

THE POWER OF GOD AND THE AGENCY OF MAN

A Late Sermon by the Principal of Queen's, Rev. Dr. Grant, Criticized by Bishop Cleary.

The following is a synopsis of the sermon preached in St. Mary's, Cathedral, by the Rev. Bishop Cleary in reply to a report of the Principal of Queen's University in the Corporation Hall on the Sunday afternoon previous.

Last Monday there appeared in a local journal, what purported to be a report of a sermon delivered the previous day by the Principal of Queen's University in the University Convocation Hall. For the Rev. Principal I entertain sincere respect. The exalted position he occupies, and his reputation for eminent scholarship, and his grave official responsibility to society in this province, Catholic as well as Protestant, in regard to the higher education of youth, add great importance to his utterances and dispose the faithful for ready acceptance of his teachings. Had the startling theories set forth in the published sermon been propounded by a Protestant clergyman holding no position of command or influence over any section of my flock, it is probable that I should not deem it my duty to pass any public criticism upon it. But now a painful obligation devolves upon me, as Bishop of this Diocese and divinely commissioned guardian of the sacred deposit, to correct certain grave errors ventilated in that sermon respecting the Deity and Divine Providence and the miraculous operations by which the Son of God in the flesh confirmed His mission to men. To me, as truly as to the Apostle of the nations, the word applies, "necessity lieth upon me," for we are in the presence of a "great mystery," for which I have no adequate explanation.

To this twofold principle of God's active physical conservation of man in life and power, and His indispensable concurrence in our actions, is referred the primary duty of intelligent creatures to worship the Creator, omnipotent and omniscient, humbly adoring Him as the sole source of vitality and power and agency, and act in the universe, and confessing with grateful heart our absolute dependence on His good will for our being, our life, our health and energy of mind and body, for all whatsoever we are, or have, or may have done of good, and giving glory to Him for all, because He is the First Cause of all, the Supreme Agent, and we are wholly His, and our works are His, and by His right hand we are upheld throughout all the successive movements of our existence. On the same twofold principle is based logically the confounding dogma of Divine Providence watching over and ruling and governing the moral order of the universe dealing with every human individual in the most minute affairs of life, with families also, and nations and races, for the good of all, reaching from end to end mightily, and ordering all things sweetly (Wisdom 8. c.). So intimate is the connection between these dogmas that when one is impugned, the other is Epicurus among the ancients, and the deluded followers of Spinoza and Socinus, and the Rationalists generally in modern times, have felt bound to impugn the latter also; whereas the Pagan philosophers of highest name, Plato, Plotinus, Cicero, Seneca and others, as well as all Christian philosophers in every age, in their defence of God's providence, have recognized its logical basis in the doctrine of divine conservation and divine concurrence in the actions of creatures.

The Catholic Church, to whose custody all truths of nature and revealed religion have been committed by our Saviour, has most piously cherished these fundamental dogmas affecting the honor of God and her children's duty of fear and love towards Him. Testimonies by fathers and doctors and Popes and councils might be adduced without number. But I bring forward one testimony only; it is her beautiful morning prayer, appointed her million priests and religious men and women, to be recited by them, publicly or privately, in her name, from day to day, in behalf of her children: "O Lord God Almighty, who has brought us safely to the beginning of this day, preserve us today by Thy power, that we may fall into no sin this day; but that all our thoughts, words and works may be ordered by Thy governance to the fulfilment of Thy righteousness, through our Lord Jesus Christ, Thy Son, etc." After which is repeated three times, "Incline unto mine aid, O God; O Lord, make haste to help me," and then the prayer proceeds: "O Lord God, King of Heaven and earth, vouchsafe this day to direct and sanctify, to rule and govern our hearts and our bodies, our thoughts, our words and our actions, according to Thy law and the doing of Thy commandments; that, through Thy help we may bear and evermore be saved and delivered, O Saviour of the world, who livest and reignest for ever and ever." How little does she, the great Catholic Church, believe in the principle that "all power is God's, and all agency is man's."

