

Ireland for the years 1881 and 1882, which is just what we find that the total number of pupils who were enrolled on the school registers was 1,083,293. Of these the average daily attendance was 469,192, an increase of 15,025 as compared with that of the previous year. Will the *Telegram* be surprised to learn that this daily average attendance of the pupils at school, exceeds that of Canada, and is about thirty per cent. better than in the United States with its immense public school system.

In the Union there are, according to the latest educational statistics, 15,891,213 of a school population, of these only 5,595,323, or about one third of the whole, attend school daily, while in Ireland nearly one half attend every day in the year. The report, going into details, shows that 7,706 district schools alone were in operation throughout the little island; and of these 7,648 were examined for results during the year. Perhaps the *Telegram*, who thinks Irish boys and girls are only qualified to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, would like to know the results. The number of pupils who were examined in these schools was 461,440, and no less than 372,907 passed with honor. The number of pupils examined and passed in extra subjects was as follows:—Music, examined 53,474; passed 46,099; drawing, examined 23,210; passed 17,023. Other extra subjects, viz., mathematics, physical science, language, domestic economy, etc., examined 27,782; passed 17,950. Now as to the charge of illiteracy, so considerably brought by our unreliable contemporary. The percentage for all Ireland of children five years old up to fourteen, who could neither read nor write was, in 1881, 25.2, being a reduction in illiteracy of 2 as compared with the year 1871. These figures make quite a liar of the *Telegram* which says that three fourths are unable to read or write. But as the children get a chance to grow up and go to school this illiteracy is reduced one half. The report says that the percentage of illiteracy of those who were over 15 years of age was in 1881 27.3 per cent.; in 1871 17.5 and in 1881 only 12.4. What has the *Telegram* to say to these figures? Will it be honest enough to correct its grievous errors and retract its slanderous charges?

There is not a country on the face of the earth to-day that can make such a good showing in educational matters as Ireland. Does the *Telegram* know that in the two most prosperous provinces of the Dominion, Quebec and Ontario, the per cent of illiteracy is 22.9 of the population. In the United States, which is supposed to stand ahead of all others there are out of 4,880,531 white children between 10 and 14 years of age, 579,194, or nearly 12 per cent. that are illiterate, while among the colored children of the same age the percentage of illiteracy reaches 66. We have one request to make and one advice to give our esteemed contemporary; the advice is, "Give the Devil his due," the request is, "not to give such assinine exhibitions of its ignorance and prejudice in future."

TAMMANY HALL AND JOHN KELLY.

Some of our contemporaries have, since the termination of the Presidential contest, repeatedly assailed Tammany Hall, on the alleged grounds that this ancient and robust Democratic organization played false to its traditions and endeavored to compass Cleveland's defeat. John Kelly and its other leaders have been denounced as traitors and political hirelings of the lowest stamp by those journals. There is absolutely no ground for such condemnatory language. It is true that Tammany Hall was dissatisfied with the nomination forced upon the Democratic Party by the Chicago Convention; but once it was made, Tammany ceased to oppose, and fell in line with the rest of the Democracy. This fact is testified to by the leader of the Democratic Party in the United States Congress, and by the man who will most likely hold the premier position in Cleveland's cabinet, the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, ex-Speaker of the House. At a meeting held in New York to celebrate the victory of the party, Hon. Mr. Randall dwelt at length upon the part which John Kelly and his organization played in the contest. What he says is clear and to the point and in no way justifies the attacks and abuse piled on the leader of the New York Democracy. Mr. Randall said: "I have no doubt the future will do ample justice to Tammany Hall. I wanted—I have been anxious—to meet the man who has conducted this great Tammany organization to victory. (Cries of Kelly.) As a Democrat I am proud of him and of you, and look upon your exertions in the campaign, now over, with admiration. (Lord cheers.) I am a plain, blunt man, and I am given credit for saying what I mean and meaning what I say. I want to show by my presence here, to New York and the whole country, that Tammany Hall came to the rescue when the flag of Democracy was raised on high; that Tammany acted like good citizens, good Democrats, good patriots! (Cheers.) Tammany Hall was dissatisfied with the Chicago nomination, and had an unobscured right to be; but when its members took time to consider, when they realized their duty, they followed the dictates of their generous hearts and went loyally forward and executed them with the intellect of their heads when time soothed their resentment. Individuals, at best, are but of slight moment in a great country like this; men are short-lived and evanescent, but principles are eternal (cheers), and when we saw you marching in procession in your strength and your numbers, we rejoiced, for we knew it meant a continuance of your unswerving allegiance to the great Democratic party—which I, for one, never doubted."

