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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 7.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY. SEPTEMBER 23. 1885.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

A NATION'S WELCOME

ARCHBISHOP WALSH IN DUBLIN

PATRIOTISM AND RELIGION

The People's Ovation to the Successor of St Lawrence O'Toole.

Bequent and Pairlotte Reply of His Grace

DUELIN, Sept 5,-The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, the new Catholic Archbishop of Dablin, arrived in Dublin from Rome yes-terday evening, and was the recipient of a demonstration of welcome such as never hedemonstration of wotto any dignitary under fore was extended to any dignitary under similar circumstances. Long before the similar circumstances. Long before the steamer arrived, the Carlisle pier was crowd ed with ladies and gentlemen, and the representation of the clergy was so large as to constitute a special and significant feature of the occasion. It would be impossible to exaggerate a description of the warm interest displayed. Every point from which even a momentary glance at His Grace could be had was availed of, and when the steamboat a: length reached her destination, it was with no inconsiderable labor that the people were prevented from swarming on board to an unreasonable and even dangerous extent. All along the pier and away to the strand and headlands bordering the sea a veritable peal of welcome went up. As the vessel steamed slongside, his Grace was seen on the bridge, and, deep y affected by the enthusiasm which greeted him, he bowed his acknowledgments. and seemed overpowered by the vehemence with which his faithful flock testified their welcome. But this was but a small indication of what his Grace had immediately afterwards to face. Anything to equal the throng of priests and laity on board, anything more ertraordinary than the cheers and cries of joy that met him when once the gangways gave means of boarding the vessel, it would be simply idle to attempt to portray. The Town Commissioners presented an address, and the Catholic and Nationalist inhabitants did likewise. The proceedings took place in

expect the cordial welcome given to him, but it in no way prepared him for such a demonstration of enthusiasm as this - a demonstration which was in many respects

without a parallel (cheers).

The people then withdrew, and His Grace and a numerous party travelled to Dublin by

RECEPTION AT WESTLAND ROW.

Long before the arrival of the Archbishop at Westland row crowds of people without distinction of creed or party assembled at the terminus and awaited the arrival of the train in which the Arch bishop was reated. Amongst those present were: The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, J. R. Cox, Secretary; Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., Lord Mayor Elect; Mr. Dwyer Gray, M. P.; Alderman Meagher, M. P.; Mr. William O'Brien, M. P.; Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P.; Mr. Charles Dawson, M. P.; Mi. Thomas Mayne, M. P.; Mr. W. H. Redmond, M. P.; Mr. Edward Sheil, M. P., &c., &c.

His Grace shook hands with the Lord Mayor and several members of the Council, but, owing to the press of the crowd and could make himself heard.

The Lord Mayor having welcomed Dr. Walsh, Mr. Beveridge, Town Clerk, read an address from the Corporation, in the course of which it was stated :- "We recognize in your distinguished career all that gives to us abundant assurance that the dearest interests of our beloved country will ever be in your heart and mind. In what, we trust, will be the forward march of public liberty, it is of the utmost moment that matured wisdom should characterise the Prelate who presides over the Metropolitan See of Ireland. On your grace it has pleased Divine Providence to bestow, at an early age, all that in this regard can be hoped for and desired; and in praying that length of years may be granted to you, we feel assured that we but express our carnest wish that peace and unity among her children may mark the onward progress of our native land to the attainment of her just and rightful hope-the restoration of her native Legislature.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, in reply, said-It is with no ordinary feeling of tification that I endeavour to discharge gratification that I endeavour the duty of thanking you for this address, the warmth and heartiness of which you have so specially emphasized by surrounding its presentation with the splendour of your civic state. Gratefully, indeed, I am sure, of personal kindness, but also, and much more so, as a tribute of your respect shown in my person to the sacred dignity with which I have been iuassured me that the civic welcome thus accorded to me is the unanimous act of our Pontiff as Archbishop of Dublin, and thus as municipal body. Need I say to you that my the pastor and spiritual father, not of any action in reference to it would be very different if it had come to me in any other way? how powerful, but of all our Catholic people If, for instance, it could be regarded as a (loud and prolonged cheers).

events, in extenuation of it, much that is to be found in the past history of the Corpora-tion of Dublin. You could find it, indeed, in the records of those very proceedings when, for the assertion of some article of the dominant political creed, the Lord Mayor and civic officers of the day went forth in solemn state, even as you have come, upon the kindly mis-sion of this evening. But it is not for us to copy the bad example so freely set for us in days that every citizen of Dublin, I trust, would now wish had never found a place in the annals of our city. A people claiming the name and dignity of a nation must prove, not merely by words, but still more by the acts of its public men, that it has the self-restraint which, especially in matters where religious feeling comes into play, will guard with the most delicate care against all that could savour of disregard of the sincere conviction of even the smallest minorities amongst its citizens And so, if I may contemplate the case of this address being tendered to me in any other spirit than that which I feel assured has guarded you in reference to it from first to last, I should feel constrained, not merely on re ligious grounds and from a sense of what I owe my sacred office, but also as a citizen of Dublin (loud cheers), placed by virtue of that office in a high civic as well as religious responsibility, to decline its acceptance. Bu I feel that on many grounds I may safely take a very different view indeed of the proceedings of the day. Among those who took part even in the preparation of the address were some members of your body whose reli gious convictions debar them from recognizing any duty of spiritual allegiance to a Catholic bishop (hear, hear). I have no reason to believe that those other non-Catholic members of your body who were absent on the occasion were influenced by any othe teeling than that of an unwillingness to mar by the presence of any element of discord the unanimity of a proceeding to which they were in no way opposed, but in which they did not feel themselves in a position to take an assenting part. I feel, then, my Lord Mayor, that to this extent I am justified in including in my expression of thanks every member of your municipal body (cheers). You assure me that to you, as representatives of the

municipality of Dublin and guardians of its interests, it is a source of pride and gratiti-cation that a native of the city of Dublin has been elected to fill the See of St. Lawrence (loud and prolonged cheers.) I accept this assurance all the more gratefully that it comes to me from a body which in the conferring of its own highest honors has never allowed itself to be swayed by any narrow consideration of the accident of birth. To Dr. Walsh, in reply, thanked them sin-say nothing of the many former acts of the cerely for their words of welcome and con-kind to which I could refer, I am reminded say nothing of the many former acts of the gramation, and said he could not easily forget, now two months ago, starting on his journey to the Eternal City, the ringing cheers that from the pier at Kingstown tade him farewell. That good by prepared him to that from the piece at the cord in the civic chair the members of the Country of the cord with graceful manimity selected for that place of dignity one to whom Dublin unfortunately can lay no claim (loud cheers) And now, my Lord Mayor, without needlessly trespassing on your time to disclaim the language of eulogy with which your address has indeed embarrassed me, I hasten to assure you of my full and ardent sympathy with the wishes expressed in its closing words. With me it is no new theory of to-day or yesterday, but a settled and deeply-rooted conviction, that for a remedy of the many grievances for the removal of which the people of this island have so long labored with but p rtial success there is but one effectual remedy-the restoration to Iteland of that right of which we were deprived now nigh a century ago by means as shameful as any that the records of national infamy can disclose (loud and prologed cheers). I rejoice, then, with you that the flag which fell from the dying hands of O'Conneil has once more been bodily uplifted, and I pray that it may never again be furled until the right of Ireland be recognized to have her own laws made here upon Irish soil, and by the legally and constitutionally chosen re the cheering, it was with difficulty that he presentatives of the Irish people (loud and prolonged cheers). I have thought it right,

my Lord Mayor, thus freely to avail myself of the opportunity which your address afforded me of expressing plainly and without reserve my personal opinion on this question of vital importance, as I regard it for the future welfare of my country. For it has been, it I mistake not, the usage of the ven erated prelates who preceded me in this Sec of Dublin -as it is, indeed, the usuage of our Irish bishops, I may say, without exception -to express with the utmost freedom their opinion on the great political questions of the day (cheers). But as I have done so, on this occasion, I must, in conclusion, add one other word. Among the Catholics of Dublin there are and will be, as there have ever been in the past, as strongly marked differences of opinion in political matters as there are amongst the citizens generally in their religious creeds. I wish, then, to proclaim, once for all, at the very outset of my episoopal labors-and nowhere, surely, could I find a more fitting opportunity of proclaiming it than here where I am being formally welcomed to my episcopal see-that in every relation of my pastoral office, in the house which is henceforth to be my home, in the cathedral which will be the chief centre of my episcopal labors-in a word, in every scene and sphere of my duties, I know I shall, with God's help, know no difference between those whose views on public affairs are most thoroughly in sympathy with mine, and those from whose opinions my own are most widely Your official communication has divergent (cheers)—ever bearing in mind that the civic welcome thus actual have been placed here by the Sovereign

party triumph, or as the act of an inconsi- Dr. Walsh then entered his carriage—an lerate majority of the Council, trampling on open one-and drove out of the station, prethe feelings and outraging the susceptibilities | ceded by the Lord Mayor's state coach, and of the non-Catholic members, who form followed by the members of the Corte minority of your body. I do not go the length of saying that even if your act was greeted with great cheers, which mere worn in London.

Cities.

Cities.

Bog oak and Irish diamond jewels are once was greeted with great cheers, which mere worn in London.

section or class, no matter how numerous or

coult not plead in justification, or, at all carriage progressed. When opposite Mark street, on the passage down Great Brunswick street, the horses were unharnessed from the carriage, and the vehicle was drawn by men for the remainder of the journey to Rutland square amid continuous cheering. Dr. Walsh stood up in the carriage and bestowed blessings on the people; and after he had disappeared into his residence in Rutland square the crowd sang "God save Ireland"-a com-pliment which Dr. Walsh acknowledged by appearing for a moment on the balcony. A number of bands appeared in the streets during the evening, playing National airs.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Sunday, the 2-th, is the feast of the Lady of the Seven Dolors.

Monday, the 21st, is the feast of St. Mathew. Tuesday, the 22nd, is the feast of St. Thomas Wednesday, the 23rd, is the feast of St. Lin. Thursday, the 24th, is the feast of the Lady

Saturday (the 26th) is the Feast of the Imma culate Conception.

The Rev. Father Soly is having a large church built in his parish at West Gardner. Rev. Abbé Bruchesi has been appointed as sistant priest of St. Bridget's parish.

The Rev. Father Dianne, curate at Caps St. Ignace has been transferred to St. Roch. The Rev. Father J. N. Charbonneau has been appointed parish paiest of St. Cecile of Millon. His Lordship Bishop Mahoney, of Hartford. Conn., arrived at Quebec on Wednesday, the 16th, en route to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

The Rev. Father Deziel has been appointed urate of the church of St. John Sabuebs,

The Rev. Abbé Vailloncon', formerly curate at St. Frederic of Beauce, has been appointed curate at the Basilies of Quebec.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Father Henry, curé of St. Mary's Church, Manchester, N. H., is seriously ill.

The Rev. Path-rs Duggan and Harty are still the guests of the reverend clergy of St. Patrick's.

The anniversary service of the late Rev. Father Olivier Lavergue will take place at St. Polycarpe on the 23rd inst, at eight c'click

Prayers of the Forty Hours Devotion will be commenced on Monday, the 21st, at St. James of Achigan; on Wednesday, the 23rd, at St. Cypri-n, and on Friday, the 25th, at St. Roch. The Ray. Father Camille Lafortune, who died in the United States recently, was a member of the Society of One Mass.

The citizens of Beauport are raising a subscription to have a monument erected in honor of the very regretted Rev. Father M. Gregoire

curé of St. Honoré, county of Beauce, and will leave St. Roch, Quebec, at the latter part of this

Work on the convent of the parish of St. Mary, of West Manchester, which is a splendid building, will soon be completed. The school will be under the direction of the Grey Nuns of St. Hyacinthe. When finished the convent will have cost about \$20,000.

On the 3rd of this month three beautiful bells were blessed at St. Casimir Portneuf. They weighed respectively 1,534, 1,014 and 718 lbs. The Rev. Father Fortin presided at the core-mony, and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Sanfaçon, curate at Grendines.

The Right Rev. Bishop McMahon, of Hartford, Conn., has arrived in his episcopal city, quite satisfied with his having attended the grand convention of the 118th anniversary of the existence of the Montreal College. He was accompanied home by his secretary, Dr. T.

At Quebec on Tuesday the 15th, one of the mos: imposing cerem nies ever witnessed was held in the chapel of the Grey Nun Convent of that place. Tweaty-one young ladies embraced forever the devoted life of the Sisters of Charity At six o'clock a.m. the chapet was well filed At six a clock a.m. the chapet was well free with friends and relations of the happy ones; the sermon was delivered in French by the Grand Vicar Hamel, Superior of the Seminary and Rector of the Laval University. The Rev. Father Hayden, of St. Parick's Church also delivered a sermon in English. The Grand Vicar II mel received the vows of the following young ladies: Perpetual vows: I the following young ladies: Perpetual vows: Mary Desjardins, in religion Sister St. Remi; Kate Carvray, ister St. Felix; Zorila Mercier, Sister St. Edouard: Jeanne Augers, Sister St.Zephirin; De ima Roberge, Sister St. Laurent; Mary Lepine, Sister Magloire de Hazz. First Annual Vors.— Misses Azela Plamodon, in religion Sister St. Alisses Azena riamouon, in rengion dister St. Urbain; Alphonsico Demers, Sister Ste. Euphraise; Eughnie Pelletier, Sister S. Flzear; Adelino Boivin, Sister St. Alexander. The following took the veil:—Misses Severine St. Pierre, in religion Sister St. Mary of Jesus; Malvina Lebel, Sister St. Bernardine of Sienne; Zoe Grondin, Sister Octovie; Josephine Roy, Sister St. Prazede: Miss Angelina Michaud Sister St. Mary Berchman; Florence Marquis, Sister Ste. Bartholomé: Elmira East, Sister St. Elusippe; Virginie Cantin, Sister St. Olivier; Emilie Pelletier, Sister Benedict Joseph Labré; Desanges Ecclerc, Sister St. Victor; Mary Ann Kelly, Sister St Martin.

MOBILE'S NEW BISHOP.

FATHER O'SULLIVAN, OF WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The consecration of l'ather O'Sullivan to be Bishop of Mobile took place at St. Peter's church, in this city, on Sunday. Father O'Sullivan has been the paster of St. Peter's for the past three years. Great preparations were made for the event, it being one of the very few occasions in this country where a bishop has been consecrated outside of a cathedral. The members of his congregation insisted on having the consecration in the church, which permission was granted, there being no cathedral in this city. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, and the bishops of Richmond. Charleston and Wheeling officiated, assisted by a number of priests from this and other

Are the Truest, Purest and Best, all the World Over.

Speech of Judge C. W. Wright at the Laying of the Corner Stone of a Convent at Cheyenue, Wyoming Ter.

[Fron the Chevenne Tribune.]

There has always been a warm fight against

There has always been a warm fight against monachism. It began with the first monastery, and will not end until the last one has ceased to exist. The world claims that every man and woman is put here clothed with certain duties, and that to withdraw from the world is to shirk these duties, and to adopt a life that is unharmonious with its existence. On the other hand, the monachists insist that the world is but a training school from which one graduates into heaven or hell. That inasmuch as the time here is short, and the time there represents eternity, it matters not what may happen to you here, so that you go to heaven when you die. The argument of the world is purely selfish, and rests for its efficacy only upon the uncertainty of any life after death, but is a life after death, the uncertainty of what that life is. It is well expressed by the old phrase: A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The monachists with a perfect faith in the hereafter, with an all-abiding conviction of a future state, and of the doctrine of future rewards and punishments, urge that howse ever the true or jest of this temporary exist ence may be with the most certainty of mined that way shall be adopted. The natural characteristics of the individuals, you will see at a glance, assume a very conspicuous figure in settling this question for each person giv ing it consideration. If my ambition leads me to woo worldly success, and to encompass earthly pleasures, these desires will incline my heart to say-I owe a duty to the world, to myself and to my neighbors. I can encom pass this only by remaining in the world But to that person whose faith is true and strong, whose vision is clear, and who looks to the future instead of the present, we see a spirit, a truer insight, a deeper wisdom, and

a more heroic spirit. To so live that dying we may be saved, and to so live that your life will point out the way for others to follow, is the fundamental law of all monastic orders. Therefore, if we believe in God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Chost, we are bound to accept this fundamental law of the monachists, and in so doing we are bound to recognize in them the highest type of spiritual material heroe-

The object of this particular convent is to train girls and fit them for the grave duties of matronhood. No higher responsibility, no graver duty, no more important calling can be imagined. As is the mother so is the man; as is the man so is the nation. The government of a country, the morals of its people, the social life of its inhabitants, are one and all but the reflex of the hearts and the minds of its mothers. Take the oldest man in this audience and take the yourgest one, and as to this their experience will be the same. Their mother was the beginning and the end of the law of each. Hence it is, as is the mother, so is the man. If, therefore, nation is to obtain the highest civilization; if it is to attain the virtues; if it is to be God-fearing and God-obeying, our mother must be intelligent and must be Christian

I don't nean the Christianity we are wor to see in our daily life, that tells us it he lieves, but that has no creed, no disciplina no observance; I mean a Christianity tha was like unto that of the Fathers; that wa austere, that had its dogmas, its traditious, its observances, its discipline. A faith that rested upon a platform built by knowledge and a full comprehension; a creed that greout of this faith as a syllogystic conclusion and a discipline that held one in the straight

and narrow path.

How can this be attained, then, become serious and overshadowing question. Can it be obtained by a material education alone? I don't wish to be construed into an enemy of our public school system. To the extent that it goes it is well. Its fault lies in its universality. It seeks to bring all into its fold. The task of mixing oil and water is conceded to be a difficult one. It, therefore, says we must attempt to mix them. We will open our doors to all creeds, and no word shall be said as to any creed. We will confine our touching to the material, and we will leave the scholar to his church and to his Sunday school for his spiritual education. That is to say : five day's work in school ; one day for recreation, and three hours on Sunday to gain a spiritual education. The percentage of the scholars that devote this three hours out of every week to obtaining a knowledgeo spiritual affairs is so small that they signify nothing as to the whole. And what is this education? Its corner-stone is that each person must evolve out of his own consciousness his own plan of salvation. If I do what I think is right I will be saved. Its one prayer is, "O God, if there be a God, forgive me my sins, if there be sins." The direct tendency of this is to abandon the spiritual for the material, to clevate the victories of this life above the victories of the life to come Thus it happens that the students of our publie schools are well informed when judged from a material premise, and profoundly ignorant when judged from a spiritual premise. It is not necessary to consume your time in dwelling upon the result of this. You know quite as well as I can tell you that the result of this is agnosticism. The remedy of this lies in the marriages of religion and education. Let them walk hand in hand. Let the lessons of the one be indelibly stamped upon the other. Ignorant belief is

superstition; comprehensive belief is salva-

tion. This, then, represents the logic that is

now building this superstructure. It means

and the second state of

20 4 Victory

្រែក្រុម ប្រជាពី ស្រុក ស៊ី នៅជា ការប្រជាពី ស្រុក ស៊ី នៅ ប្រើការប្រជាពី ស្រុក ស្រុក ស៊ី ស៊ី ស៊ី ស្រុក ស៊ី ស៊ី ស ស្រុក ស្

ment of her faith, the love of virtue and the ment of her taith, the love of virtue and the fear of sin. But it is said, I do not wish my daughter educated into a Catholic. Very well, I answer, let her grow up without a faith, without a creed, without a discipline. Let her one prayer be, "O God, if there be a God!" And then answer me this question: !Vhat ground has also upon which the many rest has more what is she upon which she may rest her anchor in the storms that she must face on her way through life? A woman without religion is like a man without eyes. Who is to guide him over the rough pathway that repre-

sents his life? In the hour of a great temp-

tation, without intelligent faith, without

the strength that comes to you from a

life of discipline, who is to answer for that girl in the great crisis of her hie? Let us discard prejudice, let us eliminate the virus of ignorance and antipathies from our minds and our hearts, and then look at the results. Take the girls that graduate from the public schools and the ones that come out of the convents, and compare the lives of the two. How will the account stand, think you? I say to you here to day,

and it is a subject to which I have given much heed, that the truest, purest, and hast women all over the world, are convent bred. And to make our sisters and daughters such women as these, these holy women have come among us. This is the task they have come to perform. They bring with them brave and hopeful hearts. They bring with them a desire to win favor only with God To have divorced themselves from its rewards. There is no home for them. They may never watch for the coming of the good man. No loving babe may be pressed to their hearts, as flesh of their flesh, and blood of their blood. These things fill the heart ful! to overflowing, but they are not for them. The cold walls of a cell, the crust of bread, the toil by day, the long prayers by night, are the bridegrooms of these holy women. And how much of heriosm there is to be found in that? It represents a courage that is valuet enough to be guided by each. And for such women as these have we no welcome? Is it not an honor to serve them ? We who are of the world and are worldly, may we not gladly run on before and smooth the way for them? And thus may we not get into the light of the hulo that illumines their lives, and by the aid of this encompass our own salvation. I know not how you may think, but as for me, I believe in them, I glory in them, I envy them their strength and their power of self denial.

PERSONAL

An old Catholic journalist is this week a young Jesuit priest, Rev. Francis Xavier Sadlier, son of the late James Sadlier, one of the original owners of the Tablet. nother, still living and hopeful, is the wel known Catholic writer, Mrs. Sadlier, now of Montreal, whose stories were the delight of the lust generation, and whose pen is stil ficile, as was seen by all who have read it The Catholic Review, some weeks ago, her criticle on the Foundling Asylum. We ex pect for Father Sadlier, S.J., the useful mis donary life that his exemplary youth, his bumily traditions and his Jesuit training have fitted him for .- N. Y. Catholic Review.

A COMPLIMENT TO TRELAND

LONDON, Sept 19. - One of the strongest haracteristics of the Irishwoman is chastity, the result of church teaching that holds up purity as the highest virtue. A tribute to this levely trait was unconsciously paid at the Mormon conference in session is shis city. There were delegates present from Norway, Sweden, Holland and Germany, who all spoke hopefully of the result of missionary abors. Mr. Penrose, of Sdr Lake Cary boasted that Mormonism was spreading in England, Scotland and Wales, but regretted hat the doctrine was obtaining no foother in Ireland. This is a high compliment to the sister island.

A SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

VIENNA, Sept. 19 -- A sensational trial has just been concluded at Troppau, in Austrian Silesia. The prisoner was Gabriele Mueller, a factory girl, and the charge was infanticide The evidence showed that the girl had dis-posed of her illegitimate child by burying it alive a few hours after its birth. She went alone into a garden, dug a shallow hole in the ground, with her hands, placed the baby face downward in the grave and covered it with earth, which she attempted to smooth down by trampling upon it. The girl was very ignorant and all she had to say in her defence was that she thought she had a right to do what she did with the baby, because nobody wanted it and it belonged to her. She was convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

THE ENGLISH PRESS FAVOR CLE-MENCY FOR RIEL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A special London cablegram to the New York Times says :— English public opinion, as seen in the press. is all against the hanging of Riel, but I understand that the English Canadian colony here is stoutly opposing elemency, predict ing wholesale disaffection to the west of Montreal.

WOLSELEY IN BAD ODOR.

LONDON, Sept. 21.-The arrival in London of General Sir Frederick Roberts, the present commander-in-chief in India, was made the signal for an outburst of discontent among tre returned officers of the Suakim-Berber expedition against General Lord Wolseley. Among the charges against Lord Wolseley is one that he suppressed names which General Graham recommended for promotion, and substituted for them the names of a number of his personal and court favories. It is quite evident that the prevailing sentiment of the army officers in London is bitterly against Lord Wolseley. Efforts are being made to have his conduct of the Nile campaign made the education of the girl in her religious and the subject of parliamentary discussion with a worldly concerns. It means the develop- view to securing official enquiry into it.

The Rosary of Mary.

Pious Practices Communided for the Month of October Among the many acts of Ap stoli vigilance

by which our Most Haly Land, Pope Leo XIII, since his entrance upon the effice of Supreme Powiff, Libyrs to maure, with the help of God, the restoration of the Church and of society in general is that state of tranquility which is so much to be desired, of the most conscious is the Encyclical Supremi Apostolutus, dated September 1, 1883, concerning the celebrattoe, during the whole mouth of October that year, of the most Holy Rosary of the glorious Virgin Mary, Mother of God. That observance, by a special providence of God, was chiefly instituted for the sake of imploring the most powerful and prompt belp of the Queen of heaven against the nemies of the Christian name, for the sake or preserving soundness of faith in the Lord's flock and of rescuing sock redeemed at the cost of His divine blood from the pathway of eternal pardition (la account of the gladdening fruits of Christian piety and confidence in the beavenly patronage of this end they have turned their backs on the | the Virgin Mary which were reaped that world, they have renounced its pleasures, they month from this emineutly beneficial work in every part of the Catholic world, and also on account of the continuance of calainities, another Apostolic letter Superiore Anno was issued on August 30 of the following year, 1881, containing the same ex-hortations and injunction- respecting the dedication of the coming month of October with equally solemn rites and equally fer-vont piety to the honor of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, Queen of the Reary; for perseverance in what has been undertaken is one of the principal fruits of a good work and is also a pledge of future success. Being, therefore, intent upon this matter-seeing on the one hand that we have been distressed hitherto on every side by many evils, while on the other hand there continues to flourish among Christian people that faith which works by love, accompanied by an almost incalculable amount of reverence for and confidence in the most loving Mother of God,-our Most Goly Lord wishes that now in every place the most aident zeal and alarity should be shown in persevering all with one heart and mind in prayer with Mary, the Mother of Jose of his be entertains a sure and certain hope that she, who alone has destroyed all becales the achout the world, will, if we on our pair the forth worthy fruits of pensage, turn aw yat length the avenging anger of divine Justice and br ng us as ety and peace.

His Holiness, therefore, directs that all the regulations which he made the last two years with respect to that month, in which the celebration of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Queen of the Rosary, takes place, should be observed this year likewise, and also in subsequent years, so long as the present dis-tressing state of the church and or public affairs continues, and so long as it is not granted to the church to return thanks to God for the restoration to the Supreme Ponill of his full liberty. He, therefore, decrees and commands that every year, from the first day of October to the second of the nsuing November, at least five decades of the Rosary of Mary shall be recited every day with the Litanies of Loretto in all parish churches throughout the Catholic works and in all pub c places of worship dedicated to the Mother of God, or even in other places of worship to be scleeted by the judgment of the ordinary. If this observation is carried out in the morning, the prayers shall on said at the time of Mass: if in the afternoon, the Most Holy Sacrament of the English ist shall be exposed for admitting, at 1 steel B bedies tion shall be given to the behind. He exsires also that where religious and the weallowed by the law of the country and all be made in public by the mountain the

Most Holy Rosary. The Holy Father renews the particular indulgences granted at the other times to all who have been present on the appointed days at the public recitation of the Rosary and have offered up prayers according to the intention of His Holiness; also to those who, hindered by a legitimate cause, have performed these acts privately, he grants also for each time an indulgence on the part of God of seven years and seven periods of forty days to those who at the time mentioned above have performed, publicly in churches, the same acts ten times at least : or, if they have a legitimate hindrance, in private, if they have purified themselves from their sins by the Sacrament of Penance and received Holy Communion, he imparts from the treasures of the Church a Plenary Indulgence of their sins. He bestows this free and full pardon for faults and remission of punishments to all these alike who, either on the day of the Festival of the Blessed Virgin, Queen of the Rosary, or on any of the eight tollowing days, have received the Sacraments as mentioned above, and have prayed to God and His Most Holy Mother according to the intention of His Holiness in any place consecrated to public worship.

His Holiness, having regard in this matter for those of the faithful who live in the country and for whom in the month of October there will be the special impediment of the duties of agriculture, allows them, at the discretion of the ordinaries, to leave over in their parts of the country the performance of the several duties mentioned above, with the gaining of the Holy Indulgences, to the ensning months of November or December.

On all and each of these matters our Most Holy Lord has commanded that the present decree should be issued by the Sacred Congregation of Rites and transmitted to the ordinaries in all places for the faithful execution thereof. Dated August 20, 1885.

D. CARDINAL BARTOLINE. Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rices JOE SALVATI, L. + S.

Mis Deflaut Answer to Chamberlain and Martington a . tmpossible."

