the annual consumption was: Beer increased from 23,000,000 gallons to 551,000,000, and distilled liquors from 43,-000,000 to 78,000,000; wines, five millions to twenty-five millions increase; beer drinking has not decreased whiskey drinking, as often contended. During the last five years whilst beer drinking increased 60.2 per cent, whiskey increased 44.5, whilst population has trebled since 1840. The consumption of liquor is nearly ten times as great. In 1840 it was little over four gallons per man. In '83 over MME<u> Akenthy but</u>

"THE SOUDAN."

បស់ក្រក

WADY HALFA, Oct. 9.—Wolseley reviewed the troops to day. The mounted infantry managed their camels perfectly. The first batch of row boats passed the first cataract easily against a strong current. The heavy division of camel corps will encamp at Pyramids until ordered to advance.

THE PERILS OF THE DEEP."

Disaster and suffering from storm and dis ease-Wonderful rescue of a ship's crew-Abandoning their own ship they pick up n floating pest-house.

New York, Oct. 8.—Captain Hoppchild brought into port yesterday the brig F. T. Merryman, and tells a tale of an almost un paralleled combination of disaster and suffering from storm and sickness. On the port officers visiting the vessel Captain Hoppchild took them below decks in the presence of two emaciated men, who were all that were left of the 'vessel's original crew. Eleven tanned, but worrecout looking sailors, stood grouped about the captain and the officers. and to explain their presence as well as his own aboard the vessel the captain said that they had picked up the brig at sea. The captain and crew of eleven were from the barque Frederica Scalia, owned at Stettin, which sailed from that port on July 11, with a cargo of salt for Charleston, S.C. On September 12, while in latitude 29 deg. N., and longtitude 54 deg. W., the Scalia

ENCOUNTERED A HURRICANE

which tore every sail into ribbons, and finally wrenched every spar from its fastenings and swept them away. Thus disabled the ship was at the mercy of the gale. Under bare poles, however, she was steered before the wind and kept from further injury. But the storm had not abated when the news was received from the carpenter that a leak had been discovered. Although tired out from their exertions to keep the vessel righted, all hands that could be spared were placed at the pumps. Working night and day soon exhausted the men, and it seemed that they would perish. The water gained inch by inch day by day. When all hope was aban doned on September 21 the cry was raised that a sail had been sighted. The men made a desperate effort at the pumps, and kept affoat until the sail was close at hand. They raised signals of distress, but they received no reply. Mystified at not being recognized, but yet determined not to be passed unnoticed, Captain Hoppchild with several of his men put off in a boat. Coming up with the discovered vessel, they discovered her to be the brig F. J. Merryman. Hailing the vessel, they were again astounded at receiving no answer. Not a man was to be seen on deck. A man had stood at the wheel, but he lisappeared on beholding the approaching ooat's crew.

ABOARD A CHARNEL HOUSE.

Grappling a rope that hung over the side of the brig, Captain Hoppehild drew his boat close to the vessel; followed by all his men, the captain clambered on deck. Everything was in disorder. The man who had stood at the wheel had swooned. A pail of water was dashed into his face, and he revived only to tell that the vessel was a floating charnel house, and then he fell back dead. Hastily searching through the crew of the brig, the captain and his men discovered that out of the crew of the brig only two men remained. The others had died of fever. Filled with horror at having come into such danger, the long tried seamen almost despaired. Behind them was death from drowning or slow; starvation by taking to their open boats. Be-fore them seemingly was even a worse fate. They accepted the chances of the latter. Sending his men back to the barque after their companions, Captain Hoppchild then lent his attention to the two surviving men whom he had discovered, and after a few minutes' treatment he had them on their feet. They were the steward and a seaman, who had been exhausted from

OVERWORK AND SHORT RATIONS.

When the crew of the barque reached the brig they were sent back for all the provisions they could obtain, and the harque was then abandoned. The barque sank on the following day. The Merryman is owned by R. A. Robertson & Co., of this city. She left Boston in charge of Captain G. G. the West Coast of Africa, arriving there on June 14. She then sailed for Bathurst, whence she departed on August 20 with a cargo of hides consigned to John S. Brooks of Boston. Besides the captain she carried two mates and five men before the mast. Soon after leaving Bathurst a fever broke out among the crew which soon decimated their numbers to such an extent that they had to do double duty in order to manage her. When the captain and mates died they were without a navigator, and sailed aimlessly about until only three were left. Strange to say, the two men lingered until the newly found captain and crew brought the brig into New York Bay. Notwithstanding that if Captain Hoppchild had not found the crewless brig he would have certainly never been heard from, he has entered a libel in the United States Court for salvage against R. A. Robertson & Co. for picking up the brig. Captain Hoppchild makes his claim for sulvage through Funch, Edye & Co., his agents.

TRADES AND LABOR FEDERA-TION.

DISCUSSION AT THE TRADES AND LABOR FEDERATION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—In the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions to day the legiswith discretion, served a good end, although their beneficial results might not be immedi ately felt by those engaged in them. During the last four months strikes in the United States numbered ninety-eight, affecting 53, 000 employées. Fifty had been against a reduction of wages and seven for an increase of wages. Regarding the eight-hour question the committee say the desired result can of workmen. The afternoon was entirely taken up in the discussion of resolutions for the amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes. The following are the more important resolutions presented and referred to the committee on resolutions: For the establishment of a labour exchange under the direction of labour unions in every important city in the country, to fill the place of intelli gence offices and guard against the injustice practised by employment agents; for uniting kindred trades in large cities to secure them against imported cheap labor; for the enforcement of the eight-hour law on all government work, and the abolition of contract labor in penitentiaries, jails and reformatories; for the appointment of boards of arbitration by the state to decide between employer and employed whenever a strike is threatened; for the appointment of a committee of five on statistics of child labor, with a view of learning the best means to its abolition; for the appointment of a guardian of apprentices in each county, whose duty it should be to hear all complaints of apprentices and in case of wrong to them to report the facts to the county judge who would be given power to punish by imprisonment; for legislation giving county coldinasioners power to regulate ill-ventilated, tilthy workshops, includ ing imprisonment as a penalty for their main-tenance; protesting against the president's neglect to appoint a commissioner on labor

statistics under the law passed by the last

and labor branches in the United | States, and Canada of the sight-hour law on May let, 1886. This caused an extended discussion. The opponents made the point that it was too soon to pass such a resolution, because the majority of laborers in the country, are not members of any trades union, and could not be relied on to stand by the movement.

WHAT A RAT CAN DO.

The telegraph wires in London are not all above ground, as is the case here, but many belong to the underground system. The mair wires are laid through big tunnels, in which are the gas and sewer pipes. These tunnels are big enough for a man to walk through easily. The branch pipes, containing the side wires, running off from the main line for several miles, are much smaller, and the workmen must be careful not to lose the con nection between the larger and smaller wires Not long ago, however, some men, who were repairing one of these lateral wires, failed to attach to it a leading line, by which the wire could be drawn back into its place. The blunder seemed to involve great loss, for it looked as if the whole side pipe would have to be dug up to replace the wire. In this dilemma a remarkable step was taken. A rat was caught, and around him was tied one end of a very fine steel wire. He was placed in the pipe; but after running a few yards he stopped. Then came another step. A ferret was put in after the rat. As soon as the rat heard the ferret coming behind it, the fine wire began to pay out. It was feared that the rat would show fight, but it did not and the complete circuit was made by both rat and ferret. When the rat came out at the other end of the pipe, it was caught and by means of the fine wire the telegraph wire was drawn through. So the rat saved the telegraph company thousands of dollars. - Golden Days.

INCREASE OF CATHOLICISM AMONG THE GERMAN PRINCES.

(From the St. James's Gazette.) As a matter of fact Catholicism has of late years made great progress among the reigning houses of the Fatherland. Duke Philip, of the Wurtemberg royal family who possesses male posterity, is a Catholic, as are all his children. This may perhaps be accounted for by female influence; for the Duke's mother was a D'Orleans, and his wife was an Austrian Archduchess. Duke Paul Frederick of Meck-

lenburg has brought up all his children as Catholics. All the members of the princely house of Solms-Braunfels are Catholic princes of Solms having "married into the Church." Count Charles of Schoonbourg-Forderglauchau, with his wife and son, were converted to Rome some years ago. All the honors and possessions of the reigning Prince of Schenbourg-Forderglauchau will ultimately pass to this Catholic branch, it being the only one which has male heirs, Prince Blucher of Wahlstatt, grandson of

'Marshal Forwards," is a fervent Catholic, as are all his family—thanks to the influence of his mother, a lady of the Catholic family of Larisch-Munisch. The entire house of Isembourg-Birstein have gone over to Rome; while there have been numerous conversions in the family of the Counts of Stolberg. The same may be said of the families of Hahn-Pfeil, Scherr-Thoss, Schenberg, and a con siderable number of others. In Germany, as in other countries, the conversions of recent years have mainly been among the upper :lasses.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

The Hamilton Powder Company's Mill Blown up—Loss of Life Feared.

HAMILTON, Oct. 9.-To-day about noon a shock as of a terrific explosion at some distance was felt in this city. Soon after the news reached here that the Hamilton Powder Company's mill, between Kilbride and Cum-Nickerson on May 11 for Sierra Leone, on minsville, about nine miles north of here, had blown up. Rumors of terrible loss of life created great excitement, but no particulars have been received up to the present, as the Cumminsville telegraph office is not working It is said Cumminsville is in flames. Mr. Watson, president of the company in this city, has gone to the scene of the disaster.

[LATER.]

Cumminsville, Ont., Oct. 9.—The Hamilton powder mills were blown up at 12.45, namely, the crackers', gelaize and press buildings. Four men were killed and two wounded.

CUMMINSVILLE, Oct. 19.—The names of those killed are Wm. Murray, who leaves a wife and seven small children; Hy. Tibbles, who leaves a wife and two small children Geo, Mathews, who leaves a wife and five small children, and Wm. Hetherington, a single man. The names of the wounded are Albert Culp, badly burned about the face and legs, and Daniel Dougherty, badly burned and some limbs broken. The cause of the explo-sion is unknown and the damage cannot now be estimated, though it will be considerable. The sight after the accident was a sickening one and it was with difficulty that some of the bodies were found, and when found the remains were stripped naked and lay a long distance off in the bushes, burned black, and with legs and arms broken so that they could CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—In the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions to day the legislative committee made a report declaring that strikes, when based on justice and conducted time loss of life has resulted. The excitential and the strikes are conducted and conducted time loss of life has resulted. The excitential areas and although the strike in the strike ment in town and surrounding country is intense. Spectators were present from long distances in an incredibly short time. Glass windows were broken more than a quarter of a mile distant. The shock was felt at Hamil ton, nine miles away, where much excitement was created. Mr. Watson, president of the company, immediately started for the scene. the committee say the desired result can only be obtained by a' thorough organization the buildings, and he was unable to say what amount of stock was on hand. There are seven small one-story wooden buildings, about two hundred yards apart, in a row, where the manufacture of powder was carried on. The machinery was the most valuable part of the mills, in each of which a separate part of the process of manufacture is

BLAINE AND THE MULLIGAN LET-

TERS.
Canton, O., Oct 9.—Blaine said yesterday that the assertion of Warren Fisher that he had offered money for the Mulligan letters was utterly untrue. It was a mere malicious invention. There was never a time when he would have paid a penny for the letters, though he always maintained it was a gross invasion of his private rights that the letters should be hawked about and published.

George Sand carnod more than \$200,000 by her pen; but her possessions were scarcely worth \$5,000 when she died.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1634. Dame Elodie Gregoire, of the City of Montreal, in said District, wife of Vital Paradis, of the same place, proprietor of tow boats, duly authorized to ester en justice, has instituted against ther said husband an action for separation as to

property,

J. B. LAFLEUR,

Attorney for Plaintiff. Congress; for putting into effect by all trades | Montreal, Sed Cotober, 1884.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a sale, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three

1st. To provent falling out of the bair. 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color. 3d. As a dressing.

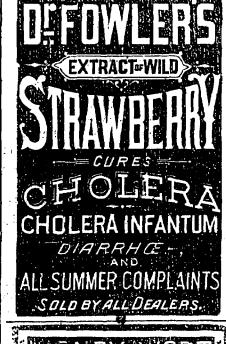
It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully, WM. CAREY CRANEL

AVER'S HAIR VIGOR is ontroly free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, curer dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and

PREPARED BY

desirable dressing,

Dr.J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.



KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES. LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. "Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt. "Kidney-Wort has cared my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had falled. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS AUXION, but harmless in all cares.

1371t cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the syntam.

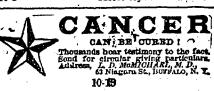
from the syntom. PRICE, \$1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, EGLD BY DRUGGIOTS. Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Surlington Vt.

NIDNEY-WORT

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 1621.
Dama Cezilia Newman, of the City of Montreal, wife of Isaac Davis, of the same place, trader, duly authorized à ester en justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF A STATE OF THE ADDRESS OF

Montreal, 2nd October, 1884.
T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,
10-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff



NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS! A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.



Campbell's Cathartic Compound is adapted for the cure of Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders, Acid Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appe-tite, Sick Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach or bowels.

Children like it! Mothers like it! Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not occasion nausea, acts without griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small doses.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE. DAVIS & LAWRENCE COMPANY, Limited. Wholesale Agents, Montreal

CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS.

PEAR MARKETS.

f The State of Michigan has more than 4,600 miles railroad and 1,600 miles, of Lake transportation, school and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its solliand climate combine to produce large crops, and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest. Several million acress of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a PAMPHIET containing a map, als desoriptions of the soil, crops and general resource which may be had free of charge by writing to the COMMER OF ISMIGRATION, DETROIT, MICH.

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WEDNESDAY......OCTOBER 15, 11884 ____

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. OCTOBER.

THURSDAY, 16. -Office of the Blessed Sacrament. FRIDAY, 17 - t Hedwig, Widow. SATURDAY, 18 -- St. Luke, Evangelist. Cons.

Bp. Wigger, Newark, 1881. Sunday, 19 .-- Twentieth Sunday after Pentecost. Maternity of the B. V. M. Less. Ecclus. xxiv, 23.31; Gosp. Luke ii, 43-51; Last Gosp. John iv. 46-53. Abp. Whitefield,

Baltimore, died. 1834. MONDAY, 20. -St. John Cantius, Confessor. TUESDAY, 21.-St. Hilarion, Abbot. SS. Ur suln and Companions, Martyrs. Bp. Rosecrans, Commbus, died, 1878. WEDNESDAY, 22.—Feria.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

Quebec feels sore over the announcement made by a Montreal paper, that snow had already fallen there. It is semi-officially denied that snow in any shape or form has yet reached the ancient capital, which indignantly declines to be given credit for more than its share of the beautiful.

WHILE the business of oanal boat naviga tion has been very largely curtailed in the United States by the constant introduction in the blue book which has been issued reand development of railroads, it is still of lating to the savings banks of the United estimated at 60,000, a number about equal to that of the persons engaged in the entire was £44,987,109, of which £44,821,787 was American coasting trade.

THE Ottawa Free Press says divorce is the medicine for unhappy marriages, and advocates its unlimited introduction into Canadian society. We wonder if our confrère is in need of the medicine! If he is, he can get lots of it across the border. His advocacy of free trade in marriage for Canada will only result in a valuable loss of time. This counry does not want, and is better off without, any such medicine.

A CORRESPONDENT in an American paper has had the temerity to say: "The Mexican "women of the lowest strata of society surpass "in manners, grace, courtesy, etc., the most "accomplished of what we call the highest "classes here in Boston. I have seen more "grace and beauty and more 'savoir' among "the ladies of the Rio Grande del Norte "than I have ever seen in Boston." The Boston papers want this correspondent to come out as a Presidential candidate, so that they may have a fair chance of dissecting

It is commonly stated by men closely connected with the Government that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Governor General and the Cabinet, and that one of the objects of Sir John Macdonald's visit to England is to procure the recall of the Marquis of Lansdowne from Ottawa. The Marquis is said to be unfriendly to the Canadian Pacific Railway, owing to his large interests in the Grand Trunk, and that this is at the bottom of the difficulty. How much truth there is in these rumors no one outside the parties directly affected can say.

According to an Ottawa correspondent our new Knight, Sir David Macpherson, has resumed the practice of importing young foreign aristocrats to fill positions in the Department of the Interior. The latest addition to Sir David's staff of blue bloods is a voung cockney who came out with letters of not in the best of health, has been indulging dians. Sir David seems to scorn the idea of his final disappearance from the active scene appointing vulgar natives to positions in his of life and politics. The Globe is actually department. A Canadian minister should gleeful over the fact that Sir John's illness fashion.

THE people on the Labrador coast and Magdalen Islands are said to be in a pitiful condition, lacking the necessaries of life and

sched the Hen/E.J. Flynn. Commissioner of Railways, who has in turn communicated it to the Provincial Government. It is be hoped that assistance will be despaced

the matter dential campaign will be the Ohio State election, which takes place on Tuesday, October Ohie claim that the total vote will be not much less than 800,000. In 1876 it was 714,. 000, and in 1880, 724,000. The population of the State reaches over three millions, and the last census gives the males of voting age at 826,000. It is clear that much vigorous campaign work is required to bring such a large proportion of the voters to the ballot box. Ohio has always gone Republican in Présidential years and if it should go Republican this year the result would, while keeping the line of precedents unbroken, tell heavily against Cleveland, But if the Republican State ticket failed to carry, the result would certainly be most fatal to Blaine.

MR. GLADSTONE has long ago lowered all records achieved in the field of exuberant verbosity. Few are aware, however, of the wonderful rate at which he continues to add to the pages of Hansard. It is nearly two months since an enthusiastic statistician. who is also a devoted follower of the Premier, spent six hours each day for over fifty days in the library of the House of Commons and Alumina and oxide of iron ... traces sixty-five days overhauling the newspaper files in the British Museum in the task of tracing the Prime Minister back to the first recorded syllable of his political voice. This victim of hero worship found that Mr, Gladstone had talked up to July, 1883, fourteen miles and a half of print; he has added 700 yards in the interval. He can hardly hope to put a girdle round the earth, but he has articulation.

THE rumor again comes from Ottawa that the C. P. R. Syndicate are renewing their efforts to secure control of the Toronto Globe. Mr. Duncan McIntyre, who has sailed for England, is said to have gone for the purpose of purchasing the Nelson stock in the Globe, place, Hon. P. Mitchell succeeding Mr. John Cameron as managing director. trust there is no foundation for the rumors. If such a change was brought about it would prove most injurious to the interests of Canadian journalism. The C. P. R. Company has already killed one paper of old standing by its simple connection with it. Canada has not too many first-class papers, to see without regret and without shame its foremost organ threatened with similar strangulation in the embrace of the C. P. R. Syndicate.

