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The True Catholic and Christian

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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 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 do better. Many Irishmen in Quebec do not belong 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 waged with courage and perseverance notwithstanding the inequality of the contending forces. We appeal once more to the Irishmen of Quebec to help the cause of old Ireland. We care not what were of invasion landed your fathers in Ireland, we ask not to be that far 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 love 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 Irishmen resist the usurpation of the English Government 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 separated by nature from all other lands, as if the Almighty desired to prove to all men that Ireland should be ruled by only her own 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 can, 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 as distinct as individuals, to use the words of so high an authority as General Wolsey—"You cannot govern Irishmen by the same laws that govern Englishmen."

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

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 contempt and scorn of the civilized world is being spelt at a Government so utterly debased, that it shields from justice men guilty of unnatural abominations, because these worse than dogs were favored administrators of British law in our unfortunate country.

By this usurpation 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 hands, 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 imbue 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 English Parliament has passed over fifty-two Coercion acts. In fact the history of British Legislation for Ireland has been a succession of Coercion acts, Crimes acts, Arms acts, suspensions of Habeas Corpus, gag laws for the press, and laws forbidding the people to meet for the discussion of political affairs. These eighty-four years have 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 to England from every Irish port to English markets. If we calculate the natural increase of the population in the ratio in which it had advanced prior to the year 1792, it would have amounted to twenty millions of souls, a population equal

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 Omnipotent Judge for justice on the murderers and destroyers of an innocent people.

Irishmen! the hand of God alone has saved us from utter extermination. Human malignity 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 intellectual 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 intrepid, 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 America.

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 splendid 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 existed an obstacle to popular liberty, a prolific source of official crime, and an irritating cause of public discontent.

We appeal then to the Irishmen of Quebec and to all friends of constitutional liberty of every 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 subscription of one dollar and they will receive cards of membership.

GOD SAVE IRELAND.
JOHN P. SUTTON,
President of the Quebec Branch I. N. L. A.
M. TUCKER, J. GALLAGHER,
Treasurer. Secretary.

TRADE IN THE STATES.

CONTINUED DULLNESS IN THE GREAT CENTRES—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 region. 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-shipment 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 low; 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.

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 Villiers Stuart, member of parliament for Waterford, was elected president. Members are pledged to support only candidates favoring the franchise bill, which the League will endeavor to remove the grievances of labourers and to abstain from "outrages." "Efficiency" was manifested toward the Parnell party and the farmers.

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 Question.

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

BELOVED FELLOW-LABORERS,—My pastoral letter, bearing date the 14th instant, has conveyed 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, Commissary Apostolic, of the 8th instant.

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

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND LORD,—By order of the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Christian Name, I bring under the notice of your Lordship the underwritten decision of the aforesaid Congregation 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 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 for 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. HENRI SMEULDERS, O.C.
Com. Apost. in Canada.

SACRED CONGREGATION OF THE PROPAGANDA.

Decision of the difficulty between Laval University and its Succursal, and the School of Medicine, Montreal.

ROME, August 23, 1884.

MOST REV. FATHER,—In the General Congregation 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 replied as follows:
In decisio juxta dicentia 1876 et 1883 et ad mentum Mensest. (1) That the Holy See having recognized the University of Laval and its Succursal at Montreal as the only Catholic University, exhorts all the Bishops of the province to put themselves in accord, that it may lack nothing necessary for its subsistence and prosperity, and enjoins on the same bishops to see to it that everything proceed regularly in exercising on the University the influence prescribed in the aforesaid decrees, and to act in such manner as to secure the affiliation of their seminaries and colleges to this same University, if they have not done so already. (2) The Holy See expresses most grievously (lamentando) 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 hospitals 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, nisi aliter arcta proutum fuerit.

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, in one copy of the said decision, the necessary communications to 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 prosperity.

Yours, Most Rev. Father,
Very affectionately,
JOHN CARD. SIMONEI,
Prefect.
D. ARCHBISHOP OF TYRRE,
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 erected 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 Succursal.

By its last decision the Holy See recalls to our mind and once more binds us in conscience to do that which it formerly enjoined. In decisio juxta dicentia 1876 et 1883. Wherefore the same duties and obligations rest upon you and us most all, in consequence, perceive that in the face of such solemn pronouncements we have but one road to follow, that of obedience.

In view of actual circumstances, the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal and its hospitals, remain in statu quo, that is, according to my view, of this document that the members of the school are bound by the Apostolic Decrees of 1876 and 1883, as well as all other Catholics of

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 good.

I am very sincerely,
My beloved fellow-laborers,
Your very devoted servant,
EDWARD 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 a 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 submitted has already been settled between 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 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 exchange 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 a *cuncte cordium* 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 FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

ADMIRAL LESPES' FORCES REPULSED AT TAMSUI—A SUCCESSFUL CHINESE AMBUSH.

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 troops to land and come within easy range before they advanced. The Chinese general who 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 corpses, but desisted from further mutilation upon the protest of the British consul. 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 Keling and De L'Isle in Tonquin in order to place them in a position to strike a final blow at the Chinese.

THE HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE.