"IRELAND STILL LIVES."

the Mausion House Mr. Parnell and the meme bers of the Irish Parijamentary Party. There were over three hundred present. The familiary iliar gas transparency—representing the Crown and the letters, "V. R.," had been removed, and was substituted by one representing a harp, surmounted by the words, caed mille failthe.

The usual loyal toasts were omitted. The Lord Mayor proposed, "Ircland-a nation.' Mr Parnell, who rose at ten o'clock to respond to the toast "Ireland a Nation," was received with loud and prolonged cheers After the ovation subsided he said-My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I shall leave to other and abler hands the duty and the pleasure of thanking you for the honor which you have done my colleagues and myself in inviting us to meet this goodly company, and 1 will proceed, though with some reluctance and great diffidence, to face the consideration of the important toast which you have placed in my hands (cheers) Now, the tonst, my Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, of "Ireland a Nation" (cheers), is one which recalls to our minds many recollections of great men, of a long and enduring struggle, of many sufferings on the part of our people and a survival to-day of which is an Irish nation (cheers)—the surrivil of a prople who have forced upon an unwilling exponent the recognition of an actual fact that Ireland still lives (cheers). Scotland has lost her nationality, and has Ireland has never done this (cheers). (A Voice—And never will), Mr. Parnell—And she never will (cheers). There are many reasons for this result - reasons into which do not propose to enter to-night It is with facts—with some accomplished feets -we have to deal (hear, hear), and with facts which we hope soon to see accomplished (hear, hear). Our right to nationhood to day is practically undisputed (hear, hear). In order that our people may be enabled to watch round the tootsteps of our nation what is necessary? It is necessary that we should exchange the dark, terrible, and suffering history of the past for a future of freedom and prosperity (hear, hear), when it may be possible for the freely-elected representatives of the nation to shape the future of our country (hear, hear). I do not know any other condition under which it is possible for a nation to shape her course with justice to herself, and without injury and harm to other countries, save under the fostering guidance and care of a freely elected Parliament (hear, hear), and it is to such an assembly that we have to look for the development of our nation (hear, hear). We are told, my Lord Mayor, upon high authority that this is an rights are asserted as to the tenants who are impossibility -that it is impossible for Ireland not obtain the right of self-government (no, not able to pay (hear, hear.) That was the impossible for our country to obtain the right of administering her own affairs that we will fight (hear, hear.). We pointed that unless make all other things impossible for those who so seek (prolonged cheers). And who is it that tells us that these things are impossible? It is the same man who said that local government for Ireland was impossible. Without ample declarations on our part these who told us that equal electoral privileges that the concession of equal electoral privian imp sability has been now conceded without opposition. That Self-Government which was men also denied to us from the same source is now offered to us-the Local Self Government then denied us from the same source is now offered to us by the same person, with an humble entreaty that we may take it in order that we may educate ourselves do not propose, however, to dwell longer on this seeming impossibility. There is nothing impossible to a united and determined ocuntry, and for an honest representation of the Lord Hartington (hisses) does not enter into a consideration of this question without an

Mr. Healy, M.P .-- The deceased Wife's Sisters. Mr. Parnell-The decased wifes' sisters (great laughter and cheering), freelanders. and the hundred and one atoms into which the great Liberal party is composed. Stop and put aside all those agreeable views of theirs while he stops to wrestle with the young Irish giant. There shall be no legislation for England; there is to be a kind of lion lying down with the lamb (laughter); there is to be an absolute union of all English parties upon the great and important home and imperial questions which will engross their minds until they have squelched us out (laughter.) Well, gentlemen, I am not much given to boasting (hear, hear and applause), and I should be very unwilling to assume to myself the role of the prophet, but I am abliged, I suppose, to give you my candid opinion during the last five years, they are not likely to do it during the next five (great cheering). Unless they brace themselves up to adopt one of two alternatives under the adoption of any one of which we should ultimately winand, perhaps, win a larger and a greater share than we otherwise should—they will either have to grant to Ireland the com-plete right to rule herself, or they will have to take away from us the share—the sham share

real question of Ireland at present—outside that great question let us hope—and I am sure you all hope with me, and that you feel take away from us the share—the sham share -in the English constitutional system which they extended to us at the Union, and govern us as a Crown colony, without any Parliamentary representation whatever (applause). The government of Ireland (suppose they adopt the second alternative) will practically lead to the same thing as the adoption of the first one. The government of Ireland as a Crown colony-and it would be the government of a very large Crown colony; a much larger one than they possess or have attempted to govern from London up to the present—would simply lead to the concession of a Constitution similar to that which is enjoyed with the good will of England by each and all of the larger colonies. That is practically what we have been asking for Ireland. So that whether they chose directly to give us the right of self government, in its fullest sense—the right of National selfus as a Crown colony, it will some to the same in the long run (hear, hear). I desire Irish people are on the brink of victory in this struggle (cheers). There is nothing in the world, humanly speaking, that could

tion on their own part (hear, hear) I would their own part (hear, hear) I would their own part (hear, hear) I would their own part (hear, hear) We see far more likely to lose by attempting to do too much in the near future thank we are likely to wind by adopting such a course (hear, hear.) I don't scarcely such a course (hear, hear.) I don't scarcely such a course much importance to some recent events which much importance to some recent events which have occurred down in the county of Kerry, and I will explain why I don't attach much DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—The Lord Mayor of importance to those events. We have heard Dublin to night entertained at a hanquet at of houses being broken into one or two houses broken into, and a requirence of what was known in times past as moonlighting (hear, hear.) I don't attach too much importance to those occurrences for several reasons. In the first place, because the county of Kerry has, unhappily, never at any time, even during the height of the Coercion Act, been free from such occurrences. I hat kind of think was always going on in that locality, and it is an especially impoverished district. It is a district where the evils of landlordism, magnified and intensified as they may have been in other parts of Ireland, have been reproduced to a most extraordinary extent. It is a locality where it is scarcely possible for the people to live. They drag out a miserable existence, and then, practically speaking, nothing but des-

peration and the impossibility of living drives them to such courses as these (hear, hear.) Bad as has been the history of landlordism for those western districts of Ireland, it has been ten thousand times worse in such counties as Kerry (hear, hear.) But I am bound, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, in my position to express my conviction that such occurrences as these which have taken place in Kerry recently are producing an enormous evil and mischief to the cause of the Irish nationality (hear, hear, and applause). Transient as they may be, confined to one particular locality as they may be, I would ask the young men or the old men who may be taking part in such things, if they be men, within the reach of my voice, if they be not practically become merged in England, but the product of police management in Ireland (cheers), if these actions be really undertaken by honest Irishmen with the view to benefit their country. I would ask them to pause, to hearken to my voice (applause), to believe with me that every such action, every such thought as those which spurred them into such ac tions are destructive as far as they can be destructive to the interests of our country and the life of our nation (loud cheers) And having said so much on one side, I desire also to say something on the other side (applause) This will be a very sore and cruel winter for the agricultural community. It is certain that the land has undoubtedly not produced in any part of the country the rent which the landlords are now seeking to exact (hear, hear) There are many tenants who are able to pay their rents, but they are able to pay their rents not out of any return of the soil during the last year, but out of their frugal savings (hear, hear). There are many others who are unable to pay their rents and must lose their hou es and the little property which they and their predecessors in title bave created during many painful and struggling years of toil.

It landlords are allowed by the Government to assert their full rights, and if those full

able to pay their rents, what must become

the tenants acted in a body, unless those who

were rich stood by those who were poor (hear, hear), all in the long run must go down, and the result was the Land Act of 1881 and the Land Purchase Ask of 1885 (hear, hear). But now we are face to face with a situastatuments come from the same lips as those tion in which forbearance is required, who told us that equal electoral privileges— and not alone upon our side, but upon the other (hear, hear, and applause) leges by England to Ireland would be mad. If we are to urge moderation upon our people ness, and we see that what was considered ought not the other side to set us an example madness in the eyes of the man who now tells (typiause), or if they won't set us the example us that Ireland's right to Self-Government is ought not they to follow our example Grear, bear, and applause). Irisa landfordism would appear to be almost an irretrievable plant. It has had many chances, but it has never been willing to take one. The Government have large forces of police and military at their disposal maintained at the cost of the British tuxpayer to a very large extent. Are these forces to be used for the eviction of tenants for better things and further powers. I during the coming winter who are not able to pay their rents, as well as for the evictions of those who are (near, and no)? It is no longer a question of conspiracy or combination to refuse to pay rents; there is no such thing in country (renewed applause). Of course, existence (hear, hear) - that cannot be alleged as an excuse. It is very easy to separate the wheat from the chaff. It is very easy for these in authority to decide who are able to evenly balanced mind. He united the other pay and who are not (hear, hear.) All we factions of which his party is composed-the ask is that our people should not be banished Radicals, the Bradlaughites, the Local from the country (hear, hear.) We cannot hope to maintain a nation without maintaining a people (hear, hear), and if the slew and silent process of extermination is to go on we are bound to take our stand by the side of our people (loud cheers.) So then while I preach, and while I hope all of you, coming as you do from many distant localities of Ireland, will each in your own station preach moderation, so I think that we ought to expect moderation from the other side (hear, hear). Discrimination is easy under present circumstances, but we should be untrue to ourselves, as we should undoubtedly be untrue to our suffering fellowcountrymen, if we did not endeavour to do what is us lay to shield the helpless tiller of the soil from extermination, from bankh-ment during the coming winter. The outlook in all other respects is hopeful for Ireland, but undoubtedly the great depression of prices-the agricultural depressionmpon this matter, and it is this-that if introduces a new and very great difficulty. they have not succeeded in squelching us It will be for Irish landlordism to show of what it is made during the coming winter (hear, hear), and if it exacts its full pound of flesh, I am confident that the result will be that landlordism will be left with very little flesh to exact in the future. (Cheers.) And for the rest, gentlemen, outside the Land Question—which is the

(Loud and prolonged cheering, during which Mr. Parnell resumed his seat.) ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

the same confidence that I do-that our

Nation, surviving her long trial and her terrible

sufferings, will join the other Nations of the

earth in that march towards prosperity and towards freedom which we all hope for her

and and are determined to secure for her.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pullor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strengthrestorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver cil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For government—or whether they chose to govern weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred us as a Crown colony, it will some to the affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption send now to express my fullest conviction that the two stamps. Would's DISPENSARY MEDICAL Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Romans never adopted long hair, conprevent their success, save immodera- sidering it effeminate.

THE LAND QUESTION.

From United Ireland.

Throughout the history of Ireland no question has been so fruitful of wretcheduess and of conspiracy among the Irish people, and of alternate remedial and repressive legisla-tion on the part of the English Government, as the question of the land. By the incessant confiscations and settlement of Irish soil the fand became almost sentirely yeated in the hands of the landlords, who, if not alien in blood, were at least alien so far as sympathy for their tenants was concerned. In fact, the vast proportion of the Irish people were merely tenants at will of these usurping landlords, the majority of whom had no other interest in their lands or their tenants than the amount of money which they could extort from them, and who were enabled to wring exorbitant rents from the wretched peasants to whom the land was an absolute necessity, whatever the price paid Under such' conditions it for its possession. is conceivable that often the terms demanded were impossible of fulfilment. In such cases the landlord had resource to

eviction. Eviction produced misery; and misery, disaffection—the disaffection grad-ually organizing itself into secret societies and those famous Ribbon lodges, which have such an important connection with the Irish

Land Question. In no other civilized country in the world, perhaps, has such a system of land tenure existed as existed in Ireland. The landlord was absolutely master of his tenant, whom, as often as not, he ground down by deputy, living out of the country, and merely absorbing the reuts. All enterprise and industry in the Irish peasant were simply at a discount; for any improvements which a tenant might effect upon his holding, and any increase in the producing power of the land which he might contrive, could only result, as he knew but too well, in the increase of the rent. Ever since the passing of the Union the position of the Irish peasant has constantly formed the subject of Parliamentary inquiry and the production of portentous Parliamentary reports. But only too often has the matter ended with the report of the Committee of Inquiry, without any practical legislation resulting. For a long time the only legislation on the subject was directed to the punishment and represion of the discontent which such a state of things naturally provoked. The greatest concession that was ever made was cruelly ironical in its provisions. It was an Act prohibiting evictions on Christmas Day and Good Friday and the removal of the roof until the inhabitants had left its shelter. In year 1819 the Select Committee, presided over by Sir John Newton, sat to enquire into the matter. Its report called attention to the great distress of the needy agriculturist, and eurnestly advocated reform of the land law, and suggested the reclamation of land not under cultivation. But wishout avail. In 1823 another Committee reported upon the wretcheduces of the laboring class and urged reform as its predecessor had done, but again without avail. The report was followed in 1825 by a similar report of another Committee which, like the other two, advocated agri-cultural reform, and like the other two, without success. In consequence of the Act of 1793, which extended the franchise to the forty-shilling freeholder, the landlord, greedy of power, divided his estate mu a number of small tenancies in order to increase the number of votes under his command, and without regard to the injuries which his tenants suspined. Then by the Emancipation Act of 1823 the forty-shilling freeholder was deprived of the franchise, the landlord's interest in smaller holdings was gone, and the system of clearances which cosped was carried on again at the expense of the people. In the same year as the Emancipation Act. 1829, a Mr. Brownlow introduced in the English Parliament a but for facilitating the reclamation of waste lands in Ireland, thereby bringing prominently before the Government the wretched condition of the tenant farmer and the agricultural laborer. The Commons passed Bill; and it was read a second time in the Lords; but the Select Committee to which it was referred shelved it forever. An Arms' Bill, however, proposed at the same time, though denounced by an English Peer as vexatious and aggressive, was carried successfully. In the year following Mr. Brownlow's futile attempt at remedial legislation, Mr. Henry Grattan, the son of the great Grattan, in concert with Mr. Spring Rice, who afterwards became Lord Monteagle, brought strongly before the attention of the Government the wrongs and hardships of the Irish peasant, and like his predecessors, urged the reclamation of waste lands. The only outcome of Mr. Grattan's representations was the appointment of another Select Committee, which reported, as the other Committees on the same subject had reported, and without any result. In 1824 a select committee of the House of Commons recommended a valuation of the land in Ireland. and after an interval of six years this valuation was undertaken. In 1836 another Act was passed to ensure uniform valuation, which enacted that the basis of all valuations was to be a fixed scale of agricultural produce contained in the act. The instructions to the valuators showed a strong predisposi-tion in favor of the landlord, the consequence being that the average valuation proved to be about twenty five per cent. under the gross rental of the country. In 1844 a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to reconsider the question, with the result that in 1846 an Act was passed changing the principle of valuation from a relative valuation of townlands based on a fixed scale of agricultural produce to a tenement valuation for poor law rating to be made "upon an estimate of the net annual value ... of the rent, for which, one year with another, the same might, in its actual state, be reasonably expected to let from year to year." The same results, however, practically accrued from the two valuations. In 1852 another

prices for five years previous to the time of valuation. In 1830 a famine was abroad and riot was claring that he was determined to crush out Sergeant Shee's Tenant Compensation Bill, redition and disaffection by all the means but was defeated by a majority of the law and the constitution. rampant. It is curious to note tast in the which the law and the constitution placed at the Government displayed much apathy in his disposal, had no remedy for the poverty remedying the grievances of their Irish fel and diarress which had bred the disaffection.

The Maistry were attacked at this time by M. Hume, who denounced them for having a settled the Bengal Land Question on the violated by their coercive policy the promise which they made while in opposition of granting to the Indian unject much that was a subjects, they showed much more consideration for the Bengal Land Question on the ancient principal of Indian law; thereby is a which they made while in opposition of granting to the Indian unject much that was n coordinary policy towards Ireland. In denied to the Irish subject. At last in 1860 1:31 Lord Althorpe proposed and carried a was passed the famous Land Act which

Valuation Act was passed, in which the

former system of valuation by a fixed scale

of agricultural produce was returned to;

but Sir Richard Griffiths' evidence in 1869

shows the valuation employed was a live and-

let-live valuation, according to the state of

wote of £50,000 to be advanced to the Comproved so unsatisfactory. This Act attempted missioners for expenditure on public works to simplify the relations between landlord in Ireland. The effect of this measure was, and tenant by sweeping awaysall the remains however, entirely negatived by the Arms in Ireland. The effect of this, measure was, however, entirely negatived by the Arms' bill, which was introduced four months later by Mr. Stanley, and which Lord All thorpe stigmatized as one of the most tyran included four months an absolute principle of free trade, and free thorpe stigmatized as one of the most tyran included in a control of the proposed. An act dealing with the question of sub-letting, prohibiting the letting by lease unless, with the express permission of the proprietor, was now before the house. It was attacked often without any prospect of fulfilling their by Dr. Boyle, who maintained that it was control, because all other means of livelimere fatuity to expect the Irish peasants to hood have been destroyed. The best terms mere fatuity to expect the Irish peasants to submit tamely to eviction so long as their only means of livelihood depended upon the possession of their potato field. Though the the same principle as the State regulation of Catholic Emancipation act had removed the railway fares. Freedom of contract is not disabilities of representation from Catholics, yet it had also abolished the forty shil-ling vote, and thus gave the landlords greater opportunities for clearance. The consequence was that the condition of Ireland was desper-

This terrible state of things was, as usual, met by the Government with a fresh Coeroion Bill. In 1834, indeed, an effort to do some thing for the Irish tenant was made by Mr. Poulett Scrope, but unsuccessfully; and in the following year Mr. Sharman Orawford, then member for Dundalk, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to landlord and tenant. He reintroduced his measure in March, 1836, obtained permission to bring in his bill, and there the matter ended. He was followed, in 1837, by Mr. Lynch, who moved for permission to intro-duce a bill on waste lands, but who met with the same amount of success as Mr. Sharman

Crawford. The first measure of real remedial value vas the Arterial Drainage Act, passed in 1842, which did something towards reclaiming waste land, but which, until reinforced by the Summary Procedure Act, was of small value. The year 1843 was a memorable one in the history of the Irish Land Question, for it was then that, in response to the repeated importunings of Mr. Sherman Crawford, Sir Robert Peel appointed the famous Devon Commission. This Commission sat for two years, and at the end of its investigations, reported, as all other Com-mittees of Inquiry had reported, that the disastrous relations of landlord to tenant were the direct cause of all the poverty and auffering under which the Irish peasant labored; and advised legislation which would secure to the tenant a just compen-sation for outlay of capital and labor. Lord Devon, who was determined to secure some practical results to the inquiries of the Commission, if it were possible, on May 6, 1845, printed a number of petitions, in which he urged Parliament to assure to the industrious tenant the results and benefits of the improvements which he effected. In response to these appeals a Bill attempting to create a peasant pro-was brought in in the June of the prietorship were also futile. "The cause same year by Lord Stanley providing for of their failure is obvious," says Mr. compensation for disturbance. Owing to the Richey, "to anyone acquainted with the violent opposition with which the Bill was encountered by Lords, Commons and the Select Committee, to whom it had been referred, Lord Stanley had to abandon it in the following month. Mr Sharman Crawford now introduced a T-naut Right Bill which he had held back in 1843 in order to await the report of the Devon Commission. In 1846 a Bill brought forward by Lord Lin-coln, prompted by Mr. Sharman Craw-ford, dealing with compensation for dia turbance, passed the second reading, and then was lost sight of by the resignation of the Ministry. Mr. Sharman Crawford's Ten-ant Right Bill was finally rejected on the 10th June, 1847, by a majority of eighty seven; but it was brought forward again in the following year, and this time the adverse m-jority was reduced to twenty three. In 1848 a bill, practically the same as that of Lord Lincoln's, which was lost in 1846, was introduced by the Irish Secretary, Sir Wm. Somerville. It received the support of the Irish members; but the report upon the di was not prepared until too c end of the ecssion for any further progress to be made, so in order that the Irish people might not be disappointed by an absonce of egislation, the Government suspended the Habeas Corpus Act. in 1849 Mr. Horsman pleaded powerfully but unsuccessfully, for the presentation of an address to Her Majesty, pointing out the condition of her Irish subjects. Sir William Somerville, early in the following year, reintroduced his Bill, which passed the second reading. his Bill, which passed the second reading, was consigned to a committee, and shelved, while Mr. Sharman Crawford again brought forward his Tensut Right Bill, and again was defeat-In 1851 a motion made by Sir H. W. Barron for a committee of the whole House to inquire into the condition of Ireland was lost by a majority of nine; and thus, though six years had elapsed, nothing had been done for Ireland since the report of the Devon commission, except the Encumbered Estates Act, which was passed in the interest of the landlords. On the 10th of February Mr. Sharman Crawford obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Ulster Custom. But at this point the Liberal Government was ousted and supplanted by Lord Derby's administration, and Mr. Crawford's Bill was lost by a majority of 110.—The new Government was not entirely supine on the Irish question, and the Irish Attorney-General, Mr. Napier, drafted four bills all bearing on the relations of landlord to tenant—a Land improvement Bill, a Landlord and Tenant Law Consolidation Bill,

with Mr. Sharman Crawford's Bill. It rejected the latter, and considerably modified, at the expense of the tenant, Mr. Napier's Compensation for Improvements bill. Meanwhile the Government had again been vested in the hands of the Liberals, and although Mr. Napier, now in Opposition, continued to give his strongest support to the bills which he had introduced, the Tory party fought them tooth and nail. In 1854, the Select Committee of the House of Lords, -p. pointed to consider these bills condemned the Tenants' Compensation bill, and only the other three were returned to the House of Commons. In the following year the Government adopted a bill which Mr. Sergeart Shee endeavored to bring in and which was substantially identical with that bill of Mr. Napier's which the Lords had rejected. The opposition of the land-owning class, however, was so violent that the Bill had to be abandoned. In 1856, Mr. George Henry Moore, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, took up again Mr. Sharman Crawford's Tenant Right Bill, but the opposition which it encountered from the Government was fatal to it. Mr. Moore reintroduced it in the following year only to abandon it again. In 1858 Mr. John Francis Maguire, who had succeeded to the leadership

contract, because all other means of liveli-bood have been destroyed. The best terms they can make are practically those which the landlord chooses to impose. It is exactly permitted in this case, because the passenger and the railway emirany are not free con-tracting parties. The latter holds a monopoly of what is practically a necessity to the former; and without State interference the passenger would have to submit to any charges the company thought fit to impose. The immediate effect of the Act was to produce an immense flood of emigration and to give rise to the Fenian con-spiracy. In 1866 a Bill brought in by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, to amend that of 1860, fell through, and in 1867 a like fate befell Tory measure drawn up much on the lines of Lord Stanley's Bill of 1845. Mr. Gladatone came into office in 1869, and early in the following year introduced the only real beneficial measure since the report of the Devon Commission—the Bill to Amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Ire-land. But though this Bill conceded to the tenant the privilege of litigation with his landlord, this really did not place him beyond the landlord's control, for the day went generally to the man who could hold out longest. The three objects of the Land Act of 1870 were to obtain for the Irleh ten ant security of tenure; to encourage the making of improvements; and the creation of a peasant proprietorship. With the tenan-cies held under the Uister tenant right cus tom the act did not interfere, but merely enforced against the landlords. The two chief features of this Ulster custom-so long and so greatly coveted by the Irish peasant of the other provinces—were permissive

fixity of tenure, and the tenant's right to sell the good will of his farm. Those who drew up the Act of 1870 dare not affirm that its object was the creation of a peasant proprietorship—and, indeed, it was often denied that such was the the objector to give him any portion of absolute owner ship. Its effect was stated as compound bad landlords to act like good landlords; but Its effect was stated as compelling what it really did was to make eviction too costly for any but the wealthier landowners. Its provisions for compensation for disturb ance was ineffectual, and the eight clauses nature of the landed estates title which it was considered desirable for the tenaut to obtain. A Landed Estates Court convey ance affects not only the parties to the proceedings, but binds persons, whether parties or not, and extinguishes all rights which are inconsistent with the terms of the grant of the Court. If by any mistake more lands than should properly be sold be included in the grant, or the most indisputable rights of third parties are not noticed in the body of the grant or the unnexed schedule, irreparable injustice is done, and the injured parties have no redress." The fact that the Court was not made the insuru ment for the perpetration of the grossest frauds is due solely to the stringency of its rules and the intelligence of its officers. Such was the condition of things that the Land Act of 1880 proposed to ameliorate.

GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION. London, Sept. 18. -Mr. Gladstone to-day issued a four column manifesto to his constituents in Midlothian. The ex Premier invites comparison between the work of the recent Parliament and that of the Parliament which preceded it, and confidently appeals to the credit of which he claims for the Liberal party. Mr. Giadstone admits that the Libe ral Government committed an error respect ing the occupation of Egypt, but says it was due to the Marquis of Salisbury's interven tion policy. He now favors the entire withdrawal of British troops from Egypt, and believes that the people approve of the Liberal Government's refusal to stifle the Transvaal cry for freedom. England, he says, once free of the Egyptian tangle will regain her former position in Europe, and will be able to guard the young eastern nations. He favors the reform of both the House of Lords and the House of Commons and the abolition of primogeniture. He believes the Church is sufficiently strong to survive disestablishment, and states he anxious to give Ireland the fullest justice, while, *t the same time, preserving the unity of the Empire.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Daily News interprets the manifesto to mean that Mr. Gladstone intends to lead his party in the House of Commons, and not to retire after the eleca Leasing Powers Bill, and a Tenants' of Commons, and not to retire after the elections. His objections to free education, the New thinks, are worthy of deep consideration. It will be impossible says the New for Mr. Parnell to say, with reference to Least to the same of for Mr. Parnell to say, with reference to Ireland, that the manifesto is not a message of peace. Mr. Gladstone waiked to Hawarden Church yesterday with his usual elastic step. He is looking remarkably well.

THE LIBERALS DISAPPOINTED. Mr. Gludstone's manifesto is somewhat dis appointing to the Liberals, while the Conservatives claim to be greatly pleased at the

expressions of the ex-premier. FEELING IN IRELAND.

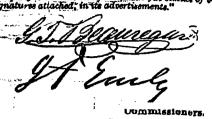
DUBLIN, Sept. 18 .- That portion of Mr. Gladstone's manifesto referring to Irish affairs was received in this city with a feeling of general disappointment. The ground is taken by some that the expressions of the ex Premier are in harmony with those of Mr. Chamberlain as expressed by the latter recently at Glasgow and elsewhere. Others hope for further developments of Mr. Gladstone's ideas in regard to the question of local government in Ireland in his future utter-

AN 1RISH LIBERAL ON PARNELL

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—Great expectations are hanging upon Mr. Parnell's next appearance. His first speech will probably be at the Wicklow convention on October 9. Mr. Thomas Dickson, M.P. for Tyrone, the leader of the Ulster Liberals, in a letter to the Irish Times, says : " For the Liberals of Ulster there was no need on the part of Mr. Chamberlain or Lord Hartington for any declara tion regarding Mr. Parnell's demands. While we Liberals are willing to concede the larg, est reform required from an obnexious gov ernment to Ireland, we are prepared and determined, come what may, to take our stand upon union and the maintenance of the integrity of Great Britain and Ireland."

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CABLE DESPATCHES.

THE NEW KING OF ANNAM.

PARIS. Sept. 15.—Gen. de Courcey, com-mander of the French troops in Annam, telemander of the French arroys in Amian, tele-graphs to-day to the Minister of War from Hue, the capital of Annam, that Chaunong-has an proclaimed the new King of Annam and ntered the royal palace to-day. The of twenty one guns was fired in honor event, and the Annamite flag has been

hors ted over the palace and the various publie buildings. Channong will be crowned on the 19th inst. Channong is the adopted son of Tudoc, ex Emperor of Annam, and was installed sa King at the general request of the people. The new king made a dignified speech, in which he expressed great attachrent to France. Artistic riches of inestimable value and \$5,000,000 bar silver, captured in the citadel after the outbreak on July 5, have been restored to the new king.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Pall Mull Gazette states it has reason to believe that China will protest against the action of France in dethroning the King of Annam as a violation of the Tientein treaty.

LORD CARNARVON COMPLIMENTED. DUBLIN, Sept. 15 .- Archbishop Walsh today, replying to a number of addresses, approved of the policy of the Earl of Carnar-yos, and applauded His Lordship's recent act of justice in ordering an enquiry into the Mashtrasna and similar murder cases, in which, it is alleged, innocent persons were convicted.