Some interesting particulars are contained owing to depositors in the three countries invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. The average rate of interest paid to depositors was £2 14s. 5d., viz-£2 14s. 6d. in England; £2 14s 1d in Scotland; £2 13s 1d in Ireland and £2 15s in the Channel Islands. The total expenses of management for the year was £150,339; the salaries and allowances of the paid officials amounted to £120,725. Perhaps the most remarkable fact brought out by the return is that the average amount of the receipts in the Irish savings banks during the year were higher than those of the English and Scotch banks, being £6 2s 10d, against £4 8s 4d, and £3 4s 6d respectively. These figures prove two things; first, that the Irish are not as thriftless as their enemics endeavor to make them out, and secondly, that the landlords are not as successfull robbers as they used to be.

THE one great difference between the dynamite explosion which wrecked the new Parliamentary buildings in Quebec and similar explosions which periodically occur in London is the fact that Saturday's crime was not unanimously put down to the Irish. Who perpetrators of the outrage are is a question which ought to be solved with comparative case by shrewd and knowing detectives. The Quebec Telegraph openly hints that the destroyers of the buildings are not far away. Our contemporary says :-

"It will be a disgrace to the authorities if all the revelations connected with to-day's explosion are not brought to light. We are convinced that they are all connected with the construction of the new building, and must be sifted to the bottom. Nationality must not be used to screen any element of the community. Our opinion is that the man who put dynamite to the new building was himself seen hunting for the culprit and when he is discovered, that is, provided the police are clever enough, it will be seen that far from it being an Irishman or Rossa, the scoundrel was actuated through other motives,"

THE Toronto Globe, since Sir John A. Macdonald publicly announced that he was introduction to the knight, and who has been in unseemly and misanthropic speculation on duly installed in office over the heads of Cana | the nearness of the Premier's end and on show his gratitude for a title in some other will probably prove fatal and that his death cannot be much longer delayed. The Globe mistakes the Canadian people if it imagines. starvation threatening them on all sides. they can be made to look with pleasure to, and was first returned to parliament for

it is not likely that they are going to begin with the lather, of their confederawith the suffering fishermen tion to weithibit can many arranted and a member of the Privy Councilly as and their smilles with Government has no uncalled for hatred of humanity. On Minister of Militia in and Defende win the contrary if will be the earnest hope October 1970. of deaths from starvation before moving in and prayer of all true lovers of their country that the expectations of the Hobe will be ing to ill-health and subsequently spent some dashed to the earth and that Sir John, Deo volente, will live for many years to come to enjoy at least the esteem, respect and admira tion of the Canadian people, if not their 14th. A coliticians figuring on the result in undivided political allegiance. The services which the Premier has rendered to the country during the past forty years entitle him to all the honors that gratitude can suggest, and not to all the odium which political differences and animosity would unfeelingly heap upon his name and even upon his grave.

> THE water supplied to the citizens of Montreal is well known not to be of the purest; few are aware, however, that a fair portion of families, who are settled on the barren coasts the liquid is solid matter. The following of Labrador and the Magdalen Islands, than analysis, prepared by a competent scientist and furnished to the Corporation regarding the composition of the waters in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, will be found of in. terest to the public. In a given quantity, ten thousand grains, of the waters of the two Canadian people were going to do to help rivers there are :-

St. Lawrence. Offawa. Carbonate of lime...... 0.8083 0.2480 Carbonate of magnesia......2537 0696 3700 Chloride of sodium..... 02250122 Sulphate of potash Sulphate of soda...... .0061 Manganese and phosphoric acid. traces traces 1 6055 6116

In other words, one imperial gallon of St. Lawrence water contains 111 grains of solid matter, while the Ottawa water contains but of the fisheries naturally entails some suffer-41 grains of solid matter. As the water ing. There will be no difficulty whatever in supplied to Montreal is a mixture of St. obtaining vessels to carry provisions to Lawrence and Ottawa, the latter predom- the sufferers at this season of the year. far excelled all other windmills of his age in | inating, the average amount of solid matter | The language of Sir John is calculated to do in the imperial gallon would be about 63 | harm and injustice to the Labrador sufferers,

Our esteemed contemporary, the Daily Witness, approvingly republishes an article taken from an English paper, which gives a glowing description of the agitation against the landlords in Scotland. The following ex- has come and has been officially communithat as soon as this is done a tract will show the difference in tone and feel- cated to the Provincial Government by Hon change in the management will take ing as manifested towards the Irish agitation It runs :-- :

"Judge of the feelings now animating the Highland crofters from such acts as these. A crofter's son, leaving a Sutherland hillside as a the terrible mischief which it certainly would delegate, was begged by his mother as he kissed her to say nothing against the Duke, but 'say what you like,' said the old lady, 'against the factors.' For, she said in Gaelic, 'they have shorn the men as if they were sheep and cruci fied the widows.' I understand how it was that this man came to speak with such burning vehemence when he told me that he had these parting words of his mother ringing in his ears, Still more significant was an incident that oc curred at the Dunrobin railway station last Thursday. A crofter fisherman was cursing the Duke and all dukes and landlords as rob bers and murderers, and not one word was said in reprehension by a single bystander, though the Duke himself was on the platform and heard it all, as he was entended to hear it, for the sufficient importance to support a population | Kingdom for the past year. The total amount | man spoke not in Gaelic, but in English; and | under Castle influence, but to-day the Civic one considers not only that natural of the Celt, which makes gentlemen even peasants, but their almost idolatrous devotion to their chiefs, one may perhaps in some degree understand the profound revolution that century of forceful and fraudulent disposses sion of ancient rights has wrought at length in the spirit and feelings of Highland clansmen.

Such incidents as these in the Irish agitation would have brought down the severest denunciation of our contemporarie on the devoted heads of the "village ruffians" and other suspects.

QUEBEC'S NEW LIEUT. GOVERNOR The appointment of Hon. L. F. R. Masson to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Province of Quebec was announced in Saturday's Official Gazette. There is no politician in the Province who deserves the honor more, and into whose hands the people would more willingly have seen it fall. Mr. Masson is one of the few public men who enjoy at one and the same time the support of his own party and the esteem and confidence of his political opponents No breath of scandal has tarnished his re putation, and as a consequence he deservedly stands high in the estimation of the entire community... In his early labors he brought ability, honesty and a disinterestedness which is so seldom characteristic of Canadian public life. In the higher sphere of government Mr. Masson will no doubt bring the same qualities into play, and make a reputation for himself as a good, economic and wise governor-a thing which the province is sorely in need of. The honorable gentleman is the first lieutenant-governor who has been selected from the district of Montreal, The "Parliamentary Companion" gives the following brief biographical sketch of Mr. Masson: He is the fourth son of the late Hon. Joseph Musson and brother of the late Edouard Masson. He was born at Terrebonne, P. Q., on Nov. 7, 1833, educated at the Jesuit College, Georgetown and at Worcester, U.S., and completed his classical astudies at the college of St. Hyacinthe, P. Q. He married in 1856 Louisa Rachael, the eldest daughter of the late Lieut Col. Alexander Mackenzie and granddaughter of the Hon. Roderick Mackenzie, an ex-Councillor of the Legislative Council and a partner in the Northwest Fur Co. He was called to the bar of Lower Canada in November, 1859. He has held a commission in the Canadian volunteer militia force since October 1862," and was appointed Brigade-Major of the 8th that their sentiments towards Sir John are military district on August 21st, 1862, the same as those, which find such cruel and which he resigned in January, 1868. inhuman expression in its columns, or that He was elected mayor of Terrebonne in 1864,

tion that it soon may be filled. Canadians election of 1867, re-elected by acclamation at are not by nature a set of misanthropes, and the general election of 1872, at the general election of 1874, and again at the general as also his seat in the Commons in 1882, owtime in Europe. On his return he was called to the Senate, and last January was appointed a legislative councillor for Quebec. Mr. Masson's second wife is a Quebec lady and s daughter of Mr. J. H. R. Burroughs, Prothonotary. His appointment creates a Sena borial vacancy as well as a vacancy in the Legislative Council of Quebec.

SIR JOHN ON THE DISTRESS IN

HLABRADOR ... a THE people and press of the neighboring States seem to pay more attention to the starving condition of the fishermen and their do the Canadian authorities themselves. Sir John A. Macdonald, on his arrival in New York to take the steamer for England, had the acts brought ander his notice, by the Metro politan reporters, and was asked what the their fellow-citizens who were starving in Labrador. Sir John knowing that nothing had been done for the sufferers was evidently ashamed to acknowledge it, for he tried to impress upon the reporter that there was little distress in the 10188 districts named and that the little there was, was considerably exaggerated. The Canadian Premier said :- "I know all the gentlemen connected with the government, and feel sure that they would not allow their countrymen in Labrador to starve through neglect on their part. The failure for it misrepresents their condition, which is alarming, and will prevent immediate assist ance being sent to them from many private sources. For months past it has been predicted that the destitution of the fishermen would be complete before winter set in; the news E. J. Flynn, that the period of starvation has actually arrived. Under these circumstances Sir John's denial of distress is to be deprecated, and it should not be allowed to work if it remained uncontradicted.

A NATIONAL CHRISTENING: The people of Dublin have resolved at last

to wipe out the stain which has for so many generations been a public eyesore and a reproach to their fair city. All the most beautiful and historic squares and principal thoroughfares of the Irish capital are called after men who are unknown in Irish history except as aliens or enemies of the country. This was an anomaly which the Corporation never attempted to rectify as long as it was Parliament is largely composed of men v sprang from the people, and are for the peo ple. They were ready and willing to gratify the popular desires. An agitation was accordingly started to effect a change and to give Dublin a national appearance. The work of re-baptizing the capital according to national rites was vigorously commenced yesterday at a meeting of the Council. An ex-suspect, Councillor Clancy. had the honor of opening the ball. He offered a resolution providing that those souares and streets in Dublin which have distinctively English names, should be gradually renamed, and that the new designations selected should be such as would present an epitome of Irish history, testify to the patriotism of the Irish people and give a faithful instead of a lying chronicle of the times. The lobby and galleries were crowded, and on the presentation of the resolution a soone of wild excitement ensued. The Tory members of the council, assisted by Orangemen in the galleries, attempted te laugh and cry down the resolution during its reading, but at its conclusion there was a counter demonstration of prolonged cheering which drowned the voices of the opposition. Councillor McDonald, in seconding the resolution, declared that it was a libel upon Irish history and a disgrace to Irish manhood for residents and visitors to encounter on the street corners of Ireland's fair capital such names as Spencer, York, Brunswick, Hanover, Nassau, Waterloo, Westmoreland, Albert, and Gloucester. Each of these names was greeted with hisses and groans by the Nationalists. the demonstration being especially vigorous at the names Spencer, Waterloo, and Albert. The Tory members were naturally much disgusted at the proceedings and characterized the proposition as ridiculous. They had, however, the prudence and good sense not to fall back on arguments of "loyalty" to prevent the nailing of national and natriotic memories to every street corner in old Dublin. To have made an appeal to the loyal sentiments of the Council would have only made matters worse. As it was, the op ponents of the change were listened to with impatience, and their efforts to impede the onward march of the people were thoroughly vain. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 28 to 13, or over two to one.

THE FEDERAL FINANCES. -

The finances of the Dominion are apparent ly in a healthy and satisfactory condition. For the fiscal year of 1883-84 ending 30th June last, the Federal Government has paid its way and has besides been able to put away. a little for a rainy day. The statement of loving city communities. 100? Information of this sad state of affairs has wards his grave and to pray with devo- Terrebonne by acclamation at the general the revenue and expenditure for the year is ... In or respect is this more evidently or more Protestant minority in the matter of education at the general the revenue and expenditure for the year is ... In no respect is this more evidently or more Protestant minority in the matter of education at the general the revenue and expenditure for the year is ... In no respect is this more evidently or more Protestant minority in the matter of education at the general the revenue and expenditure for the year is ... In no respect is this more evidently or more and expenditure for the year is ... In no respect is this more evidently or more and expenditure for the year is ... In no respect is this more evidently or more and expenditure for the year is ... In no respect is this more evidently or more and expenditure for the year is ... In no respect is this more evidently or more and ... The province and ... In no respect is this more evidently or more and ... The year is ... In no respect is this more evidently or more and ... The year is ... In no respect is this more evidently or more and ... The year is ... In no respect is this more evidently or more ...

not, however, as favorable as we have been surplus is not so large, while the expenses election 7 (of 1 1878, He was , sworn in have considerably increased; As .compared with the previous year the receipts and ex. penditure for 1884 were as follows:

Guide to a material of 1882-83 (C) . 1893-84 Customs \$23,009,583 20,025,890 Other sources 17. . . . 6,524,951 16,465,380 Total consolidated revenue\$35,794,650 Dominion lands 1,009,019 \$31,950,579

• 2 CH3 = 11 1 + 11 \$36,803,669 . \$32,902,215 Expenditure..... 28,730,157 31,185,349

Last year there was unlimited grumbling because the Government taxed the people to the extent of eight millions and over, which were not needed for the administration of public affairs, "It was held, and rightly so, that a surplus of eight millions, over and above all expenses, was too much to extract from a country with about four millions of a population. Large and unnecessary surpluses constitute a dangerous instrument in the hands of any government; this has been amply demonstrated in the case of the Re. publican administration of the United States. The rottenness and corruption of the Republican party are to be traced to the fact that surpluses of unprecedented amounts furnished them a pretext and an occasion to squander the public funds and to make appropriations, which were as dishonest as they were extravagant. To avoid these dangers in Canada it was well that an endeavor was made by the Government and that business circumstances have conspired to keep the national revenue within proper limits. The Canadian people will not berrudge any reasonable excess such as has been attained this year. If care is to be exercised in the manner of keeping down the revenue, greater care is required in the manner of spending it. It will be noticed that there is a very marked increase in the expenditure of 1884 over that of the previous year. From the condensed financial statement it appears that the greater portion of this increase is due to the fact that the Government has been pushing its public works and that the money has been expended on permanent improvements such as canals, harbors, public buildings, etc. The increased service in other departments also called for a larger expenditure than usual, such as in the postal, the militis, the fishery and immipration departments. Under these circumstances the increase in the expenditure is justifiable and leaves no room for dissatisfaction. The financial statement, on the whole, is one that is confirmatory of the prudence of the Government policy, and one to which no radical exception can be taken.

THE GAZETTES HONEST OPINION. We are sure our readers will peruse with pleasure the following remarkable leading article from our esteemed contemporary, the Gazette of the 9th instant. It is so different from what we are accustomed to read about British Rule" in Ireland; it is so fair, so exhaustive, and above all so apropos just now, that, with the exception of a few words (making the remarks to read as if on Ireland instead of Russia) we give it in extenso :-

In a few months it will be three years since the terrible tragedy of the Phœnix Park Under the circumstances, resentment against the assassins was natural, and it was only just that they should be brought to trial and, on conviction, punished for so beinous a crime. But that duty to society, the state and the law of the land discharged, it might reasonably have been expected that the new Lord Lieutenant and his counsellors would carefully and impartially investigate the reasons of the persistent antagonism to authority which prevailed in the Kingdom and, if the inquiry revealed any grave defects in the existing regime and the administration of affairs, that the necessary amendments would be applied. For a time Earl Spencer gave some signs of a desire to reform obvious abuses in the system of government and to alleviate those burdens of autocratic rule which pressed so heavily on certain classes of his subjects and against which even loyal and moderate men protested. But among his advisers there was a majority in favor of the view that, in the actual condition of Ircland, a policy of repression was essential and that his own safety and the well-being of the state demanded increased severity in its application rather than any approach to the free methods of western civilization. The consequence was the continuance, in a fierce spirit than before, of the bitter struggle between those who would throw off the hated yoke of despotism and those who would make that yoke resistless. For a time it seemed doubtful which party should triumph.... The vicercy was practically an exile in his capital, a prisoner with absolute power, in constant fear of implacable and sleepless foes who dogged his footsteps even to the luxurious recesses of his fortress pal aces. But the contest was, after all, an unequal one. Though the Invincibles inspired terror, it was only at the risk of their own lives, and many of them fell a sacrifice to the sanguinary eagerness with which they pursued their official enemies. Even now when travelling, safeguards of the most comprehensive and cost v character are requisite whenever he moves from place to place within or beyond the limits of Ireland. But the authorities have, though by resort to extraordinary measures, succeeded at last in putting a check on the proceedings of the conspirators. The policy of repression has con-quered, but the tyrannical regime which, in the opinion of its upholders, made that policy necessary, has undergone no change.

Whether the institution of needed reforms

would have attained the same object and put an end to lawlessness by leaving it without excuse may be an open question. It is hardly likely that any reforms which the Castle Gov ernment could grant, without breaking en-tirely with old traditions, would satisfy the people; and, so deeming it virtually imprac ticable to conciliate them in way the authorities adopted the alternative of putting them down by force. so doing they imposed coercion laws and restrictions on the liberty of the law abiding as well as the evil-disposed and violent: Not only has no single burden been lifted from the shoulders of the much enduring Trish people, but fresh demands have been made upon the patience of the intelligent, freedom-

shamefully the case than with regard to the not, however, as navorable as we have the press. The press, The press, The press, The modern civilization of that agent of modern civilization in Ireland during the ast fewnyears has been so persistent, irrational and pitiless that its quiet endurance by the victims might well be a imatter of surprise to citizens, of free countries. Suspensions, suppressions, fines, and, all sorts of provok ing, and vexations interference, have been the remorseless penalty paid for the attempt to spread intelligence and to widen the sphere of interest in public affairs. Thus by its suspicion of good citizens and its unreasonable war against innocuous free speech, the government creates the crime and tempts the criminals, whose detection and punishment are such a drain on the treasury and such a cause of unrest to the empire.