The Bishop next addressed himself to Principal Grant's illustrations of the principle, all power is God's, and all agency is man's, drawn from electricity and agriculture. Having explained the various divisions of agency, or efficient causes,—the primary and secondary, the adequate and partial, the coordinate and subordinate, the material and instrumental and disposing causes,—he delivered a most interesting and instructive exposition of God's primary, adequate and coordinate agency in all man's operations. He showed how very small is man's own part in the agency of his own acts compared with that of the Creator; man being merely a secondary and partial agent, and, in regard to the production of electricity and the fruits of the prairies, and his operations upon material nature generally, being only a disposing cause, whose efficiency has no immediate physical influence upon the desired effect, but is limited to the arrangement of the material and instrumental causes, preparatory to the effective agency of God by and with the forces of nature supplied by Himself and sustained by Him in their actual exertion. The Bishop made the telegraph operator a very small "agent"; indeed, his whole work being the pressure of his finger upon a wire. Here is the beginning of "agency" in relation to the effect, all the various acts, the preparation of the acids and metals, and their combinations, belong to the disposing cause. Here, also, is the end of the operator's agency, the transmission of the electric movement along the wires and under the mighty deep, being the agency of God through material forces created and energized directly and immediately by Himself. By a similar scientific analysis he placed the agriculturist in a very humble position of "agency" by the side of God, his whole work consisting in the opening of a sod, throwing a grain of corn into it, and leaving it there to rot. Having done this much, said the Bishop, the agriculturist may retire to his bed, or betake himself to travel; from October to August, and on returning to his field will see a crop of corn raised by God's good providence for the food of man. For which reason it is not to the farmer, but to our Heavenly Father, we return thanks each time we have partaken of a whole loaf of bread. Farmers ploughed and sowed and cast their seed into the soil for seven successive years, in the land of Pharaoh, and God, refusing to pour out His bounty upon sinful man, left the Egyptians without produce of grain. He did the same for the

For instance, the feathered tribe breathe and move through boundless regions of air; they are sustained in their flight by its power; they are nourished and invigorated by its energizing properties, and are dependent on its agency for the warbling of their joyous notes, and the communication of their melodious message to man for the praise of the Great Creator. So also the fishy inhabitants through the deep, as they live in perpetual sleep of the immensity of the ocean, live by the watery element out of which they were formed by God on the fifth day of the creation; they are upheld by its resisting power, and derive motion from its reactive agency. The earth and its fellow-planets, lifted up on high, and supported by no material foundations, are set, each in its place, by the finger of God, and borne by His mysterious agency along the lines of their prescribed orbits in the infinity of space with mathematical precision, ever acting and reacting on each other, and harmonizing the music of the spheres "to the praises of their God." "The heavens show forth the glory of God, and the firmament declareth the work of His hands; day to day uttereth speech, and night to night sheweth the knowledge" (Psalms 18). The child in the womb, living by the life-blood of its mother, vitally affected in its organism by her constitutional and hygienic conditions, quickened by the pulsations of her heart, and throbbing in response to her nervous emotions, conveys the ideas of life within life, and agency sustained by agency, and parental conservation and filial dependence; and this nature still remain as helps us to realize in some of our actions, the truths of Philosophy and Religion which I have been endeavoring to explain to you.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—There is a growing desire among the moderate men on both sides of politics to see some compromise effected by which the impending rupture between Lords and Commons can be avoided. The chief trouble, however, lies with the Radicals, who oppose with equal bitterness a compromise with the Lords or a solution of the difficulty by the creation of Liberal peers. The chief of the Radicals to widen the present breach, and to maintain the agitation for the abolition of the House of Lords. The extreme party of the Home Rulers, under the guidance of Mr. Michael Davitt, are in sympathy with this movement. A Conservative caucus was held to-day at 20 Arlington street west, the town residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, which was largely attended. The peers are unanimous in their determination, as affairs stand at present, to oppose the Franchise bill.

Your Friends Will Never Tell You but perhaps somebody, who isn't your friend, will, that your presence is rendered offensive by the foul, fetid smell of your breath. Every word you utter, though it be the very echo of wisdom and poetry, disgusts your hearers, and your laugh is productive of anything but mirth to them. It is a duty you owe, not only to yourself, but to society to remove this cause of offense. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will heal the diseased mucous membrane, will bring relief to yourself and others. Do not hesitate to employ it.