THE LIBERALS AND DISESTABLISH MENT.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It is stated that of 581 Liberal candidates for Parliament, 462 favor church disestablishment, thirty three oppose such a measure, and nine are doubtful. The opinions of seventy seven are unknown.

"DOWN WITH EVICTORS AND RACK RENTERS."

DUBLIN, Sept. 15.—Twenty-four local fairs are being held in different parts of Ireland, and in each of these voters are combining business and pleasure and politics. On Sunday the Nationalists held 62 meetings throughout the Nationalists neur of the send decided, is to country, and Sunday, it has been decided, is to be campaign day for the next two months. Not even in Daniel O'Connell's time was there such an amount of Irish enthusiasm known, nor amount of the Nation. sn amount of 171-n entinusiasm known, nor has such a general arousing of the Nation-alist feeling in every part of the country, except Connaught, exhibited itself within the memory of man. While this general enthusiasm is frightening large numbers of moderate Home is frightening large numbers of moderate Home Rale voters, it is annexing a new class. "Down with evictors and rack-renters" is the popular cry at all those gatherings. In his speech at Glengariff on Sunday, Mr. Healey said: "Although the Irish ace in this island is small, far and the Atlantic Occar there are new the and the Atlantic Occar there are new the said that the said the Atlantic Occar there are new the said that the said t away be, and the Atlantic Ocean there are now twenty millions of descendants of our race planning for the good of Ireland. A new campaign gong has been written which goes well, and creates much enthusiasm at all meetings.

A CANADIAN'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.-F. Foulkes Jones, merchant, of Guelph, Ontario, while suffering from temporary insanity, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

RIEL'S PARDON AGITATED BY PARIS PAPERS.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The Paris newspapers are agitating in favor of the pardoning of Riel. M. Clemencoau, in La Justice, recalls the repeal of Darwin, Huxley, Hooker and Swinburne to M. Thiers in favor of Elisee Reclus when the latter was condemned as a Communist, and proposes a similar appeal by distinguished Frenchmen for Riel. The Figure and La France insist that the unanimous sentiment of France on this subject must weigh with England.

THE NEW CAMPAIGN SONG.

London, Sept. 15. - The following is the he was willing to make the utmost concessway the new campaign song runs, and which sions to Ireland. has a very stirring sound when sung in

chorus :- Hurrah ! Hurrah ! God speed the day When chains no more shall brand The Emerald breast And the Shamrock crest Of our own dear Irish land.

A DUBLIN OFFICIAL'S DEFALCATION. DUBLIN, Sept. 16 .- The fashion of otheral delaleations is increasing, as a warrant issued yesterday for the arrest of Charles Henry James, late official assignee of the Court of Bankruptey, shows. He went away mys-teriously some time ago and was absent for two months and then returned. Meantime he was dismissed for absence without leave. His accounts were examined and showed deficiencies, as was first stated, to the amount of £430. In making the statement in open court yesterday, his friend, Judge Miller, was deeply affected and sobbed audibly. The court appointed Mr. McConkey his successor. Mr. James had held the position for over twenty six years. The superintendent of detectives went last night to Dundrum, outside of Dublin to arrest James, he having been under surveillance since he returned to the neighborhood. James was arrested at midnight in a bed-room at Rockfield, Dundrum. It was then announced that the total amount of the defeleations reached to between £3,000 and £4,000. It seems he went to America during his disappearance. He occupied a prominent social position. His difficulties are ascribed to horse racing, which he paironized ardently.

ALLEGED TRANSATLANTIC TELE-

PHONE. LUNDON, Sept. 17 .- The Press Association furnishes a lengthy account of an alleged discovery whereby telephenic communication across the Atlantic is made possible. The inventor of the new instrument, it is said, is a native of Texas and has no scientific reputation. He employs an instrument of enormous power. It is also alleged that a certain company has acquired the sole right to use the instrument, and that a well known millionaire has given the inventor, whose means are exhausted, carte blanchs to perfect the invention, which will cost £500,000. The new instrument, it is asserted, has beer successfully experimented with in the Gulf of Mexico The story lacks scientific data and has the appearance of being a hoax.

WHAT TENNYSON IS DOING.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Tennyson's latest poem author is dramatizing a work for Henry Irving. The health of the Poet Laureate is was a will undertake.

JOE CHAMBERLAIN'S MANI-FESTO.

HE WANTS A MAJORITY TO ORUSH THE shie to wish that I could be more happy."

LONDON, Sept. 16;—Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Glasgow yesterday. He took the ground that

op bester and of बीकार कर अने के लोग है। उस प्रमुख के के के र religion. He was in favor of freeing the church in England, Sootland and Wales from state control. Referring to the Irish quos ion, the speaker said he still adhered to the idea of a national council in Dublin. Mr. Parnell, he said, though asking more, would doubtless take less. Chamberlain said he had always favored the union of the English democracy and Irish people, which would protect all against class oppression. He was hopeful that the hitter feeling in Ireland against England would disappear, as was already the case in Scotland.

DUBLIN, Sept 17.—United Ireland, commenting on Chamberlain's recent speech, says:—
"Twenty-seven Invincibles murdered government officials, attacked judges and jurors, and held this great city and state chattering with terror, until the band was finally broken up because some of its members failed to remember their cath of refusal to open their lips, when, if they had kept their mouth sealed, a Castle starchamber inquiry would have merely involved a week in prison. Simi ar organizations would be started in every city, town and village throughout Ireland if Chamberlain's argument of Irish weakness is pushed to extremities." The paper then discusses the probable result of England following the policy indicated in Chamberlain's speeches and eavy such a sure result. speeches, and says such a course would probably result in a French army landing at Limerick simultaneously with an Icish uprising in all the principal cities in England, and well planned attacks on various palaces and banks in London.

THE CAROLINES AFFAIR.

A MERCHANT'S LETTER ON THE SUBJECT. Berlin, Sept. 16.—The Spanish Ambassador had a long conference with Count Herbert Bismarck yesterday, and handed to him Spain's note on the Carolines affair.

The Cologne Gazette prints a letter from a Germau merchant at Yap saying the European residents of Yap are desirous of repressing con-tinuous disorder, and asked the Spanish Gover-nor at Manila in 1884 to annex the island, and that the Spanish gunboat Velasco was sent, and landed men at Yap and on Pelew Islands, but no flag was hoisted and no treety was opened with the chiefs. The merchant instances the ruination of Mananco Islands, which flourished a decade ago, through the Spanish tovernor's avarice in monopolizing all the trade of the islands, the result being a revolt and killing of the Governor. He says that the same face may befall the Caroline Islands unless Germany protects them.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

HICKS-BEACH AND HARCOURT ON THE PARTY POLICIES.

LONDON, Sept. 18 .- Sir William Vernon Harcourt, speaking at Plymouth last night, said the late Government was prepared to abolish coercion in Ireland, retaining only those provisions aimed against boycotting. He was unable to give the programme of the Liberals, but said Mr. Gladstone had returned in first-rate health, and prepared for the fight. The speaker shared Mr. Chamberlain's opinions as to free education, and thought that the traffic in drink also required attention.

Sir M. H. Beach, apeaking at Circucester to day, commented upon the striking absence in the speeches of Liberal leaders of any reference to the past deeds of the late Government, especially regarding General Gordon and the Soudan. The Chancellor was strongly opposed to discatablishment, but admitted that the church was open to reform. He approved Mr. Chamberlain's attitude toward Mr. Poruell as the "right thing." The Con-servatives, he said, also favored local government for Scotland and England, but it was inexpedient to propound their views on the

subject at the present time. LONDON, Sept. 17. -Mr. John Morley, speaking at Hackney, advised the landlords to embrace moderate proposals. The Chamberlain proletariat, he said, would not long remain quiescent. He denounced Mr. Parnell's protection theories. He declared that separation would be a disaster to Ireland and a disgrace to England. Short of a separation

THE CHOLERA'S VICTIM.

ARCHBISHOP FORCADE DIES OF THE DIS-EASE-A SACRIFICE TO DUTY.

LONDON, Sept. 15.-Mgr. Forcade, Archbishop of Aix, whose death was annou ced yesterday, had been indefatigable in visiting the localities affected by the cholera. He caught the germs of the malady at the village of Lancon, and took to his bed on Friday night, dying the next evening. He was quite conscius to the last, and at the moment of his death was surrounded by the Cathedral chapter. The funeral, from motives of prudence, took place

A DISTINGUISHED PRELATE. Mgr. I. Theodoro Augustin Forcade was a distinguished Churchman. Born at Vor. aniles in March, 1816, he became a missionary at an early age, spending many years in foreign countries. He worked devotedly in China, and was present at the seige of Basse Terre, in Guadaloups. Returning to France, his promotion was rapid. In 1873 he was made Archbishop of Aix. He was the author of many elequent and fervid pastorals.

AN INGENIOUS LETTER.

A young lady, newly married, being obliged to show her husband all the letters she wrote, sent the following to a friend. The key is to read the first and then every alternate line only.

"I cannot be satisfied my dearest friend blest as I am in the marrimonial state, unless I pour into your friendly bosom, which has ever been in unison with mine, the various sensations which swell with the liveliest emotion of pleasure, my almost bursting heart. I tell you my dear usband is the most autiable of men. I have now been marri-d seven weeks, and have never tound the least reason to repent the day that joined us. My husband is both in person and manner far from resembling ugly, cross, old, disagreeable, and jealous monster, who this maxim to treat as a boyen friend and confidence as a bosom friend and confidant, and not as a plaything, or mentil slave, the woman chosen to be his companion. Neither party, he say, should always obey implicitly; but each yield to the other by turns.
An aucient maiden aunt, near seventy a cheerful, venerable, and pleasant old lady, lives in the house with us; she is the de-light of both young and old; she is ci-vil to all the neighborhood round, generous and charitable to the poor. I am convinced my husband loves nothing more than he does me; he flatters me more deals with Home Rule in Ireland. The than a glass; and his intoxication author is dramatizing a work for Henry Irving. The health of the Poet Laureate is breaking, and this is probably the last literary with a will are interested by the last literary with a will are interested by the last literary with a will are interested by the last literary with a will are interested by the last literary with a will are interested by the last literary with a will are interested by the last literary with a will are interested by the last literary with a will are interested by the last literary with a will are interested by the last literary with a will are interested by the last literary with a will are interested by the last literary with a will are interested by the last literary with a will be a work for Henry literary with the last literary will be a work for Henry literary with the last literary will be a work for Henry literary with the last literary will be a work for Henry literary will be a work for Henry literary will be a work for Henry literary with the work in the work i of the man whose name I bear. To say all in one word, my deer my to grown the whole-my to mer kada " Liver is now my indulgent husband; my nasband is returned, and I might have had a prince without the felicity I find in him. Adieu! may you be blest as I am un

CERTAIN CURE. it was a mutter of national importance that the coming parliamentary elections should result in soating a majority acrong enough to but down Parnell. The subject of church disease ablishment was the great question of the day, in Spotland Fowler's Extract of or Wild Strawberry; pro-A CURR FOR CHOLERA MORBUS. - A positive

UNITED STATES.

YOUNG RASCALS,

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—The publication is made here to-day of a startling disclosure in society at Celina, Mercer county, Ohio, where three or four youths, scarcely of age, sons of leading and wealthy citizens, are under bond for burglaries committed in that town. One of them is Clayton Marsh, son of Hon. T. D. Marsh, speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives. Another is a son of County Clerk Landfar, and several others are suspected. The citizens fear that no adequate prosecution can be had, owing to the influence of the friends of defendants.

THE STATE OF DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Sept. 15.-In the Constitutional covention to-day resolutions were introduced and referred to proper committees providing that the name of the new State be Dakota and its motio "Under God the People Rule," and that education and attendance at schools be made compulsory between the ages of six and twelve. A committee of five was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress asking for the admission of Dakota as a State if this constitution be ratified by the people.

BURNED ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

BAYFIELD, Wis., Sept. 15 .- The Canadian propeller Prussia caught fire on Saturday afternoon about fourteen miles off Sand Island, in Lake Superior, burned to the water's edge and sank. Her crew escaped in the small boat and arrived here to-day. The Prussia was light, and bound for Duluth, where she was to load wheat for Montreal. She was built in 1873, was owned at Port Arthur, Ont., and was valued at \$14,000.

THE DECREASE IN CROPS.

CRICAGO, Sept 15 .- The amount of grain in store in the United States and Canada on Saturday, Sept. 12, and the amount of increase over wirdly, Sept. 12, and the amount of increase over or decrease from the preceding week was:—Wheat, 43 167,183 bushels; decrease, 117,198. Corn, 5,319,918 bushels; decrease, 429,350 Oats, 4,082 868 bushels; decrease, 243,669. Rvs, 411,798 bushels; increase, 19,021. Barley, 141,945 bushels; decrease, 10,970.

CONSUL WHELAN RECOGNIZED BY BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- Our Consul-General at Montreal telegraphed the Secretary of State to-day that Consul Whelan, of Fort Erie, Ont , had been recognized by the English Government, and would get his exequator at once. It is understood that this action was taken because Whelan was peculiarly the President's appointment, and that it was intended as a mark of courtesy to the new administration. The relations between the English Government and the Government of the United States have been closer than ever since the dynamite episode under the last administration. Our Secretary of State then while officially asserting the purpose of this country to protect its citizens in all their rights in all foreign countries, as at home, explicitly assured the English Govern-ment that our Government had no sympathy whatever with assassins of the dynamite or any other variety, and would gladly do what it could to bring them to justice. This was very satisfactory to the English Government, which has since th n been peculiarly friendly to our Government.

THE ANNEXATION LEAGUE AND RIEL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. - Mayor Grace was to day invited to attend a meeting of the American Annexation League to be beld at Niagara Fails on November 15. As explained to Mayor Grace, the organization had made an investigation into the case of Louis Riel and had discovered that he was arrested on American soil, and the attention of President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard had been called to the alleged fact. The mayor has

Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes :- " During the ten years' active practice I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda came under my notice, I have tried it, and take great pleasure [in saying that it has given great satisfaction, and it is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family almost as a beveruge during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscular or nervous

ABOUT BONNETS. Think of a man 100 years old talking about bouncis. Yet that is just what M. Chevreul, the fumous French chemist, delights to do. His observations on the headdress are curious and may guide ladies in their visits to the milliner. He says a black bounet, with white, pink or red feathers or flowers, suits a fair complexion. It does not go badly with brunettes, although the effect is not so good, but they may add orange or yellow flowers or feathers. A white hat is only suitable for florid complexions, whether blondes or brunettes. Gauze, crape or tuile boanets suit all complexions. A white bonnet for a blonde snould have white or pink flowers; blue is still better. Brunettes should avoid blue, and rather choose ted, pink or orange. Light blue bouncts are especially suitable for fair persons; they may be trimmed with white flowers, or even yellow or orange, but not pink or violet. For dark persons who venture to wear a blue bonnet, yellow or orange is indispensable. A green connet sets off a pale or slightly colored complexion; it may be trimmed with white, red or pink flowers. A pink bonnet should not be tee near the face, but should be separated by the hair or by a white or green inside trimming, the latter color especially. White flowers, with an abundance of leaves, produce a good effect on pink. A dark red bonnet is only suitable for persons with a highly colored complexion. Avoid yellow or orange bonnets. Violet is not to he recommended unless separated from the face, not only by the hair, but hy yellow accessories also. The same precaution should be taken for yellow bonnets, which can only be worn by brunettes, with blue or violet trimmings.

When symptoms of malaria appear in any form, take Ayer's Ague Cure at once, to prevent the development of the disease, and continue until health is restored, as a surely will be by the use of this remedy. A cure is warranted in every instance.

In Great Britain there are 15,000 temperance organizatious, and it is estimated that 5,000,000 persous are total abstainers.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

through bad debts.

A HEARTLESS MOTHER.

SHE ATTEMPTS TO KILL THREE OF HER CHILDREN.

TORONTO. Sept. 15.—A horrible affair occurred in the notorious Brown's lane, off Ba hurst street, this morning. Shortly after eight o'clock Mrs. Smith, one of the residents, observed two young chi dren sitting in the mud with blood streaming from gashes in their throats. Her screams brought her husbard, who carried the child into his house and then rushed for a doctor. Meantime a man named Hurley saw traces of blood on the sidewalk, and following them up, came to a house occupied by Joseph Airey, bricklayer. He burst open the front door, and, on entering the bedroom, was horrified to see Mrs. Airey lying in bed with an infant in her arms and blood flowing from a gash in its threat. She had a large table-knife upraised in the act of striking an ther blow at the child's throat when Hurley dashed forward and wrenched the when Hurley dashed forward and wrenched the knife from the woman. A crowd of excited people soon gathered, among them Dr. Mc Connell, who promptly attended to the wounded children. Alfred, eight years of age, was not so dangerously wounded, but Harry, aged 6, has two ugly cuts. James, less than two years old, had the narrowest escape, the knife having penetrated the external interview. jugular vein. The three children were removed to the hospital, and as they are all strong and healthy looking, hopes are entertaine i that they will all recover. Mrs. Air y is a refined looking little woman. A woman says her maiden name is Hartley, and that her father was a prominent temperance lecturer in Leads, England. He is her second husband, her former husband being a man named Laycock, two girls by that mar-riage being in England with the d-ceased hus-band's family. The two wounded boys, Harry and James, were t e issue of the first husband. Aney says his wife has been greatly addicted to drink for years, and befo e leaving for work this morning he implored her, as the winter would suon be on, to stop it and save a little money. When arrested she never uttered a word, but remained in a sort of stupor. At the police ourt the was remanded till the 18th.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only reliable, but is almost infallible to cure Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Canker of the Stomach and bowels, and the various Summer complaints, whose attacks are often audden and fatal.

THE BARQUE BERTHA.

WRECKED IN MID-ATLANTIC-THE CREW

periencing a series of gales during the entire oyage; on September 7th shipped tremeudous seas, injuring two sailors and damaging the ship. On Thursday, the 10th inst., in lat. 53 24, long. 29, at 5 a.m., Chief Officer Christie nighted a flag of distress in the dis tauce, steered for it, and found the Norwegian barque Bertha, Captain Jansen Wilner, from Miramichi to the Ciyde, with deals, a total wreck. A heavy wind and sea prevailed, but the crew were finally rescued after great difficulty and brought to Halifax. The Norwegien ship had experienced a hurricane a week previously, lost her foremast, had her sails torn to ribbons, was waterlogged, and became utterly unmanageable. For a week she was completely at the mercy of the sea and the crew suffered great hardships. They were completely exhausted when rescued by the Prussian.

A LANCASTER TRAGEDY.

LANCASTER, Ont., Sept. 17 .- A sad accident happened on Tuesday evening about 7 pm, and people cocked their dinters o'clock. The yacht Nancy Lee, with D. M. in ing the meat on plates in the sunshine. McCrimmon, postmaster of South Lancaster, Dr. Brawn-Sequard has just received to C J. Woods and Charles Dickson, all of this biomund prize of 20,000 france from the French place, set sail from the South shore of Lake St. Francis for Lancaster. When in the four votes against channel, near Johnson's lighthouse, the yacht ploter, Dr. Brezza. was struck by a squall and capsized. All three succeeded in seating themselves on the hottom of the boat, which had turned over, and they floated down the stream in this position. It being dark, they kept calling loudly for help, and were heard by the people on the South shore in the vicinity, also at St. Anicet, but none attempted a resone. About 2 a m. Wednesday the steamer Bohemian passed, and they tried hard to signal her, but were not heard. After the boat passed them, and about Port Louis, Dickson succumbed to the exposure and fatigue, and dropped into the lake, McCrimmon meanwhile exerting himself to the utmost to keep Woods warm and alive by rabbing him. After holding him for three hours in his ayms and doing all that was possible, Woods died in his arms. McCrimmon then tore up his shirt and made a cord by which he lashed the bar iron dead body of Woods to the yacht. The per tou. yacht was now about four miles east of Port Louis and drifting into Hungry Bry. Get ting into shallow water, McCrin.mon waden ashore and got a farmer to drive him to a hotel at Port Louis, which was six miles from where he came ashore. Upon reaching the hotel he dropped exhausted, where he is now lying in a very precarious condition. Dickson's body has not been recovered yet. The deepest sympathy is expressed for the bereaved and a gloom is spread over the whole neighborhood.

LOS1 1 How many people of both sexes are suffering from lost vitulity, all broken down, and on the verge of Consumption, that might be restored, as many have been when given up to die, if they would use Burdock's Blood Bitters, which restores lost vitality and gives new vigor to the debilitated system.

Fire has not left the hearthstone of one farmer in Georgia since it was kindled with flint and steel in 1842.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain.

A workman on a ranch near Deeth, Nev., was lately stricken with blindness while resting under a tree.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Diseases of the most forminable and chronic characters have been cured by Holloway's remedies. Ulcerations which have proved themselves incurable by any other known means have healed kindly under the purifying and regenerating influence of this excellent ointment. Sprains, stiff joints, contracted muscles and mounter swellings can be most entity and

effectually healed by Holloway's Comment and Pills, which can do no harm under any circumstances. Neither of these medicaments has anything deleterious in its composition; both are essentially purifying and strength ning in their nature. The combined power of ing in their nature. The combined power of these noble remedies enables them successibility to cope with most descriptions of impunities, and to cure, or at least relieve, most bavil, Blinkie, Limber 30-feeth, Fishmacket, varieties of diseases

PROF. LOWS SULPHUR SPAP is a Worth, the Parskin, loses \$40,000 a year cheap and handy form of obtaining: NATIONAL PILLS will ours constituted dealers in Canada, the healing virtues of a sulphur bath. pated bowers and regulars the liver, and general dealers in Canada.

THE CANADA GAZETTE.

NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS - NEW OFFICERS FOR THE MOUNTED POLICE. OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—To-morrow's Official

Gaz-tte will contain the return of Hon. Thos. White for Cardwell. The Marine and Fisheries department gives notice of a new light at Descronto. Notice is given of application for letters patent of incorporation for the Eye and Bow Rivers Ranche company, with a capital of \$100,000, and beadquarters at Toronto; also for letters patent incorpo rating the Brantford Vinegar company, with a capital of \$10,000, The Napaner, Tam worth and Quebec railway gives notice of another call of 10 per cent. The additional officers required for the Mounted Police are appointed as follows: -To be superintendent inspectors. H. Griesbach and A. R. Macdonnell; to be inspectors, Major Likely, of St. John, N.B.; J. D. Moodie, Manitoba; A. Huot and J. E. Demers, Quebec. The following, at present in the force, are promoted:
William Piercy. John A. McGibbon, S. G. Milis and J. D. Wilson. All the offices are now filled.

THE UNITED STATES AGAINST SMALLPOX.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TAKES PRE-CAUTIONARY MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, Sopt. 17.—The following is the official statement of action taken by the Gogernment in regard to the epidemic of smallpox threstened from Canada: The alarming increase of smallpox in Carada has induced the Govern-ment to take early action in the matter, and last month, upon request of the Governor of the State of Mi-higan inspectors were anno nted to board trains in Canada before crossing Detroit and St. trains in Canada before crossing Detroit and St. Cheir rivers, opposite Detroit and Port Huron respectively. This action was taken to add the State of Michigan until the state appropriation shall have become available, which will be on the 17th of this math. In regard to the prevention of the introduction of the disease by rail into Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Mass-achuseets and Northern New York. No action has yet been taken by the department, but insuccess will immediately by department, but inspectors will immediately be appointed to board trains upon the requisition of the governors of the respective States immediately interested, or of any one States immediately interested, or or any one of them. The Secretary of the Treasury is determined that no delay shall be properly chargeable to the Government in taking necessary action. The commanding officer of the revenue cutter plying on Take Ontario and the St. Lawrence River has been ordered to cruise actively for the purposes of matching the introduction of refurence. pose of watching the introduction of refugees and their baggage by merchant vessels on lake RESCUED BY THE PRUSSIAN, AFTER MUCH SUFFESING.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 17.—The Allan steamer Prussian, from Glasgow, reports experiencing a series of gales during the entire pose of having them vaccinated. Fresh vaccine matter was forwarded from the marine hospital bureau, yesterday, to all marine hospital stations on lakes and Atlantic seaboard.

BREVITIES.

German geologists estimate that the Dead Sea will be a miss of solid sair a thousand years hence.

A bed of pure marble has been struck 2,000 feet below the surface in Atlanta, Ga., by artesian well obreca.

Inoculation for yellow fever is reported to have resulted fatally with three patients who w re experimented upon at Vera Ciuz. Angelo, the murderer of General Prim, is

now in Spain, and it is ferred no is plotting an attempt on the life of King Alfonso. In France, in the summer of 1705, nobody

ventured out of doors between zoon and 4 pin, and people cocked their dimers by Or. Brown-Sequard has just received the Academy of Sciences. He received seventy-

four votes against seven in favor of the ex-According to Mr. Bell, Supervising Archi tect of the Treasury, the coming building material is the colitic stone of Indiana. It

s impervious to heat and cold, clastic, durable, and as succeptible to polish as marble. The Germans rarely have been pitted against the Sponiards, the Dutch being the old-time enemies of Spain. On the 26th of May, 1834, the Speniores gave the Germans quite a trubbing in the battle of Bitonto.

In September, 1825 -sixty years accomess beef was \$8.78 per barrel in the New York market; butter, 15 cears per pound; wheat, \$1.10 per bashel; authracita coal, \$10 per ton; coffice, 16 to per pound; corn, 42 cents per lusinel; cotton, upland, 14 cents per pound; flour. \$5.13 per hearel; hams, 94 cents per pound ; raw sugar, 84 cents per pound bar iron, \$87.50 per ton ; Scotch pig, \$42.50

Luonardo Arentino, an Italian prophet, announces the destruction of the world next November. The foliowing is the programme The dissolution will begin on the 15th and last fifteen days, viz.: First day—The sea will overflow. Second day—The water will penetrate the soil. Third day—Death of resh water fish. Fourth day-Death of sea animals' Fifth day—Death of the birds. Sixth day—Fall of houses and buildings. Seventh day—Fall of the rocks Eighth day -Eirthquake. Nineth day -Fall of the mountains. Tenth day-Men become dumb. Lieventh day—The graves will open. I weifth day—Rain of stars. Thirteenth day—Death of all mankind. Fourteenth Fourteenth day Destruction of heavens and earth by Fifteenth day-General resurrection and last judgment.

WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS among children that Freeman's Worm Powders will surely oure.

Peter Ames, of Belmont, Me., had a tooth extracted the other day, and the roots were bine limestone, the workmen found a live found to have been in contact with metal. Ames had been wounded in the face at Spottsylvania, Va., in the war, and the bullet was never extracted. More teeth were drawn, a part of the cheek bone removed, and an iron grapeshot, weighing one ounce, was taken out, after being imbedded there twenty-one

YOUTHFUL INDULGENCE

in Pernicious Practices pursued in Sclitude, is a most startling cause of Nervous and ceneral Dibility, Lack of Self-confidence and there. Will Power, Impaired Memory, Despendency, and other attendants of wrecked manhood. Sufferers should address, with three letter postage stamps, for large illustrated treatise, pontring out unfailing means of perfect cure, World's Therensary Medical Association, in the market for Pulmonary Troubles." Bullato, N.Y.

Among the newspays of Rochester, N.Y. Block and Mordy mandy.

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

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

November 29th, 1881 Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

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

September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syru

steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic

people." I always recommend it with confidence.
Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White,
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been discovered. They
cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They care costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible. oney are the best lainly medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these lattles I am sending titteen unless away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it.

The sale knows in wonderfule in fact. The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, line, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satis-

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker
To A. J. White, Esq.
Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24,
1882 Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant ovils, so that my life was a perpetual misory. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I decomposed in the last a function. determined to give it at least a fair trial. In tow or three days I telt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the trothfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation

prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial. I am, dear Sir,

A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary,
Hensingham, Whitshaven, Oct. 16, 1882
Mr. A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary,
Hensingham, Whitshaven, Oct. 16, 1882
Mr. A. J. White, Dear Sir, -1 was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respect fully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot.

A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal

Montreal
For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White, (L'd.), 67 St. James street City.