.AN EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers are now holding their annual meet. ing at Cowansville. It is a matter for sincere congratulation to notice the growing earnestness and devotion with which this and kindred associations enter upon the duties which they have voluntarily imposed upon themselves in the interests of our Cana. dian youth, and it is not a slight compensation to see that the public at large attach an ever-increasing importance to the labors of these conventions. An association of teachers is in many respects a more important and a more, responsible body than even our Legislative Assemblies. The former prepare the foundations for our social, commercial and nelitical fabric; they have the formation of the citizen in their hands; while the latter, have only the regulation or his relations in life, which will be more of less effective according to the fundamental training of the child. In the words of its President, Hon. W. W. Lynch, the Association is a body distinguished as much by the learning, the zeal and the self-sacrificing spirit of its members as it is by its public usefulness and the important part it is called upon to play in connection with that great factor of national progress and prosperity—the education of the people. From an humble annual gathering of teachers interested in the advancement of the instruction of youth, the Association has grown and prospered, assuming the proportions of a great and permanent institution with its foundations laid deep in the sympathies and intelligent convictions of the community. At its annual sessions not only the teaching body, but all interested in the cause of education, meet to compare notes and to deliberate intelligently and exhaustively for the public good. A very sensible and practical paper was read by Mr. George Howard, principal of

Berthier academy. The subject treated was

"School Discipline." If there is one thing more than another which is required in the training of youth, it is order in school and obedience to the teacher. All admit the necessity of discipline, but how to attain it is a question which troubles many a teacher. With discipline properly enforced the teacher's work is half done and the pupil's task becomes somewhat of a conscientious duty to him. It is impossible for a teacher to devote all his energies to imparting instruction, if the maintenance of order is his perpetual care and anxiety from the first to the last of the school hours, Disorder can be prevented by a system of close surveillance, but as Mr. Howard rightly remarks, this policy, carried to an extreme, taught pupils to lose faith in themselves, and deprived them of their manliness; it tended to make sneaks of the boys and girls; hypocrisy would take the place of straightforwardness, and they would grow up to be men and women who do not know when their honor is assailed. It also defeated one of the chief aims of teaching, namely, to discover faults for the purpose of correcting them. It would be better for the teacher, and more advantageous to the pupil, while conferring a lasting benefit on society, to cultivate a feeling of honor and self-respect among the pupils, for then a boy guilty of any offence would be afraid of incurring the censure of his fellows We quite agree with Mr. Howard when he says that in the matter of punishment the severity of former times was to be deprecated; while the modern tendency to be too lax was equally injudicious. Corporal punishment was useful in certain cases, and the system of keeping-in after hours, though violently opposed by injudicious parents, was of great value; one special objection to it was that the teacher himself was punished along with the offender. The best of all methods, however, to maintain order was to keep pupils busily and pleasantly engaged at all times. It is a great mistake to think that the duty of the teacher is confined to the expansion of the mind alone. It is only the other day that Mgr. Capel, a competent authority, deemed it advisable and necessary to condemn the high-pressure system of education which is now so much in vogue. He declared that the seeds of lunacy in many cases were first sown in the school room. It was a crime against nature to stimulate and unduly cultivate the intellectual faculties at the expense of the physical powers. One of the teachers eaught up this note of warning and ably advocated adequate play in connection with school work. Besides learning lessons and writing exercises, healthful exercise is needed, so that the play grounds should be as well equipped as the class rooms. The teacher should join in the games of the pupils, and thus encourage the development of vigorous healthy bodies which would tend to make happier and better men and women.

ATTACKING THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS Trip Toronto Telegram is an active enemy of the Separate School system, and never loses an opportunity to assail it, rain of shine. While the Hon. W. W. Lynch, President of the Association of Protestant Teach ers in Quebec, was testifying, in open convention, to the liberality which the Catholic mapjority of this province showed towards the

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There was a time in the history of this country when Separate schools were a ne-That was when religious feeling ran high. But that time has passed, and Catholic pupils are now just as safe, in attending the Public schools as Protestant girls are in attending Catholic convents. The Protestant alergyman who called upon Protestant paconta to withdraw their children from Cathole convents would be denounced by Catholics is insolent and bigoted, but is it not a fact that Catholic bishops and priests do everything they can to prevent Catholic parents from sending their children to the Public chools ?"

Thus, according to the Telegram it is only when religious feeling runs high in a comnunity that separate schools are good and useful; but at the present there is absolutely 10 religious feeling in the Province of Quebec. onsequently the Protestant minority should he deprived of their separate schools. The conclusion is absurd, but not more so than the premises laid down by the Telegram. Absurdity begets absurdity. Our contemporary next proceeds to rule that Catholic pupils are just as safe in attending the public schools as Protestant girls are in attending Catholic convents. Not at all. A Catholic pupil in a public school is liable to lose more of his religion and drop into irreligion than a Protestant girl in a Catholic convent. Consequently the one is not as safe as the other. It is not s fact that Catholics denounce as insolent and bigoted any Protestant clergymen who eall upon Protestant parents to withdraw their children from Catholic convents; but it is a fact that Catholic bishops and priests discountenance and, in some cases, prohibit the sending of Catholic children to public schools. A school without religion is incomplete, and becomes a place totally unfit for the adequate education and training of

ALAO: IT IS PITIFUL. When one thinks of the thousands sufferisg from diseases of all kinds, and who are

vainly trying to get relief, it is pitiful. those, however, who are suffering from Liver and Kidney diseases pity is thrown away if they do not use the famous "Kidney Wort," which is the Sovereign Remedy for all such liseases. Sufferers, try it.

SCOTCH NEWS.

Charles Newton Biggs, late captain of the 68th Foot Regiment, who is at present in custody on a charge of placing an obstruction on the railway viaduct near Drumlithie, on the night of the 5th curt., over which a North British goods train passed, has been ordered to take his trial before the Sheriff and

Hamilton being the depot centre of the old 90th Regiment (now Second Battalion Scottish Rifles), a stained glass window has just been erected in St. Mary's Episcopal Church to the memory of the officers and men who fell in action or died during the South African campaigns of 1878 and 1879 by their comrades of

At a meeting of the commanding officers of teer regiments in Lanarkshire, held on Monday, it was agreed that a badge be given to each member of the team and to the eserve men representing the county in the China Cup Competition at Wimbledon. In future years new members would receive the ladge, but those who had formerly been in the team and were already possessed of the badge would only receive a bar.

On Monday afternoon a middle-aged man named Andrew Young, a shoemaker, residing at New Scone, committed suicide by hanging himself within his own house, by tying himself with a rope to an iron cleek on the roof. Deceased, who lived alone, was of a melancholy turn of mind On the discovery being made medical aid was sent for; but from the state of the body life had been extinct for some time previous.

For honey-making the past season has been most favorable, and but for the fact that swarms were severely weakened by a recurrence of previous bad seasons the result would have been highly remunerative. As it is, the harvest is comparatively satisfactory. In some quarters honey is selling as low as 4d and 6d per lb., while in other districts really beautiful cold-drained heather honey is fetch ing 8d and 10d in some cases per lb. The average rates per lb. are 6d and 8d.

The dead body of a man was washed ashore on the beach at Gremesta, near the north entrance to Lerwick Harbor, on Wednesday. The body was much decomposed, the face being quite unrecognizable; but from the clothes it is believed to be that of Wm. Sinclair, a Shetland fisherman, who was drown ed off the boat Brothers while she was making for Lerwick Harbor three weeks ago. The deceased was knocked overboard by the sail, and sank before any help could be ren-

At a quarterly meeting of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday, Mr. Henderson, M. P., stated as the result of inquiries he had nade regarding the effect of the new Education Act upon half-timers among mill-spinners and manufacturers in Dundee that not more than 5 per cent. of the children under 10 years of age would be able to pass the third standard, andhe said he had been assured by two or three jute spinners that at least half a dozen or ten jute spinning mills would have to be stopped when the Act one into force on 1st September next.

A meeting of the members of the recent deputation of the Scottish Farmers' Alliance to Ireland for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on the working of the Land Act, and as to the just requirments of Scottish tenants, was held in Aberdeen on Mon day. The report, which is a lengthy and exhaustive document, was finally adjusted, and will be presented to meetings of the Committee of the Alliance to be held simultaneously in Aberdeen for the north, and in Glasgow for the south on Saturday, 11th October.

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been disovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease weradicated 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, 305
King street west, Toronto, Canada. 30 tf

The Ottawa papers mention the name of Mr. A. Desjardins, M.P. for Hochelaga, as a probable successor of Hon. Mr. Masson in

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DYNAMITE AT QUEBEC.

TWO EXPLOSIONS AT THE NEW A PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

Intense Excitement in the City-Various Motives Ascribed to the Perpetrators-Reward Offered for the Criminals-The Police Investigation-Government Pro perty Guarded by Military.

QUEBEC, Oct. 11.—About half-past twelveo-day an explosion took place in the new parliament buildings, now in course of construction. A large piece of the eastern side wall, together with a whole window on the second flat adjoining the entrance door on the northeast corner, were blown bodily out, the stones being hurled quite a distance across the field. It being the dinner hour, all the workmen were fortunately away, and there was only one man slightly wounded, whose name is Martel, a joiner. He was sent to Dr. Jackson, who extri-cated a piece of stone half an inch in diameter from his neck, where other frag-ments still remain. The main building itself, was shaken to its foundation, and numbers of, windows on all four sides were shattered by the concussion. Some sashes were blown bodily out of place. The work is evidently that of dynamite, but whether the mischief. was done designedly or was the result of an accident or neglect does not so far appear. As, however, the contractors are not using explosives, it is reasonable to suppose the mischief was deliberately done, but what object the perpetrators had in view is not very clear, unless it may have been to vent some personal spite against the contractors. Two joiners working on the building report having seen

A SMALL SOMARE BOY

in the vicinity where the explosion occurred while another story is that the infernal machine was in a black leather bag covered over with stones. There is, at any rate, not a vostige of it remaining. The loss to the contractors will be serious, as the whole eastern gable is reported to be more or less shaken and will probably have to be taken down and rebuilt from the foundation.

A SECOND EXPLOSION.

Vast crowds of people flocked all afternoon towards the scene and hundreds were walking all around the edifice, when at 2.45 p.m. second but less noisy explosion occurred in the northeast corner of the same pile of buildings, shaking the masonry from the roof to the foundation, and driving the corner stones out of position. The injury to the structure in this instance was more serious than that caused by the first explosion. The damage is estimated at \$20,000 The contractors have had no disagreement with any employées or applicants for work and cannot account for the motive of the crime.

THE CABINET MET

this afternoon and after due enquiry into the circumstances decided to issue a proclamation offering \$1,000 reward for information as to the outrage or its authors. The buildings are continually guarded by a detachment of provincial police whose station is right in front of the place of the explosion and one hundred men from A Battery.

(Press despatch.)

The explosion this evening did considerable damage to the windows in the vicinity of the parliament house and also to other parts of the house itself. Almost all the winlows in the section under construction are shattered. Great excitement prevailed and persons in the neighborhood were panic he thought to night they had a positive clue stricken. They hardly knew what had oc- to the perpetrators of the atrocity. Upon a curred. Many attributed it to a violent earthquake and hundreds gathered together the hole made by the first explosion is seen on the Cove Field opposite, and only when they saw fragments of the new wall on the ground were they able to realize that it was height and about 8 to 10 feet in width. The they saw fragments of the new wall on the ground were they able to realize that it was a dynamite explosion. The only person in jured is Martel, who was struck by a small rock, a portion of the exploded wall. The contractor, Mr. Charlebois, suffered slight bruises on the hand. The damage by the first rock, a portion of the exploded wall. The contractor, Mr. Charlebois, suffered slight bruises on the hand. The damage by the first wall will have to be taken down on the north wall will have to be a no explosion is considerable. A

HOLE ABOUT TWELVE FEET IN HERGHT by five to six feet in width was blown out of the wall on the third story from the basement and directly over the right hand entrance to the assembly chamber, in the most eastern extremity of the building, and about thirty-five feet to the right of where the Speaker's chair was situated. Several beams are broken into splinters, cross and the walls on the other side cracked. Of course the Irish national element and O'Donovan Rossa's followers were first in the minds of some of the public who visited the scene immediately after the accident, but all such suspicions were dispelled from their minds after a little consideration, as it was seen they could have no motive in blowing up the empty portion of the house. At 1.30 the Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Flynn were on the scene. and had an interview with the contractor. Hon. Mr. Starnes and Messrs. Nantel, Desjardins, Richard, and Asselin, members of the street from the Parliament House, was parliament, were also present. Hon Mr. also badly shaken, and nearly all the win-Taillon was closeted about an hour with the dows were shattered. The force of the exjudge of sessions. They had just finished plosion can hardly be estimated. Owing to their conclave when the second explosion occurred on the northeastern corner of the same building. The corner stones forming the supports of the building at this point are badly bulged and it is doubtful whether it can be repaired without taking down the whole wall.

THE ONLY EVIDENCE that can be ascertained is that a trunk or that can be ascertained is that a trunk or wooden chest was seen lying in that portion of the building where the first explosion occurred, resembling very much the sort of chest generally used by workmen, being about four feet long by two and a half feet wide, made of wood and painted. There was no particular notice paid to it, as the men thought it had been placed there with the thought it had been placed there with the knowledge of the contractor. It was moved several times during the morning to make room for the men to proceed with the work, and was later placed by one of them at the window where the explosion occurred, but a few minutes previous to his going to dinner. The second explosion is involved in mystery, and there cannot be any definite details learned till the investigation which is now proceeding has been brought to a close. The whole affair has created most intense excitement. Thousands of persons visited the scene of the accident. The only conversation now is in reference to the explosion, and people are puzzling their heads as to the motive of the dynamite being placed

A STRONG GUARD of policemen have been quartered surrounding. the building and no person is allowed to enter-except those on official business. At 4 p.m. Colonel Vohl, chief of police, accompanied by the local detectives and a gang of men, sup-plied with picks and shovels, entered the building by means of a ladder; for the purpose of scattering the debris in search of developments A squad of A Battery, under command of Lieut. Col. Cotton and Capt. Drury

employees in the building were heard to say that it was done by dynamiters, while the prevailing opinion now is that it was done by some person or persons with another motive in view than could have actuated the co-called dynamiters. It is the opinion, should these accusations be carried any further, that they will cause serious trouble between the French and Irish nationalities at present unlooked;

THE DAMAGE. 11

Mr. Charlebois, the contractor, was heard. to say that the whole destruction can be easily repaired, and that it can be accomplished in three or four days, but this is considered doubtful from the ugly appearance of the wall where the second explosion took place. The authorities have taken hold of the investigation in proper style, and will leave no stone unturned to try and find out the cause of the explosion. People are indignant to think that the public money should be wasted in this manner, and indignation runs higher every minute. The government were only waiting for the completion of the building to call the house together for the despatch of business. The building had been so far advanced that only a part of the roof remained unfinished to complete all the heavy work about it. It is not known whether the explosion will now delay the meeting of the house at the time appointed. It appears that Martel was the only workman about the place when the first explosion occurred, and that he was injured somewhat more seriously than at first thought.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

Lieut.-Col. Forrest, district paymaster and military storekeeper, has placed guards on all the powder magazines connected with the citadel, the military stores, and the cartridge factory on the Cove field opposite to where the explosion occurred.

AN OUTSPOKEN OPINION.

In a leading article this evening the Daily Telegraph publishes the following: - "Nationality must not be used to screen any element of the community. Our opinion is that the man who put the dynamite to the new building was himself seen hunting for the culprit, and when he is discovered, that is provided the police are clever enough, it will be seen that, far from being an Irishman or Rossa, the scoundrel was actuated through other mo-

BUSY RUMOURS.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—The troops placed around the parliament building last nigh were withdrawn about 7.30 p.m., and a strong guard of police put on in their place. No person was allowed to approach the building or rass in close proximity to it during the night and to-day a most vigorous watch has been kept. The excitement is still unabated and upward of forty thousand persons visited the scene to-day. All sorts of rumours are afloat, one theory being that four strangers who have lately been employed there as workmen have been acting in a most suspicious manner and that one of them always remained behind in turn while the other three went to dinner. This, of course, can only be set down on the same level as the other rumours. Another story is told by a prominent civil service employee that he overheard part of a conversation which was being carried on in the building between three or four men who stated that they would soon have their grievances set to rights. In fact there is no end to rumours, each one seems to have his own theory as to how the explosion occurred.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE, Colonel Vohl, was visited to-night. He says they discovered nothing yesterday upon their investigation after the explosion. But that closer inspection to-day of the damage done eastern portion of the house, where the latter explosion occurred. This, of course, will cost a great deal of money, and the cost will probably foot up to about \$25,000.

It is thought that the contractor, Mr. Charlebois, will add another \$1,000 reward to that already offered by the government for information or the arrest of the parties implicated.

A PANIC AT A MARKET,

The shock caused by the explosion was felt almost all overthe city. The Montcalm mar-ket, situated about a quarter of a mile from the parliament house, was shaken from its foundation to the roof as though by an earthquake. People who were making purchases there rushed out of the building thinking that it and the contents were about to be swallowed up into the bowels of the earth. Ladies fainted, children screamed and men stood still, hardly knowing what had happened, and in less time than it takes to write the market was left in charge of itself. Mayor Langelier's residence, on the opposite side of the street from the Parliament House, was he roof being unfinished the shock was less severe than it would have been had the building been completed.

Martel, who was injured yesterday, is doing well and is considered to be out of dan-

ger.
The daughter of one of our prominent citizens came near being a victim. She had just passed directly in front and had not got peyond thirty or forty feet on the other side of the building when the large stones came flying past her, one of them missing her only by a few feet.

The military guards are still kept over the various magazines and stores, also at the cartridge factory, as a precaution.

THE GOVERNMENT REWARD INCREASED-PROMINENT OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED-

WHAT THE "CHRONICLE" HAS TO SAY QUEBEC, Oct., 13.—The Premier was in Three Rivers on Saturday on official business when he received full telegraphic rethe explosions from deputy, Mr. Lesage. He left immediately for Quebec and reached here the same evening, and was interviewed this morning by your correspondent, but, like his colleagues who were in the town at the time of the disaster, could advance no plausible theory as to the motive for the crime. The Government have reconsidered the matter of the reward and have increased the sum to he paid for information leading to the conviction of the offenders to \$4,000. The contractor, Mr. Charlebois, advertises in big letters this morning in the Chronicle offering an additional \$500 reward. Hon, Jas. Robertson expresses the belief that the plot must be due

to the enemies of the contractor.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Taillon, on being questioned as to his opinion of the explosion simply said that Canada had no

contractor.

Hon. Judge Irvine was not of the opinion that the plot was the result of any public malice since the engines of destruction were directed against an unfinished building when they might as well have been used against government offices in the departmental buildings. 12 noon.—The Chief of Police has just in

formed your correspondent that there is

in the city are vigorously at work and also in internally injured. He lived till midnight, certain territories outside. Arrests may be looked for before long. All offices in the departmental building are be looked for before open this morning and employes are at fatherless and in poor circumstances. Had their desks. A general unsettled look seems the accident happened half an hour later the to rest on their faces, fearing further explosions. A thorough search has been instituted throughout the whole of the building occupied. The excitement to-day is hardly as intense as it has been during the two days since the explosion. Every one seems to be getting over the scare. The Chronicle, editorially this morning says, in reference to the explosion, "that deeds of this character are regrettable from every point of view, and in a city like Quebec such an act as that of Saturday's is utterly wicked and meaningless. Further on they proceed to say "that politics are excluded in every shape, and other exclusions will readily suggest themselves. There remain, however, some motives that cannot be so readily disposed of; the first that suggests itself is lunacy. The act is the act of a lunatic in many respects, and if it were not for the care with which the explosion was timed for a particular hour, and fixed for a particular day, we should unquestionably pro-nounce it the act of a lunatic, as lunatics have been known to act with the greatest cunning. We are not able to with confidence that a lunatic has not been guilty of the present outrage! Now, as we proceed carefully along this line, we reach two features that grow in distinctness as we look at them, viz.: Personal interests or private revenge. We are tolerably confident that the solution is to be found somewhere in connection with one or both of these things. It will be well to narrow the investigation in the first instance to these points. There must be very plain speaking in a matter of this kind, and as every interest is likely to be affected must be carefully and suspiciously examined. It is said the relations between the contractor and some of his men have not been the best. If so, there is a prima facie cause established which is in singular harmony with all the arrangements made for the explosion.