RETURN OF THE NEPTUNE—THE STATIONS SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISHED.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—The Mail's correspondent with the Hudson's Bay expedition telegraphs from St. John's, Nfld., of the arrival of the steamer Neptune there on her return trip. Seven stations were established, at Cape Churchill, North Bluff, Prince of Wales Sound, Nottingham Island, Digges, off Cape Wolstenholme, Churchill Sound, and Nechok. The vessel departed the straits August 5th, being delayed two days by a fog. The party explored an inlet south of Cape Churchill which proved to be a strait. It was named McLellan 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 view or we were jamming 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 went 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 Nottingham 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 Resolute 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 Resolute Island and establish a station at Nechok. On calling at Cape Churchill, Barwell, who was in charge, reported the strait closed of all but large during the two months previous. We left Nechok on the 6th inst., and encountered head-winds nearly all the way here.

HE DIED GAME.

A MUTINIOUS TENNESSEE CONVICT STANDS UP TO BE SHOT AT RATHER THAN YIELD.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 11.—Cass White, a convict in the state prison in this city, refused to work 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 butt-end, and, standing by the middle of a lumber pile, defied the wardens 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 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. Warden Hester finally ordered the guards to shoot White, which they did, shattering his arm and legs. His arm had to be amputated 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 Hester believes the convicts had resolved to mutiny, and White had agreed to lead them.

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SIX MILES UNDERGROUND.

EXPLORATION OF A WONDERFUL CAVERN—BEAUTIFUL NATURAL FORMATIONS.

PITTSBURG, 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 gentlemen from the city, succeeded in passing through the narrow entrance, which is about fifty yards long. They were surprised to find themselves in a spacious cavern with solid limestone walls 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 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 which the hill is literally honeycombed. After wandering around for some time the explorers finally came to the main passage, and 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 sun 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 rock, and the locality has been noted for the past few years as a summer resort, on account of the cool refreshing water that flows from the cave in an ever falling stream.

THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER.

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

KINGSFORD, Oct. 10.—Uriah S. Gulnick, the village blacksmith of Shantlaken, in this county, has a bright daughter 14 years of age. For some time past she has been keeping company with a young man named Alfred Peck. Mr. Gulnick regarded her lover as a worthless sort of fellow, and forbade his daughter to associate with Peck.

The young couple then met secretly, and finally arranged for an elopement. In this they were foiled. 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 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 the Gulnick, of the town of Shantlaken, a daughter of Uriah S. Gulnick, to Alfred Peck, of the same town, as the said daughter is but 14 years of age.

LANSDOWNE AT HALIFAX.

HIS RECEPTION IN THE CITY—HIS ALLUSION TO SIR CHARLES TUPPER CREATES A SENSATION.

HALIFAX, 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 Ritchie, 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 Commerell 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 suburbs to view the chief points of attraction, and in the evening His Excellency will hold a drawing-room at Government House.

Referring to Lord Lansdowne's response to the city's address of welcome in the Legislative Council chamber this morning the *Chronicle* this evening says: It is to be regretted 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 audience and the majority of the people of Nova Scotia. A fuller knowledge of the character of Sir Chas. Tupper would have caused Lord Lansdowne to hesitate about declaring that that politician had earned for himself "an honourable reputation both in his own country and the federal councils." Even if His Lordship holds this opinion he should have done 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 Lansdowne'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 pity that his lordship has placed himself in a position which will do much to mar the harmony and cordiality of his reception.

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 Hailey last night, in which he sneered at compromise and insisted that the Franchise bill should be forced through without conciliating the House of Lords by first introducing a redistribution bill. He was told that his violence of language was not only unparliamentary in a member of the Ministry, but was mischievous in its tendency, as it could only result in stiffening the opposition of Lord Salisbury and his party to all measures of reform.

SPOON MUSIC.

The performers who are to assist in the entertainment must each be provided with a wine-glass and spoon. The air is then played, over and over when the pianist arrives at the passages marked "spoons" each glass is to be touched lightly on the edge with the spoon. It does with delicacy it is astonishing what a pleasing effect may be produced, especially if the wine-glasses provided be of this glass. The more glasses, however, the greater will be the success achieved. Nothing is needed but a glass, a spoon, and a glass of wine, sounded in harmony.

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 a 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 submitted has already been settled between 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 FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

ADMIRAL LESPES' FORCES REPULSED AT TAMSUI—A SUCCESSFUL CHINESE AMBUSH.

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 troops to land and come within easy range before they advanced. The Chinese general who 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 corpses, but desisted from further mutilation upon the protest of the British consul. The Chinese lost two hundred killed and wounded. The fighting lasted five hours at the end of which the French retired to their boats.

THE HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE.

RETURN OF THE NEPTUNE—THE STATIONS SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISHED.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—The Mail's correspondent with the Hudson's Bay expedition telegraphs from St. John's, Nfld., of the arrival of the steamer Neptune there on her return trip. Seven stations were established, at Cape Churchill, North Bluff, Prince of Wales Sound, Nottingham Island, Digges, off Cape Wolstenholme, Churchill Sound, and Nechok. The vessel departed the straits August 5th, being delayed two days by a fog. The party explored an inlet south of Cape Churchill which proved to be a strait. It was named McLellan 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 view or we were jamming 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 went 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 Nottingham 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 Resolute 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 Resolute Island and establish a station at Nechok. On calling at Cape Churchill, Barwell, who was in charge, reported the strait closed of all but large during the two months previous. We left Nechok on the 6th inst., and encountered head-winds nearly all the way here.