It costs 50 cents in Indianapolis to have a berrel of flour taken from the mill to the dwelling of a citizen. Thirty five cents more would land it on the wharf at Liverpool,

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

and the second second

At West Union, Mo., the other day, after a heavy blast had been fired in a vein of hard tond and a petrified snake in a little hole in the solid stone.

Smart Weed and Belludona combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plusters the best in the market. Price 25

The 37,000 object glass in the great Wash ington telescope looks like a thin block of black ice, with tiny air bubbles here and

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, for Pulmonary Troubles. J. T. McFALL, M.D., Anderson, S.C., says: "I consider Scott's Emulsion one of the best preparations.

The popular supposition that an ostrich never lays but one cuk, and drops that anywhere on the sand, is nonsense.

LADIES who feet that they are growing old before their time should use Hanington's Quining Wine and Iron. Beware of imitations. "See that you get " Hanington's," the

DI BRAIDUR DECL' DECENDANCE CON CONTRACTOR C - Bran got ni cuon of retaining a second of the second of

IN PHINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 GRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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WEDNESDAY ... SEPTEMBER 23, 1885

ARCHBISHOP WALSH evidently intends to take an at ve part in the public affairs of his country and to keep a watchful eye on its rulers. The Archbishop has found the policy of Earl Carnarvon, the Lord Lieutenant, to be so different from the brutal and aggressive the insult that was intended for them. conduct of Earl Spencer, that His Grace was pleased to express his satisfaction thereat. and especially to commend Lord Carnarvon's act of justice in ordering an enquiry into the Maamtrasna and similar murder cases in which innocent persons were sentenced to death or to penal servitude.

ONE curious revelation of the last American census was the growth of the female population of the large cities. It was shown that York contains about 25,000 more women than men; Boston had a surplus of 18,000 women; in Baltimore there are 17 005 more women than men, and so on in several other of the large Eastern cities. Fifty years ago it was the men who came to the cities to pursue their careers. while the women stayed at home; but more recently women, both in this country and Europe, have been crowding to the business

QUEBEC is apparently to be gratified at last. The ancient capital has been clamoring lond and long for the privilege of being constituted the summer terminus of the Canadian Pacitic Railway. An Ottawa despatch says that Mr. Hickson, the general manager of the Grand Trunk, has just entered into an agreement with the Dominion Cabinet, in accordance with terms decided upon by Parliament, by virtue of which the North Shore line between Montreal and Quebec will be transferred to the Capadian l'acific Railway. The terms on which the Canadian Pacific secured the road have not yet transpired, but there is every reason to believe that Mr. Hickson made a bargain that will not be unfavorable to the interests of the Grand Trunk.

Tur volunteers at Kingston must be a low, rowdy set. They have disgraced themselves and the uniform they wear, as the following p of news from Kingsten only too plainly intimates :-

Kryggroy Sent 19-Last night the volumteers in the camp bung an effigy of Riel to a neighboring telegraph pole. Four hundred sol-diers p rticipated. After the doctor pronounced the body dead the remains were placed on the stretcher and carried to a funeral pyre on the top of Barriefield Hill and burned. Several cartridges concealed in the clothing went off, blowing the effigs into finders. The men then gathered about the heap and lustily sang "God Save the Queen."

We doubt if Her Gracious Majesty Queer Victoria could entertain anything but contempt for a pack of bloodthirsty hounds who dared to mix up her name with such disgraceful scenes. The conduct of these volunteers is perfectly odious.

JOE CHAMBERLAIN, who had been rehears. ing "Pinafore" in his rural retreat since the prorogation of Parliament, startled all England the other day by appearing in the role of Captain Corcoran, and shouting from the political stage that laughable and muchlaughed at negative of Nover! No, Never!! in reply to Mr. Parnell's demand for the legislative independence of Ireland. Joe said he meant it. and wouldn't come down to "hardly ever." He wanted to give the Irish once and for all a square and plump Oliver, which they would not forget in a hurry; but he forgot that, when a man sends an Oliver out on a mission, a Roland is liable to come, in return, on a counter-mission, and in the present instance Mr. Chamberlain has got a Roland of no mean dimensions and of no uncertain sound. The organ of the Irish National Party has answered Mr. Chamberlain's note of defiance with one equally defiant. We wonder what Joe will have to say to it?

THE recent banquet tendered to Mr. Parnell by the Lord Mayor of Dublin was mark-

who constituted a symbol of the continuity of Ireland's struggle, for her rights, and her unwavering fidelity to the principles of freedom. Dr. Kevin is a mere sham. Besides, the Army has no even the present ministry, in obedience to the Izod O'Doherty sat under the shadow of the stalwart and venerable O'Gorman Mahon, and when he shook the old man warmly by the hand, the year of the reform fight of 1829 and the era of the Young Ireland fight of '48 touched in that clasp; and when both joined in applauding Mr. Parnell's memorable demand for Ireland's legislative independence, it seemed as if the heroic spirit of the past specially attended to encourage and cheer on the patriotic effort of the present. It was an inspiring scene, and a singular one, for it is a rare spectacle to see the fighting men of three generations able to rally around the national standard.

WINNIPEG is quite a young town yet, but it is old enough to have raised a crop of very pretentious aristocrats. The Governor General during his passage through the prairie town gave an official reception which has caused no little commotion in the social circles of the young province. Orders were given that the drawing-room in which His Excellency was to receive should be provided with two entrances, a front and back door. The front entrance was destined for the exclusive use of the squires, landlords and other gentry of the Province, while the back door, with its break-neck stairs, was to be opened at the knock of the "lower classes."

The Winnipeg Free Press tells us what was the result of this invidious distinction. It says: "The unreverend and unhonorable and unbetitled and unwashed, with a surprising lack of appreciation of Local Government ernment House etiquette, and of small official snobbishness, not to say caddishness, declined to subject themselves, much less their wives and daughters, to the humiliation of seeking His Excellency's presence through the back

If the honest citizens of Winnipeg had acted otherwise they would have deserved

THE HERALD, JOMBO AND G. T. R. THE Montreal Herald has protested on one or two occasions, when it was brought to task for its spiteful attacks on the Grand Trunk, that it never said anything against the Grand Trunk or its management except when urged by considerations of public interest to do so. Our contemporary was not sincere in its protestations, and nobody ever believed it to be. The Herald loses no opportunity to prove that "consider ations of the public interest," as far as railway matters are concerned, have not the slightest influence over its utterances, but that malice and revenge are the motives that direct and inspire its columns. The Herald could not let the accident to Jumbo pass, without dishing up a column of abuse and ridicule directed against Mr. Hickson and his management of the Grand Trunk. It falsely and maliciously charged that Jumbo met his death through the mis management of the officers of the road, when it knew and ought to have known that Jumbi owed his fate to his own obstinacy in keeping the track, and to the blundering of his keepers in making a short cur from the menagerie to the truns portation train over an exposed portion of the main line. The Herald gains nothing but contempt when it indulges either in silly criticism, undeserved abuse, or unjust attacks on a public concern. It soon acquires the reputation of a libeller and a slanderer, and anything it says against its opponent is received with caution. But the Herald goes on the old principle of throwing enough mud so as some of it will stick; and this explains the constancy of its attacks on the Grand Trunk Railway and its management.

THE WEEK ON THE "ARMY."

The Toronto Week, Goldwin Smith's organ, has been forced to the conclusion tha, there is neither much usefulness nor much sincerity in the so-called religious work of the Salvation Army. The "army" offers a tempting place for every loafer and vagabond who can find no respectable occupation; and as a self-contributed outcast from society to its ranks, he sees his way to get his bread and butter and live without work. Wherever in the cities these Salvationists appear they excite ridicule and attract to their noisy parades a crowd of roughs and hooting Arabs, which is an offense against decency and good order. The Week, speaking for what transpires in Toronto, says :- " The exhibition made by a number of dancing dervishes calling themselves Salvationists in the streets of Toronto. on Monday last, was humiliating to humanity. Women who had banished that modesty which is the chief charm of their sex, and men who acted the buffoon whilst taking in vain all the Christians hold most sacred. unblushingly exposed themselves to the contempt and jeers of the mixed crowds who watched their procession. In the interest of our common morality it is time that these people should be subjected to the same penalties as are inflicted upon other public nuisances."

There is not the slightest doubt, as we have frequently pointed out, that designing men and women make use of this so-called "army" to carry on a licentious work, and do succeed in ruining many young people who are carried away by the excitement and other objectionable features of midnight meetings. The personal appearance and manners of the 'soldiers,' their noisy ways and their disgusting pranks on the stage are altogether foreign to the inspirations of virtue, while their marked distinction as defiled men and women as a class, with the frequent disclosures made of their misdoings, show conclusively that their conversion from the ways of sin is

This is to be explained principally by the fact that the character of the Salvation Army is merely human, and that its religious standard moral code to go by, so that altogether it is not only a vulgar but a most unworthy exposition and treatment of the religious principle, and is well calculated to debase the popular conception of religion and to drag it down to the level of a coarse comedy and burlesque. :

STAMPING OUT SENSATIONALISM. In addition to the medical profession, to the clergy and to the civic authorities who have echoed our condemnation of the unscrupulous attempt by certain of our contemof the eridemic, and who entered the most emphatic protest against the continuance of false and exaggerated smallpox reports, we have to chronicle to day a further endorsation of the stand taken by THE POST in this lamentable state of affairs. The business portion of the community are beginning to feel very keenly that sensational reports of the disease may make the newspaper sell, but tout they are, on the other hand, capable of unlimited damage and harm to the most vital interests of the city. Our merchants suffer so much already from the effects of this sensationalism that they have considered it necessary to come together to consult and take joint action in the matter. The following report, taken from the columns of the Gazette of this morning, shows plainly that the citizens are determined to stamp out

sensationalism as well as the smallpox :--"A meeting of merchants of both nationalities was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. S. D. Hamilton. Fifteen or twenty merchants were present. A discussion took place as to the action of the Star in publishing sensational reports of the smallpox epidemic, and while it was unanimously conceded that every journal had a perfect right to publish all the facts and ret forth the truth in reference to the matter, the opinion was generally expressed that it ought to abstain from any exaggeration, as in the present state of feeling the least thing in this way is apt to do serious harm to the commerce of the city. It was finally resolved to draw up a request to the Star not to publish in future sensational reports on the subject, and a committee was appointed to draw up the document and have it signed by the advertisers in the Star."

THE NEW PLATFORM.

IT is admitted on all sides that the Young Men's Liberal Convention in Toronto was success. The proceedings were harmonious. Questions of public interest and of national inportance were discussed with coolness and ability. A political platform of no mean dimensions and with many acceptable features was adopted without creating any radical or lasting divisions in the camp. The convention was in favor of doing away with a nominative senate and replacing it with an elective body. The change would be more in harmony with our democratic institutions, and as such would and readily command the support of the people. Assisted immigration and Civil Service pensions and superannuation were put on the black list as things to be abolished The Convention was also in favor of the Dominion having the power to alter its own constitution. It is a power that must be lodged in our representatives some day. and the sooner the better It is ridiculous to have to go to Downing street for advice and permission as to what we should do to suit our own convenience and necessities.

Another important political principle the Convention had under deliberation was that of manhood suffrage. There was no hesitation in accepting it, and the Convention declared in favor of manhood suffrage us far as Ontario was concerned. The Gazette approves of this action, but remarks that " the timber is stolen property," and points out that the Conservative party in Ontario had previously and formally committed itself to the principle of manhood suffrage. A question upon which both parties are a unit ought to meet with no serious objection to its full and fair settlement.

The Convention rightly refused to adopt a resolution pledging it to support prohibition. Prohibition is a thing that cannot prosper, and would be a dead weight on the arms of any party. What we cannot understand is how the questions of independence, annexation and Imperial connection could be al! voted down. The convention was not ready to say which status it would adopt - a pretty big step towards independence, as a compromise between a British dependency or a State of the Union. These constitute the broad and attractive planks which were shaped and fitted into a platform. As can be seen it offers something to stand upon.

THE SPANISH KING AND PEOPLE.

Germany has been grievously mistaken if it imagined that the seizure of the Caroline Islands by its gunboats would be effected without any serious dispute on the part of of it. Spain. Bismarck, like a great many other people, thought that there was "no more fight" in the Spaniards and that he could steal from them without having to meet armed resistance. If the German Chancellor had only King Alfonso and his cabinet to deal with, there would be no talk of war and the question would have been amicably settled by not. Race favoritism under such circumallowing Germany to retain the species, stances would be a crime a hundred times King Alfonso, who is afraid that a darker than race prejudice. Our common war would injure his individual in- country cannot afford to make fish of one and terests, would be prepared to make this flesh of another. The Gazette adds :national sacrifice and suffer national abasement in order to save his crown and his throne. But the Spanish people are opposed ed by a noteworthy incident. There were not sincere, and that religion is used to cloak to this timid policy and submissive attitude formality of a trial; that many of the Indian

without some show of resistance. consequently looked upon as certain if Germany provokes the Spanish people further, and popular will, would concur in a declaration of war. As it is, the military and naval preparations for defence are being made with a vigor unknown for many years. An interview which has taken place between King Alfonso and General Salamanca, the great popular favorite of Spain, shows how serious the situation is, and how liable the country is to pass into the threes of a revolution if an adequate effort is not made to protect the national honor and property. In this audience granted to General Salamanca, the King declared that a war with poraries to make a newspaper sensation out | Germany would be the height of rashness. If driven to bay, Spain would only rupture diplomatic relations, and would then await events. Gen. Salamanca replied that war was inevitable scoper or later : that Bismarck would never forgive the insults and opposition he had received from Soain, and that war was preferable to a mere diplomatic rupture. The General enforced his views by reminding his Majesty that revolution was among the possibilities, and that there might be a sudden cooling of the hot wave of patriotism now sweeping the country.

SLANDERED BY A CANADIAN

We would beg to call the attention of the Minister of Militia to a Certain speech delivered by a certain officer of the Canadian libelled at home, but when a Canadian duced was produced? militia officer undertakes a journey of three or four thousand miles to spread falsehood and calumny about Canada and its matter becomes serious, and an explanation | Scott is enjoying the sweets of liberty. is in order from the authorities. The offender in this case is one Major White, of St. Mary's, Ontario. His speech is nothing short of an insufferable outrage offered to the Canadian people at large, hat especially to the Catholic portion thereof. We ask the Minister of Militia to give his particular attention to the following extract. It reads:-I (Major White) have had nineteen years'

experience in the Canadian Volunteer Force, and can tell you that they were principally comp sed of members of the Loyal Orange As occation. (Applease) The men whose life-bood first bedewed the soil of their young Dominion in defence of their hearths and of their homes, were Orangemen. It is the same were Orangemen. It is the same to day. When the minions of Popery rose in the North-West-for when Riel's papers were captured, among them was found what was called among Romanists an "indulgence" to the rebels for thirty days, which goes conclusively to show that Papacy was at the bottom of the retel ion. When this rising took place it was the Orangemen who again were first in the field in defence of the British Union, which was sought to be overturned. It was Orangemen who led the charge at Batoche. The men who followed the late lamented Col. Williams, who carried the rebel words and crushed out the rebellion, were men who word the colors they were to-night—(applause)—and if the critical time should arrive, and the e here to-night should be called on to shoulder their muskets a d fight in the same righteous cause, their banners. (Applause.)

A Canadian volunteer who could utter such damnable slander in the ears of Europe, at a safe distance and behind the backs of the Canadian people, is a craven and a coward, and ought to be ignominously kicked out of the militia ranks. He is a disgrece to the Cunadian uniform, and our Canadian volunteers if they would consult their honor. respect and dignity, should formally and publicly disown and repudiate the wretch. We do not intend to discuss the absurd claims put forth by this Major White, on behalf of the Orangemen, nor do we mean to disprove the odious charges brought by him against the Church and the Catholics: argument with such a low minded and malicious bigot would be to do him too much honor. Our intention is simply to brand this Major White a liar, a scoundrel and a coward, and to hold him up to public scorn and contempt. Sir Adolphe Caron would do well to rid the militia ranks of the vile object.

THE GAZETTE ON SCOTT AND RIEL. OUR morning contemporary, the Gazette,

says it regrets to notice that some of its French confreres have attempted to excite race prejudice, because Scott, the white rebel leader, has been acquitted, while Riel was condemned.

This expression of regret on the part of the Gazette is altogether superfluous, if not actually insincere, for there has been no attempt on the part of its French confreres to excite race prejudice.

THE POST alone has called public attention to the marked disparity in the fate of the two men, while the greatest similarity existed between the two roles played by them in the late rebellion.

It is idle to charge that in so doing an attempt was made to excite race prejudice. We maintain that this race prejudice existed before the trial of Scott and Riel, and that either the French leader is the victim of it or the English white leader is the beneficiary

There is no disguising the fact, and there is no getting over it by empty expressions of regret that attention is called to it.

The question is, should Canada endorse an administration of justice that hangs one man because of his race and allows another man to escape for the same reason? We think

"It is surely a sufficient answer to an absurd parralel of this character to point out that a very large number of the Metis taken prisoners at Batoche were released without even the

War is that others of both these peoples were quitted upon trial at Regina, a furnice

In the first place, our esteemed contem porary has no grounds, upon which to say that the parallel between the case of Scott and that of Riel is "absurd." It is, on the contrary, absolutely fair and honest. Riel was the half preed rebel leader. Scott was the white rebel leader. Both simed at the same object, and both employed the same means to attain it.

In the next place, it is by no means sufficient answer to the charge of race tavorit ism by the court that some of the Metis were released without a trial and Indians and half breeds were acquitted, for it may be answered back that white rebels were also acquitted and released, and a great many were never arrested at all.

In any case these side issues do not destroy the fact that Scott was as much a rebel as Riel, and the other fact that the French rebel was condemned while the English one was

The Gazette has nothing to say about the judge and jury being of the same race as the white rebel, and being of a different race from the half-breed rebel, but it thinks that " if the evidence elicited at the trial of Rie which is the primary duty of the government and Scott is examined, it will be readily of every organized community. They have seen that the verdict rendered in each case was in accordance with the testimony pro-' duced."

Has our contemporary examined into the evidence with sufficient carefulness and fullness to state frankly and honestly that the verdicts were in accordance with the testivolunteers at an Orange gathering recently mony? Is the Gazette in a partition to prove held in Belfast. It is bad enough to be that all the testimony which could be pro-

We think not. It was a well known and admitted fact, that Scott was a rebel, that he was in fact the white rebel leader. In spite people among foreign nations, then the of this Riel stands ready for the gallows, and

AN INDEPENDENT M. P.

The movement in the direction of Imperial Federation is not destined to meet with much popular favor in Canada. Imperial Federation, to accomplish its object, which is solely to strengthen Great Britain, would neces sarily involve a restriction of the commercial freedom of the colonies, and would interfere with the privileges and extent of self government which they now enjoy. To this the Canadian people would never submit, and as a consequence federation, as far as they are concerned, is entirely out of the question. Since the question has been brought before the public, it has received no support nor encouragement of any kind. Not so with the question of independence, which has been slowly but surely forging its way to the front. The few Canadian papers that had the courage to raise the standard of Indepen dence, and to advocate it as the only becoming destiny of the Dominion, have within the past year had the gratification of seeing the public mind awaken to the necessity of examining the issue and of preparing to settle it on its merits. No more sneers nor ridicule are heaped upon the movement or its | Corporation will see the wisdom and necespromoters by so-called loyal journals. The question of independence is now deemed to be serious and to deserve a respectful handling by the political organs of both parties. In fact, it has assumed such importance that the great political conventions of the day cannot ignore it. The late Toronto Conven tion came near adopting it. All the signs of the times point towards a near realization of the idea. It cannot be any longer boasted that no man in public life would dare to raise his voice in favor of the independence of Canada. In an open letter on the subject Mr. F. W. Glen, M.P. for South Ontario. has frankly and ably discussed the political status of Canada. He considers "commercial union with the United States" to be out of the range of practical politics as long as we remain a dependency, seeking the protection of Great Britain. Annexation, in his estimation, would not be seriously entertained by any large section of the people. And, as for Imperial Federation, he unhesitatingly re jects it as utterly impracticable. Mr. Glen then discusses the advantages and benefits to be derived from Independence, and strongly urges the country to accept it. We cannot do the cause a better service than to quote the words of the hon, member for South On-

Mr. Glen wrote as follows :- "The other courses open to us are to remain as we are, an appendage of the British Crown, or create on this continent another independent na tional power. If we are willing to see the flower of our young men leaving us to find homes in the United States, and our fair daughters preferring to give their hearts and hands to American residents rather than Canadians; if we are unfit for self-government; if we are unworthy descendants of our fathers; if we have no appreciation of the inspiring power of a national flag; if we lack the manhood and courage to assume the duties and responsibilities of an independent national existence; in short, if we are too weak and puny to be weaned, then, by all means, let us hold fast to the nursing bottle and remain as we are.

"If. on the contrary, we are of age, let us unfurl before the nations of the earth a flar of our own, and, as it floats in the breeze, solemnly declare before God and all mankind, that, come weal or come woe, we will defend it even unto death. * * * We are five millions of the best people in the world. possessing great general intelligence, courageous, industrious, prudent, energetic, ingenious, moral, law-abiding, with more practical knowledge of civil and political affairs than any other people in the world but the citizens of the United States-in agricul. ture more advanced than any but the English people-in shipping, only two or three nations excel us on the globe. Our educational institutions are inferior to none in the worldpresent on that historic occasion three patriots and even to facilitate the breaking of the law of their King; they decline to be humiliated allies of Riel were similarly dealt with, and our press ranks with the best-our public and

charitable institutions are highly honorable to us. We have within our borders unlimited natural resources. We are descendants of the best races of mankind on the earth, but if we are not yet of age let us still hold fast to the nursing bottle, but if we are let us have, a flag of our own on every sea,"

GIVE CHARITY A FREE FIELD.

Probably no city on the continent is called upon to spend less for the care and maintenance of its poor, and old and infirm and its abandoned waifs, than this city of Mont. real. The public accounts of other cities show that immense sums are taken from the civic treasury to give food and raiment to the starving and the destitute, to unild and sun nort hos itals for the sick, asylums for the orphans and the foundlings, refuges for the old and the infirm. Here in Montreal our Corporation are spared the trouble and the expense in this direction. The charity, de votion and self-sacrifice of our religious orders have made it possible for the city government to feel no uneasiness on this score. Those religious orders, male and female, have voluntarily taken upon their own shoulders the task of providing for our poor and sickdone this since the foundation of Montreal and continue to do it, with but little, if any, official recompense. On the contrary, they have on many an occasion been abused and disparaged for their pains. But, heedless of praise or reproach in the prosecution of their divine work of charity, they have sacrificed even their lives to succour the plague. stricken; they have cabandoned everything, home, friends, and the pleasures of the world, to be at the bedside of the dying, to feed the hungry, to help the feeble and become the protectors of the orphan and the waif. In the present hour of trial and danger,

none could be found so ready and so able to undertake the management of the Smallpor Hospital as the humble Sister of Charity, The painful and dangerous duty of nursing the patients afflicted with the loathsome disease had no terror nor horror for the Sister of Charity, and the city, after trying every other species of nurse, had to come to her to assist it in its fight against the epidemic. One would imagine that our civic and other public corporations would make some attempt to return the compliment for all these benefits, gratuitously rendered the city by those religi ous orders, and especially by the Sisters of Charity. But no! The city does not ever thank them. It, on the contrary, charges them, in the shape of taxation, for actually maintaining the poor and the sick and the orphan, which if the Sisters did not do the Corporation itself would have to do This is about the basest ingratitude we know of. The water that the Sisters of Charity use to wash and clean the poor has to be paid for just as if it were used for private and profitable purposes. A tax which thus takes from charity and limits its work in the cause of suffering humanity is simply odious, and I tile city ought to be ashamed to exact and collect it. We trust, therefore, that the sity of ceasing to impose any tax that comes from the poor box. If the charitable institutions refused to house th noor, feed the hungry, nurse the sick and care for the orphan, the city would hav to provide for them, and we ask how would our Corporation like to foot the bill of experson that would be the outcome of suc maintenance. People generally have to pay for services rendered, but in this case ou Corporation turns the tables, and makes the Sisters pay for the services they render to the community.

Some of our French contemporaries have very timely suggested that the City Passenger Railway Company would be doing a gracious act if it allowed the Sisters to ride free on the street cars while on their errands of merc through the different parts of the city. If th company can see its way to extend this cour tesy to the Sisters, it will not only be a maite for grateful appreciation on their part, but i will also be of benefit to the poor, as a larger number of them can be visited by the good Sisters while on their charitable rounds. Give charity a free and unencumpered field to work in.

CANON FARRAR'S SINGULAR FEAT

CANON FARRAR, who is probably the most eminent member of the Protestant clergy is England, and who has a very wide reputation for scholarship, has attempted a very singular feat since his arrival in Montreal. The worthy divine has been giving a re porter his views and opinions a subject of which he knew nothing. It is not we who say that he was deficient in know ledge of the subject, but the worthy divine himself who admits it. It has been a genera and well founded complaint with Irishme that they were ruled by people who knew nothing about their country, its wants or its resources, and who cared less Englishmen densely ignorant of Irish affairs and strongly prejudiced against the country have been the foremost in giving Ireland ad vice as to what she should do, and what sh should expect. It is with some surprise that we saw Canon Farrar made no exception to the rule. A representative of the Gazette has brought out the fact the means of a lengthy interview. The reporter broached "the Irish question," and asked Canon Farrar for his opinions of the subject. The eminent divine answere by first confessing his incompetency to discus the question, then by going into the depth of it, so as to throw disparagement and discredit on the Irish people and their cause and finally by winding up with a solemn protest that he did not know anything about it, as he had made no study of the question It will be interesting to quote the reporter queries and the Canon's answers :-

THE IRISM QUESTION. "I don't know much about the question of Home Rule for Ireland," said. Archdeacon "It is a question which is troubling politicians on the other side of the Atlantic pontaging of the policy of the Atlantic very much, but I have nothing directly to say on it. It is quite certain that Mr. Par. say on it. be returned with a very powerful nen with after the general election, and he will have very great influence in Parliament. There are some demands which the English people cannot grant. For many years both English parties have been anxions to do what is just and fair in Ireland. In point of fact there are no privileges which Eoglishmen possess which irishmen do not possess in an equal degree. What about the Irish coercion laws?"

asked the representative. Keu and Approxime," said the Archdeacon, "the reason for the enactment of the coercion law reason for the enactment of the coercion law was to put down outrage. Of course the IRISHS PARLIAMENTARY FUND. Irish are a different race from the English, and there will always be difficulties in the government of Ireland, but I have not made a study of the question.

If Canon Farrar was ignorant of the subject he should not have attempted to enlighten the Canadian public upon it through the columns of the press. The incident has its usefulness, however, in showing how the highest, the best and most intelligent people in England come prepared to discuss the question of a people's welfare and nation's destiny. As they discuss it, so they legislate for it, in ignorance and in prejudice. Canon Farrar, who has not prejudiced the question, would do well to medi- THE CANADIAN HOME OF ROBERT tate on the following utterance of Lord Carnarvon, just delivered in reply to an address at Armagh. Lord Carnarvon, who is the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and who has been forced to look into the question, makes the notable and significant declaration that "the redress of griev-"ances was the paramount duty of the "Government in Ireland. Both Tories and 4 Whige may complain that the enforcement of law and order should come first, but he " was satisfied that when the causes were re-" moved which led to unlawful acts, law and " order would follow."

The next time Canon-Farrar speaks on the Irish question, he would do well to take Lord Carnarvon's words for a text, and he would be surer of doing more justice to his subject, with more profit to his audience and more credit to himself.

"ANGLO'S" LETTER.