WHAT THE "TELEGRAPH" THINKS-MR. CHARLEBOIS' RELATION TO HIS MEN-A SUSPICIOUS QUARTETTE.

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—The Evening Telegraph says the explosion is a diabolical conspiracy, hatched, nurtured and fed by some discontented element about the government offices, and that it will hold to that opinion till satisfied of the contrary, and persists in the belief that the leaders of the conspiracy are here.

In an interview with a member of the bar a reporter was informed that Mr. Lesage was nistaken as to the relations between Mr. Charlebois and some of his late workmen. the courts having been appealed to in the settlement of their differences. The contractor professes to be on friendly terms, however, even with those who differ with him as to their wages, and points out that in his con tract on the Lachine canal some years ago, although serious strikes took place, there were no attempts to injure property.

Lieut. Col. Cotton is of opinion that some

ing Friday night.
Mr. Lefebvre, accountant at the establish-

ment of Messrs. Beaudet & Chinic, saw four men leaving the new building late on Friday night, and it appears that only one police-man, instead of three, was on guard on the building that night, in consequence of the others being required for attendance at the criminal court now sitting.

Another story has come out. It appears

that a woman in Point Levis, named Mrs. Conture, when she heard of the explosion, said to some of her friends that she had four boarders for a certain time whose conduct she found very suspicious. On the 2nd of October four strangers went there to board whose manners were most singular. Of the four norms which they occupied one was never empty. At meal hours there were only three boarders at the table; the fourth was on guard until replaced by one of his companions. This lasted eight days. During the night the four used to meet in one of their rooms, and there a long and animated conversation used to take place; every day the same thing occurred. On Thursday when she made the rooms, Mrs. Couture saw a small suchel and carpet bag. She tried to move them a little, but was surprised when she found she could hardly move them, they were so heavy. The satchel was about 15 inches long and weighed about 50 pounds. In the afternoon of the same day the four came to the house and enquired how much they owed for their board. They settled immediately and told her they were coming to Quebec to take the night train for Montreal. A little later she saw them coming back saying they had missed their train. The next day, Friday, the day before the exploslon, they started again, saying they were going to Montreal. Since then they never came back. The authorities to-day visited the house and took the exact facts. If these individuals are the authors of the crime it is very hard to follow them up. They started on Friday about 6 p.m., crossing from Levis to Quebec; hence they would have arrived at the parliament building about seven o'clock. This story agrees with that of Mr. Lefain, of Messrs. Beaudet & Chinic's, who on Friday night about nine o'clock saw four men jumping from a window of the front part of the building, escaping in the darkness. This gave two hours to the dynamiters to operate and place their infernal machine, after which, taking the train at 10 p.m., they would have reached Montreal at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, and at the time the explosion occurred could have been in the United States.

DIAMOND DYES EXHIBIT. Not vainly did we boast their merit, Nor fear that they would do us credit, For all agree that Diamond Dyes Deserved the medal and first prize.

THE CUMMINSVILLE EXPLOSION. CUMMINSVILLE, Oct. 10.—The explosion of the powder mills has raised a great sensation amongst the people of Cumminsville.

The buildings blown up were, namely:

enemies who would stempt to injure him, stantly. Some were thrown a hundred yards. He stood well with his men and always paid off, and some of their clothes are in He stood well with his men and always paid off, and some of their clothes are in them and treated them well. He was certain the trees fifty feet or more disfeet or that the explosion was due to malice, but he tant. The next building was the "glaze, did not believe it was directed against the It fortunately happened that the men were at dinner next the "press" where George Mathews, Dan Dougherty and Albert Culy were eating their dinner, when they heard the first crash. They ran for the door which was only a few feet away. Culp ran out of one door, Dougherty and Geo. Matthews went out of another together, when the timbers overhauled them and Matthews was killed instantly. After a formed your correspondent that there is long search he was found with his limbs nothing new whatever in regard to the clue broken and his skull cut open. Dougherty's obtained yesterday, but that all thedetectives arm was broken and he was also when he expired. Culp is still living and may recover. The dead bodies were badly burned. Twenty one children are left. loss of life would have been heavy.

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

> PREMIUM FOR PRIZE ESSAY. Notice has been given that The Baltimore Publishing Company will publish a "Memorial Volume of the Third Plenary Council," to assemble in Baltimore on November 9, 1884.

We propose to use as a preface to the work an essay on the "Rise and Progress of the Catholic Church in the United States," reviewing the Plenary and National Councils heretofore convened in Baltimore.

We solicit articles on said subject, and offer

for the one that may be approved and accepted The essay must be equal to about forty pages of the American Catholic Quarterly Review, published in Philadelphia, and be received by us

on or before the 10th of December next.

Writers will send manuscript signed with nom de plume, and send their name and address in a

seprante scaled envelope.

Three competent judges will be selected to decide the merits of the articles contributed, which will remain the property of the company.

The names of the judges will be hereafter announced.—Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

St. Ann's church was the scene of several brilliant ceremonies on Sunday. At 10 o'clock in the morning His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, officiated at Pontifical High Mass having for his assistant priest the Rev. Fathe Catulle. His Excellency's private socretary acted as deacon and Rev. Father Strubbe, Re-demptorist, as sub-deacon, Rev. Father Caron also Redemptorist, acting as Master of Cere-monies. The music by the choir was rendered in an excellent manner, and added much to the brilliancy of the occasion. At two o'clock in the afternoon a solemn procession of the clergy and parishioners in honor of the Blessed Virgin took place to St. Joseph's church, and was very largely attended by the people of St. Ann's The route of procession was by way of McCord, Notre Dame and Richmond streets, and the order of procession the same as given in Thi Post a few days ago. Many of the houses along the route were nicely decorated with flags, and hundreds of people lined the streets where the procession passed. As the statue of the Blessee Virgin, which was carried in procession, advanced, all heads were uncovered and many bowed down to receive the blessings of that good Mother, the Queen of the Rosary. The spectacle presented was indeed an imposing one, and as the processionists slowly wended their way to the beautiful church on Richmond street dedicated to the good St. Joseph, their voices could be heard re-echoing in the distance as the many hundreds who took part in the demonstration joined in singing the praises of MARY, QUEEN OF HEAVEN.

When all had entered the sacred edifice, the Rev. Father McCarthy, pastor of St. Anthony's, ascended the pulpit and delivered a our memory how She was pleased to show herself to be a powerful protectress as often as people prayed to Her in public calamity. In 1208 heresy and implety spread desolation and death around in the South of France. St. Dominic, the founder of Friars-Preachers, was sent to the infected country, and after trying in wain every other means he prayed to the Virgin Mary by day and by night. Finally she appeared to him and taught him to say the Rosary with his people. Shortly afterwards heresy was crushed down, a

HUNDRED THOUSAND HERETICS WERE CONVERTED and numberless sinners fell down in adoration and numeriess sinies ien down in adoration at the foot of the cross through the intercession of Mary. Secondly, he quoted Bonaparte when he exiled Pius VII. The Pope immediately ordered the Rosary to be said all over the world, and warned Napoleon that it was a fatal hour for him and that the swords and bayonets would fall from the hands of his diers. This prophecy was verified shortly after, when, at a battle on sea, the frost and snow made the weapons fall from the hands of his men, and when afterwards he was finally made a prisoner and taken to the Island of St. Helene, where he expiated his crime. Thirdly, the rev. gentleman reterred to Napoleon III. when he withdrew his troops from Rome. Pius IX. ordered the Rosary to be recited all over the world and prophesied the

DOWNFALL OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR. which occurred shortly afterwards, when he which occurred shortly atterwards, when he was made a prisoner at the head of an army he thought invincible and obliged to retire to England, where he died in shame and confusion. Fourthly, he spoke of the three hundred years that Ireland was persecuted by England. They did their utmost to extinguish the faith of the Green Isle. But the Irish, who have the great the Reserv news cased the faith of the Green Isle. But the Irish, who knew how to say the Rosary, never ceased addressing themselves to the Queen of Victory, and despite all the sufferings and tortures Protestantism could invent, despite the pangs of hunger and death, Ireland has remained steadfast in her faith, and after the long struggle she rose up as fresh and green as before. We give but a faint outline of the brilliant sermon delivered in graph a brilliant and goguinging delivered in such a brilliant and convincing manner by Father McCarthy, who spoke at some length on the power and glory of the Blessed Virgin and how we should pray to her in time of need. It is needless to say that the attention of the congregation was riveted upon the speaker during the entire sermon. After the ceremony in the church the processionists returned to St. Ann's, and in the evening

ANOTHER IMPOSING CEREMONY

took place, at which the Rev. Father Catulle Rector of the Redemptorist Fathers, officiated, being the blessing of a magnificent picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. On this occasion the Rev. Father Smith, a Redemptorist Father from Quebec, preached an appropriate sermon, which was a masterpiece of eloquence and was listened to throughout with the utmost attention. Then followed a procession around the church, which was followed by the placing of the picture, and the impressive ceremonies of the day were brought to a close by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four have been called out and are now guarding the grounds. There are the grounds. There are the grounds. There are the grounds. There are the grounds at the grounds are now guarding to the grounds. There are the grounds are now guarding to the grounds. There are the grounds are now guarding to the grounds. There are the grounds are now guarding to the grounds. There are the grounds are the grounds are now guarding to the grounds. The grounds are now guarding to the grounds. The grounds are the grounds are the grounds are the grounds. The grounds are the grounds are the grounds are the grounds are the grounds. The grounds are the grounds are the grounds are the grounds are the grounds. The grounds are the grounds. The grounds are the grou 10 1 Was a constant constant of the out of the con-

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Quebec is to have a modern style theatre. Socialist riots have occurred, at Branden-

The election agitation in Germany is increasing. No more cholera bulletins will be issued

from Madrid.

Vanderbilt has sold 50,000 shares of Jersey Central stock. General Gordon is reported at Senaar fight-

ing the rebels. The Scott Act petition for the County of Lanark has been filed.

Alexander Lezona, a Penetarguishene fisherman, has been drowned.

Catania has been visited by another cyclone Thirty persons were killed. Five hundred men are at work on the Lake

St. John railway extension. The Egyptian government has officially prohibited the sale of slaves.

The Boers, it is reported, will withdraw their claims to Buchananland. The Langtry-Dumoulin church case is to be carried to the Privy Council.

There were seven deaths from yellow fever at Havana during the past week. The French budget committee has reduced the estimates by 10,000,000 france.

Rochefort and Capt. Fournier were both wounded in a duel at Paris yesterday. Bismarck's latest project is the purchase by

the State of all the German railroads. A draft of the redistribution bill will be submitted to a cabinet council on the 21st inst.

Tickets from Chicago to Missouri river points were being sold on Saturday at \$1.10. At Philadelphia the Western Union Co. has ordered its wires to be put under ground. All the syndicate mines at Nelsonville, Ohio, are on fire with the exception of Nos. 3 and 7.

Several of the powers have accepted the invitation of Germany to attend the Congo con-

As a result of the recent massacres in Burmah, England will be asked to annex the country.

A report that an English colporteur had been killed by natives of Shang Tung is un-Numerous demonstrations were held on

Saturday throughout England discussing the franchise bill. The burning of the Third Presbyterian

Church at Chicago is attributed to smokers in the organ loft. Two thousand men have been ordered from Bagdad to attack the Hanovend Kurds, who

have revolted. The republican managers accuse the demecrats with seeking to make a corrupt bargain with the Mormons.

David Green, the American inventor, whe was found in a railway coach on Thursday, died of heart disease. Five Socialists are announced as candidates

for seats in the Belgian communal councils at the forthcoming elections. Fisher again asserts that Blaine offered him money for the Mulligan letters and says

the sum was \$20,000. A man named Morgan has been arrested for stealing letters from the C. P. R. trains north of North Bay, Out.

Portugal is founding a new colony in South Africa, and Austria is sending thither a noted explorer as consul general.

B. Osterhand, a divinity student of Victoria College, has been arrested at Cobourg on a charge of stealing a \$1,000 bond.

The captain of the barque Aurora at Halifax offers \$100 reward for the name of the vessel that ran in his ship recently. Of twenty millions handled by the Ameri]

can Board of Foreign Missions it is said that not one dollar has been misappropriated. een misappropriated Thomas Burt, M.P., considers the position

of the workingman in England compares fa-forably with that of his class in America. Dr. Hunter has obtained \$50 damages at Toronto against Dr. Freel, for circulating false statements as to his professional skill.

An Oshawa man has been awarded \$580 damages for injuries received while being initiated into the mysteries of Oddfellowship At Glasgow, Scotland, yesterday, four housand unemployed workmen passed a resolution asking the magistrates to assist them.

Dr. C. C. Graham, a pioneer Kentuckian and personal acquaintance of Daniel Boome, celebrated his hundredth birthday yesterday. Wm. Daniel, the prohibitionist candidate for the U. S. Vice-Presidency, has issued his

address, strongly denouncing the liquor traf-The liquor party in Toronto are crushed by their signal defeat in Simcoe, as they were expecting a majority in their favour of over

Mr. Gladstone has written to a German periodical stating that he does not consider Germany's colonial policy inimical to England.

The English conservative leaders have de termined to reject the redistribution bill and maintain their opposition to the franchise measure. A committee of Scotch farmers has report-

ed in favor of the application of the princi-ples of the Irish Land Act to land tenure in Scotland. It is reported that the government of San Domingo has abolished the export duties on

sugar, molasses and all other productions of the country. The department of Indian affairs denies the truth of rumors of a new difficulty between the Indians at Metlakahtia, B.C., and

Bishop Ridley. A-condemned murderer on Saturday asserted that the state attorney was paid to permit the acquittal of Jere Dunn, at Chicago, for the

murder of Elliott. The Irish Republican Brotherhood has issued a circular warning the corporation not to use the names of Fenians in renaming the

streets of Dublin, It is reported that the police authorities are instituting an enquiry into the means by which the Standard procured the draft of the redistribution scheme.

A movement has been started among the Irish national league societies to extend an invitation to a deputation of Irish-American leaders to visit Ireland.

The Irish party in the House of Commons will move an amendment censuring the government for refusing to inquire into the Maamtrasna confessions, and for the manner in which the trial of the Dublin scandal cases

was conducted.

The immigration agent at South Quebee Mr. Desbarats, states that during the year ended on the 1st of July last 6,886 immiduced to try Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil for a grants settled in this province, 5,099 of the lameness which troubled me for three or four number landing at Quebec. Montreal and years, and I found it to be the best article I the Eastern Townships got the lion's share.

क्षेत्रीयक्षण । मृत्यः मार्थे

NEWS ITEMA of af which

Minnie Palmer is suing the Police Gazette The question of a regency is being discuss

ed in Spain.

The succession to the throne of Holland has been settled. The Scott Act has been carried in Staustead,

Que., and Simooe, Ont.
The sawlog cut on the Upper Ottawa this season is expected to be large. The Crimes Department of the Irish Government is to be abolished.

The deficit in the French budget for the last year is stated at 11,000,000 francs. Henry L. Ainslie, secretary of a London. Ont., insurance company, has cleared out The Western Union Co. has brdered its wires to be put underground at "Philadelphia." The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has voted

\$25,000 a year to its employees relief associa-Mr. A. S. Ruggles, a bank agent at Anna-polis; has been drowned with two com-panions.

"The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has selected New Orleans as the next place of miceting. and sold in the control

There is said to be wide divergence of epinion in the British cabinet on the Boer problem. grafes of Bittle I Co. 19 vE.S. Ingraham has been elected first grand

engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers ... Hit The steamer Faraday has arrived off Do-

ver, N.S., with the second cable of the Com-Able Lemesles, of Havre, has withdrawn from the priesthood and married the daughter

Heavy bets are up in New York on the race of the steamships Oregon and America to Queenstown.

Representatives of Canadian houses in New York are raising subscriptions for the Labrador fishermen. The drought in North and South Carolina

has continued for three months. Crops are badly damaged. British trade returns for September show. a slight decrease in imports and a slight in-

crease in exports. Under the designation of Neilsonville, a new post office has been opened on the Cap. Rouge road, Quebec.

French cruisers have stopped and boarded English merchant steamers plying between Amoy and Formosa. Liverpool merchants have complained to

the government of the encroachments of Germany in West Africa. The New York Continent has been sold to

the Christian at Work, and will be incorpora ted with that journal. A pair of Annapolis, N. S., horse thieves have been sentenced, one to fourteen and the

other to twenty years. Civil, servants at Ottawa will hereafter have to undergo a medical examination be-

fore getting sick leave. The Sherbrooke, Que., murder trial has resulted in the acquittal of Mrs. Ward for

poisoning her husband. Paris newspapers declare that the fac simile of the Tienetsin treaty distributed by the

Chinese Government is a forgery. The steamship Ocean King with the Canadian contingent for the Khartoum expedition on hoard has arrived at Alexandria.

The Secretary of State has appointed Thursday, 7th November, for voting on the Canada Temperance Act in the County of An order-in-council has been passed, taking

effect from 1st July last, reducing the quantity of leaf tobacco per thousand cigars from in the world, placing them at a premium of

from New York to New England points to cribe, and thus we feel justified in claiming 25 cents for 20 words.

permit cattle from Ontario coming via the \$8,000,000, and that were it not for this United States to enter Manitoba without undergoing quarantice.

Mr. George Enington, member for Longford, Ireland, who has hitherto held aloof from the Home Rulers, will join the Parnellites in the coming session of Parliament.

Owing to the great depression in the agricultural districts of Austria, Prince John of Lichtenstein has returned his tenants a quarter's rent, amounting to a million florins.

The Government is to make a free grant to the Manitoba & Southwestern and Manitoba & Northwestern Railways of the lands formerly granted to them at a dollar an acre.

The Republic Française publishes an amic able article upon the English Government expressing a hope that England may adopt such a policy as will tend to establish the entente cordiale between the two countries.