HE DIED GAME.

A MUTINIOUS TENNESSEE CONVICT STANDS UP TO BE SHOT AT RATHER THAN YIELD.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 11.—Cass White, a convict in the state prison in this city, refused to work 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 butt-end, and, standing by the middle of a lumber pile, defied the wardens 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 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. Warden Hester finally ordered the guards to shoot White, which they did, shattering his arm and legs. His arm had to be amputated 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 Hester believes the convicts had resolved to mutiny, and White had agreed to lead them.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the liver and kidneys, which, if neglected in a changeable climate, leads to chronic disease and suffering.

For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.

Bleached is the latest inquiry in the New York market.

For Bronchitis and Asthma, try Allen's Lung Balm; it's the best Cough prescription known.

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

"Polcat College" is the name of a school situated near Sparta, Ga.

The surprising success of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for the several diseases peculiar to women, forcibly illustrates the importance of her latest discovery and the fact that she knows how to make the most of it.

In Louisiana 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 of New York.

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 PANACEA. Every family able to appreciate and enjoy the pleasure afforded by a really healthful and delicious perfume should supply themselves with the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The Celestial Empire says that the King of Siam has 263 children.

LEADING DRUGGISTS on this continent testify to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and report its beneficial effects upon their customers.

Foreign syndicates and capitalists now own nearly 30,000 square miles of territory in this country.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Rev. of Duza, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia."

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 a valuable and agreeable food.

Arizona has 1,000,000,000 feet of pine lumber in a forest near its center.

The well known strengthening properties of Iodine, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nerve, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

The history of Down's Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last 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 cause 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.

It is a barbaric cruelty to torture the weak stomachs of chronic invalids with harsh purgatives and sickening drugs, when Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate the stomach, 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 Hayward'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.

Tommyson'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 Hayward's Pectoral Balsam, and its sales are steadily increasing. It cures coughs and all lung complaints; is pleasant to take and always reliable.

Arnold, Constable & Co. didn't know that anything unusual was going on until the stealings of their confidential clerk amounted to \$2,000,000.

VON PEERAGES

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. OCTOBER.

THURSDAY, 16.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. FRIDAY, 17.—St. Hedwig, Widow. SATURDAY, 18.—St. Luke, Evangelist. Cons. Bp. Wisner, Newark, 1881.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS. All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay.

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.

WHILE the business of canal boat navigation has been very largely curtailed in the United States by the constant introduction and development of railroads, it is still of sufficient importance to support a population estimated at 60,000, a number about equal to that of the persons engaged in the entire 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 confrere is in need of the 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."

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.

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 people on the Labrador coast and Magdalen Islands are said to be in a pitiful condition, lacking the necessities of life and starvation threatening them on all sides.

reached the Hon. J. P. Flynn, Commissioner of Railways, who has in turn communicated it to the Provincial Government. It is to be hoped that assistance will be despatched without delay to those suffering fishermen and their families. The Government has no time to lose, and it should not wait to hear of deaths from starvation before moving in the matter.

The next event of importance in the Presidential campaign will be the Ohio State election, which takes place on Tuesday, October 14th. Politicians figuring on the result in Ohio 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 825,000. 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 Presidential 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 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 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, 1833, 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 far excelled all other windmills of his age in articulation.

This 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, and that as soon as this is done a change in the management will take place, Hon. P. Mitchell succeeding Mr. John Cameron as managing director. We 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 in the blue book which has been issued relating to the savings banks of the United Kingdom for the past year. The total amount owing to depositors in the three countries was \$44,957,109, of which \$44,821,787 was 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 £180,339; 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 thrifless as their enemies endeavor to make them out, and secondly, that the landlords are not as successful robbers as they used to be.

THE 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 the perpetrators of the outrage are is a question which ought to be solved with comparative ease 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 being an Irishman or a Ross, the sounder was actuated through other motives."

The Toronto Globe, since Sir John A. Macdonald publicly announced that he was not in the best of health, has been indulging in unseemly and misanthropic speculation on the nearness of the Premier's end and on his final disappearance from the active scene of life and politics. The Globe is actually gleeful over the fact that Sir John's illness will probably prove fatal and that his death cannot be much longer delayed. The Globe mistakes the Canadian people if it imagines that their sentiments towards Sir John are the same as those which find such cruel and inhuman expression in its columns, or that they can be made to look with pleasure towards his grave and to pray with devo-

tion that it soon may be filled. Canadian are not by nature a set of misanthropes, and it is not likely that they are going to begin with the father of their country, and to exhibit an unwarranted and uncalled for hatred of humanity. On the contrary, it will be the saddest hope and prayer of all true lovers of their country that the expectations of the Globe will be 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 admiration of the Canadian people, if not their 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 the liquid is solid matter. The following 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 interest to the public. In a given quantity, ten thousand grains, of the waters of the two rivers there are:—

Table with 2 columns: Substance and Amount. Carbonate of lime: 0.8083 0.2480; Carbonate of magnesia: .2537 .0696; Silica: .3700 .2080; Chloride of potassium: .0220 .0160; Chloride of sodium: .0225 .0122; Sulphate of potash: .1229 .0188; Sulphate of soda: .0061 .0410; Alumina and oxide of iron: traces traces; Manganese and phosphoric acid: traces traces.