The Toronto Globe publishes a letter dated "Montreal" and signed "Anglo," which cannot but work positive injury to the community, by breaking the harmony that ought to exist among the different races which comprise our population. It is an unacceptable pretext for the Globs or any paper to say that candid and fair discussion demands that such letters should be given to the light of day. Nor does a protestation, that the tone or pur port of such epistolary tirades is not approved by the paper, justify their publication. Opinions and ideas that are insane in themselves or calculated to do irreparable mischief should never be given space in the columns of a same and respectable journal. Once an opinion oversteps the boundary of decency, truth and justice, it should munity of thought, of conversation, or of their fellow citizens. The Globe's correspond. ent, "Angle," is evidently of this class, and the last sixteen years of his life. his windy emslaughts would have been better in the gutter than in the columns of a prominent newspaper. This "Anglo" writer people of Montreal is most critical, and that whatever prestige English rule, language and commerce have attained is being extinguished by "the silent forces," And what do you imagine are these silent forces according to "Auglo?" They are, French population, French language, and ecclesiastical rule. Montreal, in his estimation, may count itself a corpse politically and commercially if these forces are allowed to prevail. It will strike most people that if Montreal had to depend for its existence on the extinguishment of either the French population the city ought to be in ruins long ago. keep out the cold, to protect it for the uses "Anglo" thinks the English could resist to which this old building has been turned in the destructive tide, only they are not prepared to face the consequences of a dense population backed by smollpox. He asks, in presses are still there. The outside walls a tone of despair, if this calamity is to be still present a fair appearance, except the allowed to kill our commerce and to complete the downfall of English influence? But the most silly question of all is when he demands built, except where the rain has reached if this Province is to be an English country or | them. not? Of course it is not! It is to be a Canadian country first, last and all the time. That 'Anglo" make their mistake.

They consider, and want all others to consider, that this Canada of Ours is English pure and simple and is going to remain such. This false conception of our position leads to many errors and blunders. For instance, "Anglo" imagines and proposes that this Province could be made an English country by adopting the following plan:-

"By Nova Scotia, New Brunswickand Ontario uniting on one issue, and insisting that the Eng-lish language only shall be the legal language of the Dominion.

By annexing the Island of Montreal to Ontario, and this would be the wisest, best and surest method; in fact it will, it must, be the ultimate destiny of Montreal. Both these methods are feasible by a united action in Parliament of the other English Provinces. But if not, if tried and they do not win, then

the inevitable must come—a revolution. And then we will do what we ought to have done in 1837, revise the terms of capitulation of 1769."

The proposal that Ontario and the Marirepresented in the other provinces, and that As a protection from the Ladians, La Salle aid of the funds raised by the Riel committee. the famous river Jordan.

the attempt to commit any such outrage would not be all smooth and plain sailing.

We hope responsible journals will not in the future allow themselves to be used as tools by such men as "Anglo" to stir un and foster race animosities and religious oreju dices. A union of interest and affection should be promoted among the Canadian people, and we have every confidence that the intelligence, honesty and spirit of justice which animate the masses of the different races composing our population will prevail and regulate all our social, political and commercial relations.

i	P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont	\$5.0
ı	J. J. Flynn.	1.0
	D. Phelan	5 0
	Jas Fitzpatrick	10
j	J D. Fitzpatrick McGarry	1.0
i	P. Murphy	10
	E. LinchL'Epiphavie	1.0
	P. O'Reilly	1 0
	P. Folev	10
1	J. J. Cutler	10
ı	John P. O'Hearn	10
1	John Davitt	10
i	Luke Moore	10
	T. Murphy	10
i	Jas Donuelly	10
1	John Collins	10
ł		

DE LA SALLE.

By John Fraser, Montreal.

No. 6. Sometime between the years 1609 and 1615, Champlain, then Governor of French Canada, established three fur trading posts, one at Tadousac, one at Three Rivers, the other at the head of the Rapids, at Lower Lachine, eight miles above Montreal. This was done thirty years before the foundation finds an able, an intelligent and ot Montreal in 1642, by Maisonneuve, and a dozen to fifteen years previous to the formation of the company of the "Une Hundred Associates."

The post at Lachine, being just below the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Law rence, became the most important tradiug post in the colony, and was periodically visited, spring and fall, by the various tribes of Indians living on the shores of the Upper Ottawa and the Lakes emptying into the St. Lawrence, to sell or to exchange their furs.

About fifty years after the establishment of the post at Lachine, there landed, sometime during the year 1666, on the spot where the foundation of Montreal had been laid some twenty-five years previous, a youth from Old France, in his 24 h year, of manly form and noble bearing, whose calm exterior bespoke one who would shrink from no danger, and who would cling with unflincing tenacity to any cause he might expouse. This youth was Robert de La Saile, who for twenty one years acted a most conspicuous part in the early history of Canada, and of this whole northern continent of America.

La Salle, in quest of new discoveries and with the hope of finding a Water Way through Canada to China, travelled and retravelled over the then unbroken forests of the great west, and traversed and re traversed or rather coasted—in his frail Indian canos. all of our vast inland lakes, and westward and southward by the Ohio, the Mississippi and the then other unknown rivers, in search of the great object of his ambition, until he met his death, in March 1687, somewhere, we believe, on the banks of the Missouri.

The present article is not to deal with La beignored and unhesitatingly discarded by Salle's discoveries or explorations—these are address, accompanied with a substantial the editor. We believe in free, honest and matters of history-but simply to point out a purse of money :fair discussion; but we should have no com- spot, an old landmark, nearer our own home, of which few, probably not one in a thousand of the present inhabitants of Montreal, is labor with those who make bigotry and religious prejudice, race antipathies and de La Salle—the home in which he had animosities, the basis of their dealings with lived for some four years of his early Cana dian life, and in which he planned and matured the great schemes which engrossed

Champlain died in 1635, and about the year 1644, the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice acquired, or had granted to them, the Island of Montreal as Seigneurs. La laments that the commercial, social and Selle, shortly after his arrival, acquired from political situation of the English speaking the Seminary of St. Sulpice a grant of land at Lower Lachine, as Seigneur, which in-cluded the trading post established by Coamplain; this served him for the purpose of a Seigniory house, a trading post and a fort On the Lower Lachine road, two miles above the Lachine rapids, just at the head of the "New Inland Cut" of the Montreal water works, on the 'Fraser Homestead Farm," adjoining the old "English King's Fosts," (which was also part of the La Salle estate,) stands an old stone building, sixty feet front ing on the road, and some thirty feet deep,

one story and a half high. The inside has a celiar, two floors and a ga.ret, the walls are pierced for over thirty gun or loop holes, which are quite perfect in side, but the outside of them (the gun holes) and language or of ecclesiastical rule, has, from time to time, been plastered over to later years. The first floor is a good deal broken up, having been used for many years as a cider house; the old mill and cider east gable end which is a little separated at the top from the main building. The inside timbers are nearly as sound to day as when

This was the home of Robert de La Salle? A name dear to all Canadians. How few now know of its existence, and fewer still of is just where such cranks and idiots as its whereabouts! Its walls have withstood the rough blasts of nearly three centuries. The waters of the St. Lawrence still glide quietly by it as of old-but the rich fur-laden fleets of Indian canoes no longer visit that spot—nor is the merry song of the Canadian voyageur now heard there. Those days are

gone! The post at Lacbine was the semi-annual resort of the Indian tribes from their far distant hunting grounds to exchange their furs with La Salle, and it is on record that a band of Seneca Indians, with their chief, spent a whole winter with him at his home.

The tread of passing armies, French or English, with their contingents of Indian warriors, "all painted and feathered," on their march westwards or homewards to Montreal, was a familiar sound there, and of frequent occurrence in the olden time. This was the point of embarkation by batteaux or cance westward, before the building of the Lachine canal, and resulted in the establishment of the English "King's Posts" there

shortly after the cession of Canada. Connected with his home La Salle reserved 420 acres of land as a homestead for himself. This comprised the present Fraser Hometime Provinces should unite to force the stead and the two adjoining farms, which English language, and Protestant religion, also, until lately, belonged to the Fraser practices and methods upon the people of Homestead. He also reserved a common of the people of Homestead. Quebec is probably more silly than monstrous. 200 acres. This common remained intact until the year 1835, when it was parcelled "Angle" forgets the important fact that it is out and divided among the neighboring far-

the read, and about five acres, running north, on the east side of his home. The remains of this old wall may still be seen. Within this enclosure was planted an orchard of the choicest pears, apples, and other fruits from old France. This old orchard only fell into decay within the past fifty years; its final destruction occurred in 1859, during the intense cold of that winter.

The foregoing is a short description of one of the most interesting landmarks of Canada. It is the oldest building now standing in Canada. The writer's grandfather visited this old place over one hundred years ago. and some twenty five years later became the purchaser of the Fraser Homestead turm, on which the Canadian home of Robert de la Salle still stands and may be seen.

This old building has a history stretching far into and over the bygone centuries of Long before the early Canadian days. foundation stone was laid in the queenly city of Montreal, with its now noble struc tures and princely mansions backing under the shade of our stately Mount Royal, long before a parish church bell was heard in the ancient town of Ville Marie, summoning the little bands of devout worshippers to their early matins-long before those early days of Canadian history, did this old building stand, as it now stands, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, two miles above the Lachine Rapida.

HONORING A JOURNAL IST.

DINNER TO MR. H. D. SOMERVILLE, OF THE

HUNTINGDON "ADVOCATE." Mr. Henry D. Somerville, editor and proprietor of the Huntingdon Advocate, was entertained at dinner in Moir's hotel, Huntingdon, on Thursday evening last, by a large number of leading residents of the district. The occasion was intended to mark the personal esteem in which Mr. Somerville is held, the appreciation of his labors on behalf of the interests of the county, which a frank champion in the Advocate. Dinner was served shortly before 8 o'clock, and was of the most sumptuous kind, reflect ing the highest credit upon the cuisine of the hotel. The chair was occupied by Major Whyte, and the vice chairs by D Shanks, Esq, and Major Johnston. Among those present were Messrs J J Curran, M P, C Davidson, Q C, Col A A Stevenson, F A Quinn, Wui Ross, H J Cloran, D Mc-Cormack, D English, R S White, J C Bowden and A Milne, all of Montreal; is A Jackson, A M Wright, Ormstown Courier: J Tyo, of Dundee; E Richardson, of Fort Covington; D Cameron, of Dundee; TWR Jennings, J J Crevier, NP, LN Mas-James Moore, F Luchance, M W Cole. M Beausfield, of Fort Covington; T W Fraser, A Machton, G Rowe, T K Milne, Joseph Gerier, L C McGinnis, J T McPherson, Jas Hughes, sr., Jas Hughes, jr., Patrick Sauders, J C Bruce, P Barrett, R Wilders, R Johnston, Dr McPaerson, Jos Laronge, Jno McGowan, and many others. After the usual loyal toasts had been honored, the chairman proposed: "The President of the United States," which was

responded to in an admirable speech by Mr. J. D. Beckwith, of Chateau guay. Col. Stevenson, who received a contral reception, made a fine speech in response to the toast of "Our Volunteers." The toast of the evening, "The health of our Guest," was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm, the cheering being again and again renewed. Before Mr. Somerville rose to respond he was presented with the following

To H. D. Somerville, Esq., Editor of the Huntingdon To H. D. Somerville, Esq., Editor of the Huntingdon Advocate:

Dear Sig.—The members of the Liberal-Conservative club of the county of Huntingdon, knowing the difficulties under which you have labored since your advent amongst us, appreciating also to some extent the energy, ability and manly firmness with which you have net, and in a great measure, overcome those difficulties, desire to thus publicly give expression to our inqualified approbation of the course you have pursued as a Conservative journalist. It would be a task, useless, ungracious and even unnecessary, to enumerate the difficulties referred to, however we rejoice to see that, instructed by the wise counsels and prudent teaching of the Advocate, the community at large, naturally generous and lovers of fair play, are beginning to entertain broader views, and to be more tolerant of political opinions which, under a more contracted unition, they heretofore repudiated. It is not tonly as a successful journalist that we desire to compliment you—as a citizen, as a man, as a member of our mix-decommunity, your deportment and conversation has been such as to gain for you agreeter number of rriends than might have been deemed possible under the circumstances, and in so short a space of time. Please accept our very best wisnes, not only for your successful except our very best wisnes, not only for jour successful except our very best wisnes, not only for jour successful except our very best wisnes, not only for jour successful except our very best wisnes, not only any short of the company with Mrs. Somerville may be long and lappy and crowned with the choicest blessings of licaver.

licaven.
In conclusion we beg your acceptance of the accompanying gift as a sincere token of our good will and ten-

ouragement.
Signed on behalf of the subscribers.
JOHN TYO, President.
WILLIAM HASSAN, Secretary. Mr. Somerville in a neat speech thanked the company for the kindness manifested towards him and the good wishes extended, and promised to devote his whole energies to the interests of the Conservative party and the district of Huntingdon. Elequent specches were delivered by Mr. F. A. Quinn, in response to the toast of "Canada, our Country"; by Mr. D. McCormack to "The District of Beauharnois"; by Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., to "The Conservative cause" by Mr. W. Ross to "The Railway Interests" and by Mr. C. P. Davidson, Q.C., to "Our Invited Guests." Messrs. H. J. Clorar, Editor of the Montreal Post and TRUE WITNESS, and R. S. White, of the Gazette, acknowledged the toast of "The Press," and that of the "Ludies" was wittily responded to by Mr. Wright, of the Ormstown Courier. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the evening, and the gathering served not only to testify to the popularity of Mr. Somerville, but also to greatly promote the Conservative cause in the country.

READ THIS

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

THE OFFICIAL MANIFESTO

ISSUED BY THE RIEL DEFENCE BUND COM-

MITTEE. The official manifesto issued by the Riel Defence Funa committee, which was published in the French papers on Saturday, asks for the aid of the press and says that notwithstanding the obstacles placed in their way the members believe themselves in honor

bound to pursue their work. The receipts and expenditures up to date are published as follows :-- Money received up to date, \$1,688.03 : expenditures for Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Lemieux, \$800 ; expenditures for printing, meetings, etc., \$126; total, \$926.

It is then asked whether the friends of Riel, in conveying his case to the Privy Council in England, could do without the

built, or possibly in the days of Champlain, there was built a stone wall ten to twelve festc, "it is to be hoped that some anthorized feet high, three acres in front, fronting on persons will say so, and then we, the mempersons will say so, and then we, the members of the committee, will withdraw. The Government, perhaps, feels disposed to pay the costs of a trial on appeal, as it, in 1873. voted \$5,000 to carry to the English courts the case of the New Brunswick schools. Why should not the Government do the same now when a question of constitutional law interesting the whole nation is on the tapis?

"We have to choose between three things: 1st. Is it a duty for us to try and have annulled the judgments and sentences rendered against the Metis and Riel? 2nd. Should we request the Government to pay the costs of an appeal? 3rd. Should no person offer to take our place; are we to continue our work and rely upon the aid of the press in general?"

The manifesto is signed by Hon. R. Laflamme, Q.C., Ald. J. Perrault, Ald. Prefon taine, Charles DeLorimier, Q.C., L. O. David, Charles Champagne, George Duhamel, P. Rivard and H. C. St. Pierre.

MILK AND WATER MANIFESTO.

GLADSTONE'S WEAK AND QUERULOUS DE-FENCE OF PAST ERRORS-THE LIBERALS DISPLEASED AND THE RADICALS FUR-IOUS-OPINIONS OF THE LONDON

cies. manuscript to the big dailies of London, for the press rule here is a shilling a line for election addresses. This saves invidiousness, but the dailies will "copy;" so each of this morning's papers gives four or five columns to the address. The Liberal Daily News and Daily Chronicle cackle over this political egg. The Daily Telegraph flies the address at the masthead. The Times, the Standard and the Morning Post draw diverse conclusions from it, as the late Premier doubtless meant they should. Like the readers of President Polk's celebrated tariff letter, the readers of Mr. G'adstone's rhetoric can measure their in genuity over it by the differing conclusions each reader may draw.

FULL OF EMPTY VIEWS, I find it full of views without any promises or any distinctive platform. Over the Soudan he cries peccavi. He hedges on "disestablishment," and asserts that the current of the civilized world sets in that direction-a figure born perhaps of his yacht race reading during the last few days. He burls at Mr. Parnell the "supremacy crown." He admits by implication Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington to be heads of sections, and he speaks of other sections; but he believes all liberals T Rowley, W Hassan, John Pollock. J B other sections; but he believes all liberals McIntosh, R Brunette, C Napton, S Boyd, can unito in enfranchising the soil, establish ing local government, equalizing the taxation on land and personalty, and in suppressing Hugnes, John Flynn, Dr A McMillan, Wm | by the strictest rules, or, if necessary, by severe laws, the practice of obstruction in Parliament.

The document presents a painful compari son in diction, style, sonorous rhetoric, skill of attacks and ingenuity in explanation with his famous manifests of March 10, 1880. The present one is a manifesto which is not a manifesto. It is like a joke without a point. Even his favored Spectator refuses to accompany him in Egypt, and hints that many liberals will not now follow his old proposals.

The Times' editorial on the manifesto seems as non-commital as that document. It save: ' His address cannot be described as inspiriting. Its sober affirmation of views upon which most of us are in general agreement will not excite any very fervent enthusiams among liberals on all the more pressing questions of the day. Mr. Gladstone takes the moderate liberal view, and, while careful not to alarm one section of his followers by premature assent to novel propositions, he is equally careful not to discourage the other ection by shutting the door upon any of their

projects." THE ONCE WINGED WORDS.

The Post says :- " The once winged words now seem to crawl. The points formerly seized and stated with such rhetorical impetuosity are now circled around dubiously, and occasionally even without any apparent purpose.

The Daily Telegraph acknowledges that the manifesto shows that Mr. Gladstone feels he is on the defensive, and its editorial is non-committal, although it implies that it is not well disposed toward "Achilles joining battle with his Grecian liberals against the Trojan tories."

The Tory Standard contends "the mani festo is weak and disappointing. It is weak everywhere, but its feebleness is most glaring just at the point where vigor was most of il to be desired. The address is vagueness itself, and ambiguity is most carefully cultivated whenever the duty of distinctness is most clear.'

The Daily News' editorial is rather a peronal eulogy of its party leader than a com-

ment on the manifesto.

London, Sept. 21.—The Liberals are terribly chagrined over Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of Midlothian, which has to be accepted as the Liberal manifesto for the electoral campaign. Instead of a clarion call to arms, it is a weak and querulous defence of past errors and a half-hearted approval of the points made by Mr. Chamberlain. The supporters of Mr. Bradlaugh are furious over the ex Premier's studious avoidance of the question of the right of a parliamentary member-elect to make affirmation instead of taking an oath. Mr. Gladstone has repeatedly declared in the House of Commons that this was one of the greatest constitutional questions of this generation, but when he comes to formulate a platform upon which his party is to seek the suffrages of the country, he is dumb concerning it. Many other sins of omission—all of which are siznificant, and some of which are cowardly-are charged against the address. The almost universal opinion is that the issuance of this milk-and-water manifesto puts Lord Hartington out of the running for the leadership of the Liberal party and immensely itcreases Mr. Chamberlain's chance. latter is now speken of as the only one of the Liberal leaders who knows his own mind, and has the courage of his convictions sufficiently to say what he wants. Mr. Gladstone's address also confirms the general belief that his only remaining political ambition is to lead his party once more to victory and then to permanently retire from public life.

"The gold and scarlet of the sun" is rivaled in the cupolas of St. Peter's Cathedral, just finished at Moscow. There are five of the supplies, and no less than 900 pounds of gold were used in overlaying them. The doors of This leaves a balance on hand of \$762. To the temple cost \$310,000, and upon the this sum about \$200, now in the hands of the marble floors were expended \$1,500,000. Ten sub-committees, are also to be added, and this thousand worshippers can be comfortable if will make the balance reach a figure nearing their souls let them within this \$12,500,000 temple.

There is hardly a village in Russia in which there is not to be found a bottle of water from

a monastery of Irish trappists on an IOWA PRAIRIE-BROTHER MARY.

Thirty years ago, under Abbot Clement Smith, a band of Trappist monks left the famous Irish abbey of Mount Melleray to es tablish themselves in the New World. They came at the invitation of Right Rev. Mathias Lorae, first Catholic Bishop of Dubuque, Iowa, Twelve miles from Dubuque Bishop Loras had purchased half a section of land. He placed it at the disposal of the newcomers, who, hy the rules of their order, were self-enjoined agriculturists. Dubuque county, fown, where the farm is situated, is known as one of the finest agricultural sections of the State. The acres given by the Bishop were very choice In honor of their old Irish home, the monks christened their new foundation "New Melleray Abbey." Doffing their travelling garb, they put on the coarse garments ordered by their founder, Armand de Rance. The three priests of the little company donned their white serge gowns, over which, from the neck, front, and back down to their feet, hung their wide black scapular. The seven choir and the two lay brothers or servants were vested all over in heavy brown serge. About their waists the fathers were a black leather belt, the brothers LONDON, Sept. 21.-Mr. Gladstone has a rope with five hanging, knotted ends, com-"macifested" in a penny pamphlet. A tew i memorative of the Saviour's wounds and pages of this pamphlet iell into the hands of scourging, and the twelve were thick soled, some provincial or foreign news agen-cies, which sent them out, although completed their costumes, and the Trappists imperfect. Some misleading references of New Melleray, types of their brethren in may perhaps have reached America. Europe, were ready either to sing matins and The "G. O. M." saw no use in sending his manuscript to the big deliles of Lordon for the sending of the sending his manuscript to the big deliles of Lordon for the sending his lands at 2 in the morning or till the land as the seasons required. When they took possession of their farm,

in the spring of 1855, all they found habit able was an old, dilapidated house and a monks worked hard, and each man labored for the common good. The abbot, who knew his men, availed himself, like a prudent General, of the individual experience of each member of his little household. It happened one day that in wandering over the prairie a lay brother discovered a vein of granite. He informed his superior. On further examination the vein traced the source of a valuable quarry. The superior, who, before his priesthood, had been a keen business man, yet had lost none of his worldly wit by assuming the cowl, resolved to turn the discovery to good account. The one essential requisite to plans was ready cash. This was secured in a strange, and, though not in an illegitimate, vet in a singular and unecclesiastical way. by one of the inmates of the monastery. Among the choir brothers was one James Murphy, or, as he was named in religion, Brother Mary Augustine. In Ireland he had been a farmer, and also the most noted cattle dealer in the county of Tipperary, from which he hailed. The abbot, with the prior and sub-prior, held a conference on the needs of the convent. They concluded that, after obtaining the proper dispensation from compulsory conventual residence, Brother Mur phy should he sent out to exercise his skill in buying up and selling cattle to assist his brethren. This new detail of duty was brethren. communicated to Murphy. He needed no instructions. A true Celt and a genuine "Tipp" was

Murphy, standing six feet high, with ruddy face, black, piercing eyes, and a massive head, he had, besides, an indomitable will, natural courage, much wit, and, with his herculean frame, was capable of giant endurance. His perception was so keen that he was often known to gauge within fifty pounds of their actual weight a hundred bear of cattle as they passed in to the scales yard. He sat a horse so well that farmers in Iowa describe how, as he entered their gates to buy cattle, they took the rider and his horse to be one. His knowledge of a herd was so great that while bargaining with a farmer he could pick out two, three, or four year olds at the extremity of a hundred acre field. Such was the man the abbot commissioned to work for the mouks of Melleray, In the first year of the war, and through the succeding years up to '65, cattle were in great demand, and sold in Illinois, Kansas and Iowa at very high figures. Murphy literally scoured the three States, in person or by his agents. By paying good cash prices and buying right and left from small dealers, so as almost to exhaust their stock, he was soon able to dictate prices and control the supply and demand. It is a well-known fact that at one time this Trappist monk managed to get possession of the Western stock market. His beeves, packed in cars of every railway line entering Chicago westward, or crowded into pens outside the city, so completely blocked the side tracks and all the companies yards that no rival dealers could for three days enter the city or find room outside to pen their stock. Murphy had made a corner in beef and was master of the situation. To arrive at this point with its immediate financial results, had been his great ambition. This one transaction realized for his corner \$55,000. With the check in his pocket he returned to Melleray to rest for a while. Henceforth his name became a power, so that even to-day the mention of his convent among the cattlemen of Chicago will provoke a smile or call forth some story of his genial wit, of how he played this or that trick upon his fellows, and succeeded, in fine, in earning for himself the title of the Monk Cattle King

of the West. With their gains the monks of Melleray be gan to make improvements. The old house, with all its temporary additions of chapel and choir and dormitory and refectory, was soon replaced by more suitable quarters, and everywhere lavish abundance and comfort outran former poverty and inconvenience. Abbot Smith became a Bishop, succeeding his friend Loras in the See of Dubuque. The quarry furnished material to erect the splendid monas tery the visitor now sees as he approaches the abbey from the old military road leading out of Dubuque. In appointments and surroundings it surpasses any place of its kind in America, sitting, as it were, enthroned like an ark of peace or a retreat of perfect safety in a lovely country, improved in its immediate neighborhood by all the beauty that rare trees, choice flowers, rich plants and shrubs and vines, and the highest cultivation can bestow. The buildings are Gothic in architecture, three stories high, 350 feet long, with wings at either end of the main building, from which rises a tower, where hangs the convent bell, and this belfry is surmounted by a shining cross which glistens in the summer sun and is seen for miles as one approaches from any side. One of the wings serves as a chapel, the other as a guest house, where a generous hospitality is gratuitously dispensed to strangers; or, on the payment of a small sum, those are entertained who wish to live with the Trappists temporarily or for life without joining the

A visitor to Melleray Abbey five years ago would have pronounced the monks the happiest men in the world. Their apparent happiness and outward prosperity, however, found concealed in his boot. Yesterday, they were not the surest things when brought before the Police Magistrate he owned. The transactions of Brother Mar- was committed to the Court of Queen's Bench

phy, after his first successes, had been conducted on a large scale. Other business ventures by the successor of Abbot Smith had been also up into the thousands. One fine morning ' present prior found out that the convent owed \$230,000. Ruin, ejectment, and distress stared him in the face. What was to be done? The story would be too long to tell in detail. Suffice it to say kind friends came to the rescue. Unity did wonders among these silent men. They were saved, and just one month ago they made a payment which cancelled the amount of their obligations by \$105,000; in other words, in little more than four years, by their labors on their farm, besides continuing their charity to all the poor of the country round, they paid this large sum. On hearing of their embarrassment, and afterward of how they were succeeding in liquidating their debts, a large trust and loan company of Chicago, admiring their pluck, offered them all the money they might want

Brother Murphy is dead. He sleeps in the little graveyard of the convent. Any one who desires to know more of him may learn it from many sources, but all that the little cross over the daisy mound above the brilliant, handsome monk reveals is: "R. I. P., Brother Mary Augustine."

A DOUPLE LIFE.

THE REMARKABLE CAREER OF A NEW ENGLAND MAN.

RESPECTED PHILANTHROPIST IN HIS NATIVE TOWN AND A DESPISED LIBERTINE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 21.—There died in a brothel in this city, on the 4th instant, Edward S. Sanborn, an old man who has been known to the police for many years as the proprietor of various houses of prostitu-tion. There was buried in Kingston, N.H., small barn of tumble down pretensions. The three days later, Major Edward S. Sanborn, a conspicuous as d public spirited citizen, who was widely known in his native state as a liberal patron of the cause of education and religion. Sanborn was born at Kingston, N. H., of good stock. His part of his father's estate was \$37,000. He seems to have formed. about thirty years ago, a deliberate purpose to lead a double life. In his native town he was known as a good man, a philanthropist, a contributor to educational and religious enterprises. In Boston he was known for thirty years as a libertine and unscrupulous money getter, a grasping, avaricious, miserly man. In the thirty years he accumulated about a quarter of a million of dollars by a develop the quarry and realize the abbot's method from which even degraded men shrunk. He joined partnerships with keepers of disorderly houses and accumulated money rapidly. He became parsimonious, often denying himself comforts which men in ordinary walks of life enjoy. About five years prior to his death he determined to

ECLIPSE ALL FORMER EFFORTS, and to leave a monument to his disgraceful business. His plau was foiled by discase and death. About seventeen years ago he met Miss Julia A. Hiltou, a remarkably handsome girl, whose home had been in Maine. They formed a friendship which endured for nearly seventeen years. She accumulated about \$80,000, the greatest portion of which she bequeathed to Sanborn. Her relatives have contested the will on the ground of undue influence, and the case will soon come up in Boston. Sanborn's fondness for Miss Hilton was so great that he erected a few yours ago in his native town a marble monument, on one side of which he had inscribed her name, and on the other his own, leaving the date of death blank. His purpose, however, to have her bones lie beside his own, were thwarted by her relatives, for she died last April while Sanborn was too ill to see that his wishes were respected, and her relatives carried

Miss Hi ton's body to her native village. To perpetuate their names Sanborn decided to ERECT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

in his native town and endow it handsomely. In 1883 he built at Kingston the most ornate public building in the state. It is constructed of brick and granite, and on an arch over the main entrance is inscribed "Sanborn Seminary." Miss Hitton contributed mon y for the library, and in that room is a new ful marble bust of berself and one of Mr. Sanborn, Beneath his bust, which represents a seemingly venerable philanthropist, is inscribed the following legend : "This Seminary was founded and endowed and this building crected by Edward Stevens Sanborn, in token of his regard for his native town and his appreciation of the importance of education. The library was presented by Julia Ann Hilton." Samborn's relatives have decided to contest his will, which leaves all his property to the institution. The Sanborn seminary will not be occupied till the contest has been decided.