By the Spanish royal decree in relation to the importation of sugars into Spain, the duties on Culcin and Porto Rican sugars will he abolished on October 15, and the duties on foreign sugars, will be increased on January

1st.
Mr. Vincent, financial adviser of the Khedive, reporting on the financial situation, of Egypt, makes a proposition that the Khedive suspend payment of the tribute paid to the Sultan of Turkey, amounting to 3,600,-000 annually.

Information has reached the Provincial Government of very dire distress in the Mag dalen Islands where a number of families are said to be in great need of assistance in order to keep themselves alive throughout the scoming winter. Sergeant Condreu, of the Windsor police,

has arrested Benjamin Garrison, of Sandwich, master of the scow Bedford. The crime alleged is the murder of Joseph Flynn, 19 years old, son of Dennis Flynn, foreman of Grand Trunk workshops at Windsor. Her Majesty the Queen has forwarded for

distribution among the Canadian libraries several copies of her last book, and the Princess Louise two very rare and valuable sets of illustrations used by the English Council on Education in their art schools.

Viscount Savernake has married Dolly Jester, an employe of the Westminster Aquarium. He is only twenty-one and heir to the Marquisate of Ailesbury. He exhibits his bride almost daily on the top of his drug, but she is not countenanced by any of his

The Doe Run' Catholic Church, Reading, Pa., was entered by unknown persons on Tuesday night, who ruined the organ, desroyed a picture of the Virgin; carried off the altar vessels, damaged the pews, upset the heaters, daubed the floor and walls, and smashed the memorial windows.

young Prince was born in January, 1864, and as a shroud, and the Ring as the expression will come of age in January next, so that no of the spiritual marriage between their souls time has been lost in inviting the country to and their oving Master and Saviour. do for him what it has already done for most of his royal relatives and saviour.

Ilis Grace the Archbishop was assisted by the Rev. Father Tranchemontagne as deacon,

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INTERVIEWED IN NEW YORK BY A .! HBRentered or ALD "REPORTER AND TOUR

Maw Your, Oct. 8.—The Herald this morning says; Sir John A. Macdonald, the able and clear sighted Canadian. Premier, was interviewed in this city yesterday about the presidential election, and said: "I do not pprehend that Canadian interests will suffer whichever party may be successful." This is his brief estimate of the genuineness of the pretence of Mr. Blaine and his associates that. the main issue, in the election is not honest administration generally, but is the tariff. He had noticed since his arrival in New York He had noticed since his arrival in New York several paragraphs in the newspapers in reference to the starvation of the people in Landbrador, and he desired to express his opinion that the distress was considerably exager ated. He said:—"I know all the gentlement connected with the government, and feel sure that they would not allow their countrymen in Labrador to starve through reglect on their manual concerning the relative ments of oral and written, also monthly and semi-seminations, I beg leave, Mr. Editor, to present to the public opinion concerning the relative ments of oral and written, also monthly and semi-seminations, I beg leave, Mr. Editor, to present to the public opinion concerning the relative ments of oral and written, also monthly and semi-seminations, I beg leave, Mr. Editor, to present to the public opinion concerning the relative ments of oral and written, also monthly and semi-seminations, I beg leave, Mr. Editor, to present to the public through your very necessary journals, that they would not allow their countrymen in Labrador to starve through here. ated. He said:—'I know all the gentlement connected with the government, and feel sure that they would not allow their countrymen in Labrador to starve through heglect on their part. The failure of the fisheries naturally entails some suffering. There will be no difficulty whatever in obtaining vessels to carry provisions to the sufferers at this season of the year. "

"Are you still satisfied with protection is Canada, Sir John ?" "Yes; it has worked well for us. We potective by the had nothing to offer them but agriculture and the village blacksmith and kindred trades. If the young men had any enterprise, any mechanical talent, any disposition for manufactures, they went to the united States with those facility and the states with those facility and the property of the property stion for manufactures, they went to the United States with those facilities and gen-erally prospered. Now our infant industries have been fostered and have grown to be an important factor in our national life. The manufacture of cotton goods has been a little overgone, but that is the only exception. English people tell us that we are very poor political economists. We admit it, but we say in mawer that it suits us. We are only four and a half millions of people, but we are prosperous."

MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The opening lecture of the present session of the Montreal Veterinary College, was deivered by Dr. McEachran in the lecture room of the college on Tuesday, 6th-inst.' Sir Wm. Dawson occupied the chair, and among the gentlemen present were Dr. Osler, Dr. Leclerc, M. B. J. Coghlin and a number of prominent cattle shippers.

Dr. McEachran, in the course of his speech, said veterinary science is no longer the simple art of the Farrier, whose knowledge consisted in a few nostrums, but is in fact a science embracing within its scope the whole of the of the foremost medical colleges. Veterinary science is one which forms no small part in the progress of nations, from the fact that a nation becomes great in proportion to the advancement of agriculture, especially that ranch of agriculture devoted to stock raising. Canada is essentially a cattle country, and, fortunately for her, is entirely free from all cattle distempers. The only way to keep her so is to enforce strict quarantine regulations, and thanks to the Federal Government this has been done. The great danger to be apprehended from these diseases arises from the subtle nature of their contagiousness. Pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, hog cholera and seab in sheep are all spread through the channels of commercial communication. Thus far her strict quarantine regulations have kept Canada in the proud position of being the only large cattle reducing country in the world free from disease, whose cattle can enter alive into any market to 22 pounds.

The Postal and Bankers and Merchants What a stimulus the cattle export trade has Telegraph, Companies have reduced rates given to the country I do not need to desthat the veterinary profession has 25 cents for 20 words.

The Dominion government has refused to the European export trade amounts to over the committee of the European country. export cattle trade many of our principal transatlantic freight lines would have had to lay up half of their boats, the effect of which on general trade can be well imagined. Can disease be kept out of Canada? Of course it can, as has been proved already. How far will cattle suffering from any of these diseases, travel on a trail without showing them? Not many hundred miles. So that no sane man would risk smuggling one or more animals, which would render him liable to a heavy fine. A comparison of the statistics of the value of live stock in Canada, as shown by the census of 1871, was \$15,660,750, with that of 1881 at \$208,633,500, showing an increase of over five millions a year. It will thus be seen that an immense sum is invested in live stock.

A few words were spoken by Sir William Dawson, Dr. Leclere and Dr. Osler, and the meeting was brought to a close.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

At Villa Maria last Thursday a most imposing ceremony took place. A reception of youthful aspirants to the religious sisterhood s an event of life which calls for a service of a highly demonstrative character. As usual the participants were two fold, the young ladies who took the habit, and the young ladies who vowed their existence to God by the triple vow of charity, poverty and obedience. Of the former there were nine; of the latter twelve. The latter were as fol lows : Sister St. George, Sister St. Pierre de la Croix, Miss Sheehan, in religion Sister St. Thomas de Jesus; Sister St. Liguori, Sister St. Polycarpe, Sister St. Joseph de Judee, St. Polycarpe, Sister St. Joseph de Judee, Sister St. Marie Euphrosine, Sister St. Joseph des Cherubims, Miss Costello, Sister St. William, Sister St. Militon, Sister St. Marie de la Purification, Sister Ste. Marie de Remini. The former:—Miss Gelinas, in religion Sister Ste. Mary Bernardette; Miss Matte, in religion Sister Ste. Mary St. Evypare, Miss Willows St. Evypare, Miss Matte, in religion Sister St.

gion Sister St. Exupere; Miss Villeneuve, in religion Sister St. Vilation; Miss Desaulniers, in religion Sister Stc. Therese de la Croix; Miss Valin, in religion Sister St. Francois Miss Vallide, in religion Sister Ste. Marie. Ildephonse; Miss Miller, in religion Sister St. Antoine de Jesus; Miss Belcure, in religion Sister St. Veronique du Calveire; Miss Chevrefils, in religion Sister Ste. Marie

Joachim. At the conclusion of the Mass, at which the young ladies received Communion, His Grace the Archbishop of Oregon delivered a most impressive instruction. He complimented the young ladies on the spirit of sacrifice which prompted them to renounce the ties of earthly affection and to abandon themselves to the love of their Divine Spouse, Jesus At the next meeting of Parliament a royal Christ. He depicted in glowing colors the message will be sent up requesting a proverious emblems with which they were investigent to be made for Prince Albert. Victor, ed; viz., the Cross, the Weil, and the Ring; the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. The the Cross as the emblem of sacrifice, the Veil.

and Rev. Fither Bourden '72 with deacon' Among the blergymen present were Wiry Rev. Vicar General Marechall Rev. Father Mariam, chaplain, Rev. J. J. Salmon, of St. Gabriel, Rev. James Callaghan, of St. Patrick's Church, Rev. Fithers O'Rourks, Cavanagh, Tripannier, Latulippe, Martineau and Hould.

MONTHLY EXAMINATIONS AT MOUNT.

ROYAL COLLEGE With a view of engendering developing and sustaining a laudable spirit of emulation among the pupils of this institution as well as that of obtaining through the medium of that great educator—the Press, an expression of public opinion concerning the relative merits others, in orthography, defining, reading, principles of grammar, analysis and parsing, mental and practical arithmetic, book-keeping, business forms and papers, and commercial law, and merited the following notes, viz :- Messrs. W. Mackan, Grenville, 991 per cent ; A. Bruneau, 941 per eent. B. Bruneau and G. Sonctot, Montreal, each 92 per cent.; F. Barry, 89 per cent.; J. Russell, 84 per cent.; A. Chevalier, L'Asomption, 79 per cent.; R. Theoret, Isle

DUBLIN, Oct. 9. -- Mr. Clifford Lloyd, who has not been in the public service since last July, has returned to Ireland and is lounging around Dublin castle. He was relieved of his dutiesas Egyptian under-secretary of the Interior after he had antagonized the whole Cabinet, and written to the London Times a wrathful complaint of England's policy in Egypt. Mr. Lloyd is not popular in Downing street. He is not wanted in Cairo at any price, and Lord Spencer does not know what to do with him in Dublin. His dormer post in Ireland, that of special magistrate, under the Land Act, has been abolished, and there are no vacancies in the castle staff. It has been suggested that he be given a resident magistracy at Belfast, a borth which pays £1,000 per year, and would be quite a snug and suitable shelf.

MINISTER LOWELL'S ADDRESS.

London, Oct. 9 .- The number and warmth of the eulogiums that are being showered on Minister Lowell for his oration at Birmingham last night, are beyond all precedent Perhaps, the most significant and note worthy of them all is that of this evening's ciences which are included in the curriculum | St. James' Gazette. That paper, which is very strongly Conservative, lauds Mr. Lowell's address on "Democracy" to the skies, and concludes by doubting if either Swift, Montaigne or Rochefoucauld ever wrote anything better. All the papers declare that the address is too good to be lost among the rack of matter printed in the newspapers and express the hope that it will be published in permanent

NIHILISM.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.—The university at Kieff has been closed and 168 students have been arrested for alleged connection with the Nihilists. Three socialist journals suppressed some time ago are about to reappear.

THE TURF.

NEWMARKET, Oct. 9 .- The race for the Champion Stakes to-day resulted in a dead heat between Tristan and Lucerne; Quicklima third.

THE CATANIA CYCLONE.

Catania twenty-seven persons were killed and one hundred injured. There is great distress among the poor. Hundreds of houses were demolished and many summer mansions are in ruins. The damage is two million lires.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, Oct. 9.-G. De L'Irle confirms the report of the engagement with the Chinese in the valley of the Loo Chouan river. The Chinese were attempting to execute an offensive movement. They lost 1,000 men. Capt. Devenet, of the French foreign legion, was killed and Lieut. Battalie wounded. Negrier's column has gone up the Phulang river to cut off the retreat of the Chinese.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

THE GRAND MASTER ON THE AIMS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 7 .- Grand Master Powderley, of the Knights of Labor, spoke here to night. Powderly said the labor question was important to all. All laborers were of one blood and suffered in common. The Knights of Labor knew no nationality. The best means of leading a good life was to have plenty of money to live comfortably on, and it was the duty of every man to get all he could. The Knights of Labor were organized fifteen years ago; now they were a success in both America and Europe. They develop a spirit of brotherhood, all being laborers together. There was no place in the Knights of Labor for saloon-keepers. Their mission was to reduce the hours of labor to eight per day. Inventors ought to get the benefit of the fewer hours of labor when their inventions save time. The short hour question would regulate itself. There would be no necessity for shutting down half the time if eight hours were a day's work. He was a protectionist, but wanted the workingmen as well, as the employer to have protection. The speaker denounced the practice of hiring Hungarian and other foreign labor to take the place of American labor. He was glad Canadians were objecting to the introduction of Chinese labor. He spoke strongly in favor of educating the children, of taking them from the mine and mill, and so enabling them to grow up fit for the responsibilities of life.

Holloway's Pills .- Invalids distracted by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy, should make trial of this never-failing medicine. A lady, long a martyr to dyspeptic tortures, writes that Holloway's Pills made her feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, have greatly improved; her capricious appetite has given place to healthy hunger; her dull, sick headache has departed, and gra-dually so marvellous a change has been effect. ed, that she is altogether a new creature, and again fit for her duties. These Pills may be administered with safety to the most delicate. They never act harshly, nor do they ever in-duce weakness; they rightly direct deranged, and control excessive, action.

EARL SPENCER.

Dunian, Oct. 8 .- Lord-Lieutenant Spence has sone to Balmoral to visit the Queen. It is rumored he will resign.

O' AND EXPRESSES HIS REPENTANCE TOUT Ross, Sept 171-This is the Curci retraction which has appeared in the papers of Italy, coffied from the Utita Cattolica of Turin, to which Father Curci himself had addressed it from Florence on the 14th of this month : · ·

From the last letter of the Pope to the Archbishop of Florence, written on August 27 and communicated to me on September 5, havo gathered full and direct assurance that legitimate ecclesiastical, authority has found in my last three works inserted in the Index Librorum Prohibitorum many reprehensible things. I therefore deem it my duty to make the following declaration, which, I wish to be made known to the public — in the first For the reverence which I have always.

professed and shall profess toward the, Catholic Church and its visible head, I dis prove and condemn all that is contained in hese works contrary to faith, to morals, to discipline, and to the rights of the same Church. Lwish this to be understood, not according to my private judgment, which, I willingly surrender, but according to the judgment of those whom the Holy Ghost has

set to rule the Church of God.
I trust that the sincere expression of these, my sentiments, will repair the scandal which I have caused; but I trust over all that on the expression of these feelings his Holiness will receive me with his old paternal benevo-lence as the least of his children in Jesus Christ.

CHARLES MARY CURCI, Priest. This document will be accepted, no doubt, as a satisfactory retraction, and Father Cur-

ci will soon be allowed to say mass. The capitulation of the learned ex-Jesuit has caused much joy in Rome. The Holy Father is particularly delighted. It is, thought that it will have a special influence on Father Passaglia, the learned theologian, who also left the company of Jesus many years ago, and who has not yet given full satisfaction, to the Church for some of his writings.

A REMARKABLE THEFT.

A SCOTT ACT PETITION ROBBED OF A THOU-SAND SIGNATURES.

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—A decided sensation has been created by the announcement that over 1,000 names have been purloined from the petition lying in the sheriffs office, at Cobourg, praying for the submission of the Scott Act in the united counties of Northumberland and Durham. On the 26th September Mr. Wm. Smith, general secretary of the Scott Act Association, deposited the petition, according to law, in Sheriff Proctor's office, there to remain ten days for public inspection before being forwarded to the Secretary of State at Ottawa. It bore the signatures of 4,712 bona fide electors of the united counties. 500 more than the number required. In its preparation and toanvass every provision of the law had been strictly served, and its promoters hoped it was absolutely invulnerable. Since this voluminous document has been in the sheriff's office it has undergone thorough examination and a vast amount of fumbling at the hands of numerous parties, the majority of whom have been interested in its failure. The apparent and avowed object of their scrutiny was to obtain the names of the petitioners fo the act in the various municipalities. This morning as Mr. T. T. Bains, a Port Hope barrister, was going through the petition on behalf of certain interested clients, he discovered the abstraction of a number of the petition sheets, and immediately called the attention of the deputy-sheriff, Mr. D. McNaughton, to the fact. The enormity of the theft was soon ascertained. It was found that the petitions from the villages of Brighton and Colborne had been stolen in their entirety, while eight other municipalities suffered heavily, the missing names being as follows: Village of Brighton 127; Village of Colborne 210; Township of Brighton 42; Township of Cavan 107; Township of Cartwright 50; Township of Darlington 135; Township of Clarke 272; Township of Hope 37; Township of Murray 100; Township of Cramahe 77; total missing 1,077. This will probably necessitate the withdrawal of the petition, and the preparation of a new one, the time occupied by which, together with the pro liminary notices that must be given, will through the putting in force of the act, if passed, into another license year.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The annual report presented last week at New York states that the capital stock is eighty millions and the bonded debt \$7,214,-000; the sinking fund appropriation not yet used for the redemption of bonds is \$290,000. The revenues for the year ended June 30 were \$19,632,000; expenses, \$13,022,000; surplus after payment of dividend, &c., \$4,157,000. The gross carnings increased over those of 1883 by \$178,000, but expenses were much heavier. The loss by the strike was nearly one million. The management believes the revenues will be maintained during the ensuing year. In view of the continuing necessity of extending the lines and adding wires to meet the growing demand for leased wires, and especially in view of the probable forced sale of a considerable amount of telegraph properties which may be purchased for much less than the cost of production, it is recommended that the dividends be confined to 6 per cent. and that the cable surplus be accumulated. The report was approved by the executive committee. Geo. D. Morgan was elected a director in place of Augustus Schell, deceased, and A. R. Vannest in place of C. C. Baldwin, resigned. The others were re-elected.

AN EXPELLED NUN'S SUIT. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 .- The suit of Mary Rose Beulhr, an ex-nun, against the Sisters of St. Francis, to recover damages for alleged breach of contract, was concluded to-day. The plaintiff was formerly a member of the sisterhood, and claims to have surrendered to the order upon entering it her persons estate, it being stipulated that the order should "keep and protect her during her lifetime and at death bury her." She was expelled for some irregularity. This afternoon, the judge granted a motion for a non-suit and discharged the june. and discharged the jury.

The Boston Medical Journal thinks it is hard to get accurate knowledge from the questioning of most, patients, as they often imagine they are being badgered. A sample: case of some of the average questions and re-plies is given as it occurred before a class ... What did your father die of !" Don't "What did your father die of ?" Don't know." Did he ever have shortness of breath?" "Think he did." "When?" "Just before he died." "Do you know whether he had consumption " "No." One hundred and two

The Paris Soir, in criticising the English preparations for the Soudan expedition, is most amused of all by the officers each taking a tub to wash in.