In other words, one imperial gallon of St. Lawrence water contains 1 1/2 grains of solid matter, while the Ottawa water contains but 4/5 grains of solid matter. As the water supplied to Montreal is a mixture of St. Lawrence and Ottawa, the latter predominating, the average amount of solid matter in the imperial gallon would be about 6/5 grains.

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 extract will show the difference in tone and feeling 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 delegate, was begged by his mother as he kissed her to say nothing against the Duke, but to say what you like," said the old lady, "against the factor." For she said in Gaelic, "they have shorn the men as if they were sheep and crucified 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 occurred at the Dunrobin railway station last Thursday. A crofter fisherman was cursing the Duke and all dukes and landlords as robbers and murderers, and not one word was said in repression by a single bystander, though the Duke himself was on the platform and heard it all, as he was intended to hear it, for the man spoke not in Gaelic, but in English; and if one considers not only that natural courtesy of the Celt, which makes gentlemen even of peasants, but their almost idolatrous devotion to their chiefs, one may perhaps in some degree understand the profound revolution that a century of forceful and fraudulent dispossession 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 contemporaries 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 reputation, 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 Masson 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 studies at the college of St. Hyacinthe, P. Q. He married in 1856 Louise Rachel, 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 military district on August 21st, 1862, which he resigned in January, 1868. He was elected mayor of Terrebonne in 1864, and was first returned to parliament for Terrebonne by acclamation at the general

election of 1867, re-elected by acclamation at the general election of 1872, at the general election of 1874, and again at the general election of 1878. He was a member of the Privy Council as a member of the Militia and Defence, in October, 1878, which office he resigned as ill-health and subsequently spent some time 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 a daughter of Mr. J. H. R. Burroughs, Franchonary. His appointment creates a Senatorial vacancy as well as a vacancy in the Legislative Council of Quebec.

SIR JOHN ON THE DISTRESS IN LABRADOR.

The people and press of the neighboring States seem to pay more attention to the starving condition of the fishermen and their families, who are settled on the barren coasts of Labrador and the Magdalen Islands, than do the Canadian authorities themselves. Sir John A. Macdonald, on his arrival in New York to take the steamer for England, had the news brought under his notice, by the Metropolitan reporters, and was asked what the Canadian people were going to do to help 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 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 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." The language of Sir John is calculated to do harm and injustice to the Labrador sufferers, for it misrepresents their condition, which is alarming, and will prevent immediate assistance 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 has come and has been officially communicated to the Provincial Government by Hon. 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 the terrible mischief which it certainly would 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 eyecore 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 under Castle influence, but to-day the Civic Parliament is largely composed of men who sprang from the people, and are for the people. 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 Glancy, had the honor of opening the ball. He offered a resolution providing that those squares 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 scene of wild excitement ensued. The Tory members of the council, assisted by Orangemen in the galleries, attempted to 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 naming of national and patriotic 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 opponents 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 apparently 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 the revenue and expenditure for the year is

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Surplus: \$ 8,073,512 \$ 1,718,873. 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 Republican 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 begrudge 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 militia, the fishery and immigration 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 Phoenix 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 heinous 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 Ireland, a policy of repression was essential and that this 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 fiercer 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 victory was practically an exile in his capital, a prisoner with absolute poverty in constant fear of implacable and sleepless foes who dogged his footsteps even to the luxurious recesses of his fortress palaces. 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 costly 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 conquered, but the tyrannical regime which, in the opinion of his 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 Government could grant, without breaking entirely with old traditions, would satisfy the people; and, so deeming it virtually impracticable to conciliate them in that way, the authorities adopted the alternative of putting them down by force. In 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 Irish people, but fresh demands have been made upon the patience of the intelligent, freedom-loving etc. communities.

ATTACKING THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS

The Toronto Telegram is an active enemy of the Separate School system, and never loses an opportunity to assail it, rain or shine. While the Hon. W. W. Lynch, President of the Association of Protestant Teachers in Quebec, was testifying, in open convention, to the liberality which the Catholic majority of this province showed towards the Protestant minority in the matter of edu-

shamefully the case then with regard to the press. The persecution of that agent of modern civilization in Ireland during the last few years has been so persistent, irrational and pitiless that its quiet endurance by the victims might well be a matter of surprise to citizens of free countries. Suspensions, suppressions, fines, and all sorts of provoking and vexatious 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 suspension 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 meeting 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 Canadian 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 political fabric; they have the formation of the citizen in their hands; while the latter have only the regulation of 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 caught up this note of warning and ally 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.

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DYNAMITE AT QUEBEC.