A LEAK THROUGH CANADA.

NECESSITY OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGREE-MENT TO KEEP OUT THE CHINESE.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21 .- It is teared that unless some understanding is arrived at between the United States and the Dominion government, in regard to the Chinese crossing over from one country to the other, serious international complications may at any time arise. In connection with this fact, the case of the sixteen Chinamen who crossed over from Bri-tish Columbia to Washington Territory recently, and to which reference has been made, is cited. The British Columbian authorities refused to allow them to land when returned by United States officers until the \$50 per head license was paid, and they are now confined in the peniteutiary at Port Townsend, W.T., pending instructions which have been asked for from Washington. The same difficulties would arise in the case of Chinamen crossing over from the United States into Canadian territory. The British Columbia people are urging that steps be taken to avoid any trouble which might grow out of this feature of the Chinese question.

What the Toronto Mail says about Cook's Friend Baking Powder, now on exhibition in that city :-

THE COOK'S PRIEND.

There are hundreds of baking powders before the public, but the majority of them are, to cooks and housekeepers, valueless. That known as the Cook's Friend is, however, a grand exception to the wife. tion to the rule. It is a cream of tartar baking powder, and while being wholesome, is of comparatively great strength than ang other pow-der under view for value. The Cook's Friend has won a large number of silver medals and prizes in various competitions, and is the most popular in use all over the Dominion.

The above is very complimentary to the manufacturer, Mr. W. E. McLaren, of College street, and shows what pluck and persever-

ance can do. A SACRILEGIOUS THIEF.

Jean Sautrand, aged 30, was arrested on Sunday by Sergt. Berard and Constable Boulard for stealing a chalice from the sacristy of St. Bridget's church. The chalice was 'found in his possession and twenty minutes after his arrest a gold and silver cup; which was also used for altar service, was found concealed in his boot. Yesterday.

THE PAST OF CANADA. ELICATE NURBAY'S LECTURE VIO

the first of Mr. Murray's electures on Canadia dian history was delivered Monday 14th, in the Cueen's hall in the presence of a large and in tellectual audience. At the commencement he treated of the earlier discoveries of America, recalling some of the miay traditions of early European visitors to the continent. He referred to the Norsemen who almost certainly wited the soasts of what are now known as the fastern States, and the tradition of the Welch prince who is alleged to have visited these shores Special reference was made to the rock on the Massachusetts coast, on which, in Norse chreaters, were indicated a prophetic culine of the future of the continent. The lecturer then proceeded to give a pleasing description of the ships of the old explorers and his graphic description of the ships of the old explorers and his graphic description of what was and is afforded a keen idea of the striking contrast between the wide gulleys in which the brave old navigators crossed the ocean and the modern royal mail min to be grasped. The second section of the lecture touched upon the great explorers of the lecture touched upon the great explorers of the continent—Dr. Soto, Jacques Cartier, Champlain, LaSalle, Hudson, Joliette, Verendrye, and others. The description of the passage up the river of Jacques Cartier and his struggles, were particularly fascinating, and as this era described is one of so much his price in the passage of the passage was a struggles. The passage was a lectured to write interest interest. listened to with intense interest. Mr. Murray's language is at times of a particularly poetic ray's language is at times of a particularly poster character, as those who have read his descriptions of the Adirondacks, which have maite his name a household word, are aware, and the following example from last night's lecture will show. The listener, closing his eyes, could almost imagine himself amid the secluded shades of the forest primeval. "It was eyening, dark, cool and starry. The earth and water lay hidden in the dusky gloom. Above the stars were at their brightest. They gleamed and closed and flashed like times from from and glowed and flushed like jewels fresh from the case. The fires were many colored—orange, yellow and red; and here and there a great diamond, fastened into the zone of night, sent of its intense, coloriess brilliancy. Silents reigned, the winds had died away and the waters had settled to repose. No gurgle along, the shore; no bird of night calling to its mate. To say that it was still was no description. Even To say that it was still was no description. Even the silence seemed to hold its breatly, while Night, robed only in thionest darkness, stood Night, robed only in thinnest darkness; stood on the mountains, shyly and timidly, as if she feared the Day would suddenly rush back and devour her with his fierce, hot light. The air was sweet with her breathings. Cedar and pine, balsam and meadow grass, lily and wild rote, were fragrantly mingled in the damp air. Up through this paradise I slowly dritted. Up through the fragrant darkness with careful

shoreward."

It was pleasing to note that Mr. Murray endesvored to do some justice in the case of the Verendiges, both of whom were early explorers, to whom Canada owes a great deal whose efforts were poorly requited. Probably, save for the efforts of Pere Murguy, their feats would never have been rescued from oblivion at all. In dealing with the great actors of the Jesuit and Recollet Fathers Mr. Murray made a very pleasing con:rast between the motives earlier explorers of the continent. In the one case was seen worldiners and the desire to expand commerce and the means of acquiring wealth, and on the other a love of religion and a keen desire to extend its blessings to those who had it not at the risk of life and the sacrifice of comfort civilization. In the case of Canada, the advantages received from the Jesuits and other accessistics were not to be estimated, and they had done for her what the Pilgrin Fathers had done for the Eastern States. After a pleasing resume of the actions of Champlain, Frontenac, Laval, Maisonneuve, Dollard, d'Ibervide and a sketch of history generally, Mr. Murray paid a high tribute to the statesmanship of Lord Dur ham, and referring to his well known report, stated that it must be regarded as the charter of Canadian constitutional government. It was even more than this, for it had struck the key-note of a chord which had resounded all through the British provinces, and caused the expunsion life, natural scenery, and a striking contrast be-tween the past and present. Mr. Murray also ventured a prophecy as to the future, and said: "I forese you, in your progre s, keeping step with the movement of the continent as it marches onward in the course of its development, doing your part to make it the home the homeless, and a refuge for the oppressed of the whole world; I foresee that your childhood is passed and the period of early manhood is already come, and with it is come the consciousness of strength and if knowledge sufficient for self-government and independent action, and that young men before me who are not English or French but Canadians, will soon have a country of their own, and that country will be this one, this Canada, I say, on whose soil they were born, and in whose guardian earth their bodies at death will repose."

The lecture was elaborately illustrated by dissolving views, and the pictures were very beauti-

through the fragrant darkness, with careful paddle, I felt my way, until, half by sight and half by instinct, I recognized the beginning of the portage and ran my boat, with easy motion,

CANADA AS IT IS.

SECOND LECTURE BY MR. MURRAY. Mr. W. H. H. Murray delivered his second illustrated lecture Tuesday, 15th, at the Queen's Hall. At the outset Mr. Murray caused to be projected upon the sheet on which the views were shown a sentence expressing his desire that Archdescon Farrar would be able to address the young men of Montre-i, and stating that those who shape matters in the city should, if they wish to have their youth scholarly, get scholars to teach them. This was followed on the screen by a sentence eulogizing Canon Farrar for his appreciation of General Grant and his famous tribute to the dead soldier. Mr. Murray stated that twenty years ago Canada was comparatively unknown, but now science and commerce are penetrating her borders. He then referred to the scenery of the country, speaking feelingly of her treacherous coasts, and alluding, in vividly descriptive language, to the beauty of her woods and forests. Several striking scenes were given on the seasons. Mr. Murray then entered into the subject of Lacrosse, and having touched on the obscurity of its origin, said that in old days entire nations of the red inen gathered to witness the games, which were often of an interesting character, played by as many as 1,000 aside, and witnessed sometimes by 30,000 Indians. In those days the game was never rough. The players could kick, but as they were barefo ted it didn't much matter. Views of three of the old champion Indian lacrosse players and of an international Iudian game were then showii, and these were followed by pictures of an Indian snowshoe dance and winter hunting scenes. Speaking of the fisheries the lecturers aid that forty years before Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence, the Basque fishermen were on its banks. In 1517 there were fifty Spanish, French and Portu-

The lecture was concluded with a reference to the importance of bridges, "which," said Mr. Murray, "suggests the love of intercourse and companionship instinctive to the human heart and the natural brotherhood of men. They are the symbol of commerce as ships are : for, what are ships but floating bridges that span the sens from shore to shore, and bridges are only saides, ships for forever at auchor. For the same purpose are they built, and from the same

guese ve sels fishing on the banks, and in 1527 eleven Norman, one Breton, and two Portuguese

v a la were anchored in the Bay of St. John.

o and therefore, had for 400 years sought
that has usually banks for food, and the living

treasure of the deep has never failed.

growth are coincident with the widening spheres and traponded in terms very appropriate to the control of the friends of the f tons, and the mighty crossway that spans the St. Lawrence or the suspension bridge that hangs, a vast web and meshwork of woven wire, a hundred feet above the raging rapids, while long trains, loaded with the products of farm and mine roll a ong the almost invisible rails, from shore to shore. Of all countries in the world to day, Canada is noted for its bridges. and a glance at one or two of its largest structures cannot but interest you, because they measure the capacity of your civilization, and stand as hints and prophecies of your future deve opment.

Having alluded to the North West and the immense future before it, when the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed, Mr. Murray con-cluded a most charming lecture.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of therty days of the use of r. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspen-Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Seli with Riccirle Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Maubood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases Complete restoration to health, vitor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is meurred. Illustrated pumphiet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Murshall, Mich.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

BAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK-AID PROM THE AMERICAN CLERGY - AN IMMENSE BAZAAR TO BE HELD THE WORK TO CONTINUE! DUBING THE WINTER.

His Lordship Bishop Fabre is overjoyed at the manner in which the people of Montreal and the approunding towns are coming forward and donating their share towards, the St. Peter's Cathedral, whether it be large or smal. Among the many contributions, none excels that which was given on Monday by the quarrymen of Co-teau St. Louis and the Mile End. This generous gift was considered extremely large for the number of people residing in both municipalities, and should everyone who take an interest in this good work do as much in proportion the Cathedral would soon be constructed, and still the donors would not find themselves short in their financial accounts The procession of yestheir financial accounts. The process on of yesterday, tended to enliven the generosity of many who witnessed it, and this morning contributions of a similar nature were handed over to His Lorship the Bishop. Letters have been received from people residing in the country, and even from American farmers, who have explessed their willingness to send cattle or anything which may procure money, so that the work may be proceded with.

THE AMERICAN CLERGY and ecclesiastics at a recent meeting decided to start a subscription list on whatever funds could be raised, and have it forwarded immediately. Most of these clerrymen were ordained by His Lordship Bishop Fabre in Montreal, and it is principally for this reason that they wish to take an active part in the work. Many, also, while on their visit here to attend the Montreal College convention, inspectedbale edifice, and were greatly satisfied with the advancement of the work, and, to have it continued until com pleted, devised the means which resulted as stated above.
The authorities of the St. Peter's Cathedra

have been placed in such circumstances that they can continue the work for the present, and depend upon remittances to pay expenses which may accumulate later on. The present condition of the building may give an observer a good idea as to its future grandeur (as regards the body of the church.) The roof on the side of Durchester street has been completed with gal vanized tin. Those of the two side wings (e est and west) are just being erected, and nothing remains to be done on the upper part of the building except the domes. In the south-west wing, the domes. where the remains of the late Archbishop Lartique and Bourget are deposited, a fac simile of the rights and privileges of the British people to be extended to each colony in succession. This is placed at the examination of the public. The last portion of the lecture comprised wood free of charge, and is inspected daily by a large number of prople. In the same wing an altar has been erected, and the faithful kneel there and pray opposite the vault of the departed prelates.

Yesterday morning an engine was pluced on the summit of the large centre tower for the purpose of hoisting stone, etc., and all neces saries required for the construction of the dome Soon the ground surrounding the edifice and facing Dorchester, Cathedral and Mansfield streets will be cleared in order to have it in good condition for grass plots next Spring During the Winter the workmen will be steadily employed in the interior of the building pre-paring stone and woodwork, which will be read or next summer, and in this manner there will be no time lost and a considerable amount of money saved, as the price of stone will be de creased during the cold weather and there will no delay next season. It was proposed to

for the purpose of raising funds for this good work, and consequently it was decided to start one in September of 1886, in it ' was the cathedral. Ladies are busy arranging splen did articles to be placed on the tables, and already over \$3,000 worth of objects have been received. During the winter entertamments will be given, and by this means a reasonable

amount of money may be obtained.

The pilgrimages held this year for the benefit of the cathodr i brought a large, sum and this will be doubled next summer. Discussions have been held several times as to whether the edificawould be entirely finished or not without delay, and in every instance it was decided that work woul I not be stopped as previously, but that the church should be constructed at once.

THE POINTE CLAIRE CHURCH

THE SOLEMN CONSECRATION YESTERDAY BY BISHOP FABRE-BLESSING OF THE BELLS.

His Lordship Bishop Fabre proceeded to Points Claire yesterday, and presided at the consocration of the new church of that place. It will be remembered that two years ago the old church and a new one which was being constructed were both totally destroyed by fire. The parishioners of that locality went immediately to work, and despite the enormous sum expended for the new church which was burned. had the satisfaction of seeing a new temple had the satisfaction of seeing a new temple consecrated yesterday. Among those present we remarked the Rev. Abbés Beaudet, of St. Laurent; Charlebois, of St. Therese; Chevrefils, of St. Anne de Bout de L'Isle, Cousinot, of the Lorne parish; Coutu, of St. Vinrent de Paul; Deschamps, of Notre Dame, Montreal; Deanely, of the Bisnope Palace; Griftion, Superior of St. Laurent Colloge; Huot, of St. Paul the Hermit; Kelly, of the United States; Laborge, of R gaud Island; Lafortune, chaplain of Lachine Convent; Leblanc, of St. Martin; Lecours, of St. Isidore. Dianc, of St. Martin; Lecours, of St. Isidore, Ottawa; Perrault, of St. Géneviève; Piché, of Lachina; Pilon, of St. Thérese; Primeau, of Boucherville; Prevost, of Cote St. Paul; Rion, of St. Monique; Seers, of St. John Chrysostome; St. Aubin, of St. John Chrysostome; St. Aubin, of St. John Chrysostome; St. Aubin, of St. George; Turcotte, of isle l'erros; Auclair, Choquette, Cousinot, Forbes, Laurier and St. John, eccissisation of the Montreal College; Mesrs. Boyer, M.P.P., Brault, Meyer of Pointe Claire, and a large number of residents.

The consecration ceremony commenced at 8 o'clock, His Lordship Bishop Fubre, formerly cure of Pointe Claire, presiding assisted by the Ray. Fathers Lecours, line and Ohewrells. After the consecration the faithful entered the church, where the first Mass was celebrated same purpose are they built, and from the same human promoting do they spring. The After the consecration the failful entered of great the consecration of great the consecration the failful entered that burning sensation and languid feeling of the chirch, with full direct the interest with viring sensation and languid feeling of the their failful entered that burning sensation and languid feeling of the consecration the failful entered that burning sensation and languid feeling of the their failful entered that burning sensation and languid feeling of the interest with viring sensation and languid feeling of the interest with full direct the interest with viring sensation and languid feeling of the interest with full direct th

was proceeded with. His Lordship agair presided assisted by the Rev. Fathers St. Aubin and Beaudet, S.C. Preceding the blessing, the Rev. Father Prouls gave an eloquent sermon on the roles of the bells in religious ceremonies. the roles of the bells in religious ceremonies. The following were sporsors:—Mr. Boyer, M.P.P., and lady; Rev. Mr. Bougeault and sister; Rev. Mr. Besuchamp and Mrs. Snowdon; Mr. J. Perrier and lady; Mr. D. Charret, N.P., and lady; Mr. Brault, N.P., and lady; Mr. P. Neveu and lady; Mr. N. Valois and lady; Mr. O. Bourgouin and lady, Mr. P. Legault and lady, Mr. D. Lebeau and lady, Dr. Madore and Mrs. Bubillard, L. Costonguay and Mrs. Besusoleil, Dr. Valois of Vaudreuil, and daughter, Mr. Leon Legault and lady, Mr. D. Carrier and Miss Goney, Mr. J. B. Carrier and lady, Mr. Letang and lady; Mr. N. Valois and lady, Mr. Letang and lady, Mr. Leon Valois and lady, Mr. Legault and lady, Mr. Leon Valois and lady, Mr. Legault and lady, Mr. Leon Valois and lady, Mr. R. Barbeau and lady; Mr. D. Desmarchais and sister; H. Langevin and lady; also a few others whose Langevin and lady; also a few others whose names could not be ascertained.

The church, which was the object of such a religious demonstration, has cos. \$54,000. The work of construction was undertaken by Mr. Archambault, Mr. F. Lemoine the masonry work, and Mr. Rivard the painting. The Stations of the Gross cost \$390, the organ \$2,240, and the bells, which were purchased from Mr. Chanteloup, this city, \$11,000.

Cir. asi. 🚃 THE YOUNG LIBERALS

PINISH THEIR ADOPTION OF RESOLU TIONS.

TORONTO, Sept. 16 -The Young Men's iberal Convention concluded its business this afternoon. The two amendments regarding the Senate were lost and the original motion carried that the Senate be reformed on an elective basis. Resolutions were also passed that the system of superannuation and granting of pensions to members of the Civil Service is attended with great abuses, and, having due regard to existing rights, should be abolished; that the system of giving assisted passages to immigrants be discontinued; condemning the present administration's financial policy and that the British North America Act be amended so as to define and limit the Dominion Government's veto power. The questions of independence, annexation and colonial connection were then taken up and were voted down. After some other business was gone through resolutions were passed and carried, that the Imperial Parliament be asked for legislation empowering the Dominion to alter its own constitution, condemning abuses in the civilservice, censuring the Government regarding reciprocity treaty with the United States, condemning the Government's Northwest policy, that the judges of provincial courts be appointed by the provincial Governments, and ndorsing the courses of the Liberal leaders, Messrs. Blake and Mowat. A resolution pledging the convention to support prohibition was defeated, and an amendment adopted that the question be submitted to a plebiscite. A mass meeting was held to-night, when the hall was crowded to the dnors. Speeches chiefly explaining what had been done by the convention were made by Messes. A. Pattulo, Woodstock; D. E. Cameron, Lucknow; J Sharp, Owen Sound; J. K. Stewart, Ottawa; and B. Lynch, Toronto. Hon. G. W. Ross also addressed the meeting, stating that the Liberal party would in the main support the resolutions adopted by the convention.

JUMBUS DEATH.

HIS SKIN TO BE STUFFED FOR THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Sept. 16.-Last night as Barnum's circus party were loading the elephants on the cars their train was run into by an incoming freight train and the world-renowned elephant, "Jumbo," was caught in the smash and instantly killed. The baby elephant had a leg broken. The freight engine was ditched and some cars damaged.

DIED FROM THRIR INJURIES.

It is reported that the hurdle rider who was hurt at Barnum's ci cas yesterday afternoon and also the baby eleph at who was injured in

the smach up has night have both died. ST. THOMAS, Oat., Sept. 16.—The killing of Jumbo is the all-absorbing topic to-day, the scene of the accident being visited by thousands of citizens and others from the surrounding country, all anxious to have a last look at the monster as he lay in death. Jumbo appears to have first discovered the danger himself, as he gave a few loud dismal sounds which startled everyone for some distance. The showmen rushed from the grounds, being sure that something was wrong. The men in charge of Jumbo soon became aware of the danger, but the only way of escape was to rush along the track to a crossing and then leave the track before the engine should reach them. Jumbo did his best to get there, but failed. When a short distance from the crossing the engine struck him and rolled him | merchants. to one side, the engine being ditched. As soon as an examination could be made it was seen that he could not recover, there being deep gashes in his flanks and his legs were hadly smasked. As soon as he died Matthew Scott, his keeper, who has been with him twenty-one years, threw himself on Jumbo's body and wept bitterly. He seems to be greatly affected by the loss of his charge. It is the intention to have him skinned and his hide and skeleton preserved. The measurement of the monster was taken as follows: Forearm. 5 feet 6 inches ; just above the knee, 4 feet 1 inch : around front foot, 5 feet Sinches; trunk, 7 feet 4 inches; tusk, 1 foot 4 inches around Jumbs was valued at \$150,000. It is a fact that Barnum refused \$100,000 for him a short time since. The buby elephant, which had its leg broken, was shipped to ROCHESTER, N.Y., Sept. 16 .- Prof. H. A

Ward, of Ruchester university, left to night for St. Thomas, Out. He will take the skin off the elephant Jumbo and stuff it for the Tufft college of Massachusetts, to which it has been presented by P. T. Barnum. The skeleton will probably be sent to the National museum at Washington.

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, hav missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and al Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. "Actuated by this motive and a tering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send tree of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, if Garnan, French or English, with full direc-

ffightful stench was being emitted from a cellar on Pacific street. He went to the cellar and found the floor covered with human skulls and bones partially covered with flesh, in the last stage of decomposition. In an inner room he found a number of Chinese engaged in boiling down the remains of other bodies, while several other Chinamen were engaged in scraping boiled bones and packing them in boxes for shipment to China. It is estimated that the cellar contained over 300 dead bodies, which have been taken secretly from various cemeteries throughout the State, As an instance of Chinese ingenuity, it is stated that those in charge of these operations, fearing that the stench would be so great as to attract attention outside, had procured two living skunks, so that the odor of the latter might overcome that of the former. The coroner has taken charge of all the remains [Pacific street, San Francisco, is one of the leading arteries of traffic in the Pacific metropolis, a very large number of pedestrians passing there daily. The business stands on the street include many wholesale warehouses, sailors' boarding houses, low saloons and dance halls, being in fact a very good sample of a semi-marine thoroughfare in any large seaport.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The discovery yesterday afternoon of the horrible practices of the Chinese, committed under the very nose of the city authorities, has created deep and intense excitement. After all the boxes containing the remains of dead Chinamen had been removed to the morgue, the city coroner was interviewed in regard to the matter, and stated that when he arrived at the cellar in which the boxes were stored and putrified remains which had still to be boiled were lying, he set to work with a hatchet to break open the boxes. There were some sixty boxes in all. them contained a tin case in which were carefully rolled in oil cloths a number of of skin were wrapped up in separate parcels and placed within a larger one. On the out-side of the box was a label in Chicese charac-On the out ters, indicating the name of the person while living, so that the remains could be claimed by the relatives on their arrival in China. After having opened several cases, the coroner concluded to seize the woole lot and remove them to the morgue. Express waggons were called, and while the cases were being placed in the waggons, some of the boxes rolled off on to the pavement and were broken, leaving the bones exposed to view. People who had assembled in their excitement jumped on the tones and in their indignation trod them under toot. The police quickly interposed and the work was continued without further

A WONDERFUL OFFER.

Every Farmer and Stock-breeder should send One Dollar to the Rural Home Co., of Roches ter, N.Y., for a year's subscription to THE ANKRICAN RURAL HOME, and receive FREE a copy of The Farmers' and Stockbreeders' Guide, a new and reliable work just issued. The book contains over four hundred pages, is printed on nice paper, fully illustrated and bound in cloth. It is by no means a Cheap-John affair, but a Aduable compilation of the writings of Youatt Mills. Skinger and Clater, and us the most reli able and comprehensive work ever issued on the subject. The diseases of oxen, sheep, swine and horses, with the causes, sympt me and treatment are given with such simple directions that every farmer may become his own cattle doctor. It treats of the anatomy of all domestic animals, and practically deals with the use of Oxen, breed of Sheep and Stable management. Any one after consulting its pages can select a carriage, wagon or saddle horse, and be a good judge of cattle. It is invaluable to every one give hundreds of dollars to its fortunate posessor. As to The American Rural Home, it is generally considered to be the best paper of its class published. We are acquainted with the publishers and propertors, and can youch for the genuineness of their offer. Paper one year, with neck postpaid, One Dollar. Send for sample copy with list of more than one hundred bound books which are given away. Address Rural Home Co., linited, Rochester, N.Y. 61-2

Now that natural gas is being introduced into Pittsburg houses for fuel, an equitable method of charging for it is sought. Measurement seems to be impracticable, and thus far the usage has been to fix the price for each building as nearly as possible the same as the cost of other fuel has been. This gives riso to a great amount of bargaining and dissatisfaction.

BUTTER BUYERS

everywhere are refusing to take white, lardy looking butter except at "grease" prices. Consumers want nothing but gilt edged butter, and buyers therefore recommend their patrons to keep a uniform color throughout the year by using the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It is the only color that can be relied on to never injure the butter, and to always give to never injure the butter, and to always give the perfect color. Sold by druggists and fetch the finish. When Capt Crocker found

Philadelphia boasts of five great pie facto ries, beside inpumerable smaller ones, and from these are turned out 20,000 pies daily. The cost of material required for the making of these amounts to about \$300 for flour, \$90 for shortening, \$200 for fruit, and \$275 for

THE BILIOUS,

dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps for pamphlet, World's Dispen-SARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

A man in Massachusetts who bought a lot of old books for a trifle was as much pleased as surprised to find among them several rare volumes worth their weight in dimes and dollars.

In this country the degraes of heat and cold are not only various in the different sea sons of the year, but often change from one these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly more yet." checked the conscandings must be had. The most common cause of message is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of cutching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

The "Old Oaken Bucket" was written, says A. P. Russell in his "Literary Notes, by Woodworth, a journeyman printer, "while under the inspiration of braudy."

REAT YACHT RACE.