According to this estimate of the man, of the organization and of their work by the distinguished statesman from Pennsylvania, our contemporaries have been decidedly unfair and even unjust towards John Kelly and old Tammany, in attributing to them the near-

ness of Cleveland's defeat. Mr. Randall's views on the situation, which are both impartial and reliable, should close the mouths of Honest John Kelly's defamers.

PASTORAL VISIT.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL AT ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

On Sunday His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop of Montreal, made his first pastoral visit to the town of St. Jean Baptiste since the new church has been finished. Grand Mass was celebrated at 9:30. His Lordship was present on the Throne, and was assisted by the Rev. Curs Anclair, Rev. Father Ducharme, Master of the novices at Joliette College, and Rev. Z. Anclair, Vicar of St. Joseph's Church, Montreal. The Mass was chanted by the Rev. Father Bonchard, Superior of Mile End, assisted by the Rev. R. Bonin, as deacon, and Rev. N. Dupuis as sub-deacon. The Rev. Father Camille Hogue acted as master of ceremonies. The sermon of the occasion was preached by His Lordship who took for his text the following words:—*Ecce ego mitto vos in mundum.* The choir of the parish under the direction of Mr. Drolet, chanted the Mass with splendid effect. At the afternoon service His Lordship delivered a very impressive instruction on the importance of education.

Before Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, His Lordship, assisted by Rev. Father Anclair and Ducharme, as deacon and sub-deacon, with Rev. Father Hogue, as master of ceremonies, presided at the blessing of the new Commercial Academy situated some distance from the church. The firm's hand of the town of St. Jean Baptiste played several beautiful pieces of music during the procession. His Lordship terminated his pastoral visitation by a visit to the schools of the new Commercial Academy and the convent of the Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus. At both institutions His Lordship was presented with appropriate addresses, accompanied by music and song.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S ANNIVERSARY.

THE CELEBRATION POSTPONED.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Lynch occurs on Thursday, 20th inst. The celebration of the event has been postponed until December 11th for reasons set forth in the annexed circular, which has been issued by Very Rev. J. M. Laurant to the clergy of the diocese:—

Rev. Sir,—You will please to say to your people from the altar that on Thursday next, Nov. 20, the archbishop will have completed the 25th year of his consecration as bishop, and nearly his fifteenth as archbishop of Toronto. During that time he has not spared himself, though of very delicate health. The festival is called the golden jubilee. But few bishops in the church live to see their silver jubilee or wedding, and fewer still their golden, as they are generally middle-aged before they are appointed as bishops. It is usual in religion as well as in the world to give presents to the one who celebrates this jubilee. Your parish, I hope, will not be ungenerous or behind the other parishes of the diocese in the presentation. The offering will be published in the papers.

The solemn celebration of this silver jubilee is postponed till December 11th for two reasons. 1st, the archbishop is to attend the great plenary council of Baltimore, at which about 70 archbishops and bishops will assist; it is at present in session. The second reason is that the bishops of the States, many of whom are personal friends of our archbishop, could not visit Toronto if the jubilee were held on November 20. Over thirty archbishops, bishops and other prelates have promised to attend, and that the celebration will be the most memorable ever held in this country, and perhaps for a long time to come. The order of ceremony will commence on Wednesday, Dec. 10. The prelates will be met at the railway depot by a deputation of some of the most respectable citizens, at whose residences the prelates will receive hospitality. They will be conducted to St. Michael's palace, where the archbishop will receive them, and after some refreshments and witnessing the review of the various societies who will come to salute the archbishop and themselves, they will retire to their lodgings.