DEATH OF HENRY FAWCETT, THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Henry Fawcett, M.P., Postmaster-General, is dead, aged 51 years. Henry Fawcett was born at Salisbury in 1833 and educated at Cambridge, where he graduated with high mathematical honors in 1856, being elected a Fellow of Trinity Hall the same year. By an accident while on a shooting excursion two years later he was deprived of his sight, but this loss, which would have sank many ordinary men in despair, seems only to have added to the energy of his character, and in 1863, after having published several works on social and political economy, particularly as relating to the working classes, he was elected Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. After several unsuccessful attempts in different constituencies, he was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest from Brighton, in 1865, which seat he lost in 1874, but was two months later returned for Hackney. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's government in 1868, he was appointed postmaster-general. In 1869 he published a revised edition of his "Manual of Political Economy," and later, among others, works on "National Education," "The Poor Laws and their Influence on Pauperism," and "Pauperism; its Causes and Remedies." In 1867, Mr. Fawcett married Miss Millicent Garrett, of Aldbury, who has since been his constant companion, accompanying him on all his journeyings, acting as his secretary and publishing jointly with her husband a volume of essays and lectures on political and economical subjects. Among the last official acts of Mr. Fawcett were the introduction of the parcels post and postal penny savings systems, the former of which, however, has not so far been attended with the success anticipated. The penny savings scheme, on the contrary, has received considerable praise as being a means of inculcating among the poorest of the community a spirit of frugality and saving. The General University of Wurttemberg on the occasion of its thirtieth anniversary in 1882, conferred on Mr. Fawcett the degree of doctor in political economy.

HIGH SPORTING AUTHORITY.

The London Daily Sportsman, the leading sporting journal of Great Britain, under date of Nov. 8, 1884, remarks; editorially: "A really invaluable specific for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, etc., well known in the English market, has gained immense fame in America, Australia and all parts of the world, and the universal nature of its sale may be judged from the fact, that the makers have to print their instructions for its use in no fewer than eleven languages. The unsolicited testimonials received by the proprietors, The Charles A. Vogel Company, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A., are of the most positive character, emanating from representative men and women of prominence. We should certainly say that St. Jacobs' Oil is worthy of all attention, and that athletes especially, who are subject to bruises and strains, will testify to its undoubted efficacy."

TEMPERANCE PARTY SPLIT.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—There is great trouble in the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance, which has been brought upon the organization by the recent language of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. At a recent meeting he went out of his way to ridicule the Duke of Norfolk for taking his fifteen-year-old son to drink and holy wells to seek Divine aid for his recovery. As a consequence of his attack upon the Duke and the Catholic religion, Cardinal Manning has refused to appear on the same platform with the intemperate (in language) member for Carlisle. In this His Eminence is generally sustained by public opinion. Many of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's friends have begged him to abstain from wine, and the Alliance fears that great losses to the cause will result from Catholic defections.

UNFURL THE FLAG.

Unfurl the flag, and let it flutter,
Its emblem more than words can utter,
Of a nation's greatness and its glory,
Of a nation's freedom and its story.
Don't leave it where it lies and glances
In buried oblivion's shades,
But from the gloom and from the sadness,
Gently lift it, hand it down,
Unfurl the flag, its worn and tattered,
Twill cheer a nation widely scattered,
Neath many an alien sky,
A mighty legion then will muster,
Around one standard bravely clust'ring,
To deeds of valor add new lustre,
Then let the old flag wave on high,
Unfurl the flag, too long languished,
Within the valley of the vanquished,
Where all is hope and still
The dust of ages on it glitters,
Where blood of heroes darkly litters,
The hope of exiles o'er it flickers,
Then, let the old flag float at will.

GRACE O'BRYEN, Ottawa.

OUR NEGLECTED GRAVES.

No. 13—From my Scrap Book.

Having read several articles lately in the city papers on our "Neglected Dead," the writer was induced, last Sunday afternoon, to pay a visit to the Old Protestant burying ground, on the Papineau road, the last resting place of many of the Protestant dead of Montreal of a past generation.

On entering that old home of Montreal's almost forgotten ones, the words of the poet came forcibly and appropriately to mind—

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire,
Hands that the rod of empire might have
Or walked to ecstasy the living lyre."