Company of the compan

THE PURITAN WINE AGAIN. NEW YORK, Sept. 16. - In the Yacht race to-day the Genesta was besten by 1 min. 58 secs. corrected time, and 2 mins. 9 secs. actual time. The course was 20 miles to leeward and return from the Scotland light ship. The wind being W. N. W., the yachts were sent away on an E. S. course dead be tore the wind. In this run the cutter beat the sloop 1 min. 21 secs. From there to the finish they made but one short tack of a mile, and two long legs of nine and ten miles respectively in half a gale of wind which canted to N.N.W. soon after the "outer mark" was turned. In this work the Puritan gained 3 mins, 30 secs. from point to point. There was no time lost in preparations to-day. When the judges' boat arrived off Sandy Hook the Genesta and Puritan were both soon under weigh close up to the Scotland light ship, the starting point, as soon as Mr. Schuyler, representing the Genesta on the Puritan, was put on board the latter and the fleet Captain Robert Carter boarded the Genesta to do a similar duty for the Puritan's people. The breeze was freshening every moment, and the prospect of

A GRAND BACK

to leeward, where the yachts could carry spinnakers, was sufficient to create the utmost excitement. When the preparatory whistle was given at exactly 11 o'clock, the Puritan lay about a quarter of a mile astern of the judges' boat, heading to the southeast, with the spinnaker boom down to starboard, main sheets hauled aft, and jib sheet to windward. One minute-before the starting whistle was blown the Genesta came tearing across the tug stern and the Puritan's bow on the port tack, heading parallel with the line. Just then the Puritan's main sheet was paid out, Captain Crocker put her helm down, and she came for the line. So finely had the cutter's skipper calculated the time that while the starting whistle was blowing she shot across, her crew running her immense spinnaker aloft as she went over and breaking it out in just 30 seconds. Away she flew to the leeward,

LEADING THE BOSTON SLOOP by 45 seconds. The latter broke out her big balloon jib as she crossed and set her spinhuman bones. Smaller bones and long strips naker a minute after. The official time of the start was: Genesta, 11h. 5m. 16s.; Puritan, 11h. 6m. ls. The Puritan soon began to close the gap made at the start. She kept directly in her antagonist's wake until nearly up with her, when she hauled out to eastward so that the Genesta could not keep off and prevent her passing without gybing. At 11.35 she took in her balloon jib top sail and stay sail, and at 11.45 had passed the Genesta about half a length. Her spinnaker was not drawing well at this time, neither was her mainsail, for the wind was, as an old sailor said, "at the main boom end.' Captain Carter, recognizing this fact, took in his spinnaker at 1%, gybed her main boom, dip-ped her spinnaker boom and set sail on the port side, all in five miantes. She immediate. ly drew shead of the sloop, and in half an hour had passed her. Fifteen minutes later the cutter was a good quarter of a mile in the lead with her great white spinnaker bellying out in the stiffening breeze. The Puritan people would not gybe, although their spinnaker was not drawing, and she was steadily dropping astern. At 1 pm. the Genesta's spinnaker boom was lowered on deck and everything made anug for

A LONG BEAT TO WINDWARD. All thought then that the Genesta was the

winner. The official time of the rounding was:—Genesta, 1.05.30; Puritan, 1.07.36. The latter, with her main sheet hauled in, gybed as she rounded, and in a minute after she was close hauled on the starboard tack standing to the southward. The Puritan made a wide turn, which placed her farther to leeward, and now commenced the grand struggle for the finish, twenty miles to wind ward. The Puritan went about first at 1.23 and the Genesta a minute later. Capt. Crocker thought it prudent to house the Puritan's topmest at 1,25, as the wind was coming fast and heavy, while an ugly sea was fast rising, into which the yacht plunged. Three light leech lines on the Puritan's jib were led aft and hauled taut by General Paine and much improved the set of the sail. Out from the northwest at 1.45 came spiteful squalls of wind whistling through the shrouds of the boats, lashing the waves into foam and sending the spray in sheets high over the vachts to windward. Everyone thought the cutter's top sail must come in. Down she went, heeling over as she felt the force of the squall, till her lee rail was lost to sight. Capt Carter held her to her course, then about N. by E. & E., for the wind had hauled to N.N.W., and she seemed to spring through the choppy seas, which were tipped with wnite caps as far as the eye could reach. The Puritan was making excellent weather of it and steadily eating up through the Genesta's lee. Just before she tacked at 2.17 she was full half a mile on the Genesta's les bow. Instead of tacking when she could have CROSSED THE GENESTA'S BOW,

she kept on, thereby, the committee say, losing much valuable ground. The Genesta went about at 218. This stretch to the westward proved to be the last one, as the he could easily fetch the lightship he started the sloop's sheets and gave her a "good full." She was then about a mile on the Englishman's weather quarter, who also had his main sheet started a trifle, but was pointing very high. At 3.35 the Puritan kept broad off and came "toiling" down sugar, to say nothing of eggs and flavoring ing to blanket her. Capt. Carter, seeing this for the Genesta's weather, evidently intendput the cutter's helm down suddenly and shot the Genesta into the wind, across his rival's stern and took the windward position himself, although he lost full three minutes by the operation. There was a luffing match for a few moments until the Puritan got far enough shead. They were then at 3.53 about 31 miles from the finish, and the water was getting smoother, while the breeze continued strong.

THE PURITAN INCREASED HER LEAD steadily, and crossed the finish line at 4 09.15, while the flest of steamboats gave her a rous ing reception. The Genesta crossed the line at 4.10 39, only 2 min. 24 sec. behind her. extreme to the other in a few hours, and as The yachts looked grand as they dashed across the line. In speaking of the race, ex-Commodore J. D. Smith, who has seen every important race for the last thirty years, said, "It was the grandest race ever seen in the world, and if the Puritan had been properly handled she would have beaten the cutter

> Mrs. A. None of the property of I was a sufferer from Coronic Dyspensis for eleven years. Always after esting, an in-tense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to

Hot and dry akin? A Scalding sensations? Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Trothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Tramps, growing nervousness?
Itanga soraness of the howels?

itrange soreness of the bowels?
Inaccountable languid teelings?
Inocountable languid teelings?
Inoct breath and pleuritic pains?
Ine-side headache? Backache?
Irequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the Albumen and tube sasts in the water? Fittul rheumatic pains and neu-

Loss of appetite, flesh and Constination alternating with looseness of the bowels?

Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches
of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous ayatem, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoza, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other combining. plaint.
It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery.

Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst you'll you will use it promptly the only specific for the universa

THE SPANISH-GERMAN SQUABBLE.

CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS-PRINCES DISAGREE - ENGLAND'S CHAIN - A SWORD OF HONOR FOR GENERAL SALA-MANCO.

LONDON, Sept. 15 .- The Standard's madrid despatch says if Spain persist in her rejection of arbitration in the Carolines d spute Germany will endeavor to convene a conference of European powers and the United States either at Paris or at Vienna for the purpose of deciding the principles which shall govern the sequisition and protection of territory in the Pacific. The convention will be similar to the Congo conference.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Soir says the Crown Prince Frederick William and Prince Bismarck disagree in regard to Germany's policy in the Carolines aff. ir.

BERLIN, Sept. 15 -The Cologne Gazette rebukes the French press for trying to excite ill-will between Franca and Germany, with the object of paralyzing the latter's the object of paralyzing the latter's efforts to maintain harmony with Spain. In the event of Germany persisting in claiming the Carolines, England, mindful of her rejection of Spain's claims in 1875, will claim qual rights with Germany.

Magazines Sant 15 At a machine of 200 MARSHILLES, Sept. 15 -At a meeting of 800

Spaniards here yesterday, resolutions were adopted praising the energy display d by Spain in resisting German aggression, and a fund was raised with the object of presenting a sword to Gen. Salamanco.

A MAN OF NERVE.

We all admire a man of nerve, who is coolheaded and equal to any emergency, but pervous debility is the prevailing weakness of most people. Burdock's Blood Bitters is a good nervine and general tonic, which regulates and strengthens the whole system, imparting bodily and mental vigor.

Statistics furnished by the Cincinnat Chamber of Commerce for the past fifty years show that the average rainfall is gradually

IN SEASON.

It is now in season to warn our readers against the sudden attacks of Cholers, Cramp, Colic, and the various Bowel Complaints incident to the season of ripe fruit, vegetables, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the grand specific for those troubles.

The celebrated violin which Ole Bull used during and after his American tour has just been sold to Herr Von Creyty, in Brussels. He gave \$1,000 for it. The violin was made by Gaspare di Salo in 1532.

A MALARIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.

People so unfortunate as to reside in a malarial region should cleanse and thoroughly tone up the system with Burdock's Blood Bitters, that promptly acts upon the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Kidneys, thus preventing Ague and all Billious Complaints. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Since New Year's Day 150 inventions have been filed in the U S. Patent Office relative to roller skates. Boxwood, of which the wheels are generally made, has doubled in price. Contracts for 10,000 tons of steel for the skates have been given out.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are free from al crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; very casy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging.

THE BEST WAY TO REPAIR STRENGTH and increase the bodily substance is to invigorate the stomach and improve the circulation with Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Simultaneously with the disappeance of indigestion it relieves that morbid despendency, and the nervousness which are as much the product of dyspepsis as the weakness of the stomach and loss of vigor and flesh which proceed from it; as blood purifier it has no equal.

A prominent physician of Athens, Ga., who had had many cases of sore throat, lately made an investigation, and found nearly every one of them caused by cigarette smoking.

Joseph Russy, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for " lameness which troubled me for three or for years, and I found it the best article I ever used. It has been a great blessing to me." Frauds many imitate Dr. Thomas' Eclectric O'l in appearance and name, but in everything else they are dead failures.

An order for live ostriches has been set from California to Africa.

TI YOUR CHILD IS STUBBORN of hard to administer medicine to Dr. Lows Pleasant Worm Syrup will be appreciated.

that we avoid all such, "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as

possible.
"To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything

HTRE REMEDY SO favorably noticed in all the papers, HTRE HAMAS soular, is supplanting all other Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

There is no denying the virtues of the hop plant, there is no denying the virtues of the hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great showders and ability

In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so plants to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

" No! "She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good;" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bit-ten the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that

A Daughter's Misery. "Eleven years our daughter auffered on

of kidney, liver, theumatic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,
"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using The Parents.

If None genuine without a bunch of green Highs on the white label. Shan all the vile, poisonous staff with sign" or "Hops" in their name.

STABBING IN THE DARK.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AT THRIR OLD WORK OF MANUFACTURING OUTRAGES.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18 .- This time last year, when the land was ruled under the cercive provisions of the Crimes Act, there was an under able crop of agrarian outrages. At the present time some of the London parers are full of reports of similar disturbances, but th-y are vague and unauthentica ed by locality, name of sufferer, or date of outrage. As an instance the Morning Post to-day says coverting is practiced in Ireland to a greater extent than ever before." Then the Post goes on to say that it has been furnished with the details of several cases of boycotting, under a pedge to suppress the names of the persons and places for feer of a worse fate befalling the and pine 3 for feet of a worse the statements what he thought of the statement. His reply was emphatic, "false, utter ly false, and worse than that, it is stabbing us in the dark. It does not stand to trason that there should be an increase of boyceting or agrariou crimes at the present time, when it is the object of every Nationalist in the country to show the Imperial Government that we deserve the confidence reposed in when the Crimes Act was withdrawn. I believe, and I have sources of information nore reliable than are obtainable by any other Landon paper, that Ireland has not been sa free from crime for years as during the past few months." I next consulted an officer of the constabulary. He said: "The recent re-ports from all the outlying constabulary posts tades an absence of agrarian crime that is perfectly surp wing. Of course, as long as land-lords and mindlemen rack-rent, hot-headed senaus will resert to retaliatory practices, and cat-tlears houshed, and barns burned, and will be t.d. This ever; but bar these and few at that, within my five years' experience the reports have not shown accesser reco. "Some of the Castle officials have had a tright, and are applying for police protection in consequence of information sup-plied by intermers that two Nationalist emissaries, with evil intent, are in the city; but it is not believed there is any rea on for alarm. Until the elections, I believe the peace of I eland will be maintained. After that there are equal chances for a millenium or the deluge.

HEALY'S PLAIN TALK ABOUT LORD BANTRY.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.-Mr. Healy's recent violent speech at Glengariff appears likely to get him into trouble because of his onelaught on the landlords and agents in the county of Kerry, and especially on the Earl of Bantry. "Now, I ask," said Healy, "who was Lord Baziry? He owns every foot of ground as far as the eye can reach, is a person who was drummed out of the British army for disgraceful conduct; a person of such low and miserable disposition, that, having enlisted Ma common private in the Guards, had himself expelled by order of the commander in chief for being a ruffian. Such is the man who has exercised power and spread terror over the district for years past, and is one of Logland's sacred idols. It will be remembered that at one time Mr. Walsh and myself were arrested by Lord Bantry's agent, and that my lord had the auducity to sit upon the beach of magistrates, and send us off to prison. (Growns.) Although dismissed from the army Lord Bantry had been immediately appointed to the commission of the place. He is now unable to show his nose in the vicinity. He was in Australia bushwhacking while his agent here was carrying out his commands." Lord Ard aun, late Sir Arthur Guinness, the brother in law of Lord Bantry, has written a letter to the newspapers which states that he has written to Mr Healy asking if he is correctly reported in what has been given about Lord Bantry. It is understood that Mr. Healy will be prosecuted for defamation

MORE SINNED AGAINST THAN SIN-NING.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 18 — The public prosecutor in the case of Jeanne Lorette, on trial for the murder of the Japanese consul, Saku. rada, to day demanded a sentence of ten years' servitude for the prisoner. The prisoner is only 21 and possessed of extraordinary beauty. She was the victim of assault at the age of 7, and her advocate urges in her defence defence that this misfortune necessarily affected her moral condition. After her mother's death her father neglected her altogether, and she was obliged to gain her living by teaching music. In the dock she betrays extreme nervousness and declares that her life has been broken, her family dis-graced and that she has no desire to live. Considerable public sympathy has been awakened in her behalf by the publication of the fauts of her career and her assertion that Sakurada promised to marry her.

RUMORED POSTPONEMENT OF THE

BRITISH ELECTIONS. LONDON, Sept. 18.—Parliament has been further prorogued until December 5th. This announcement caused considerable excitement in the clubs here, owing to a report that the Government intended to postpone the elec-tions. Ministers state positively that the Government had no such intention.

THE GENESTA as and It has been interesting style, style W New York, Sept. 18.—The English cutter, dide in an elegant, into some advertisement, the Genests, retrieved herself by winning the regatta given under the suspices of the New York Yacht Club near Sandy Hook to-day. York Yacht Club near Sandy Hook to-day.

As it was the annual race of the club the bridge consisted of the contact one given by prizes consisted of two cups, one given by Commodore James Gordon Bennett for schooners and the other given by Vice Commodore W. P. Douglas for cutters or sloops. There were ten entries in the race to day. Among the schooners were the Fortuna, Grayling and Dauntless, and the cutters were as follows: the Genesta, the Heen, the Stranger, the Ciara, the Iris, and the centre board sloops consisted of the Gracie, the Athlon and the Daphne. The course was a triangular run of thirty-five miles from an imaginary line drawn between the Scotland lightship and the judge's boat, which was the tug Luckenbach. Shortly after eleven o'clock the tog whistled for preparation and a few minutes later the signal for the start was given. The first yacht to cross the line was the Ileen, which passed over at 11 o'clock, 11 minutes and 3 seconds; she was followed by the Clara, who crossed at 11 11 9. The third craft was the Genesta, upon which all eyes were fixed. She glided over the line at 11.11.30, and was followed a few seconds later by the Fortuna; then came respectively the Grayling, the Athlon, the Dauniless, the Gracie, the Daphne, and the Iris. The last two were handicapped by an allowance of five minutes. The Genesta forged rapidly ahead and gained steadily upon the yachts which had crossed before her. She gained upon the Clara and Ileen, but she in turn was closely pressed by the Fortuna. At 11.45 the Genesta, Ileen and Fortuna were almost abreast of each other with the English cutter slightly in the lead. The Genesta gained slowly upon the other two, and after the first five miles it became evident that the Genesta was ahead and intended to keep the first place. She had the wind fair on the first leg and did not spare her cauvas. The result und did not spare her canva. The result was that she steadily walked away from her competitors. Captain Carter dexterously rounded the first buoy at 12 49 15, followed by the Fortuna, which made the turn at 12.50.23. The Grayling munifested good sailing powers, and passed the red float a few seconds after the Furtura. The Genesta made a big sweep to windward, and left the others so far behind that the race seemed certain for her. The Gracie, however, picked up and threatened her seriously for some time. The second buoy was passed by the Genesta at 3 07.55, and the Grayling, which dropped into the

A DETERMINED GIRL.

second place, turned at 3 19. The Fortuna

came third and Gracie fourth, the latter being

nearly half an hour behind the English cutter.

On the home stretch the Genesta came scud-

ding like a duck, and she passed the line at

the Scotland Ightship at 3 41 10, with the

Grayling second. There were private sweep-stakes contended for during the race by the English cutter Clara, the New York cutters Ilcen and Iris and the sloop Athlon, which

were won by the Clara. The Bennett prize

cup was awarded to the Grayling and the

Douglas cup was given to the Genesta. The

English cutter, her owner, captain and crew

tween cheers, the noise of steam visitles and

the din of fog horns the course seemed co-

were as favorable as could be desired.

THE ECCENTRIC COURSE OF THE DAUGH-TER OF A CHICAGO MILLIONAIRE.

CHICAGO Sept. 17.-Miss Nellie Dean, the young and accomplished daughter of Thaddeus Dean, No. 47 West Murroe street, yester tay began work at the Rickford Spinning Mids, in Rockford, Ill., at 60 cents a day. She did it in a spirit of independence, and it is likely to make her not-d, b's des putting a large sum of money in her purse. Her father is a mil-lionaire lum er dealer. A short time ago his daughter Nehie proposed visiting some triends at Rockford, who are also very wealthy. Before she started, the spinning factory at Rockfor: was made the subject of conversation. "I believe I will secure work there and earn my own living," the young lady remarked playfully. "You are too much afraid of work," answered her father. "You are afraid to answered her father. "You are atraid to offer me a dollar for every cent I carn in a spinning mil," said the girl, spiritedly. Mr. Dean made the offer, and it was accepted. The alloted time of the young lady's v sit was up Saturday, and she was expected home, but did not arrive. The reason was not known until to-day, when it was ascertified that the shed red a constion in Rocktained that she had made a sensation in Rock-ford by ent-ring the factory as a working girl for 6 cents a day, making, with her commission, 260 60 a day. Mr. Dean was full of grim good humor when he entered the Lumbermen's Exchange to-day. "I'll have to do something to stop her," he said, "if I am compelled to hire some one to break her srm. I never imagined she would carry it so far, although I thought I saw bi od in her eye when I made the offer. But I put her under great restrictions. It was in the agreement that she was to go there as a poor girl and wear a poor girl's raiment." "How long do you suppose he will o ntinue at work!" "Oh, not over a week; she'll tire of it by Saturday, and I guess I'll get off with paying her \$360." A late despatch from Rockford says Miss Dean promises to work for a year. She is drested like an ordinary mill girl, and has created a great sensation among the mill girls.

TRAMPLED BY BUFFALOES.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 18.—Charles Laflin, a prominent Canadian, John Wilson, and two other hunters, were hunting buffaces a few days ago on the banks of the Missouri river, 800 miles northwest of this city. The hunters started a head of 200 animals and were in hot pursuit, when a storm bur t upon them. The wind blew the dust and leaves in the eyes of the buffaloes and they turned about and stam-peded. The hunters were run down, and all but Wilson were trampled under foot. Wilson recovered the mangled bodies and sent them to their friends.

A ROGUE'S REWARD.

London, Sept. 18.—John Coulbertt, arrested last month for abducting for immoral purposes a girl under thirteen years has been found guilty and sentenced to fifteen months' servitude. This is the first conviction under the provisions of the criminal law amend-

ENDORSING PARNELL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A largely attended meeting of Irish American citizens was held last night, when resolutions were adopted endorsing Parnell's programme for the restoration of the Irish Parliament. Congressman Foran presided, and speeches were made by Congressman Lawlor and others.

An asparagus diet is now recommended for certain forms of kidney disease.

AYER'S PILLS

Headaches are usually induced by cos- Rheumatism is among the most painful tiveness, indigestion, foul stomach, or of the disorders arising from vitiated other derangements of the digestive sys- | blood and derangement of the digestive tem, and may be easily cured by the use and biliary organs. Ayer's Pills relieve of Ayer's Pills. Mrs. Mary A. Scott, and cure Rheumatism when other reme-Portland, Me., writes: "I had suffered dies fail. S. M. Spencer, Syracuse, N. Y., dreadfully from Sick Headache, and writes: "I was confined to my bed, with thought myself incurable. Disorder of Rheumatism, three months, but, after the stomach caused it. Ayer's Pills cured using a few boxes of Ayer's Pills, became me entirely."

CURE BILIOUSNESS.

John C. Paltison, Lowell, Nebr., writes: S. Lansing, Yonkers, N. Y., writes: invaluable Pills."

CURE INDICESTION.

a well man,"

CURE COUT.

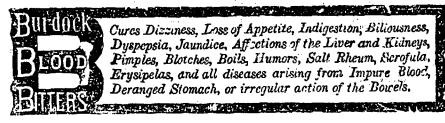
"I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which "Recommended to me as a cure for was followed by Jaundice. I was so chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills have daugerously ill, that my friends despaired relieved me not only from that trouble, of my recovery. I commenced taking but also from Gout. If every victim of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and soon regained the disease would heed only three words my customary strength and vigor. I feel of mine, I could banish Gout from the certain that I owe my recovery to your land. Those words would be, 'Try Ayer's Pills.' "

CURE PILES.

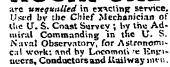
Ayer's Pills act directly on the digestive Piles are induced by habitual constipaand assimilative organs, influencing health- tion, debility, indigestion, or a morbid ful action, imparting strength, and eradi- condition of the liver. A cure is best cating disease. G. W. Mooney, Walla effected by the use of Ayer's Pills. John Walla, W. T., writes: "I have suffered Lazarus, St. John, N. B., writes: "I was from Dyspepsia and Liver troubles for cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's years past. I found no permanent relief, Pills. They not only cured me of that until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, disagreeable disorder, but gave me new which have effected a complete cure." life and health."

Sold by all Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.



HEAD CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT Cures Dizziness, Lose of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.



JUMBO'S DEATH.

THE GRAND TRUNK WILL OPPOSE ANY CLAIM FOR INDEMNITY-ENGLARD IN MOURNING.

LONDON, Sept. 17.-It was ascertained to-day from Mr. Wainwright, of the Grand received an ovation after the race, and be-Trunk, the is in the city, that a report had already been received by the company from its employee at St. Thomas regarding the death of Jumbo. The circumstances attending the fatality will warrant the company in hanced. Everybody was satisfied with the race, and the weather and other conditions disputing any claims that may be set up for the recovery of damages. It appears that whou the animals were being put in the circus train it was found inconvenient to bring Jumbo by the ordinary traffic way, and the employes of the circus tore down the railway fence to permit of his being piaced on the car more speedily. It was while on the frack that the incoming freight train struck and killed him. The signal man, it is said, was wholly unaware that Jumbo was being brought that way to the train and thought the track

> was clear. ST. THOMAS, Oat , Sept. 17 .- Prof. Ward, of Rochester, N.Y., with several assistants, arrived here to day and commenced to remove the skin and dissect the hones of Jumbo. The work is very difficult and requiries all the ingenuity of Ward to accomplish it. Jumbo's hide and skeleton will be shipped to Rochester, NY., and there stuffed and set up by

LONDON, Sept. 17 .- The Telegraph over its report of the death and history of the famous elephant, displays large head lines, reading, Sad End of Jumbo; Killed by a Collision with a Railroad Train.

The Tennessee schoolma'um who put on a pair of \$4 stockings to astonish the natives got her walking papers next day. Natives couldn't stand such extravagance.



CURE

Sick Bendathe and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a Dirous state of the system, each as Dir-kiness, Nancet, Drownices, Distress after eating, Pan in the Bide, &c. While their most remark-shie spocess has been shown in curing

SICK

Residede, yet Carter's Little Liver Phils are equally value be in Constipation, curing and preventing this analysing complaint while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cared

HEAD

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

hithelians of so many lives that here is where we take our great boast. Our pills care it while there do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. Maw York City,

\$500 REWARD!

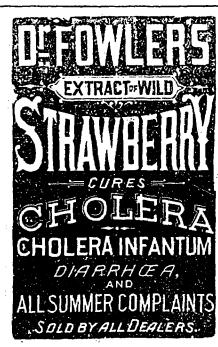
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL Superior Court. Dame Marie. Sophronic Audette dit Lapointe, of the Village of Naremes, listilut of Montreal, wife of Hubert Runtaine dit Blenvenu, Defondant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

JODOIN & JODOIN & JODOIN, Attorneys for Plainting.

Montreal, 5th Beptember, 1935.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

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



Health is Wealth! DEE.C.WES

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND REALS TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific to Hysteria, Dizziness, Com alsions, Fits, Nervous New algia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting insantly and leading to miscry, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.0 a hox, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid or receipt of price. WE GUARANTEP SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.8 we will send the purchases our written guarantee to atund the money it the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantee issued only by JOHIN C. WEST & CO., SI and SI King Street (East), Toronto, Ont.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bell Greatest Experience. Largest Trade.

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II. & A. Aldan, Ho State Street, Poston, and 25 Com June 4, 1885. NEW BOOK "MISTAKES OF MOD-FRN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill. Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving fav-

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FULL REPORT OF HIS GREAT SPEECH

spoke as follows :-

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens-Always, whatever may be her condition, Ireland will find devoted and steadfast friends in the United States. This is no contest between navies or between armies for the establishment of good government in Ireland, and very especially de I enjoy participating and joining with you Irish men and Irish women in announcing the sentiments you express on this hour, has not had fair play from Great plause) Britain. On the contrary, she has been denied the rights of equal citizenship, and has been despoiled of her nationality. Every Irishman here to night, every Irishman in America, is, personally, a protest against the bad government of England towards Ireland. How is it that you are here, having left almost the most beautiful land in the world? Perhaps no part of this globe is more attractive than Ireland; and yet you left Ireland. You are here because you could not get good government in Ireland. Yorty-five years ago the population of the Green Isle was 9,000,000 of people—a large population for a region of country only the size of Indiana. To day, the lapse of forty-five years, that population is only 5,000.000, a loss in less than half a century of 4,000,000,—almost an emire half of the population gone from Ireland. I know that the famine of 1846 had much to do with this; but bad government and cruelties by landlords have done more than famine and pestilence to depopulate the beautiful isle. I would say it is a serious matter when a man or woman chooses to leave the place that has been the home of his or her ancestors for many centuries. And when, on account of bad government, unjust laws, and a cruel system of land tenure, there has been driven away almost half of the population, the question "What is to be done?" comes up It cannot always remain this way. The landlord who draws the rent cannot always enjoy it in Paris and London. He must | part of the remedial results. have a part in the fortunes of the people of the country, or quit. It cannot always be that the people of Ireland are to be oppressed. I think the era of tyranny in every form is about to pass away, and that the day is soon to come when all men will be blest with cient to produce admixtures with atmospheric good government and just laws. It is well air of great explosive energy within buildings. enough for you and me to understand just It may be well, then, to see to it that adequate what the political contest in Irelan a means. I chanced to pay a visit to the House of Commons, a few years ago, and heard this between the mains and the foundations of cause pleaded. Mr. Parnell, then, as now, houses. was the leader, and held that, in respect to her domestic affairs, Ireland should have the right to make her own laws. There are this Fall a hundred members of Parliament to be elected from Ireland, and Mr. Parnell expects that of this number his cause will carry eighty or eighty-five; so that, when Parliament meets, there will be of true, tried and reliable friends of Ireland about 80 members, who will go to Parlia similar to that of soft pasts; lastly, twenty ment for the purpose of asserting the right per cent of red lead is added in order to of local self-government for Ireland. What make it harden and dry. a beautiful system that will be. They get it from you Irishmen in America. There, as I said, is Indiana, about the same size as Marion County, with a population not more than half as large as that of Ireland. We, here, would allow no man to speak of taking from us the right and power of local self-government. We recognize the right and power of the General Government: but what affects you and me and the people of Indiana with us, is that Indiana makes her own laws. The mission of the men to be sent from Ireland to Parliament is to have for Ireland what we Indianians enjoy; -- to with a gum solution. claim the right to make our own laws, simply because we can regulate our own affairs better than anyone class can regulate them for us So, Irishmen, on their own soil, for that

land. Where there is trouble with the land in any country, the trouble is exceedingly Much has been done in Ireland to make better the condition of the tenant; but the land trouble still exists, and it must be regulated. It must be regulated as we regulate such matters in Indiana, by legislators from the soil. No question can ar so het ween the landlord and tenant in Indiana that is not regulated by our Legislature. So, Ireland must have local self-government. Who in Indiana would trust to any other State the legisla tion for her schools, or the building up of her industries? So, according to Mr. Parnell, not only the agricultural classes, but the mechanics, the people of the cities and towns, must live; and when Ireland becomes clothed with the right and power of local selfgovernment these matters will be cared for. That is a great doctrine so plainly expressed, and so powerful in its application to human interests, that it will never stop. It will go on. It is not reasonable that in London the relation of the landlord and the tenant in Ireland should be fixed. It is against reason and justice that such a practice should permanently prevail. When the men to be elected by the friends of Ireland come to Parliament it will be to say as one man. "Local self-govern-ment in Ireland." You are asked to help in this election. There is to be no mistake made at this election. There will be no shams, no frauds. Ireland is tremendously in earnest. Before any man is nominated, be is to give a written pledge to sit and vote and act with the members representing Ireland favorable to Ireland's cause. Mr. Parnell is a very great leader, and I believe he is going to lead his countrymen to triumphant success. It is proper that I should say to you that the friends of your country in Ireland rely upon the differences between the great English parties, whather Whig or lory, Radical or Liberal. Not greatly different are they in numbers orce, and Mr. Parnell relies upon this; and if Ireland is thoroughly united in the struggle between the English parties, Ireland will be placed where she ought to be in her political relations with the world. Each party seeking strength from the Irish vote will help to place Ireland where she has able a manner as to make them incomparably the right to stand. I think this cause will superior to any other plane of this age." go further than has been yet mentioned. It will result in just what we have in In-diana a written Constitution. That is

what I hope to see, -Ireland to be govern ?

simple reason, must be the legislators for

Ireland. That was the great argument first

asserted in this country. One boudred years

established the fact that local self-government

with respect to local affairs is the true system

The great trouble in Ireland to day is the

of government of this world.

ol by a written Constitution by which Parliament will be restricted as four closes latter is by the Constitution of child. United States. Will it not be a grand sight, when in the City of Dublin there will meet a Warm Sympathy of the Republic for a Noble Cause. After an enthusiastic reception, he spoke as follows:—

in the City of Dublin there will meet a Constitutional, Convention, to formulate a Constitution for Ireland? I chearveller Barland for Ireland for I right of the people to make their own laws, and that no other power has a right to make laws for them. You remember where we stood one hundred years back. You remember that, in the Declaration of Independence, we asserted the right of men to govern themselves. That is the great foundational idea of America; and it is now being applied, in Ireland, to a cause to which you are asked to give your sympathy and a congression that Ireland has been dealt hardly by. It is known, the world over, at Bunker Hill, and in glorious triumph it that Ireland, from the days of Henry I., until was proclaimed at Yorktown. (Great ap
was we feet with hearts high beating sad Mother at sorrow's strine

That every grief those hearts have known was shared by Thee and Thine. It is like a heavenly easis in the heart of my native city, while loving pilgrims call it Notes The City.