TWO EXPLOSIONS AT THE NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

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

QUEBEC, Oct. 11.—About half-past twelve to-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 floor adjoining the entrance door on the northeast corner, were blown bodily out of the building, and a distance of some 200 feet 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 extracted a piece of stone half an inch in diameter from his neck, where other fragments 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 SQUARE BOX 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 vestige 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. a second but less noisy explosion occurred in the northeast corner of the same pile of building, 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 employees 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 names of 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 windows in the section under construction are shattered. Great excitement prevailed and persons in the neighborhood were panic-stricken. They hardly knew what had occurred. Many attributed it to a violent earthquake and hundreds gathered together 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 a dynamite explosion. The only person injured 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 explosion is considerable. A

HOLE ABOUT TWELVE FEET IN HEIGHT by five to six feet in width was blown out of the wall of 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 cross beams are broken into splinters, 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 parliament, who were also present. Hon. Mr. Fallon was closed about an hour with the judge of sessions. They had just finished their conclusion 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 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 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 there.

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, supplied 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 have been called out and are now guarding the grounds. There are

SEVERAL RUMOURS "ABOUT" regarding the explosion. Some of the French

employees in the building were heard to say that it was done by dynamite, while the prevailing opinion now is that it was done by some person or persons with another motive in view than that could have actuated the 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 for.

THE DAMAGE. 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 house at the time appointed, 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:—"Nationally 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 Kossa, the scoundrel was actuated through other motives."

BUSY RUMOURS. QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—The troops placed around the parliament building last night 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 pass 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 he thought to-night they had a positive clue to the perpetrators of the atrocity. Upon a closer inspection to-day of the damage done by the first explosion it is seen to be much larger than was reported yesterday. It must be somewhere upon 25 feet in height and about 8 to 10 feet in width. The place where the second explosion occurred is less conspicuous, but the cost of setting it to rights will involve much more money. It is now felt as a certainty that the entire wall will have to be taken down on the northeastern 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 stock caused by the explosion was felt almost all over the city. The Montreal market, 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 Langellier's residence, on the opposite side of the street from the Parliament House, was the heaviest shaken, and nearly all the windows were shattered. The force of the explosion can hardly be estimated. Owing to the 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 danger.

The daughter of one of our prominent citizens came near being a victim. She had just passed directly in front and had not got beyond 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 reports of the explosions from his 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 be paid for information leading to the conviction of the offenders to \$4,000. The contractor, Mr. Charlebois, advertised in the Chronicle 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, being questioned as to his opinion of the explosion simply said that Canada had no longer any reason to envy other countries in the use of dynamite. Mr. Lesage, deputy-minister of public works did not believe that the contractor had any

enemies who would attempt to injure him. He stood with his men and always paid them and treated them well. He was certain that the explosion was due to malice, but he did not believe it was directed against the 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 the government offices in the departmental buildings.

12 noon.—The Chief of Police has just informed your correspondent that there is nothing new whatever in regard to the clue obtained yesterday, but that all the detectives in the city are vigorously at work and also in certain territories outside. Arrests may be looked for before long. All the offices of the departmental building are open this morning, and employees are at their desks. A general unfeeling look seems 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 fanaticism. 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 pronounce it the act of a lunatic, as lunatics have been known to act with the greatest cunning. We are not able to say 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, it should 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 mistaken 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 contract 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 other explosive than gunpowder was used, and that it was fired by means of a detonator timed by clock-work. As to the disposition of the infernal machines, it is believed that they must have been placed in position during Friday night.

Mr. Lefevre, accountant at the establishment of Messrs. Beaudet & Chinié, saw four men leaving the new building late on Friday night, and it appears that only one policeman, 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 Lévis, named Mrs. Couture, when she heard of the explosion, said to some of her friends that she had four boarders for a certain time whose conduct she owed very suspicious. On the 2nd of October four strangers went there to board whose names were most singular. Of the four names 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 up the rooms, Mrs. Couture saw a small satchel 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 entered their rooms, they opened their boards. They talked 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 explosion, 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 Lévis 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 & Chinié's, who on Friday night about nine o'clock saw four men jumping from a window of the front part of the building, escaping to the back yards. They gave two hours to the dynamiters to operate and place their infernal machines, after which 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:—The "crackers"—where three men were working; at the time named William Murray, William Hetherington and Harry C. Tibbles, who were killed in

stantly. Some were thrown a hundred yards off, and some of their clothes are in the trees fifty feet or more distant. The next building was the "glaze." It fortunately happened that the men were at dinner next the "press" where George Mathews, Dan Dougherty and Albert Culp were eating their dinner, when the first crash. They ran for the door which was only a few feet away. Culp ran out of one door, Dougherty and Geo. Mathews went out of another together, when the timbers overhauled them and Mathews was killed instantly. After a long search he was found with his limbs broken and his skull cut open. Dougherty's arm was broken and he was also internally injured. He lived till midnight, when he expired. Culp is still living and may recover. The dead bodies were badly burned. Twenty-one children are left fatherless and in poor circumstances. Had the accident happened half an hour later the loss of life would have been heavy.