This place, doubtless, sixty years ago, was a spot of beauty, a well-tended home of the dead, having flower-decked graves, carefully looked after by living loving relatives, with handsome headstones and costly tablets erected to perpetuate their memories, and neat iron railings enclosing many of the graves.

What a sickening sight now presents itself! It has the appearance of an "Earthquake's spoil," as if it had been the scene, on some past day, of a battle field! Tablets displaced! Headstones and railings broken and scattered here, there and everywhere around, reminding one of the ravages of hostile artillery! Opened and still unfilled graves, from which the remains have been taken and removed to Mount Royal Cemetery, presenting a ghastly sight.

This old spot is dear to many of the present generation, particularly to Scotchmen. Two-thirds of the sleepers there bear Scotch names. Many of them have no relatives now in Montreal, and many others of them never had relatives here, being young men who came over at that early day to seek their fortunes in Canada, lie buried there! No kind eye to look after them! Their friends in Scotland holding certificates that such of their friends as buried in the Protestant burying ground, on the Papineau road, in the city of Montreal, Canada. But were such relatives to visit Montreal they would witness a sorrowful sight in the desecration there. They might as well seek the burial place of Moses on Mount Nebo's Slope, as to find the spot of earth covering their dead here!

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF HUGH FRASER.

A native of Inverness-shire, Scotland, and for many years a resident at Lacolle, who departed this life, 6th February, 1823. Aged 70 years.

AND OF ISABELLA FRASER.

His wife, who departed this life, 4th November, 1831. Aged 72 years.

AND OF ALEXANDER FRASER.

His son, who departed this life, 24th October, 1816. Aged 25 years.

AND OF JANNET FRASER.

His daughter, who departed this life, 24th August, 1818. Aged 15 years and 9 months.

This headstone records the death of four of the family, but of this family, PATERNAL and MATERNAL, it may truly be said of them that: "Their graves are severed far and wide apart." Some of them are sleeping on battle-fields in India; several fell during the American Revolutionary War; one died around the Lark; (but re-captured) another on Lundy's Lark; another, a West India planter, fell a grave never seen by his family; and, still another, a Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company, lies buried on some Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains! The whistle of the Railway may now be heard near his last resting place, but he heeds it not!

The head of the family, as recorded on this headstone, visited Canada, one hundred and ten years ago (in 1774), then quite a youth. This was while the United States were British colonies. He was in Boston harbor the next year, 1775, on board a British man-of-war, during the battle of Bunker's Hill, and was an eye-witness of that battle. Twenty-five years later he became a permanent settler in Canada.

Hugh Fraser, the sleeper in that lone grave, far away from his native hills, was born about the year 1760, in Inverness, Scotland. This was a few years after the Scotch rebellion of '45. His father and all his relatives were in the Fraser Regiment on fatal Culloden, fighting for Royal Prince Charles! His mother, with hundreds of other Scotch women, was in the Fraser camp, following the fortunes of the clan. The dread shock of Culloden sounded in her ears! She was an eye-witness of the sweep and the tramp of Cumberland's proud horse, as they pursued and unmercifully cut down the broken and scattered clan!

We may here note that a relative of his was the standard-bearer of the Fraser flag on Culloden. He saved his banner by leaping a dyke, which a pursuing Cumberland's horse could not clear! That same man, 23 years later, carried that same banner, under Sir Simon Fraser, in Wolfe's army, and planted it on the plains of Abraham, at Quebec, on the 13th day of September, 1759.

UNCLE JOHN; Montreal, 4th November, 1884.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The address of the Queen being agreed to, Mr. Gladstone will now turn his attention to the Franchise bill.