While loving pilgrims call it Notes The City. support—the right of man to govern himself and to abolish laws that are inimical to his welfare. In hope that principle was asserted

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A Bridgeport man has perfected an invention that he claims will revolutionize bi-cycling. He glides swiftly before a breeze by means of a huge sail attached to the wheel.

wheal.

To stick together edges of paper in making scribbling blocks, ordinary gine to which about five per cent. of glycerine has been added, is frequently used. A solution of rubber in carbon bisniphide is also used. A little will be solution in order little aniline is added to the solution in order to produce the color.

When one ear is deaf it is almost uniformly the left. An immense number of persons rely upon the right car to do duty for the two. Persons who have been deprived of the hearing of the left ear for a length of time can usually hear sounds at a distance better than those whose hearing is divided between two ears, because the single car has been

trained to an unusual sharpness.

Tobacco used to be regarded as a valuable medicine, and is prescribed yet by physicians in occasional cases. Before the discovery of chloroform it was used in strangulated hernia to give complete relaxation, and in courses where mercury was the chief medicine it was added to avert the after effects. As an ingredient in asthmatics, cigarettes, with delladonna, stramonium, &c., it is entitled to a

ESCAPING GAS. Escaping gas may come along the outside of pipes communicating with the main street supply pipes or directly from the mains themselves, through loose soil, in quantity suffiprovision be made against such contingency by the proper application of aspalt or concrete

AN INSOLUCIE CEMENT. A cement which is proof against boiling acids may be made by a composition of India ubber, tallow, lime and red lead. The India rubber must first be melted by a gentle heat, then six to eight per cent. by weight of tal-low is added to the mixture while it is kept well stirred ; next day slaked lime is applied until the fluid mass assumes a consistence

USEFUL PASTE. A paste that will not draw engravings when with water, a thinner mucilage than either of these two gums alone. Rice flour is said to make an excellent paste for fine paper work A solution of two ounces and a half gum arabic in two quarts of warm water is thick ened to a paste with wheat flour; to this is added a solution of alum and sugar or lead, one ounce and a half each, in water. The mixture is heated and stirred until about to boil and then cooled. It may be thinned

OIL ON THE WAVES. It is not generally known that the sponge figuers of Fiorida make considerable use of oil for the purpose of calming the surface of the water. During the greater part of the year the slight ripple on the water is easily overcome by that time honored device, the water telescope. By the aid of that instrument the fishers easily discern the sponges and hook them up from the bottom. But it sometimes happens in the spring that the roughness of the sea prevents the handling of both hooks and telescopes. Then the sponger throws a spoonful of oil upon the waves, which produces a calm about his boat as long as he cares to drift about with it. The oi preferred by the spongers for this purpose i obtained from the liver of the "nurse" shark. So effective is this oil considered that as much as S1 a gallon is paid for it,

"IS IT WEBER OR STEINWAY?"

"In speaking of these two Pianos, we do not ignore the claims of other makers. There are many good commercial Pianos, in the sense in which we speak of commercial pictures as distinct from those that are genuine works of art. They are generally well made, and, being sold at a moderate price, give satisfaction to the ordinary purchaser. But the musician, the artist or the connoisseur who wishes to obtain from the Piano the grandest results of which this noble instrument is capable, will have to seek these re sults from either of the two great rival makers. Weber or Steinway.

"These are universally acknowledged to be the leading Pianos-of America. They are not, nor have they ever been, strictly speaking, rivals. In a mechanical sense there is positively little difference between them. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workmanship are concerned, and the cost of construction is about the same, but in respect of tone there can be no comparison between between them. - The Steinway Pianes doubtless possess great power and sonority, per haps equal in this respect to Weber, but here the comparison ends. They cannot approach the Weber for purity, richness and volubility -three qualifications which, combined, give that distinct and perfect articulation which only one hears in vocal organs of the highest order and calibre. Hence all the principal artists of the present day, whether vocalists or instrumentalists, prefer the Weber Pianos for their public performances and private use. They are more sympathetic, better adapted to the voice, and capable of giving the various lights and shades of expression in so remark-Speciator.

THE N.Y. PIANO COMPANY, 220 and 228 ST. JAMES STREET, General Agents for Weber. POST AND TRUE WITNESS:

Where the broad St. Lawrence glances make brigh Canadian skies,
Wear's busy mart of commerce a chapel of Mary lies,
Wear's busy mart of commerce a chapel of Mary lies,
Wear's busy mart of commerce a chapel of Mary lies,
A sweet retreet for sorrow, a refuge pure for sin,
A sweet retreet for sorrow, a refuge pure for sin,
Twas childheod's shrine, that chapel; O what memdries it recalls.
Where my beauts I'm telling within its dear old walts;
How cach niche and pictured tille bring back some by
gond day
When life was all so pleasant, so sunny and so gay;
Childhood's gladsome present swift sped your skining
hours,

Childhood: glausume presents whit specific your hours, hours, hours, hours, A resy Hebe your future all smiling round with flowers, But the forms that once knelt there and saked hieselings in my head.

Lie with fond eyes closed and white hands clasped among the silent dead.

And tooking back in the distance, through a misty veil of there. Sigh for the love whose sunshine haloed those vanished

years.

O, far to kneel, as in those haloyon days, from life's
i dread ills secure,
Beneath thy dear old sainted dome, beloved Bonsscours. There is snother shrine of Mary hid where we may There is another shrine of alliany hid where we may inster in.

Where our hearts may learn to suffer, know the awful price of sin;

Where the sad, sweet Mother of Pity, as she clasps her illfeless Son, seems to sak in tearful wonder what more could He have done.

O lonely wayside chapel, haw sweet its here to pray, where the crimson beams of Calvary amile all our orders away: priefs away; Where we feet with hearts high beating sad Mother at

There rises still another, grandly fair and young, While the glories of past centuries are round its portals hung; Hers Hope smiles calm and sweet, Faith scorns to ask

for proof, Love lies in rosy boudage beneath our Mother's roof. Here back through the miss of ages—far 'mong Judah's We hear a sweet voice, low and tender, like song of We hear a sweet voice, low and tender, like song or summer rilis.

"Et exultarit hawile," and while listening nations hear Virgo immaculate ring back our voices clear. In our orntary's glowing sunset how blast are we who stand Jubitate on our banners, Crase our legend grand. The sweet Stella Maria of our fathers, tho' the world may score and mock, Is still the fair dove in the clift of the everlasting rock. Of all the abrines your Lady with which our land is blest

Notre Dame do Lourdes is the shrine I love the best; There it ever seems, as I gaze, with wistful eyes and rond, That Heaven, where our loved ones dwell, is but a step beyond.

Peast of Our Lady's Nativity, 1885.

THE ROUMELIAN REBELLION

LIKELY TO CAUSE THE RE-OPENING OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE CHANCES OF A RUSSO-TURKISH WAR -RUSSIA, GERMANY AND AUTRSIA READY TO SUPPORT THE BULGARIAN PRINCE-THE SULTAN APPEALS TO THE POWERS TO ENFORCE THE BERLIN TREATY.

LONDON, Sept. 19 .- The populace of Phillopolis, capital of Eastern Roumelia, almost to a man, rose in rebellion yesterday, seized the governor-general, deposed the govern-ment, proclaimed a union with Bulgaria, and established a provisional government. The revolt was so well planned that no disorders or bloodshed occurred, everybody being in sympathy with the movement except the government officials. Foreigners in the city are perfectly safe from harm, as is also the property of foreign residents. Immediately after the organization of the provisional government, the militia was sworn in taking the oath of allegiance to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. It is generally believed in diplomatic circles

that Russia arranged the programme of the rising and suggested a union with Bulgaria. No definite statement can at present be made as to what action 'he signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin will take respecting the matter. Eastern Roumenia was created by the congress at Berlin in 1878, and was given an antonomic government, though forming as I said, is Indiana, about the same size as pasted down on paper must be thin A mix an integral part of the Turkish empire. The several leading staple prices have displayed a Ireland, differing not more in extent than ture of gumtrayacanth and gum arabic forms Governor-General was appointed by the Porte hardening tendency. The new tariff of ocean subject to the approval of the treaty powers. freights, known as the "conference rates, The insurgents acting under the order of the recently adopted at a meeting of steamship provisional government have occupied all the strategic points on the Turkish frontier, blown up all the bridges which would likely be used by a force advancing from Turkey to advance being as much as 50 to 100 per cent. the relief of the deposed Government, and FLOVE AND GRAIN —The flour market has destroyed the telegraph wires leading into

> PARIS, Sept. 19 .- It is feared that the serious results are anticipated.

London, Sept. 19 .- It is stated that Prince Alexander, of Rulgaria, has been assured of the support of Rus ia, Germany and Austria, and will send an army to Roumelia and will lefy the Turks. The Sultan has appealed to the powers to enforce the treaty of Berlin. to be seen.

It is not believed that Lord Salisbury will GROCERIES.—There has been a fairly satisfactory. interfere. The Liberals applaud the action of the Roumelians.

ST. PETERSHURG HOPES.

ST. PETERBBURG, Sept. 20 .- It is hoped in court circles that the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty will settle the Roumelian troubles amucably, keeping in sight the just grievances of the people. Austria, it is shought, will probably annex Bosnia and Herzegovina.

AN APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20.-A council of ministers was held to-day, presided over by the Sultan, at which it was decided to appeal to the Powers to maintain the rights of the Porte in Roumelia. Orders have been issued to collect an army corps at Adrianople. LONDON, Sept. 21 .- Prince Alexander of

Bulgaria has confirmed Mr. Stransky as Provisional Governor of Roumelia. The Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies will be convoked on Tuesday. The Bulgarian army is being mobilized and, when united with the Roumelian militia, will, it is estimated, form an effective force of 56,000 men. Russian officers command the bulk of the Roumelian militia. Bands of Bulgarians, under com-mand of Russian officers, are entering Roumelia. Advices from Berlin and Vienna tavor the opinion that peace will be maintained on the ground that the revolution was concocted in St. Petersburg with the assent of Austria under an agreement made at the Kremsier interview, according to the terms of which Austria is at liberty to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. If the Porte should threaten to adopt violent measures, Russia, it is believed, will intervene in favor of Roumelia. PHILIPOTPOLIS, Sept. 20.—Prince Alexander has issued a proclamation announcing that in accordance with the wishes of the entire populace he assumes the sovereignty over two provinces of North and South Bulgaria, that measures will be taken to preserve peace, and that all who oppose the new Government will be severely punished. The prince expresses the hope that the people will defend the union at any sacrifice. The proclamation, which was received here by telegraph, was read publicly amid the greatest enthusiasm; Prince Alexander is expected here hourly, gone no change, Perfect order prevails. The populace are armed with lances. The deposed Governor, (Sabriel Pasha, is under guard; he is well treated in accordance with his rank. The Turkish and Greek portion of the inhabitants

THE JOHOP, THE BUSINESS

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 211-The Russian people are overjoyed at the revolution in Roumelia. The prevailing opinion is that the whole business, together with the final annexation of Bosnia and Herzogovinia by Austria, was duly planned at the Skernivice and Kremsier meetings. It is also noticed, and especially by the Novoe Vremya, that apart from the Prince of Bulgaria's recent visit to De Giers at Franzenbad, the Roumelian revolution was effected as if by a prearranged signal immediately after the Austrian Emporor had started for the first time on a visit to his two new pro vinces. The rising is hailed with great satis faction by the Russian papers, which regard the proclamation of the union as the inevit able result of the state of affairs in the Balkan peninsula.

THE FEELING IN LONDON. LONDON, Sept. 21 .- The European topic of the hour is the Roumelian revolution and annexation to Rulgaria. All seem to agree that by one single bold step the Eastern question has once more been effectually re-opened.

AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY'S OPINION.

London, Sept. 21. - An interview had on Tuesday last at Canstantinople with Israel Washburn, of the Roberts College, an American institution on the Bosphorus, published to-day in connection with the news respect-ing the insurrection in Eastern Roumelia, shows a singular apathy on the part of the foreign représentatives in Phillipopolis in not notifying their respective governments of the mutterings constantly heard of the ap proaching rising. Mr. Washburn, who has just returned from a two mouths' tour of Bulgaria and Roumelia, says: "I heard more talk of a union among the people of Roumelia than I did in Bulgarla."
The question of a union was constantly forced upon the Roumelians by the increasing material interests and the burden of supporting two governments, which considerably op-pressed the people. Besides, industries were injured in Roumelia and some times totally destroyed by custom houses artificially divid-ing the frontier between Ronmelia and Bulgarian ports, preventing free trade be-tween the two states. If the present state of things continues it will inevitably make trouble in Europe. Russia is los ing her influence in the Balkan States, and, although the Bulgarians are grateful to Russia for gaining their independence, they have atill bitterly resented several attempts made by Russian agents to control the administra-tion. I think the Bulgarians have a perfect genius for administration. While allowed their independence the Bulgarians would willingly ally themselves with Russia, but would ally with Austria against Russia rather than lose their independence. The Bulgarians are steadily at work building roads and railways and making other public improvements."

LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Standard, commenting on the rising in Eastern Roumelia, says : — "We cannot believe that the powers interested were ignorant of what was coming; if they were, the gravest trouble may arise. Eagland has only the faintest interest, while Austria and Germany are bound to co-operate in keeping the Berlin treaty intact, and it remains to be seen how it will affect Russia. If the treaty powers are acting in concert the Sultan is helpless."

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

Generally speaking, business has been moderately active during the week, and in owners in Liverpool, will considerably affect the market for iron, metals, chemicals, drugs, and other heavy and perishable freight, the FLOVE AND GRAIN -The flour market has

been firm at about last week's prices. Some 2,500 sacks of Hungarian have been purchased on export account. A number of car lots of Roumelian trouble will lead to a general Manitoba strong bakers' again changed hand. European embroglio in the East. Most at \$4.45. The low grades of flour are scarce Manitoba strong bakers' again changed hands Quotations in prices current. Grain-There has been a freer movement and the impres-sion prevailed that bottom had been touched and that the depression had disappeared for the balance of the open season. Whether these conjectures are correct or not remains

factory movement in a jobbing way. Tea-About 1,000 pkgs of low grades to arrive sold at 22c to 25c. The principal demand has heen for teas ranging in value from 19c to 25e. Sugar—From 2,000 to 3,000 bris have been sold, and the market is steady at the advance. Granulated is held at 7c by refiners, and yel lows at 5 to 5 to 5 to quality. Syrups -- A lot of about 1,020 bris of common D syrup has gold here at 11c to 12c. Outside of this the movement has continued moderate.

HIDES AND TALLOW. -For hides there has been a fair demand from tanners at steady prices. City ismbskins are firm at 45c. The market for tallow is easier, and the demard is small. The average price for ordinary stuff is 51c, but we give 51 to 6c as a quotation this week, a small lot of three barrels having been placed at the latter figure.

Hors. -Buyers have been slow to enter the market, and there is no important change. The accounts from the country continue to point to a good yield, picking being now well advanced. A lot of fine new changed hands at 8c, and we quote 1885's 7c to 11c and 1884's 6c to 10c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Buriness during the past week has been fair in the heavy iron and metal trade, several good customers having been in the market for their fall supplies. Pig iron has kept firm, in sympathy with the English market.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES .- A fair trade has again to be reported in leather, and prices are steady and unchanged. Some houses complain, but on the whole business is about equal to that of last year. Best makes of upper are in limited supply. Manufacturers are in receipt of a moderate number of orders every day and the leading factories have booked enough to keep them steadily employed for several months ahead.

Woor. -The position is much the same as reported last week, stocks continuing to move out pretty freely. Some fair lots, principally fleece, have changed hands. Pulled is stil scarce and firm. The Nore has arrived direct from the Cape with a cargo, and another vessel, as previously stated, is on the way. Prices are steady, but have under-

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. Business on the whole is said to have been noderately active during the week under re-

offered their services in resisting a Turkah of visitors, among whom are many merchants from the country. The aggregate sales have increased, but as a rule, merchants are cau tions, and parcels have been small. The prospect is very favorable for trade when the BUTTER, - The demand still continues, good

for small lots of choice fresh rolls; which sell the retail trade at 150 to 160. Ordinary delities are study at 1240 to 13c, and interior qualities of old, which are about cleaned out, sell at 4c to 6c per lb. Eggs are in better demand and higher, dealers now paying 13c to 13to per dozen for case lots. Cheese quiet and steady; really fine jobs at So to 810 per 1b, and medium at 70 to 710.

BOOTS AND SHOES -There have been large shipments the past week or two, and the outlook is very favorable. Factories are pretty busy, and prices are well sustained.

FLOUR AND GRAIN, -Thhe business in flour onthines quiet, and prices remain easy.

Offerings of superiors are evidently large, with prices ruling at about \$3.90. Extras appear to be in fair demand, choice selling at \$3.50 and ordinary at \$3.75. Spring extras are quoted at \$3.65, and putents at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Wheat—The demand has been fair the past week, and prices if anything a shade higher. Barley quiet and steady; very little offering. but high grades are likely to be firm. Oats have been less active, but prices continue steady; sales of choice are reported at 33½, to 34c on track. Peas are dull, and prices purely nominal in absence of sales. Rye is also dull and nominal. Outment continues quiet and prices steady. Bran is firm.

GROCERIES.—The volume of business is fair. and prices generally firm. . Supers are about a, with a good demand; granulated 710 to 780; and Canadian refined from 510 to 610. Teas in moderate demand, with the largest sales in medium-priced goods. Tobaccos and liquors steady. Payments fair.

HARDWARE .- A good trade is being done, and prospects excellent. Prices generally are firm, with stocks of some descriptions of heavy goods running low.

HIDES AND SKINS .- There is a good demand for hides, and prices are unchanged. Dealers are paying 8c to 8½c for green, and selling cured at 9c for cows and 9½c for steers. Sheepskins in good demand and 5c higher, the best bringing 60s. Calfskins are dull, and prices nominal at 11s to 13s. Tallow quiet; rough is quoted at 30, and rendered at 6c to 64c.

Provisions.—There has been a good demand for bacon this week, and stocks have been pretty well exhausted. Car lots of long clear sold at 610, and small lots jobbed at 610 to 62c. Cumberland in fair demand, selling at same prices as long clear. Hams in light supply and firm, at 111c to 12c for smoked and 12s to 12to for canvassed pickled nominal at 10½c to 10½c. Lard steady at 9c to 9½c for tubs and pails. Pork unchanged; the only business is in small lots at \$1350. Hops dull: sales of small lots at 10c to 12c for old, and at 12c to 14c for new. White beans dull and unchanged at \$1.10 to \$1.15 for very choice. Potatoes—Car lots dull, at 40c to 42c per hops. bag; atreet prices are 50c.

Wool.-This market has improved slightly but prices remain unchanged. Fleece is in small receipt, with prices unchanged at 182 for selections and 16c for ordinary. Supers steady at 22c and extras at 25c to 26c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y.-Cheese sales, 3,000 boxes at 71c, 2,200 at 71c, 1,015 at 71c, 200 at 8:, 150 at private terms, 1,100 on commission: 1,450 farm cheese at 7 to 9c; 60 packages butter sold at 141 to 20c.

UTIOA, NY.—Cheese sales were: 400 boxes at 7c, 600 at 7½c, 4,550 at 7½c, 725 at 7½c, 1.350 at 7½c, 2,100 at 6½c, 120 at 7½c, 100 at 8½c, and 1,000 consigned. Market ½c higher than last week, but very quiet: August cheese nearly sold out.

LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway :-

 Cattle, Sheep.
 Calves.
 Hogs.

 Week ended Sept. 19.
 1.747
 1,654
 16
 782

 Previous week.
 2.074
 1,432
 9
 452

 Since May 1.
 49,571
 38,883
 4,410
 7,667
 The receipts by the Canadian Pacific rail-

 Week Sept. 19.
 660

 Previous week.
 500

 Since August 9.
 4,171

The export movement of cattle has been air despite the discouraging cables. The total exports of cattle this season to date were 49,070 head-an increase of 8,526 head compared with 1884. The total exports of sheep this sesson to date were 33 403 headdecrease of 10,144 head compared with 1884. The demand for export cattle, as might be expected, in view of the discouriging cables, has been alow. Offerings have een ample and the quality satisfactory. A few sales were made this morning at 43c to 5c per lb. live weight. Export sheep were dull and unchanged at Sc to 3½c per lb. live weight. Butchers' cattle were in fair request and steady at 21c to 4c per lb. live weight. Live hogs were in good demand and light supply, and firm at 51c to 51c per 1b. Calves were quiet at \$4 to \$6 each

BIRTH. MASSIAH.—On the 21st inst., Mrs. Massinh

MURPHY.—At "Edgs Hill," Kingston, Ont., on Saturday, September 12th, the wife of John Baker Murphy, Esq., of a son. 63-3

MARRIED.

KELLY-O'CONNOR.-In this city, St. Patrick's Church, on Tuesday morning, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Father Dowd, Owen Kelly, fourth son of John Kelly, to Mary Ann O'Connor, eldest daughter of Francis O'Connor, both of this city.

67-1

DIED.

MURPHY.—In this city, on the 18th inst., Edward Myles, eldest son of Patrick Murphy, aged 6 years and 4 months.

POWER.—In this city, on the 19th instant, Patrick, aged 18 years and 9 months, second eldest son of Patrick Power. O'NEILL.—In this city, on the 18th instant Henry Louis O'Neill, son of the late Michael O'Neill, aged 31 years and 9 months.

SUTTON.—On Thursday, 17th instant, at his residence, St. Louis Road, Quebec, Edward A. Sutton, of the Crown Lands Department,

aged 37 years and 2 months. MOSS-At Quebec, on Friday, 18th inst., Ed Moss, aged 74 years, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, and for 53 years a resident of

Quebec.—R. I. P. BERRIGAN-At Indian Cove, Que., on 18th inst., Margaret Fitzgerald, beloved wife of Wm. Berrigan, a native of County Waterford, Ireland, aged 60 years, and a resident of Indian Cove for the last 30 years.

BEATTY.—In this city, on Sunday, 20th inst., from wounds received while in discharge Lursus and Greek portion of the innabitants | moderately active during the week under re-have thanked the government here for having | view. The weather has been delightful, and | son of the late John Beatty, aged 31 years. He taken measures for their defence and have the Exhibition has attracted a large number: leaves a wife and five children.

CHOICE DRESS GOODS RECEIVED and put into STOCK A small shipment of Choice Novolties in New Dress

Materials. TINSEL REPPS.

CHENILLE WOVEN ON CALHMERE. SERGES AND CLOTHS,

TINSEL BROCADES,

EMBROIDERED CLOTHS. and many other Novelties, as worn in London and Paris this Senson.

S. CARSLEY.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS. Several cases of New Cheap Dress Goods, from 13c to 25c per yard.

JUST ARRIVED

From Mulhouse on the Rhine. "Long noted for the excellence of its printing on cotton fabrics," several cases of magnificent French Cretonnes, in double and sing e widths. Many of these are copies of the beautiful

Italian, French and German Tapestries

S. Carsley is now prepared to hang walls with these, as well as to produce Window Draperies of the latest and most approved designs.

The hanging of Walls with Cr-tonnes of this class is now fast superseding paper on the European Continent, and it has been adapt d to the walls of many of the principal rooms of that lately arceed and magnificently furnished manison, the Hotel Metropoli, London, England, giving an effect which has merited the approval of critic and connoiseur.

STILL SELLING Pure Down Quilts at half-price.

STILL GIVING The Best Obtainable values in Glankets, and Qulits,

At S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773 1775 and 1777

> NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL

THE FARM.

A flock of sheep will pick up windfalls in apple orenards even mere actively than a drove of hogs. The pig is naturally a lazy animal or he is if bred as he should be and kept well fed, as is most consistent with profit. Sheep will get more henefit from pas-ture in orchards than will pigs and will de posit their droppings more evenly.

September and October are months when flies are more troublesome to horses at work than any others in the year. A fly net to protect horses from these attacks will soon repay its cost. Better diminish the grain ration one-half than dispense with the net A horse will soon fret off more flesh than the best feeding can put on.

It is not common to grow good grain crops immediately after a crop of beans. Farmers are beginning to learn that this crop, which was formerly supposed to grow best on the poorest soils, is really very exhaustive of fertility. Beans require a dry soil, and such does not favor luxuriant growth of any vegetation.

Too many farmers get less good than might from their pear orchards, because they allow the fruit to ripen on the trees as they do apples. Few pears will, be at their best if treated thus. Plucked when fully grown, and kept in a warm or cold room as their ripening is desired to be hastened or retarded. the color and flavor of the fruit will be much better than it would be if allowed to remain on the tree. Some of the best sorts rot at the core if left on the tree until the fruit begins to turn.

Potatoes, which are dug in clear weather and thoroughly dried in the sun, will keep in much better condition in the cellar than those put into bins without being sun dried. Some recommend spreading upon a barn floor after drying them in the sun. This may improve their keeping qualities, and they may be just as good for seed, but are not generally considered equal for table purposes to those put into the cellar when taken from the field.

Roots like fresh air, and this is one effect of watering. The foul, exhausted air is driven out every time water is poured into the soil, and when the water goes out then fresh air follows. Hence a soil that dries rapidly, that wants water often, is much better than one that needs little moisture; and so we like soil rather shallow in the benches or pots and well drained. On the other hand, soil that is often watered soon becomes poor. The rich material is washed out, so that to have fine flowers guano or other concentrated manure should be frequently applied to the surface.

Few persons are aware of the extensive nature of the victualing on board the great ocean steamers. Euch vessel is provisioned as follows for the passengers and crew: Three thousand five hundred pounds of butter, 3,000 hams, 1,600 pounds of biscuits, exclusive of those supplied for the crew; \$,000 pounds of grapes, almonds, figs and other desert fruits; 1,500 pounds of jams and jellies; tinned meats, 6,000 pounds; dried beans, 3,000 pounds; rice, 3,000 pounds; unions, 5,000 pounds; potatues, 40 tons; flour, 300 barrels, and eggs, 1,200 dozen. Fresh vegetables, meats and live bullocks, sheep, pigs, geese, turkeys, ducks, fowls, fish and game are generally supplied at each port, so that it is difficult to estimate them.

A number of dogs were recently dosed with morphine until they became insensible, the object being to determine what drug would act most rapidly as an antidote. It was found. that hypodermic injections of theine neutralized the narcotic almost instantly, although it was employed only after the heart had censed to beat. Caffeine had a considerable anti-narcotic power, but was not equal to the principle derived from tea.

A writer in the Bulletin Generale de Therapeutique says that refrigeration of the lobe of the ear will stop hiccough, whatever its cause may be. Very slight refrigeration, such as a drop of cold water, is said to be sufficient

A glass bedstead has been made at a Bir mingham, Eng., factory for a C-lcutta millionaire. It is of solid glass, the legs, rails, etc., being richly cut. The King of Burman also has one.

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