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

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 a premium of one hundred dollars. The essay must be equal to about forty pages of the American Catholic Quarterly Review, published in Philadelphia, and received by us on or before the 10th of December next. Writers will send manuscript signed with non de plume, and send their name and address in a separate sealed 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. Father Catulle. His Excellency's private secretary acted as deacon and Rev. Father Strubbe, Redemptorist, as sub-deacon. Rev. Father Caron, of the Redemptorist, acted as Master of Ceremonies. 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. The route of the procession was by the route of procession the same as given in The 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 Blessed Virgin, which was carried in a sedan chair, 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 processions slowly wended their way to the beautiful church on Richmond street, which was the goal of the devotion, 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 most appropriate and eloquent sermon. He took his text from the Epistle of the day: "Mary, Mother of Sweet Hope." Mary said the Rev. gentleman, is the protectress of all nations, and when she invoked the prayer of Her children is always heard. As proof of this let us call to 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 1298 heresy and impiety spread devastation 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 vain 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.

HUNDRED THOUSAND HERETICS WERE CONVERTED and numberless sinners fell 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 ordered Napoleon that he was a fatal hour for him and that the swords and bayonets would fall from the hands of his soldiers. 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 world, and ordered Napoleon that he was a fatal hour for him and that the swords and bayonets would fall from the hands of his soldiers. 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NEWS ITEMS

Minnie Palmer is suing the Police Gazette for libel. The question of a regency is being discussed in Spain. The succession to the throne of Holland has been settled.

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 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has voted \$25,000 a year to its employees' relief associations. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has selected New Orleans as the next place of meeting.

There is said to be wide divergence of opinion in the British cabinet on the Boer problem. E. S. Ingraham has been elected first grand engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The steamer Faraday has arrived off Dover, N.S., with the second cable of the Commercial Co. Able Lemelles, of Havre, has withdrawn from the priesthood and married the daughter of a banker.

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 fisherman.

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 increase 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.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

INTERVIEWED IN NEW YORK BY A "HERALD" REPORTER. NEW YORK, 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 apprehend that Canadian interests will suffer whichever party may be successful."

"Are you still satisfied with protection in Canada, Sir John?" "Yes, it has worked well for us. We have had five years of it, and we are satisfied. It has greatly promoted our prosperity. Our young men are leaving us to come to the United States. We had nothing to offer them but agriculture and the village blacksmith and kindred trades."

MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD'S RETURN. 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 duties as Egyptian under-secretary of the Interior after he had antagonized the whole Cabinet, and written to the London Times a wretched complaint of England's policy in Egypt.

MINISTER LOVELL'S ADDRESS. LONDON, Oct. 9.—The number and warmth of the eulogiums that are being showered on Minister Lovell for his oration at Birmingham last night, are beyond all precedent. Perhaps, the most significant and noteworthy of them all is that of this evening's St. James' Gazette. That paper, which is very strongly conservative, lauds Mr. Lovell's address on "Democracy" to the skies, and concludes by doubting if either Swift, Montaigne or Rochefoucauld ever wrote anything better.

Nihilism. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—The university at Kiev 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 CATANIA CYCLONE. ROME, Oct. 9.—During the cyclone at 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 lire.

FRANCE AND CHINA. PARIS, Oct. 9.—G. De La Rive 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. Deynet, of the French foreign legion, was killed and Lieut. Battalio wounded. Negrier's column has gone up the Phulang river to cut off the retreat of the Chinese.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS. At Villa Maria last Thursday most imposing ceremony took place. A reception of youthful aspirants to the religious sisterhood 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.

FATHER GIBSON'S REBAPTIZATION

ROME, Sept. 17.—This is the Curial notice which has appeared in the papers of Italy copied from the *Unita 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, I have 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.

For the reverence which I have always professed and shall profess toward the Catholic Church and its visible head, I disprove and condemn all that is contained in these works contrary to faith, to morals, to discipline, and to the rights of the same Church. I wish 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.

A REMARKABLE THEFT. A SCOTTISH PETITION HOBBED OF A THOUSAND 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 sheriff's office, at Cobourg, praying for the submission of the Scott Act in the united counties of Northumberland and Durham.

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 earnings increased over those of 1883 by \$178,000, but expenses were much heavier.

AN EXPELLED NUN'S SUIT. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The suit of Mary Rose Beuller, 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 personal 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 jury.

THE FRENCH IN TAMATAVE. TAMATAVA, Oct. 10.—The Hovas will resist 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 torso is very fine, the restorations very inferior. A coat has been taken of the body of a man who died near it.

Major James Morgan, Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, has filed a suit against the Cincinnati 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 questions.

MONTEAL VETERINARY COLLEGE

The opening lecture of the present session of the Montreal Veterinary College, was delivered 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 progress of nations, from the fact that the nation becomes great in proportion to the advancement of agriculture, especially that branch of agriculture devoted to stock raising.

What a stimulus the cattle export trade has given to the country I do not need to describe, and thus we feel justified in claiming that the veterinary profession has played no unimportant part. That the European export trade amounts to over \$4,000,000, and that we are not for this export 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.