The Irish vote will be likely divided on the second reading. This will nullify the Home Rule vote, and will leave the struggle between English Liberals and the Conservatives, and the result must be a large vote in favor of the bill. The Irish members, however, are a united body (with the exception of a few) and they will support the Ministry like a man. There is always a section of the public prepared to go to extremes where there is even a shadow of a suspicion that innocent men are falsely condemned, and the long men now in prison are ghosts who will not down. A report has been industriously spread that Mr. George Errington is endeavoring to obtain a letter from the Pope, condemning the agitation in Ireland, and the independence. Says Mr. Gladstone has professed the Vatican certain reforms in the education laws of Ireland, which would put the schools in the hands of the bishops, in return for the influence of the Pope against Mr. Parnell. Mr. Campbell-Barnes, the new Secretary for Ireland, will not be opposed in his election for Stirling district; but as soon as he takes his seat, it is intended to ply him with incessant questions regarding the working of the Irish executive. A determined effort will be made to have the Crimes Act repealed, notwithstanding that the Saturday Review says that "Ireland will not be at peace till it has been kept in discipline and quiet by the Crimes Act for a good fifty years."

As a purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla acts directly and promptly. A single bottle will prove its merits. Many thousands of people are yearly saved from dangerous fevers by the exercise of a little timely care in properly cleansing the system by the use of this remedy.

SKYE CROFTERS IN REBELLION.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—There is virtual rebellion in Skye. The crofters threaten to resist the police.

Ask a Professor

of any Medical College, what on the whole is the best remedy for kidney difficulties, and his answer will be the newest and best Diuretic. Ask him what is the best remedy for a Torpid and other Liver troubles, and he will name the newest and best Alternative known to and used by the Faculty. Ask him again, what, on the whole, is the safest, surest and best remedy for Stomachic and Bowel complaints, and he will mention the most approved Tonic and Laxative known to the Profession. Kidney-Wort is a combination of these scientifically prepared, and never fails to do its work successfully on any of above diseases, come they in single file or in battalion.

MOVEMENTS OF MANITOBA WHEAT.

From October 1st to October 21st, 239,468 bushels of wheat were shipped from Manitoba over the C. P. R. It is evident that only a small proportion of the wheat crop has been moved yet. The farmers, as a rule, are holding back for better prices in the spring. The prices at the principal points are as follows—

Table with columns for location and price. Locations include Morden, High Bluff, Gretna, Portage la Prairie, Emerson, Dominion City, Morris, Manitowish, Brandon, Carberry, Stonewall, Warden, Macdonald, Elkhorn, Alexander, Wolsley, Douglas, Thomhill, Whitehead, Regina, Carman, Minnedosa, Moosomin, Winnipeg, Oak Lake, Neepawa.

There is some dirty wheat here, and some that having been cut while it was on the green side, is shrunken; but taking it all round, the samples are excellent. In Minnesota and Dakota, on the other hand, a great deal of wheat was struck by smut. Hundreds of carloads of it are lying side-tracked in the yards at Chicago and Milwaukee, the millers and elevator men not caring to handle it just now. Oats are selling in Manitoba at the way from 23 to 24 cents, which is considerably higher than last year.—Mail.

"One Nail Drives Out Another,"

is a French saying that finds exemplification in the way one disease will substitute itself for another and graver one, in very many cases. Liver disease for instance will soon induce blood disorders, throat ailments, skin affections and eventually, because of impoverished blood, consumption itself, unless, indeed, it be treated in its incipency and early progress by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" which acts as a specific in these ailments, accomplishing a rapid cure by its powerful alternative action upon the great organs of the body.

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORT.

THE LARGEST SHIPMENTS OF CHEESE ON RECORD AND MORE BUTTER SENT THAN LAST YEAR.

According to the estimate of a local shipper the enormous total of 1,031,742 boxes of cheese has left Montreal this year, but the Board of Trade returns are even higher and give a total of 1,087,745 boxes. The exports of butter were 98,295 packages or 5,000 more than last year, but the shipments are poor as compared with 1879, when 180,104 packages of butter were exported. The quality of Canadian butter has not kept up to the improved taste of consumers, and until there is a change for the better there will be no European demand for it to speak of, and thousands of dollars are lost to the country. The value of the exports of Canadian cheese and butter are between two and three millions of dollars for the season, so the produce trade is worth looking after.

Mr. J. O. Nevins compiles the following statement of the export of dairy produce for the week ending November 8, with comparisons—

Table comparing Butter and Cheese exports for various dates from 1879 to 1884. Columns include Date, Butter (pks.), Cheese (pks.), and Total.

The week's shipments were distributed as follows—

Table showing distribution of shipments to Liverpool, Glasgow, and London.