On the morning of the 11th the prelates will celebrate mass at the five altars in the cathedral and in the various churches of the city. At 10 they will assemble in the cathedral for high pontifical mass, celebrated if possible by our archbishop or by another archbishop. After mass the most Rev. Dr. Ryan, archbishop of Philadelphia, the greatest orator of this or any other country, will preach. At the conclusion addresses will be presented to the archbishop; 1st by the clergy, 2d by the laity of the cathedral, then by the parish of St. Paul, the oldest of the city, then by St. Mary's the second, then by St. Basil's, St. Patrick's, St. Helen's, Brockton; St. Joseph's, Leasideville; then follow the other parishes of the deanery of Toronto, then St. Catherine's and the parishes of its deanery; then the deanery of Barrie. The addresses will not be read except the one from the cathedral, but they will be handed to the archbishop by the pastor of each parish attended by one or two of the parishioners in convenient dress. The addresses will be accompanied by the offering of each parish, a check in an envelope. In the evening the archbishop will entertain the prelates and clergy and some lay friends at the Rosin house as the palace could not accommodate such a large number. Many of the priests, both from Canada and the United States, were old pupils of his grace when president of two seminaries. Four of the pupils are now bishops. The cathedral will be adorned in a most beautiful manner befitting the occasion. All these things will entail great expense, but they will not occur again for a long time. J. M. Laurant, V. G., St. Michael's Palace.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER O'REILLY.

HAMILTON, Nov. 17.—Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, pastor of St. Augustine's parish, Dundas, died at the House of Providence, in that town, on Friday last. The deceased priest was born in the county Cavan, Ireland, on the 1st of March, 1818. He came to Canada in 1842, studied philosophy in Chamblay College, Quebec, and theology in the Grand Seminary, Montreal. He was ordained priest on the 6th of July, 1846, by the Right Rev. Dr. Powers, and was appointed pastor in Dundas in the autumn of that year. When the emigrant fever broke out in Toronto he was called by his bishop to attend the dying there, and himself became a victim to the plague, suffering from the fever for a long time. When recovered he returned to his parish in Dundas, which included at that time Hamilton, Oakville, Preston, Watford, Streetsville, Acton, Milton, Trafalgar and Guelph. He labored actively and zealously in this large field until more priests came, when

he was relieved of these onerous missions. When his small church on King street was burned he set to work and built the magnificent church on Sydenham street. He then built new Separate Schools, which have flourished ever since. About a year ago his health began to fail. His constitution was broken, after 38 years of hard work in the ministry. He became weaker every day, until death brought his busy career to a close. Rev. Father Feeney, who has been his faithful assistant for the past four years, has been given charge of the parish until a new pastor will be appointed. The remains will be interred at Dundas on Monday.

We regret to announce the death at Mount Hope Orphan Asylum, London, Ont., on the 8th inst., of Sister Alphonsus, in the world, Miss Annie Sullivan, a native of Massachusetts, but for years a resident of Maidstone parish. The deceased Sister had been suffering for nearly a year, and at length, on Saturday, fell a victim to consumption. She was in the ninth year of her religious life. For five or six years she taught with very decided success in St. Peter's school, London. Sister Alphonsus, by her sweetness of character and amiability of disposition, endeared herself to all who knew her. May she rest in peace.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The mortality in Edinburgh last week was 79, and the death-rate 19 per 1000.

CHEAP BREAD AT HAWICK.—The price of the 4lb loaf has been reduced to 5d, a price it has not reached here since before the Crimean war.

REWARD FOR GALLANTRY.—Thomas Allnutt Brasse, eldest son of Sir Thomas Brasse, was on Saturday presented with the Humane Society's silver medal for his gallant conduct at Lochcarron, Ross-shire, on 30th September, when a boat sank, and the six occupants were saved mainly through his exertions.

A large meeting of unemployed in Dundee was held on Monday to consider what should be done for relief. Bailie Hunter presided, and in the course of the addresses delivered by the chairman, several Magistrates, and councillors, it was pointed out that the distress in several districts of the town was very great, and that it was absolutely necessary that relief should be at once afforded. After considerable discussion, a deputation of 15 unemployed men was appointed to wait on the Town-Clerk and urge him to call a meeting of the Magistrates, with the view of getting an inquiry into the destitution prevailing in the town, and to undertake public works for the relief of the unemployed. The Magistrates have agreed to meet to-morrow to consider the question. It is feared that the distress in Dundee will be considerably augmented by the fact that large scale works, employing over 1,000 hands, are likely to be stopped, and by other works going on short time and wages being reduced.