At Villa Maria last Thursday most imposing ceremony took place. A reception of youthful aspirants to the religious sisterhood 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 Magdalen Islands where a number of families are said to be in great need of assistance in order to keep themselves alive throughout the coming 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, forman 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 Savermark 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 relatives.

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

ABSTRACTS

Mr. Eno, fugitive from justice, has leased a Quebec house at \$2,000 a year. "Lo," the pool-finder, will draw \$5,458, 339 from Uncle Sam for his support this year.

It is suggested that petroleum refuse could be used advantageously for fuel in locomotives. A convict in the California Penitentiary made a hammer which took first prize at the State Fair. The charter of Atlanta, Ga., forbids any person from holding the office of Mayor for two consecutive terms.

"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. 101,684 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 rot on the vines in Kings county, Washington Territory, owing to the scarcity of pickers. Somebody has discovered the astonishing fact that among the one thousand convicts in the Virginia penitentiary there is not a single lawyer. An English firm has begun the manufacture of coaks and barrels 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 silver 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 "Dualla."

It is said that the largest grape vine in California is in 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 wined 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 return 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 tattered for three years. Very few applications have thus far been reported.

In the United States the average cost of food to the working classes is one-third the value of labour, in Great Britain it is one-half, and in France still more. Mgr. Capel said in a lecture in New York the other night: "The worship of the gold calf is as certain a fact in your great cities as it ever was under Sinai." Of the 600,000 widows in India under nineteen years of age prohibited by law from marrying again, 200,000 are less than fourteen years old and 78,000 less than nine.

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AN ULTIMATUM TO THE BOERS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—An ultimatum has been sent to the Transvaal government by Great Britain...

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

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion, Mountain, N.C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumatism."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

Consols at London, after selling at 101 3/4 and 101 5/16, dropped to 101 1/4 and 101 1/8.

New York stocks were stronger. Western Union sold at 64 1/2; D. L. at 107 1/2; Union Pacific at 57 1/2.

The supply of funds at bank is large and commercial paper is readily discounted at 7 to 8 per cent.

Canada Pacific stock was 1 per cent higher at 43 1/2 (Eng.). On this market the stock was neglected, but was bid up from 43 to 44.

The stock market was dull, but about steady. There was very little demand in the morning, but prices preserved a show of strength.

Stock sales.—128 Montreal, 192; 10, 192 1/2; 62 do, 192; 75 do, ex-div., 187; 25 do, 187 1/2; 50 Montreal, 109; 10 Toronto, 176; 50 Commerce, 119; 50 Merchants, 101; 100 Richelieu, 55; 25 Gas, 178 1/2; 25 Telegraph, 113 1/2.

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.

GROCERIES.—The tea market has been moderately active and firm, with more disposition on the part of buyers to operate.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine has been dealt in to a small extent at 47 1/2 to 50c. Rosins, white quiet, have developed a somewhat firmer feeling.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Jamaica oranges are selling fairly well at 89 per barrel. Several lots of canned blueberries in 1 1/2 lb. tins have changed hands at \$1.35 per dozen.

THE QUEBEC MARKET.

Beef, let quality dressed, per 100 lbs, \$10 to \$10 1/2; do 2nd do, \$8 to \$9; do 3rd do, \$7 to \$8; spring lambs, each, \$2 to \$4; fresh pork, per 100 lbs, \$8 25 to \$9; salt do, per lb, 10c to 11c; salt do, do, 12c; fresh hams, per lb, 11c; smoked do, 14c; flour, Hungarian roller process, per barrel, \$4 75 to \$5 50; superior extra, \$4 60 to \$4 75 per barrel; 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 \$4 00; fine, do, \$3 40 to \$3 60; bag flour, 100 lbs, \$2 20 to \$2 50; oatmeal, per barrel, \$3 80 to \$5 25; cornmeal, white, per barrel, \$3 80; cornmeal, yellow, do, \$3 40 to \$3 50; salmon, per barrel, 10c to 12c; codfish, green per barrel, \$3 25 to \$5 50; oil, dry codfish, per quintal, \$4 00 to \$4 50; cod oil, per gallon, 56c to 68c; Labrador herrings, No 1 per barrel, \$4 50 to \$5 75; fowls, per pair, 70c to \$1; chickens, per pair, 40c to \$1; geese, per pair, \$1 to \$1 50; turkeys, do, \$1 40 to \$4; ducks, do, 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 (prints) 24c to 25c; cheese, per lb, 11c to 11 1/2c; eggs, per dozen, 20c to 25c; maple sugar, per lb, 8c to 9c; apples, per barrel, \$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 bds., \$7 to \$8 50; straw, per 100 bds., \$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.

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CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Freights for grain to Liverpool are 3s 7d to 3s 8d, and shippers say these prices are too high for them, and that the action of the steamship companies is killing trade.

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.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER.—A healthy trade has been done by most manufacturers, who generally are satisfied with the present movement.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.—In chemicals there is about the same sort of a market to describe, there being no special feature.

STOCKS.—The stock of B. A. Spanish sole 27c passing. The stock of A. leather in leading dealers' hands is moderate.

MONTEAL CATTLE MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles since Thursday are 149 cars, of which 104 cars were export cattle, 1 car export sheep, 36 cars butchers' cattle, 3 cars butchers' sheep, and 5 cars hogs.