The Rev. Father S. Charrier succeeds the Rev. Father Campagnon as pastor of the Montreal College.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICLIAN

Hair Renewer

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S VEGETABLE SICLIAN. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are innumerable. Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps the hair strong, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE WHISKERS. Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the remedy.

R. P. Hall & Co., Boston, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

Noted as a witness, in the case of Evelyn Charlotte Samuel, wife of Arthur Ansell, cigar dealer, both of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action, this day, en separation de biens against her said husband. CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL & NICOLLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 14th October, 1884.

WANTED.—Two female school teachers

holding elementary diplomas, with good references, desiring to commence as soon as possible. For further particulars, apply at once to WILLIAM HART, Sec. -Treas., St. Columban, County Two Mountains, P. Q.

NEW STREETS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Seven Dials presents one of the seamier sides of London life. It is the abode of bird fanciers. Every variety of pigeon, fowl and rabbit can be found there, together with hawks, owls, parrots, love birds and other species, native and foreign. There the dog fanciers dwell, who receive the animals stolen from the contiguous west end. There poverty is to be seen in some of its most painful aspects. The shops sell nothing but second or third-hand articles of dress. The streets swarm with children over whom no School Board holds its terror. Public houses abound, and vice and abject misery contend. But the modern hand of improvement is making itself felt. A thoroughfare is being constructed from Oxford street to Piccadilly circus, which will cut through some of the worst of the Seven Dials labyrinth. Last year £299,350 was paid to owners of house property for buildings required for this important street, and it will cost half a million more before it is handed over to the public. Among other street improvements under contemplation are the one from Tottenham Court Road to Charing Cross, the widening of Upper street, Islington, and the widening of Walsworth Road, near the far famed Elephant and Castle.

FASHION NOTES.

Brown furs of all kinds are in favor. Buttons are things of fine art now-a-days. All shades of gray are again in high favor. Satin is the favorite material for evening dress. Corduroy and ribbed materials of all sorts are in favor. Red squirrel bids fair to rival gray for coat linings. It is fashionable once more to trim basques around the edge. Silk serge is the fashionable stuff for children's fall dresses. Close-fitting jackets are made either double or single breasted. A new fancy is to wear a handsome brooch at the back of the neck. The newest and most desirable shade of brown is the Lombard. Embroidery appears on every kind of fabric and all sorts of garments. School girls' hats are smaller than those worn by their older sisters in society. Hat and bonnet crowns grow taller, larger, and more comical as the season advances. The peaked, gable-brimmed poke is the coming bonnet, and the destined rival of the Fanchon. A special novelty in lace is the Persian lace, in a mixture of soft India shawl tints on Spanish lace. Gold, silver and steel threads are combined admirably with silk and wool in new embroidery, braids and cords. Military jackets of cloth jersey webbing, and velvet are braided in a variety of military styles with gold, silver and steel braid. The pelisse of plaided woolen goods, or crimson stockinet with satin ribbon trimmings, is the favourite wrap for children this fall. Visiting, driving, walking and evening wraps have each a distinct character this season, but there is a huge variety of each kind! A novelty in buttons that is very peculiar forms at the same time a button and a hook and eye and does away with the use of button-holes. Little girls' hats and bonnets are not so large as those of last winter. The pointed fish-wife poke and the turban are the favorite shapes. Originality, inequality, and variety, no two things in dresses, wraps, bonnets or stuffs alike, are the dogmas of dress this fall and winter. A rough braid, tufted like Astrakhan cloth, and about two inches in width, is used for trimming the new rough-surfaced suitings this autumn. Many draperies of autumn costumes are joined to the front of the overskirts with a band of ribbon, others with a fan plaiting, and others still crossed like a braid. Narrow braids, black and in dark cloth colors, come with bright effects secured by metallic threads shot in, and these braids trim numbers of cloth costumes, jackets and jerseys.

REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS WITH EL MEHDI.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The latest report which comes to complicate affairs in the Sudan is a statement made on the authority of a Catholic clergyman, who accompanied the Canadian voyageurs as a chaplain. This gentleman states that Gen. Lord Goley is now engaged in negotiating with the Mehdi, and that this circumstance explains the delays of the Nile expedition, which have been variously accounted for.