In the use of incendiary language some ministers who were present lately at a demonstration in Island of Lewis, promoted by one of the leaders, are said to have been not a whit behind the lay agitators. One of those reverend gentlemen is said to have asked what they would do with a dog that was found worrying their sheep on the hillside, and then went on to compare the factors and estate officials to the dog. A Loch crofter, who boasted that he had not paid rent for several years, declared that Lady Matheson had no business to buy the island, and that if she was fool enough to do it, let her, as soon as she liked, get her money back from the party she gave it to, and clear out. Information of dark threats of violence have reached the ears of the authorities, and on a recent night it is reported that a log of wood was put across a road in the parish of Barvas, with the evident intention of upsetting a carriage which contained a party supposed to be inimical to the "people's interest." There are, it seems, eight or nine policemen in the island; but to all intents and purposes the "Queen's writ" has ceased to run in the Lewis. Not to speak of the estate officials being unable to procure redress against the persons who have violently seized the grazing in Uig, other cases have occurred both civil and criminal, where the law has been set at open defiance. In one case a man has defied a warrant of the Sheriff for the past six months, and the officers of justice are unable to enforce it. It is understood that the notice of the Lord Advocate has been called to the state of matters in the Lewis.

THE POPE AND THE NEW FRENCH DIVORCE LAW.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Vatican is considering between what course to pursue respecting the children of persons who, under the new Divorce law, may marry again. Leo XIII., immediately on the passing of the measure, sent a diplomatic note, in which he reminded the Government that the Church of Rome had never at any period sanctioned a divorce law; that it had even preferred to lose a kingdom, for England had succeeded on the question of divorce. Though the laws of the Church might be modified by circumstances, dogmas were unchangeable; the indissolubility of marriage was a dogma based on the very words of Jesus Christ, and the Church must consequently regard the new French law as null and void.

The French Government promptly replied in measured terms, that in its eyes the new law had purely civil effects, and was not intended to affect the Church law of marriage; that the Holy See was free to give Bishops whatever instructions it thought proper, and within the limits of its religious power, to take what steps it deemed expedient for preventing the operation of the law among Catholics. The correspondence ended there, the Pope being free to give instructions to the Bishops, the latter free to instruct their clergy and to act on people's consciences so as to dissuade them from divorce, without the operation of the law being arrested.

The Church, therefore, regards marriage still as indissoluble; while the law takes its course, and divorced couples enjoy all the advantage it confers on them. Some of the divorced parties have only sought a dissolution of marriage in order to contract fresh unions; others, of a more timorous nature, have only done so for the sake of recovering their liberty, and endeavor to reconcile this aim with submission to the ecclesiastical injunction by declaring that they renounce the right to contract a fresh marriage. The offspring of these fresh marriages are more especially a matter of solicitude to the Vatican. Many who contract them will remain within the pale of the Church, and they will ask to give their children Christian baptism. It is probable, according to well-informed persons, that the French Bishops and clergy will receive instructions to accept all declarations referring to baptisms, to record as father and mother those who declare themselves such, without distinguishing children as legitimate or illegitimate, and to consider all children as possessing an equal right to baptism.

Several Socialist prints have been found in the kits of soldiers of an Austrian engineer regiment at Olmutz. Fifty were arrested.

THE TICHBORNE FRAUD.

THE CLAIMANT IGNORANT OF THE RELIGION HE PROFESSES.

After ten years and eight months of penal servitude, the claimant to the Tichborne estates has been released on a ticket-of-leave, and his arrival back into the world has furnished an interesting theme for the daily press. Whole columns have been devoted to recording his prison career, and it would seem as if Arthur Orton, as a returned convict, is going to be as popular as when he perjured himself and slandered a noble woman eleven years ago in Westminster Hall. All the papers agree in stating that the claimant is a Catholic, and yet nearly all report that during his incarceration he never discharged those religious duties which every Catholic must fulfil. For ten years and eight months at least—and probably for years before that—the would-be Sir Roger has never been to confession, and always attended church services "in a perfunctory fashion."