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THE QUEBEC MARKET.

Beef, let quality dressed, per 100 lbs, \$10 to \$10 1/2; do 2nd do, \$8 to \$9; do 3rd do, \$7 to \$8; spring lambs, each, \$2 to \$4; fresh pork, per 100 lbs, \$8 25 to \$9; salt do, per lb, 10c to 11c; salt do, do, 12c; fresh hams, per lb, 11c; smoked do, 14c; flour, Hungarian roller process, per barrel, \$4 75 to \$5 50; superior extra, \$4 60 to \$4 75 per barrel; 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 \$4 00; fine, do, \$3 40 to \$3 60; bag flour, 100 lbs, \$2 20 to \$2 50; oatmeal, per barrel, \$3 80 to \$5 25; cornmeal, white, per barrel, \$3 80; cornmeal, yellow, do, \$3 40 to \$3 50; salmon, per barrel, 10c to 12c; codfish, green per barrel, \$3 25 to \$5 50; oil, dry codfish, per quintal, \$4 00 to \$4 50; cod oil, per gallon, 56c to 68c; Labrador herrings, No 1 per barrel, \$4 50 to \$5 75; fowls, per pair, 70c to \$1; chickens, per pair, 40c to \$1; geese, per pair, \$1 to \$1 50; turkeys, do, \$1 40 to \$4; ducks, do, 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 (prints) 24c to 25c; cheese, per lb, 11c to 11 1/2c; eggs, per dozen, 20c to 25c; maple sugar, per lb, 8c to 9c; apples, per barrel, \$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 bds., \$7 to \$8 50; straw, per 100 bds., \$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.

"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!

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

We keep the best Fingering Wools made in Britain, and we believe, the best in the world. S. CARSLY.

MORE NEW MANTLES.

Now showing large stock of new Winter Mantles, Dolmans and Jackets. S. CARSLY.

MORE NEW COSTUMES.

Now showing, new Winter Costumes. S. CARSLY.

MORE NEW SHAWLS.

Now showing, New Winter Shawls and Wraps. S. CARSLY.

LADIES' MILITARY JACKETS.

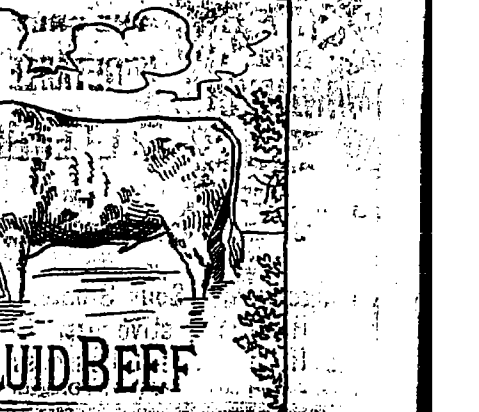
In Ottoman Cloths, Jersey Cloths, Nap Cloths, Braided Ottoman Jackets, Braided Jersey Jackets, Braided Nap Jackets, Ulster Wrap Cloaks. THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR—In stock and to order. At S. CARSLY'S.

NEW CLOAKING AND FURSTING.

At S. CARSLY'S. New Ulster Tweeds, new Ulster Meltons, new Ulster Beavers, new Mantle Tweeds, new Mantle Meltons, new Mantle Beavers, new Mantle Ottomans, new Mantle Broches, new Mantle Cloaks.

S. CARSLY

1763, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777 Notre Dame Street.



JOHNSTONS FLUID BEEF

BIRTH.

LANNING.—At 67 Sanguinet street, on the 12th inst., the wife of Joseph J. Lanning, of a daughter.

BEAUDIN.—At 440 Richmond street, Oct. 13th, the wife of S. Beaudin, of a son.

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 Lizette Webb, widow of the late M. J. Murphy. No cards.

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

DIED.

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 of this city.

DOOLEY.—On the 11th inst., at Quebec, of congestion of the lungs, James Dooley, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland.

RYAN.—In this city, on the 13th inst., Mary E., eldest daughter of Andrew Ryan, aged 11 years, 9 months and 3 days.

BURNS.—In this city, on the 7th October, Jane Amelia Burns, aged 21 years, daughter of the late Bernard Burns.

McKENZIE.—At Bergeville, on the evening of the 8th inst., Elizabeth McKenna, 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., Thomas, aged 32 years, son of the late Peter Milten.

HAYES.—At the Hotel 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.

CAUTION.

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

"Every genuine 'DECKER & SON' Piano contains our improved wroestplank brought from the surface of the plate."

"Every genuine 'DECKER & SON' Piano has our name cast in raised letters on the plate and on the inside of the box."

Beware of unscrupulous dealers, who, on account of our long established reputation, the great improvements that we have made from time to time, the high state of excellence we have attained in our manufacture, and the unequalled endorsements and testimonials we have received from the most eminent musicians of the country, endeavor to put off other instruments bearing a similar name for genuine 'DECKER & SON' Pianos.

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

DUNHAM & SONS (New York). This is one of the oldest and most respected piano houses in America, being established nearly fifty years