HATTHREVIOLES IN A TO

Mr. Eno, fugitive from justice, has leased Quebec house at \$2,000 a year OAT THE GW "Lo," the poor Indian, will draw \$5,458,-389 from Uncle Sam for his support this

It is suggested that petroleum refuse coulds be used "advantageously for inselin locomotives." And the suggested that the suggested the suggested the suggested that the suggested the su

A convict in the California Penitentiary made a hammer which took first prize at the State Fair. The charter of Atlanta, Ga. in forbids any

person from holding the office of Mayor, for two consecutive terms. same by the program 'Penny dinners for school children have been instituted under the direction of the London School Board.

Mr. Bergh says he is in possession of wills. bequeathing half a million to the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals." Of 1,664 pictures exhibited in the Royal Academy this year, 203 have been sold at prices ranging from a guinea to £1,000.

It is thought 500,000 pounds of hops will It is thought 500,000 pounds of nope was rot on the wines in Kings county; Washing to remove the stopper ensued, but a sponge ton Territory, owing to the scardity of was finally saturated with the suspected liquid pitkers: Take 3192 and the stopper and the Somebody has discovered the astonishing.

fact that among the one thousand convicts in the Virginia penitentiary there is not a single lawyer. lawyer. An English firm has begun the manufacture of casks and baryels of steel. They are lighter than wood and of course are more

durable.... Captain Webb's widow has now come out as an aboriginal and is selling moccasins and baskets in one of the Indian curiosity shops at

the Falls. A Kansas woman and a bulldog and a club drove four cowboys a distance of two miles,

and then let up because she stuck a sliver in her foot. Explorer Stanley has a black valet that has been his faithful servant for six years. He

picked him up at Aden, and he calls him It is said that the largest grape vine in California is at Ventura and is forty

inches in the trunk, though only twenty-five years old. A Pennsylvania peddler who has carried the name of "Honest John" for fifteen years

has just owned up to a dozen robberies and other crimes. The ladies of Simla, India, have decided that it is perfectly "good form" to call on each other "by post;" that is, give or re-

turn visits by letter. Englishmen who have visited this country declare that the lightest, pleasantest and most comfortable vehicle to ride in in the world is

the American buggy. It is said that Edison now coaxes fishes to swallow little electric lamps, and then investigates their interior economy at his leisure by the powerful light.

Professional rat catchers in New York claim that their social standing is fully equal to that of a coachman, and the latter are making a kick about it.

A fund has been raised in England to assist any destitute families that have been teetotallers for three years. Very few applications have thus far been reported.

food to the working classes is one-third the value of labour, in Great Britain it is onehalf, and in France still more. Mgr. Capel said in a lecture in New York

In the United States the average cost of

the other night: "The worship of the gold en calf is as certain a fact in your great cities as it ever was under Sinai. Of the 600,000 widows in India under nine-

teen years of age prohibited by law from marrying again, 200,000 are less than fourteen years old and 78,000 less than nine. Cyrus W. Field exhibits with pride a piece of the cable of 1858, which was the first ca-! Had de sile bin all sand we could hav

after 392 messages had been transmitted all clay we should hev run largely to wheat, through it. Three different civil engineers have made. estimates of the quantity of water pouring over Niagara Falls every minute, and there

is a difference of two quarts between the highest and the lowest. Germans believe in the theory that fat is de stroyed by fat, and insist upon those who would become thin eating copiously of but-

ter and fat meat, but not touching anything

containing starch or sugar. Dr. Edward Davy, who is now living in the wilds of Australia at the age of eighty vears, was one of the originators of the electric telegraph in England, but others step ped in and reaped the reward.

It is said that in one block in New York. that is bounded by Fourth and Fifth streets and First avenue and Avenue A, there are housed over 7,000 human beings, as many as would form a small sized city. As an illustration of the numerous difficul-

stated that there have thus far been mineteen failures to cast the thirty-six-inch glass for the great Lick telescope to be mounted in California. A Brooklyn brewer makes a "temporance beer" which is "unintoxicating," but cannot

ties attending the making of large lenses it is

be distinguished from ordinary lager in color, taste, body, bead or smell. It is largely sold in towns where no licenses are granted by Excise Commissioners. Old Dan Rice, the circus clown and temperance lecturer, still lives, and after making and spending several fortunes, relies for support on the delivery of a lecture on a subject

he must know something about "The Idio-syncrasies of the Human Mind." In Missouri there is a lake which is unique. It possesses a beach largely composed of lead sand. This has been produced by the gradual breaking down of a bank containing veins of galena. The water is said to be poisonous,

and no fishes are ever found near the beach A wily London bank clerk, who is now en route for a distant country, managed unde tected to get together considerable wealth by devoting his time for a year before his departure to substituting in the bags of silver belonging to the firm an equal weight of

copper. An eighty-five year old lady attended a Newport dinner party the other day in a dress of electric blue, crimson stockings, blue shoes, crimson fan and ribbons, with a bow of combined blue and crimson in a point lace cap, which was fastened with diamond pins in her snow-white hair.

The waiters at a popular seaside hotel this summer, were nearly all college students. They formed a well organized trade union the first week of the season, and when the pro-prietor endeavored to fine a waiter for breaking a pitcher made a strike. It lasted thirty minutes, when the fine was remitted.

From dawn till dusk in a Mexican market one hears the cake vender shouting in Spanish, How old was your father when he died?" Fat little cakes! Fut little cakes! Fut little cakes! are good fat little cakes !". While the fruit peddler, the candy boy, the seller of bever-ages and a hundred others carol in concert their various strains. Who wants mats for Pueblo mats of twenty yards process the 000.

seller of Woven strawdy "Salt beef! Salt beef it interrupts the butcher; and the vender of philltry; sitting among her fowls in the sun, sings, lazily, by the hour, "Ducks and chickens! Oh, my soul, good ducks and chickens!"

The Duchess de Persigny, a rich French widow, is a descendant of the lamous Marshal Ney ... Hen extravagant tastes led her to spend \$40,000 during a trip to Japan, and \$250,000 for a villa at Cannes, Her son has caused the courts to take legal possession of her property for fear of being left a penniless orphan. The sloods him notes

The dreadful discovery has been made at Toulouse that a woman supposed to have died of cholera was buried alive. The coffin was temporarily placed in a dead house, and when taken up again it was found that the position of the body had changed. Examination amply confirmed the suspicion: It is to be feared that this is a frequent event in panics about disease.

An unlicensed saloonkeeper at Adams, Mass. upon being detected by the officers emptied his stock of whisky into a sink. The invaders then plugged the vent to secure liquor tested. arvis da serg

·A Parisian once remarked to Longfellow that there was one American word he never could understand or find in any dictionary. "What is it?" inquired the poet. "Thatldo," was the reply. Presently a servant came in to replenish the fire. After putting on a little fuel, Longfellow remarked to him, "That will do.", "'Ha P' exclaimed the Frenchman, "that is the very word which has troubled me."

In an address delivered by Sir Richard Temple before the British Association at Montreal it was stated that the population of the British Empire consists of 39,000,000 Anglo-Saxons, 188,000,000 Hindus and 88,-000,000 Mohammedans, etc.-- total of 315,-000,000. The area of the empire and its dependencies is 10,000,000 square miles. The number of trained soldiers is \$50,000, of whom about 700,000 are of the dominant race. In addition, there are 560,000 police. men in the empire.

In the Temple of Cybele an ornamental building in the Buttes Chaumont Park, in Paris, the dead body of an elderly man was found fastened in an upright position against the palisade, being attached to the railing by a handkerchief and a wire which were placed around the neck. The skull was fearfully fractured by blows from stones. The police suppose that the unfortunate man had been murdered by his assailants, who then fasten. ed him by the neck to the palisading in order to make it appear as suicide.

KEEPING BUTTER SWEET .- Mr. L. B. Arnoki, in a conversation recently with the editor of the New England Farmer, said he had solved the problem of keeping butter sweet for an indefinite period by taking it from the churn in the granular form, and after rinsing it sufficiently in water or brine, then packing it in firkins or strong brine without any working whatever. A mistake made by many butter makers is that of working their butter too much; it is sufficient to work just enough to distribute the salt evenly through it.

LIME KILN CLUB PHILOSOPHY .- "We her summer," said the oarator, as he pulled down his vest, "in order dat watermelyons may ripen; an' we hev winter dat may fatten up. We hev 16,456 changes of weather in de course of a y'ar, in order to accommodate all minds as fur as possible. We hev moonlight nights fur sich pussons as am behind in hocin' corn or sawin' wood, an' we hev dark an' cloudy nights fur de benefit of burglars, cats. an' gas companies. Natur' didn't make de kentry all mountains nor all prairie, kase she realized dat de scenery would be monotonous. ble laid across the Atlantic, but which failed raised nuffin but sweet taters. Had it been an' crowded de price down to 16 cents per bushel. De ocean was made salty so dat de corpses of horses, cows, dogs, and cats dumped into it off Coney Island wouldn't interfere wid de seaside hotel bizness. De lakes war made fresh in order dat Chicago an' Buffalo might once in a while change deir drinks. Fack am, my hearers, man am a mighty slimsy grain of sand when compared to Natur! While she has made cheryting fur de bes', an' in de bes' way, de wisest man on airth, had he been giben de job of makin' a yaller dog, would hev got de forc an' hind legs all mixed up an' left de tail off altogether."-Detroit Free Press.

MARRIAGE BY TELEGRAPH.

Indianapolis, Oct. 10.-A year ago Sarah Orton, a widow of Parker's Landing, Pa., advertised for a correspondent. Thos. Welch, a light colored barber of this city, answered, and a correspondence followed, which resulted in marriage by telegraph. Welch represented himself to be a physician and a friend passed himself off for a minister, by whom the mar-riage ceremony was performed. The woman came here and lived with Welch until a week ago, when she was informed of Welch's true character and the deception that had been practised. She then desired to leave Welch, but the latter, who has been living on her money, refused to allow her out of the house. The neighbors caused the arrest of both par ties yesterday.

THE FRENCH IN TAMATAVE. TAMATAVA, Oct. 10.—The Hovas will sist the French advance into the interior.

SOUTH AMERICA.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 10.—The minister of war has decided to fortify this city according to the latest systems and introduce the best modern artillery.

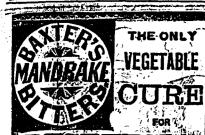
Alabama's coal fields, as yet practically untouched, are half as large as those of England.

At Pompeii a sculptor's studio has been unearthed containing a "Crouching Venus" in marble, with newly made head and arms. The torse is very fine, the restorations very inferior. A cast has been taken of the of a man who died near it.

Major James Morgan, Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, has filed a suit against the Cincinnali Enquirer to recover \$25,000 damages for libel. The article charged Morgan with bringing negroes to Cincinnati for the purpose of illegal voting and drilling them to answer

A London, Ont., despatch say: M. S. Campbell, private banker, of Watford, last hear forced to assign. He gave notice to the depositors of his inability to further carry their sayings, and a pro rate division, it is said, is to be made, with is reported that

C. McKenzie, merchan, of Petrolia, siled, through his connections with the Faw cett suspension. His liabilities to the Mer hants Bank are in the neighborhood of \$10,



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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses, it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction,

> DOWNS' ELIXIR N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMO

Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE,

Years, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR

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WORK at LEAST possible COST.
It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix
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It er a notice as a fruit schemitic proparation for all mood discusse. If there is a lurk-Schaffling and the Schaffling about you dislongs it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or schollous Catarrh, CATARRH true remedy. It has cured multerless cases. It will stop the museous catarrhal discussings, and reprove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous cargin.

"Hutto Tex. Sept. 28, 1882.

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

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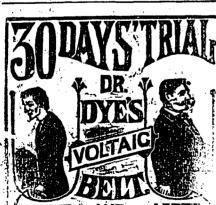
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Peruvian Saturday, Sept. 13 Peruvian Saturday, "Saturday, " Sardinian.....Saturday, Parisian Saturday, Oct. PolynesianSaturday, Peruvian......Saturday, Rates of Passage from Quebec:

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Ser

vice are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:— Buenos Ayreanabout Sept. 8

 Buenos Ayrean
 " 15

 Manitoban
 " " 22

 Gorean
 " " 29

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FROM BUSTON	:	
Austrian	about	Sept. 13
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Hibernian	٠٠ ،،	" 27 Oct. 11 " 25
Austrian	44	16 95
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The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow—

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

Phoenicianabout Sept. 17

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Reichsmarks. The next Redemption takes place on the

FIRST OF NOVEMBER,

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of November is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Outof-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal. No. 2732. Dame Vitaline Prévost, wife of Pierro Delorme, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property. Montreal, 5th July, 1884. E. N. ST. JEAN,

Attorney for Plaintiff. DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. 13 G

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET





DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Julie Dumont, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of Sebastien Villiot, dit Latour, contractor, of the same place, has instituted an action for separa-tion as to property against her husband. PRÉFONTAINE & LAFONTAINE.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 25th September, 1884. 8-5

History of Anti-Christ, 85c; Loyaity plus Murder, by T. M. Healy, M.P., 15c; Caruer and Fate of Lord Leitrim, 10c; Rory O'More, 15c; The Pikemen of '98, 15c. PIOTURES - Lakes of Killarney, Meeting of the Waters, Siege of Limerick, 75c; Daniel O'Connell, Robert Eminett, Father Mathow, 31.00 sach; Parnell and Davitt, 50c cach; and all leading books and pictures. Address, J. McARAN, Bookseller, 2000 Notre Danie Street, Montreal.



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IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FK-MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVAILAN TROUBLES, IN-FLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FAILING AND DIS-PLACEMENTON AND ULECTION. FAILING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONGEQUENT SITNAL WEAK-NESS, AND 18 PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE. * * * * * * * * IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUNORS PROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE

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VERY SPEEDLLY BY 1T6 USR. IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULERCT, DESTROYS ALL CRAYING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAK-NESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEAD-

HEALING OF DIREASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. TO ** FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED. ** EITHER SEX THIS HEMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

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CURE

Sick Readache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing SICK

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two vills mike a dose.

catter's Little Liver This are very assistant and very casy to take. One or two pills maken dosc. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who not them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

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Capital. - - - 548,000.

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SHARES FOR SALE \$2 EACH This is the hest investment in the Country. Send for prospectus and full particulars to JAS. THOMPSON, H. A L. WILTE, President. Sec. Treas

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ACENTS WANTED BIG COMMISSION.

KEEPING A HUSBAND AT HOME. - A lady whose husband was inclined to spend his evenings at the club very artfully cured him thusly: She began praising his small feet and encouraging him in buying a closer fitting boot at every new purchase. Result: His feet became so painful from being cramped all day that he gladly ensconced them in the nice easy slippers she always had waiting him at night, and he stayed at home and listened to interesting reading she provided for his en-tertainment. The club room, in pinching boots, loet its attraction

Written for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS WAIT.

Wait for me, playmate, wait for me, Mary,
Down by the path that leads to the mill;
Together we'll stray through the woodland,
Mary,

Mary,
Through many a brake, by many a rill;
And we'll rob the flowers from the tangled woodbine,
Or chase the butterfly as we roam,
And hand in hand through the scented clover,
Return when the kine are wandering home,

Wait for me, sweetheart, wait for me, Mary,
Down by the haunts where our childhood

strayed,

And we'll wander again through the meadows,

Mary,

And rest by the rill where we've idly

played;
Together we'll gather the heather blossom,
And see, in famey, the valley of life
Crowned by the buds of a rare contentment,
With sky undimmed by the clouds of strife.

Wait for me, helpmate, mait for me, Mary,
By the vacant nest with its wealth of care;
Southward the fledglings have flown, Mary,
When the flower ward dead and the week

When the flowers were dead and the woods were bare
Hand in hand we have toiled together Through sunny weather and stormy wave; God bless the love that blessed me, Mary; Wait for me new by the silent grave.

Grace O'Boyle, Oltawa.

TELEGRAMS.

A WHALER WRECKED.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 9.-The whaler Sein, New Bedford, Mass., has been wrecked at Cape Frio, and two of the crew lost. The sufferings of the remainder were terrible.

THE TURBULENT BOERS. London, Oct. 9 .-- It is understood that the Cabinet has concluded to adopt measures forthwith to stop the audacious encroachments of the Boers in Africa. The decision is received with satisfaction by the people of England.

WESTERN UNION. NEW YORK, Oct. S .- At the Western Union Telegraph meeting to day a proposi-tion will be made to the stockholders to re-duce dividents from 7 to 6 per cent for the purpose of increasing the surplus so as to ac-

quire the other telegraph property when conidered expedient. MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

BRANTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8.—Dr. Zenke was found lying in his dining room last night with several glastly wounds in the head. He had been robbed of his watch and money. It is thought the assault was prompted by revenge. The Doctor has lately been prosecuting disreputable persons. His wounds are probably fatal. SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE. London, Oct. 8 .-- Louisa Davey, executrix of Lady Lytton, publishes the latter's private

own idol," and the concluding letters show he tried to stab her with a carving knife, bit her on the cheeks, knocked her down and

letters with the late Lord Lytton to vindicate her character. The letters begin with endear-ments. Lytton calls her his "poodle," sends her "millions of kisses," calls himself her

kicked her about the floor. WHOLESALE MURDERS. Tucson, A. T., Oct. 9.- Later information especting the murder at Rafferty's ranch is to the effect the crimes were perpetrated by the party who murdered and multicated a Mexican in full sight of occupants of the ranch. On Sunday the party returned and by killing Winfield Fritz, his wife, Joseph Raymond and Jas. Rafferty, removed every witness to the previous crime. Fritz and his wife were from St. Celia, Schnylkill County,

COL. STEWART'S MURDER. CAIRO, Oct. 7 .-- It is reported that after the steamer on which Col. Stewart and his men started three natives came on board and stated to Stewart that they were only a short distance from Meramee, which they could easily reach on foot, and where they could obtain assistance to float the steamer. They offered to guide him there. Stewart and two companions started, and when out of sight of the steamer a number of men sprang from an ambush and mardered the party. Afterward they attacked those remaining on the steamer,

killing all except four.

ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS. l'ORTIAND, Oregon, Oct. 8.—Laborers at Huntington, Oregon, held a meeting yester-day and passed resolutions declaring that no Chinamen should be employed in town. At night a lawless crowd visited the Chinese quarters and gutted the houses, destroyed personal effects, stole their money and drove the Colestials away. The rioters burned the school house occupied as headquarters by the Oregon corps of engineers, destroying instruments and personal effects. After committing other acts of violence the mob dispersed. There

were no arrests.