Now if there be any condition in life which is favorable to serious thought and conducive to a desire for religious consolations we should imagine that condition to be penal servitude. A man is suddenly, and for a long period, bereft of his friends and his family. His amusements are cut off, his temptations are necessarily fewer, and so much of his time is spent in absolute seclusion that a habit of reflection is necessarily acquired. To a Catholic well-trained in his youth—no matter what kind of life he has led in the meantime—the natural result of this reflection would be the development of a spirit of penitence. He could perceive his errors, and would endeavor to atone for them by pious study and devoted attention to the requirements of his Faith. But we find Arthur Orton, the *soi-disant* Stonyhurst student, who forgot his French with such facility, abstaining from Mass and confession, and practically living like an unbeliever. There is nothing whatever about the Claimant to indicate that he is, or ever was, a Catholic. We know that at the time of his trial he could not repeat the "Hail Mary," and though it would appear as if he had earnestly petitioned to be allowed the Douai Bible, this, unaccompanied by any more solid proof of his piety, is not sufficient to entitle him to be numbered among the sons of the Church.

SAVED FROM THE MORMONS.

A SHY ENGLISH GIRL ATTRACTS NOTICE ON THE ARIZONA—DUPED AND DOES NOT WANT TO GO TO UTAH—A PROTECTING ELDER KNOCKED DOWN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A bright-eyed, brown-haired English country girl of about twenty years was a shy and interesting member of the colony of 148 Mormon converts that boarded the steamer *Arizona* at Liverpool when she started for New York. The girl's pensive manner and apparent fear of the ruddy elders, who travelled in the best style in the first cabin, was remarked by several of the cabin passengers. Among others, J. R. Gildes, a deputy sheriff of New Haven, who was returning from a visit to Ireland, was struck by the girl's singular manner, and, finding her one afternoon in a melancholy mood in a quiet part of the ship, he determined to ascertain the cause of her apparent aversion to the elders. He says he was amazed to find she had been duped into the journey to Utah.

"I am Levine Cook," she said to him, "and I was led by curiosity to attend the Mormon missionary meetings. An elder said he knew my mother in America, and that she had told him that she wanted me to come out and join her. Then he showed me a letter that he said had been written by her to him, and let me read that part of the paper in which something was written about bringing 'the daughter' back with him. The Mormon told us that we young women folks would all get married to good husbands, and be sure of a happy and prosperous life when we got out to Utah. He said it was a fertile country, with a religious government, and everything was nice and homelike. I believed what he said, and when the ship sailed I was one of the several score of women who made up the company that went on board. I don't believe it's true at all now."

"Don't you want to go to Utah, then?" Mr. Gildes asked.

"Oh, no," said the girl, "but I can't help myself now."

"Well, you shan't go if you don't want to," said Mr. Gildes. "I'll stop it."

"Don't tell the elders, though," the emigrant said; "they'd keep me down there in the steerage all the time."

Mr. Gildes says that he watched the elders after the interview before sailing. There were half a dozen of them on board, and they lived like nabobs. They drank champagne constantly in the cabin and played cards with anybody who would join in. Mr. Gildes says that he and other passengers saw them go among the young women in their company and display photographs of good looking Mormons to them, telling them that the originals would marry them as soon as they got to Utah.

Mr. Gildes spoke to a dozen Americans and Irishmen about Miss Cook, and said he had resolved to rescue the girl from the elders. The other passengers acquiesced in the scheme, and yesterday morning they went in a group to the elders, who were standing near the steerage, and demanded that the girl be allowed to follow her own wish, and be released from any agreement she might have made.

"You mind your own business," said one of the elders. "The girl is one of our party."

One of the passengers pushed forward, grabbed Miss Cook, and drew her away. In doing so there was a tussle, and one of the elders was knocked flat on the deck. The angry Irishmen in the middle shouted imprecations at the elders, and threatened to lay them all out if they touched the girl again. The Mormons drew back and let a Brooklyn man lead the girl to a cabin. Miss Cook had about \$50 in English money.

Mr. Gildes didn't land at the Barge office yesterday afternoon when the cabin passengers were transferred from the *Arizona*. He stayed on board till the steamer reached Pier 33, where the steerage passengers were transferred. At the pier he called a policeman, and told him to guard the girl so that the elders couldn't get a chance to talk to her again. The policeman promised to care for her, and when Mr. Gildes started toward the City Hall the young girl was sitting on her luggage box in a corner of the pier, counting her money over. She said she didn't know what she was going to do in America, or how long she would stay.

The Kindly Raven.

"Bird that with its wings flapping, com'st against my window tapping,
Till me, is there no kind point on our woman's boom restore,
When, by wailing sickness faded, all her charms grow wan and faded
Till Love's self scarce recognizes the fair face he praised of yore?
'Yes, the gentle raven speaks, with a sympathizing croak,
'Pierced' Favorite Prescription' can render her bloom once more,
And this remedy is found in each pharmacopoeia store!"

THE ONTARIO HARVEST.

NOVEMBER REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—The report of the Bureau of Industries for November deals chiefly with the grain and root crops of the Province and gives tables of produce based on 12 returns made to the bureau on the 25th of October. These tables show that the harvest of grain crops has been even more bountiful than appeared by the estimates of the 1st of August and form a gratifying contrast to the tables of last year's harvest. The quality of the grain, too, is generally excellent, being plump, hard and heavy. Barley, however, was badly discoloured by the rain of the harvest season, and the bulk of it does not rank higher than second grade. Wheat is remarkably free from defect of any kind. The grain is above the standard weight and the average yield of the spring and fall varieties is 22.3 bushels per acre, or 0.6 more than last year. Oats also show a large yield, although in the northern and north-western counties this and other spring grains suffered from the drought of June and July. Compared with the harvest of 1883, the aggregate and average yield of cereals is as follows:—

	1884.	1883.
Bushels.	Bushels.	
Fall wheat—aggregate.	20,722,288	11,056,857
average.	24.0	10.6
Spring wheat—aggregate.	16,009,661	9,726,063
average.	20.2	16.6
Barley—aggregate.	10,119,041	18,414,337
average.	27.3	24.3
Oats—aggregate.	27,835,025	25,457,360
average.	38.9	38.5
Rye—aggregate.	1,048,259	3,012,240
average.	16.9	16.0

The total yield of peas is 13,891,605 bushels or 3,000,000 bushels more than last year, while the average per acre is 24 bushels or 4.3 more than last year. The quality is of unsurpassed excellence, little or no damage having been done by the bug. Beans and corn, which were in an unpromising condition at the end of July, made a surprisingly good recovery in August and steadily improved to maturity, the yield of the former to 592,044 bushels and of the latter to 12,935,889 bushels, being an average of 23.8 and 74 bushels per acre respectively. Last year both crops were destroyed by the early frost.

THE ROOT CROP.

is generally an excellent one, especially potatoes, mangels and carrots. Turnips suffered to some extent from the August drought, but they are of good quality. The aggregate average yield for 1883 and 1884 is as follows:—

	1884.	1883.
Bushels.	Bushels.	
Potatoes, aggregate.	27,546,262	16,400,782
average.	103.2	98
Mangels, aggregate.	8,655,184	6,257,015
average.	47.49	36.33
Carrots, aggregate.	4,197,200	394,436
average.	38.2	35.4
Turnips, aggregate.	44,406,363	28,879,354
average.	426.2	301

The clover midge has been very destructive on all fields from which a first crop of clover was taken, but where the fields were pastured till the beginning or middle of June the seed was unharmed. Fruit trees are in a healthy condition, and have made a good growth of new wood, but, with the exception of apples, the crop of the season has been less than an average. Apples are plentiful and of good quality.

The area of fall wheat sown this year appears to be somewhat less than last year, but the land at seed time was in a much better state of tilth, and the young wheat has made a vigorous growth.

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this intractable incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 306 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 30 ft

THE LATEST AND GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN PARLOR ORGANS.