THE SABINAS RIOT, NUEVA LARRIDO, Oct. 7.—The recent bloody riot in the town of Sabinas, by which some thirty persons were killed, is attributed to the high state of political feeling existing between the Trevino and Narujo parties, both of which have candidates in the field for the governorship of the state. Nueva Leon, the alcade of Santos, and his father were prominent adherents of General Trevino's party. It is thought El Cayote, the bandit, was incited to lead the attacks by the adherents of General Narujo's faction. The alcade was killed in the presence of his wife and aged mother. As late as yesterday the band of rioters were fortified in a building which they captured, and were successfully resisting the government troops sent against them. A serious outcome is apprehended?

A SHOCKING MURDER.

London, Oct. 7.—The Austrian and Hungarian papers are full of a shocking tragedy in Austrian Galicia. The accused persons are a Jew named Ritter, his wife and two daughters, and a Christian named Strachlinki. It is charged that Ritter misled a Christian girl and in order to avoid discovery enticed her into a cellar and murdered her with an axe. It was alleged that Ritter's daughters assisted in dissecting the girl's body. Portions of the body were afterwards found in the river. Straehlinki at first confessed himself a participant in the crime, but afterward recanted, saying that he had been tortured into making the confession by the gendarmes. The daughters of Ritter were discharged for lack of evidence, but the others were tried at the Rzeszow assizes, and all three were convicted. Ritter was con-demned to death and his wife and Strachlinki were sentenced to penal servitude for life. The prisoners appealed from the verdiet, and are now being retried. The cost of the de-fence, which will be very large, is being raid by rich Jews in Vienna, who say the whole thing is but a part of the present anti-semitic persecutions.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return.
This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all Druggists. See advertise-Mark Control ment itte (

London, Oct. 11.—An ultimatum has been sent to the Transvaal government by Great Britain recalling the repeated violations of treaties and actual violence committed by the Boers. It demands of the Transvaal government due satisfaction for these acts, the repression of Boer filibusterers, and the thorough observation of the articles of the last convention. It is reported that the War Office is preparing an expedition of eight thousand men to proceed to South Africa, a portion of which will be drawn from the East Indian army. The withdrawal of the proclamation annexing the Mont Civas territories is not expected to altar the position of affairs, as the Boers continue to hold the lands.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 12.—The British transports Australia and Deccan have suddenly been ordered to Maita. It is rumored they will convey troops to the Cape of Good Hope.

Several of the Hocking Valley coal mines continue burning. The operators and miners accuse each other of setting them on fire.

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B.C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumatism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas Effective Oil. It has worked wonders for me, and I want another supply for my friends, &c."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

Consols at London, after selling at 101 3-16 and 101 5-16, dropped to 101 1-16 and 1012; Brie 14g; Illinois Central 126; Canadian Pacific advanced 1 per cent to 461; N. Y. C.

New York stocks were stronger. Western Union sold at 64\(\frac{7}{3}\); D. L. at 107\(\frac{7}{3}\); Union Pacific at 57\(\frac{7}{3}\); N. P. pref'd 44\(\frac{1}{3}\), and Manitoba at S2.

The supply of funds at bank is large and commercial paper is readily discounted at 7 to 8 per cent., the former rate prevailing. Loans on stock are made at 4 and 5 per cent. Sterling exchange was nominal at 85-16 to 8g prem., for sixty-day bills, 83 to 87 prem. for demand bills between banks, 81 to 85 prem. for 60's, 9 to 91 prem. for demand bills ever the counter. Drafts on New York are firmer, selling at 1.16 prem. between banks, and 1 to 3-16 prem. over the counter.

Canada Pacific stock was I per cent higher at 461 in London (Eng.) On this market the stock was neglected, but was bid up from 43

The stock market was dull, but about steady. There was very little demand in the morning, but prices preserved a show of strength. About 200 shares of Bank of Montreal investment stock are said to have been sold so as to take advantage of the recent rise. Molson's Bank stock went up 1 per cent and no more, as the result of the flourish of trumpets at the meeting yesterday. What an obstinate stock this is, and isn't it just "too bad."

Stock sales.—128 Montreal, 192; 10 do, 192; 62 do, 192; 75 do, 200; 197; 62 do, 197; 65 do, 197; 67 do, 197; 67 do, 197; 67 do, 197; 68 do

1921; 62 do, 192; 75 do, ex div., 187; 25 do, 1874; 50 Molsons, 109; 10 Toronto, 176; 50 Commerce, 119; 50 Merchants, 1101; 100 Richelieu, 55; 25 Gas, 1781; 25 Telegraph,

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE PRICES.

The progress of trade during the past week has been slow for the time of year, though we notice more activity than during the summer months. The exports of live stock on a large scale continue and more grain, more root crops, more cheese, more butter and a moderate amount of timber and lumber are moving out of the country. The steamship compaout of the country. The steamship compaout of the country. The steamship compaout of the country which will go to there is some grumbling at this, as it will tend to keep the bulk of the grain in the country until the spring. More than the average quantity of Ganadian grain will seek the American scaboard by rail this winter in consequence. The St. Lawrence route will be closed up in about a month from date. The Molsons bank has held its annual meeting. The president, Mr. Thomas Workman, in his remarks said: "Our circulation has lately gone up rapidly, a certain proof of inereasing prosperity and greater activity of business. Profits are doubtless not so large as in former years, and I do not anticipate another boom such as then prevailed. Yet I believe the worst has been passed and every change will be for the better. It is too true that severe losses and great depression have been experienced by our merchants and manafacturers during the past eighteen months. and some time will yet be required to overcome them. A prudent economy now pervades all classes, our foreign interests have developed very considerably, and a general reduction of indebtedness is going on. These will soon produce better times and a more active condition of trade, in which our bank ing institutions will participate.

GROCERIES.—The tea market has been moderately active and firm, with more disposition en the part of buyers to operate. The expressions of holders have a firm tenor, and negotiations will not be opened unless on afull basis. Common grades of Japans valued at 18c to 20c are positively scarce and strongly held. They cannot be procured at primary points, where they are much higher than at this date last year. An invoice of 300 packages Japans sold at 22c. Private advices from New York report the sale of a line of 2.000 packages Japans at an advance of lc to lic over recent values. On the whole there is a healthy tone to the tea market. Granulrted is quoted at 6gc to 61c, but it is hinted that the inside rate would be shaded for a round lot. Yellows range from 41c to 51c as to quality. Syrup has ruled active and steady at from 25c per gallon upward. Molasses is dull, with small sales of Barbadoes at 321c. A small eargo arrived from Porto Rico to-day. We quote :- Barbadoes, 32c to 33c; Porto Rico and Trinidad, 26c to 271c; Cienfuegos, Cuba and sugar house, 25c. The tea market has been more active and firm, with buyers more willing to purchase. Fruit has been quiet. New Valencia raisins sold at 71c, and new currents at 61c. Good old Valencias are offered at 41c. Sultanas are held at 74c. The stock in Smyrna is heavy, being about 5,000 tons. Prunes are weak and lower, with sales at Bordeaux at 12s Sd. A lot of 60 bags Ivica almonds sold at 11c, and a lot of 50 bags Levant filherts at 74c. Coffee has had the regular jobbing call. A lot of 20 bags Jamaica sold at 11½c. Sales were made at 26½c for Mocha, and 21½e for Old Government Java. We quote :-- Mocha, 23c to 261c; Java, 16c to 22c, and Jamaica, 115c to 18c. Rice is quiet and unchanged at \$3.50 to \$3.60.

DRY Goods .- Accounts from the interior report trade quiet. Colder weather, however, will bring an increased demand for seasonable fabrics, together with a more animated condition of affairs. There is little doubt that a fair amount of stock will be wanted. To-day there were freer orders for fancy, dress, goods.

reported fair, and the financial condition of the trade is considered perfectly sound.

LUMBER. This gives the market a quiet

look and holders can do no more than main

tain former prices. Stocks at the yards are fair, but less than last year. Deal freights are unchanged at 40s to 50s as to port. The following are the prices at the The following are the prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower;—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$14 to \$16; do., 4th quality, deals, per M, \$10 to \$12; do., mill culls, per M, \$6 to \$9; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$9 to \$10; ash, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$8; bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$20; bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$20; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths, \$1.75; shingles,

\$2.00 to \$3.25; do cedar, \$1.60 to \$3.00. IRON AND HARDWARE. - Pig iron is firm at the advance noted, and is becoming better property to hold, as the stock is not too heavy. A few round lots of leading brands have been placed at firm prices. Warrants are cabled at 41s 7d. We quote:—Coltness, \$20.50; Langloan, \$20; Calder, Gartaherrie, and Summerlee, \$18.50 to \$19; Dalmellington, \$17.50; and Eglinton, \$17. Most of the orders for finished iron, and shipment this fall are now home, and importers are awaiting their arrival. The market has ruled quiet and steady: bars, \$1.75; sheets, \$2.40 to 2.60; and plates, \$2.50 to 2.75. Timplates have been fairly active and about steady, several thousand boxes having changed hands. We quote I. C. charcoals \$4.60, and cokes \$4, 10. There has been a fair demand for Canada plates at \$2.85 to \$3.00. Ingot tin is dull and weak at 21 to for Straits and 223c for Lamband Flag. Ingot copper is also weak at 15%c. Lead is unchanged at \$3.25 to 3.35. London cables are—ingot tin £77 5s, and best selected copper £58 10s.

BOOTS AND SHORS-LEATHER. -A healthy trade has been done by most manufacturers, who generally are satisfied with the present movement. A fair number of general assortment orders are coming in, and back orders are being filled as rapidly as possible. On the whole trade is satisfactory. Leather-The aspect of the leather market has not changed, but trade lacks force and vigor. At the most a moderate every day business is passing. For se'ected B. A. Spanish sole 27c is paid. The stock of sole leather in leading The stock of sole leather in leading dealers' hands is moderate. Black leather has ruled quiet and unchanged, and foreign

stock about the same. CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.—In chemicals there is about the same sort of a market to describe, there being no special feature. Stocks of bicarb have been worked down to a moderate level, and prices are held with more confidence. In other lines there is no change. We quote:—Bleaching powder, \$2.30 to \$2.40; bicarb. soda, \$2.30 to \$2.50; sal soda, \$1.05 to \$1.15; caustic soda, \$2.20 to \$2.30; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to \$1.85; sulphate of copper, \$4.75 to \$5.00 for American and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for English. Drugs—There is comparatively little doing in any line of drugs beyond filling ordinary trade orders, which, however, are of fair proportions. A steady tone is maintained on values, and there is no change to note. Quinine is quoted at \$1.75 for Howard's, and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for German in bulk. Opium is at \$4.25 to \$4.40, morphia at \$2.20 to \$2.30, and iodide potsa. at

\$1.75 to \$1.80.

Funs.—While the fur trade has continued quiet, there are indications of an approaching demand. Beaver, bear, bear cub, lynx and otter promise to be in fair request during next few weeks, and all skins arriving in good condition will be sure of a sale—a fact which country holders should bear in mind. We quote-Beaver per lb., \$3; bear, per skin, \$8 to \$10: bear cub, per skin, \$4 to \$5; nies have raised their rates on grain and skin, \$2 to \$3; marten, per skin, 90c to \$1; quantities to come forward, which will go to Se to 10c; otter, per skin, \$8 to\$10; raccoon per skin, 50c; skunk, per skin, 50c.
HIDES.-Western buff hides sold at

93c for No. 1, and Sc to Sic for No. 2; Toronto at 9ic for No. 1, and 9c for No. 2; Hamilton at 9ic for No. 1, and Sic for No.

COAL .- Anthracite coal has continued fairly active at \$6 for stove and chestnut, and \$5.76for egg and furnace. Stocks are large. Soft coal has an upward tendency, under very light offerings, as tonnage is now scarce. quote prices firm. Scotch steam, \$4 60 to \$4.75; Cape Breton, \$3.50, and Pictou \$4--

all in cargo lots.

Fish.—Cape Breton herring are considered good property, as prices are likely to advance. Sales have been made at \$5 37½ to 5 50 per barrol net cash, and to-day \$5 25 was bid for the entire stock in the market. We quote \$540 to 550, which is a lower range than holders asked last week. No. 3 mack erel are offered lower at \$6 to \$6 50 per brl Salmon are dull and tends lower. British Columbia is quoted at \$13 to \$14, and North Shore at \$15, \$14 and \$13 per brl.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine has been dealt in to a small extent at 471c to 50c. Rosins, while quiet, have developed a somewhat firmer feeling. Jobbing transactions are made at from \$2.50 for common up to \$5 for fine clear white. Pine tar is quoted unchanged at \$3.35 to \$3.50, while pitch is easier at \$2.40 to \$2.60. Oakum has been in moderate request at 6c to 10c as to quality. The rope trade has been unsatisfactory owing to the variable qualities produced by the mixing of sisal with manilla in manufacturing.

CANNED GOODS.-Light stocks prevent a larger movement, and prices are generally firm. Lobsters are scarce and firm at \$5.75 per case of four dozen. Mackerel are quiet at \$1.25 to 4.50 per case of four dozen. Sardines remain firm at \$11 per case. A lot of 900 cases tomatoes sold at \$1 per dozen, and a lot of 100 cases British Columbia salmon at \$1.371 per dozen net cash. Canned meats are quiet and unchanged. Corned beef in 2-lb tins sells at \$3.50 per dozen; roast beef in 2-lb tins at \$4.25 to 4.50 per dozen; dried beef in 1 lb tins at \$2.80 per dozen; and lunch tongues in 2 lb tins at \$6.60 per dozen.

Oils .- The general market has been quiet and firm. Linseed maintains the advance. A round lot of raw brought 554c, and we quote prices firm at 55c to 50c for raw and 59c to 60c for boiled. Seal Oil has remained quiet and steady; steam refined at 60c to 62½c; pale at 55c to 57c, and straw at 52½c. A lot of ordinary pale brought 55c. Cod oil is in light supply and steady at 57% to 60c. Cod liver is quoted at \$1.25 to 1.30, and olive oil at 95c to \$1. Petroleum. — Petroleum has had a firm market at the advance noted a week ago, and the tendency is still upward. Business has been fairly active, with a good steady demand from all sources. Car lots have changed hands a little more freely. We quote :- Car lots, 16ge; broker lots, 17c, and

single barrels, 171c to 18c. Woot. - Among holders of domestic stock the continued fair demand has induced a disnosition to ask an advance, to which, there is little prospect of buyers submitting. Any serious effort to increase cost will at once restocks the market has a firm tone We quote:—A supers, 270 to 28; B, 220 to 28c, and unassorted 21c to 23c, Foreign wool is quiet, with the movement chiefly in small lots. Cape is quoted at 16c to 171c, and Australian at 19c to 30c as to quality.

SATT.—The approaching advance indicated

last week has taken place owing to dearer freights, and prices are now-materially higher. The market, however, has continued quiet, the business passing being of about the usual proportions. We quote: Elevens, 471 to 50c; twelves, 42 to 45c, and factory filled, 31 20 to 1 40 per bag. Higgins Eureka remains unchanged at \$2 40 for pales and 50c for quarmacks ; \$1,20 for halves, and 60c for quar-

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE

AND PROVISIONS. Freights for grain to Liverpool are 3s 3d to 3s 6d, and shippers say these prices are too high for them and that the action of the steamship companies is killing trade. Insurance rates are advancing and the companies have lots of fall freight offering, so that they are independent and inclined to make hay while the sun shines, so as to cover their losses and make up for poor trade during the summer. Wheat is dull, with a weak tone, and only car lots moving. Oats are quiet and easy. Barley and rye nominal. Canada? red winter wheat, 85c to 87c; white winter, 85c to 87c; Canada apring, 88c to 93c; peas, 73c to 7oc; oats, 30c to 31c; rye, 63c to 65c; and barley, 55c to 65c. The market for flour was dull and weaker. There was some trading in superior at \$4.10, and extra at \$4, and it was said that lower prices had been accepted. A car load of superfine sold at \$3,25. The sale of 250 Ontario bags at \$2 was reported. Cheese-The top of the market is 12c, which figure could be made readily enough for a strictly fine article. The lower grades are dull and neglected. We quote fine to finest Septem ber, 111c to 12c; fine to finest August, 91c spected for week ending 11th Oct. 1884, to 10%c; and medium to fair goods, 7c to 8%c. Liverpool was cabled unchanged at 50s. Butter-There is a good enquiry for the top qualities, but such goods are in light supply. Creamery is firmly held. A lot of 100 packages fairly good sold to-day at 241c. Several lots of choice Townships have changed hands at 22c. There is no Morrisburg or Brockville stock offering. The local trade continues fairly active. Creamery, good to choice, 24 to 26c; Townships, fall, 21 to 22c; do early, 17½ to 20c; Morrisburg, 16 to 20c; Brockville 16 to 20c; Western, 14 to 18c. Provisions-Western mess pork, per brl, \$19 50 to 20; hams, city cured, per lb, 14c to 14tc; lard, Western, in pails, per lb, llc; lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 10tc; bacon, per lb, 13c to 1tc; shoulders, per lb, 10c to lic; tallow, com. refined per lb, 7c to Sc. Ashes—There was a moderate demand for pots, and the market ruled steady at \$4.30 to \$4.40 per 100 lbs. Apples—There are no winter apples offering yet. Fall stock ranges from \$1.25 to 2.50, as to quality and size of lot. Eggs-Receipts have been light, and stocks are now within small compass Buyers have become more urgent, and the market is very firm, with an upward tendency, at 18c to 19c per dozen.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles since Thursday are 149 cars, of which 104 cars were export cattle, I car export sheep, 36 cars butchers' cattle, 3 cars butchers' sheep, and 5 cars hogs. The market for exporcattle has been less active as there is little reight space available till late in the week, and exporters are holding back. This, together with the unfavorable cables and the advance in freights, caused an easy feeling to prevail, but prices were not quotably lower. The top price is more of an extreme. We quote 4½ to 5½c per lb., live weight, as to quality. Last year at this date shipping cattle sold at 4½ to 5½c. The quality of the receipts averages fair, but shows a falling off swell the exports to a large total. Export sheep have found a better market at slightly higher prices. Offerings are light and the demand better. A few lots changed was fairly active at 5c to 5c per lb. The receipts of cattle at Viger market were 700 head, of which 375 were from the Canadian Pacific. The market was weak and lower, but a good trade was done. The top price paid was 44c per lb. live weight, and only the pick of the offerings realized that. We quote good to choice 3 to 4 to, fair grades at 3 to, and common at 3c. About 800 sheep and lambs were offered, for the best of which demand was good. Lambs brought \$2 to \$4 each as to quality, and sheep \$3 to \$5 50 each. A few calves sold at from \$6 to \$13 each as

The week's shipments were distributed as

10110M8 :			
То	Cattle.	Sheep	
Liverpool	1,378	1,559	
London	1,070	625	
Glasgow	1,093	267	
/mi W 1	1 000		

The Lake Winnipeg took out 992 quarters beef, making the total shipments to date 12,-838 quarters.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The trade in horse flesh has been light, not from lack of demand, but because there is very little stock offering. Carriage and driving horses are in good request, and many orders cannot be filled. Mr. James Maguire, of College street market, reports the following sales: -One grey mare, 5 yrs., at \$130; one chestnut mare, grey mare, 5 yrs., at \$130; one chestnut mare, 4 yrs, at \$90; one stud horse at \$91; one large hay horse, 9 yrs., at \$129.; one chestnut mare at \$135; and eight Shetland ponies at \$45 to \$60. At the Horse Exchange the following sales were reported:—Three horses at \$460; one horse at \$175, and one horse at \$200. At College street market on Friday last, Mr. Maguire held a very successful sele, of convinces. English successful sale of carriages, harness, English saddles and bridles, sleighs, robes, horse sneets, etc. The sale busides being the largest held for some time, was remarkable for the good bidding and the satisfactory prices realized. Every lot put up found a purchaser. The sale will be continued on Friday next.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Jamaica oranges are selling fairly well at \$9 per brl.