Besides its famous Beethoven organs, the Daniel F. Beatty Organ Co., of Washington, N.J., is prepared to furnish the latest improvement in parlor organs. That this improvement should have been devised and have taken shape in the Orchestral Piano-Organ in the brief time that the company has assumed charge of and reorganized the Beatty establishment is ample proof of the vigorous enterprise of the new concern. The Orchestral Piano-Organ resembles in outward design the upright piano, which is now the favorite style of piano, having for use in parlors of ordinary dimensions superseded the square and grand. But it resembles the upright piano in some thing of far greater importance than outward appearance. For the company has, in the Orchestral Piano-Organ, constructed an organ with an action as light, easy and responsive to the touch as the action of a piano. In this respect, the Daniel F. Beatty Organ Co., leads the organ-builders of the world. Capable of developing as delicate a touch as the piano, it is equal to producing effects far greater in number and grander in quality. The light elastic action enables the player to play rippling arpeggios, quick runs, fantastic embellishments, with the greatest ease. A sonata, waltz, a complicated accompaniment to a song, can be performed with the same facility as on a piano. But its uses go far beyond these. It can sustain the notes, diminish or increase their volume at will, produce effects of magnificent sonority, enable your sonata, waltz, or other composition, to sound as if it were being played on an orchestra—in word, you will have an instrument which will answer all secular demands, and, at the same time, like the company's Beethoven organ, be unrivalled for the performance of religious music. Any one who knows how to play the piano can play on this organ without further instruction. You have a key-board like a piano's—no stops to pull out or push in, and no complicated combinations to work over. The bellows are worked by pedals resembling those of a piano, and yield to the slightest pressure. In fact, the bellows action is as responsive to the touch as the key-board action. There are a left and a right knee swell. By simply working the bellows, without touching either swell, the player controls a solo set of reeds. A pressure of the left-knee swell puts on a right and left double coupler, which exactly doubles the power of the instrument. A slight pressure of the right knee swell increases the sonority by opening a swell to the front set of reeds; a further pressure opens another full set of reeds, giving the player command of twelve full octaves. From this, it will be seen that this instrument is a marvel of compactness. It is also, a marvel of cheapness. For the company's method of reaching the buyer directly, and thus saving an agent's commission to the purchaser, enables the Daniel F. Beatty Organ Company to offer this instrument at the seemingly suicidal price of \$85. There has been nothing like such an instrument at such a price in the history of music.

READ THIS

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

"I have suffered" With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me, I used two bottles! Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

I write this as a Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop Bitters. (I was afflicted With inflammatory rheumatism!) For nearly Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any Good!!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well today as ever I was. I hope "You may have abundant success" "In this great and" Valuable medicine! Anyone! * * * wishing to know more about my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D. C.

I consider your Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, Kidney—Completed—Returned

"And nervous debility. I have just" Returned

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

"Than anything else; A month ago I was extremely "Emaciated!!!"

"And scarcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength! and "Flesh!"

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

and Dr. HARRY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. No genuine genuine with a bunch of green Hop Bitters, the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

The burglar is still busy in Toronto. Forepaugh's "white" elephant is dead. Goldboro, N.C., has had a \$300,000 fire. Two fishermen have been drowned at Port Elgin, Ontario.

The Skye crofters have resolved to submit unconditionally.

The Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, is over-run with tramps.

The Princess Marie Valerie of Austria has written an opera.

Germany wants to borrow ten million marks for war expenses.

Toronto wants to get Moody, the orange-list, to pay a visit.

New Guinea was placed under British protection on November 6th.

Hon. Geo. Brown's statue at Toronto is to be unveiled on the 25th inst.

Divers report that several bodies are yet in the wreck of the Daniel Steinmann.

The Portsmouth, N.H., Trust and Guarantee Company is in financial difficulties.

The French in Tonquin are reported to have lost over 500 soldiers within a few weeks.

Flemming, the Chicago grain option swindler, and his partner have been pardoned.

A French mining company's agent has been murdered and robbed by Greek brigands.

Secretary McCulloch does not deem it expedient to call in any more bonds at present.

A brakeman named William Harker has been killed on the Grand Trunk at Parkhill.

Lumber shipments from the St. Lawrence for the season were over thirty-six million feet.

The headquarters of the Salvation Army in America have been established at Cleveland.

The Queen has conferred on Sir John Macdonald the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

The B. & O. Railway is building a steel bridge, 6,436 feet long over the Susquehanna river.

The Paris municipal council has passed a resolution temporarily removing the tax on bread.

The Catholic priest of the church at Fall River is being persecuted by a section of his flock.

Russian troops have been making further advances into the territory of the Khan of Khiva.

The losses caused by the miners' strike in the Hocking valley since June is estimated at \$4,000,000.

The judges have disagreed in the action for the disqualification of Mr. Lyon, ex-M.P.F. for Algoma.