Several lots of canned blueberries in 14 lb. tins have changed hands at \$1.35 per dozen. One pound tius are offered at \$1.05 per dozen. The Western Union Company are stringing two new wires from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis in order to handle the largely in-

creasing business. The wool market has continued fairly active and firm for domestic pulled. A sale of 16,000 pounds was made at within range

of recent quotations. Stocks are fair. The number of failures is the United States last week was 213, as compared with 166, 125 and 177 failures respectively during the corresponding week in 1883, 1882 and 1881.

The hay market was quiet and steady, the moderate receipts being all taken up at \$6 to from which it would appear that the demand. During the week a fail last is opening up. Collections in most cases are ness has been done, and under moderate S. S. Davis & Co., bankers, of Cincinnati, with "Hop or "Hops" in their name.

have assigned; liabilities \$60,000; assets, \$50,000; Among the liabilities are a number of trust funds of benevolent and secret organizations.

It is stated that a definate plan for the reorganization of the Bankers' and Merchants' telegraph company is under consideration, and will be submitted to stockholders early this week

In cordwood there is no change in prices, which are as follows for good long, wood de livered ex-yard: Maple, \$7; birch, \$6.50; beech, \$6; tamarac, \$5.50; and softwood, \$5. Wharf prices 50c less, cartage extra.

The receipts of the Canadian Pacific railway for the week ending October 4th were \$380,071, against \$422,734 in the corresponding, period last year, showing a decrease of \$42,663. During the respective periods the number of passengers carried was 115,438 and 136,444, being a falling off to the extent of 21,006. The aggregate of traffic during the past fourteen weeks was \$4,871,686, as compared with \$5,334,826 in the same time in 1883, being a decrease of \$463,140. The number of passengers carried was 1,829,273, being 24,-066 less than during the same period last year.

President Hill, of St. P. Minn. & Manitoba Railway Company, authorizes the statement that the company instead of having any floating debt, has a fund of \$381,542 for improvements and renewals, and a profit of \$610,678, making a total surplus of nearly \$3,000,000. Mr. Hill further adds that he does not intend to sign iny bonds on the 70 mile additional road built in Northern Dakota, as the company has no need for money thus realized. He concludes with the remark that while the 6 per cent. dividend will not be a temporary affair it is probable that from time to time an extra dividend will be declared. Mr. Hill leaves for the West to-morrow.

The following is a statement of flour in-

٠,	reported by L. A. Boyer, flour inspector:-
	Brls.
, !	Superior Extra
	Extra Superfine
	Fancy Superfine
	Fancy Superfine 1,012 Spring Extra 190 Superfine 639
	Superfine 639
ı	Fina 287 i
ļ	Rejected
	Sour

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bushel, 80c to 81c; wheat, spring, do, 80c to 82c; wheat, goose, do, 63c to 65c; barley, do, 48c to 70c; oats, do, 84 to 35c; peas, do,60 to 65c; rye, do, 60c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$6.75 to \$7.50; chickens, per pair, 45c to 60c; ducks, do, 60c to 75c; butter, pound rolls, 20c to 23c; butter, large rolls; butter, tub dairy, 17c to 20c; eggs, fresh, per doz, 20c to 21c; potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c; apples, per bbl, 50c to \$1.75; onions, green, per bag \$1 to \$1.25; cabbage, do. 25c to 30c; cauliflowor, do. 40c to \$1 25; celery, do. 40c to \$1 60; turnips, per bag, 40c to 50c; carrots, do, 40c to 50c; tomatoes, per peck, 10c to 13c; beets, per doz, 12c to 15c; parsnips, do, 15c to 20c; rhubarb, do, ; melons, do, 50c to \$1; beans per peck, 30c; peas, per bag, ; corn, per doz, 10c to 12c; radishes, do, 10c to 12c; hay, per ton, \$9 te \$14; straw, per ton, \$6 to \$9.

THE QUEBEC MARKET.

Beef, 1st quality dressed, per 100 lbs, \$10 to \$10; do 2nd do, \$3 to \$9; do 3rd do \$7 to \$8; spring lambs, each, \$2 to \$4; fresh pork, per 100 lbs \$8 25 to \$9; do per lb 10c to 11c; salt do do, 12c; fresh hams, per lb, 11c; smoked do do 14c; flour, Hungarian roller process, per brl, \$4 75 to \$6 50; superior extra, \$4 60 to \$4.75 per brl.; extra, do \$4 35 to \$4 60; strong bakers, do \$5 00 to \$5 70; spring extra, do \$4 25 to \$4 40; superfine, do \$3 70 to 25 · comment, white, per brl. \$3 80 commeal, yellow, do, \$3.40 to \$3.50; salmon, No.1, per brl., of 200 lbs., \$14 to \$15; salmon, per lb., 10c to 12c; codfish, green per and the demand better. A few lots changed bril. \$5.25 to \$5.50; dry codfish, per quintal, hands at 4 to 44c per lb., live weight. \$4.00 to \$4.50; cod oil, per gallon, 56c to 4c to 5c. There are large supplies of sheep. Toronto at 9½c for No. 1, and 9c for No. 2; Last year at this date snipping sneep cond at 15%: Labrador herrings, No 1 per on 1, 72 ov Hamilton at 9½c for No. 1, and 8½c for No. 2. Dry flints are quoted nominal at 18c for No. 1, and 14c for No. 2, and dry hides at clined under a good supply. Trading to-day 81 50; turkeys, do, \$1 40 to \$4; ducks, do, \$1 50; turkeys, do, \$1 40 to \$4; ducks, do, \$1 50; turkeys, do, \$1 40 to \$4; ducks, do, \$1 50; turkeys, do, \$1 40 to \$4; ducks, do, \$1 50; turkeys, do, \$1 40 to \$4; ducks, do, \$1 50; turkeys, do, \$1 40 to \$4; ducks, do, \$1 50; turkeys, do, \$1 40 to \$4; ducks, do, \$1 50; turkeys, do, \$1 50; turkeys, do, \$1 40 to \$4; ducks, do, \$1 50; turkeys, do, \$1 50; 50c to \$1; partridge, per brace, 40c to 60c snipe, do, 40c; plover, do, 40c; woodcock, do, \$1; wild duck, do, 30c to 70c; black duck do, 75c to 90c; potatoes, per bushel, 30c to 40c; oats, do, 34 lbs. 40c to 42c; salt butter, per lb., 17c to 18c; fresh do do, 20c do do do (prints) 24c to 28c; cheese, per lb. lle to 111c; eggs. per dozen, 20c to 25c; maple sugar, per lb., 8½c to 9c; apples, per brl., \$2 00 to \$3.00; lemons, per case, \$12 to \$13; oranges, per box, \$5; onions, per case, \$2 25 to \$2 50; hay, per 100 bdls., \$7 to \$8 50; straw, per 100 bdls., \$3 to \$4; wood, per cord (2 ft. 6 in.) \$2.40 to \$4.00; wood, per cord, (3 feet) \$2.50 to \$4.75. - COMPANY TO STREET, NOT THE PARTY OF

"I Have Suffered!"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me, I used two bottles!

Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

I write this as a Token of the great appreciation I have of

our Hop * Bitters. I was afflicted With inflammatory rheumatism !!

Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do

ne any Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-

day as ever I was. I hope "You may have abundant success' "In this great and" Valuable medicine: Anyone! * # wi

* wishing to know more about my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington

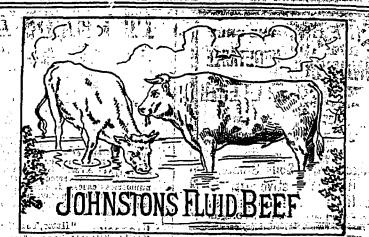
I consider your
Remedy the best remedy in existence
For Indigestion, kidney

—Complaint "And nervous debility. I have just"

From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more Good!

Than anything else; A month ago I was extremely Emaciated !!!" And searcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength 1 and

And hardly a day passes but what I am complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson,



LANNING.—At 67 Sanguinet street, on the 12th instant, the wife of Joseph J. Lanning, of a daughter. BEAUDIN.—At 440 Richmond street, Oct. 13th, the wife of S. Beaudin, of a son. 90-1

MARRIED.

EVANS—WEBB.—On the 13th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Albert J. Evans, of Birmingham, England, to Lizzie Webb, widow of the late M. J. Murphy.

SMITH-BUNTIN.-At St. Pauls' Church, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. James Barclay, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., Arthur Lapthorn Smith, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., England, second son of William Smith Esq., Deputy Minister, of Majine of Canada, to Jessie Victoria, third daughter of Alexander Buntin Esq., of Montreal!!! No cards. cards.

LYNCH - WALSII. -At St. Columba, Sillery, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Father Drolet, P.P., Mr. Maurice Lynch to Miss Kate Walsh.

GRIFFIN-McNAUGHTON.-On October 9th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert Campbell, James P., second son of James Griffin, confectioner, to Agnes, second daughter of Archibald McNaughton, all

DIED.

GORMAN.—In this city, on the 6th inst., John Gorman. DOOLEY .- On the 11th inst., at Quebec, of ngestion of the lungs, James Dooley, a native

of the County Kilkenny, Ireland. RYAN.—In this city, on the 13th instant, Mary E., eldest daughter of Andrew Ryan, aged 11 years, 9 months and 3 days. BRADLEY.-At St. Gabriel Village, on the

8th inst., Joseph, aged 20 years and 4 months, only son of John Bradley, cooper. BURNS.—In this city, on the 7th October, Jane Amelia Burns, aged 21 years, daughter of the late Bernard Burns.

McKENDRY,—At Bergerville, on the evening of the 8th inst., Elizabeth Augelina Helen Johnson, beloved wife of Daniel McKendry, aged 43 years.

ROSSITER .-- In this city, on the 11th inst. after a long and painful illness, Ellen, only and beloved daughter of James Rossiter, aged 19 years and 8 months.

DEERY.—In this city, on the 12th inst., Anne Deery, aged 34 years, beloved daughter of Henry Deery. MILLEN.—In this city, on the 9th inst., Phomas, aged 32 years, son of the late Peter

HAYES.—At the Wotel Dieu, in this city, Tuesday, the 7th inst., Thomas Henry Hayes, aged 14 years and 6 months, son of Capt. Hayes, pilot on the lakes for several years.

McCOY.—In this city, on the 7th inst., Teresa Agnes McCoy, infant daughter of Robert McCoy, aged 8 months and 2 days.

Pone. Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Freet Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N

MINGERING YARNS!

There are three first-class makers of Fingering

J. PATON & SON,
BALDWIN & WALKER,
J. & J. BALDWIN.

Yarns made by either of these firms are good,
and all three sell at the same price. We buy
our Fingering Yarns from more than one of the
above firms. There is a difference in the Yarns,
and we of course select the best and we, of course, select the best.

OUR PRICE.

Our price for Best Four-Ply Fingering Yarn in Black, White, Brown and Plain Colors is:— \$1.16 per pound of 16 ounces; 29c per hank of

of the pound of 16 ounces; 29c per nank of 4 ounces; 8c per skein of one ounce.

Price for bright colors, \$1.50 per pound of 16 ounces; 38c per hank of 4 ounces; 10c per skein of one ounce. The above prices are subject to a reduction any time the makers' prices fall or competition demands.

S. CARSLEY.

WILFUL WASTE.

Willful WASIE.

We learn that some people have been paying as high as \$1.40 and \$1.50 for Plain Colored Fingering Yarns and from \$1.60 to \$1.75 for Bright Colors. Besides paying this high rate they have been buying the commonest of the three makes. We have gone into the Yarn question thoroughly by purchasing a small quantity from the principal dealers in the city, and find that fully three-fourths of them keep. and find that fully three-fourths of them keep the poorest of the three standard makes. In justice we may state that some persons keep the same make as we do. S. CARSLEY.

BEST IN THE WORLD. We keep the best Fingering, Wools made in Britain, and, we believe, the best in the world.

S. CARSLEY MORE NEW MANTLES.

Now showing a large stock of new Winter Mantles, Dolmans and Jackets.
S. CARSLEY. MORE NEW COSTUMES. Now showing, new Winter Costumes

S. CARSLEY. MORE NEW SHAWLS. Now showing, New Winter Shawls and

S. CARSLEY. LADIES' MILITARY JACKETS, In Ottoman Cloths, Jersey Cloths, Nap Cloths, Braided Ottoman Jackets, Braided Jer-sey Jackets, Braided Nap Jackets, Ulster Wrap

Cloaks.
THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR—In stock At S. CARSLEY'S.

NEW CLOAKINGS AND TESTERING. W Ulster Tweeds, new Ulster Meltons, new Ulater Beavers, new Mantle Tweeds, new Mantle Meltons, new Mantle Beavers, new Mantle Ottomans, new Mantle Broches, new

S. CARSLEY, 1707, 1709, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777 Notre Dame Street.

Mantle Cloths.

AND THEIR-

PIANOS

Advertisements for the Fall of 1884

THE NEW YORK

WEBER PIANOS

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

The Fall Stock of these Magnificent Pianos now being received at the extensive warehou of the N. Y. Piano Co., St. James street, at comprises Grand, Square and Upright styles.

Albani, Carreno, Nilsson, Patti-all the greatists and musicians prefer the "Weber" about ther Pianos; price very little higher that paid to other dealers for pianos of less the half its value. In purchasing a piano ask of half its value. In purchasing a piano ask

"Weber."

DECKER & SON (New York).

number of these fine instruments are now beily received, and are daily being sold at the lar warehouse of the N. Y. Piano Co., St. Jam street, the best place in the Dominion to get good piano at a reasonable price. The make of this celebrated piano publish the following: CAUTION.

"How to tell a genuine DECKER & SO Piano, made only by the original manufacturer established in 1856, from other pianos bearing similar name:

Every genuine "DECKER & SON" Pian
contains the "DECKER & SON" compositio

Metallic Plate.

Every genuine "DECKER & SON" Piar contains our improved wrestplank, brought flu with the surface of the plate.

Every genuine "DECKER & SON" Piar has our name cast in raised letters on the plate and on the name board.

Reverse of uncommunitaries dealers, who are

Beware of unscrupulous dealers, who, on count of our long established reputation, the count of our long established reputation, is great improvements that we have made for time to time, the high state of excellence the we have attained in our manufacture, and the unqualified endorsements and testimonials the we have received from the most eminent must cians of the country, endeavour to palm off othe instruments bearing a similar name for genuin "DECKER & SON" Pianos.

This fine instrument can only be had of the New York Piano Co., 228, 230 St. James street

DUNHAM & SONS (New York)-This is one of the oldest and most respectable piano houses in America, being established near ly fifty years, and throughout their long circe their pianos have been noted for sterling work manship, great power and purity of the an endurance. The following card from forms

agents speaks for itself:—
"The great combination of improvement attained in the Dunham Pinnoforte in regard tone, touch, power, equality, durability an workmanship, has built for the "Dunhat Piano" a reputation which to-day stands in rivalled in every section of the country, and he elicited from the most eminent professors, critic connoisseurs and the most energetic of our competitors the unanimons opinion that the Dunham Piano cannot be excelled." gents speaks for itself :-

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, Toronto, Ont.

The manufacturers ask the public to bewar of imitations of this make said to be put on the market by their former Canadian agents. The New York Piano Co., St. James street, Montreal, are the only agents for the genuine Du

JOSEPH P. HALE & CO., (New York).—These are the largest plane manufacturers in the United States. Being a firm a great wealth, they are able to produce a goo instrument at a moderate price. The great power, strength and durability of these Plane make them deservedly popular with school convents and the general public; they selded require the tuner, and give general satisfaction. This is the bost plane in America for person of moderate means. No person who has a Hall piane withese to part with it, as it is a decide favorite in the family. New York Plane Company, St. James street, are the sole agents for the Dominion of Canada.

VOSE & SONS (Boston).—These deservedly popular instruments have been before the public over twenty-five years. Thousand of them have been sold in the Dominion. The or them have been sold in the Dominion. The are used by many of the leading families of Montreal. Their character as an houestly made good and durable piano has been established. Montreal over a quarter of a century. They is variably give satisfaction to the purchaser. N. Y. Piano Co., general agents for the Dominion

HEINTZMAN CO. (Toronto)—Heint man Co. are known throughout the country the leading manufacturers of Upright Piano Their pianos are higher in price and their work. superior to any other manufacturers in Canadin fact there are few pianos in the United State in fact there are few pianos in the United State which can surpass them in horough working ship, tone and durability. The finer class uprights are supplied with the celebrated was action, and these are the only kind the NA Piano Co. take. Samples of these fine Fine can be seen in their warerooms, St. Jamestreet. Montreal street, Montreal.

BELL ORGANS The N Y, Pin Company are also agents for the celebrated Bell Organs, all styles of which can be seen at the warehouse Montreal.

BELL & CO.—We invite the attention of the second of the company of the second of the

BELL & CO.—We invite the attention of the public to our New and beautiful Styles for the year. They will be found, in Design and Missional capabilities, to far excel anything at pression the market. With an experience of eights years, and sparing no expense to enable up produce a Perfect Instrument, we can call didently pronounce them the Best and Two admitted by the principal Professors, and out in the principal Professors, and firmed by the great number now in use, and highest awards at the principal exhibition home and abroad. Intending purchasers about highest awards at the principal exhibition, home and abroad. Intending purchasers also bear in mind that the Bell Organs are to be first class — a consideration of some sequence from a responsible firm. I. We land only the most skilled labour, and our aim be in the fature, as in the past, to keep the Bell Organ: fer lone, as presented in the fature of all others.

qualities, shoud of all others