Millar; and, doubtless, the same whom onpidity of Plimpton. For herself, she felt Plimpton met at the palace gates on the night

there was no possibility of his recognizing and the capture of recusants, which was

"Who art thou to speak me by that name?" demanded the fallow, attempting to thousand eyes be set to watch it. Even lay hold of her dress.

"Keep thy hands off, sirrah !" commanded Nell, with a voice of authority, and dexereasly dropped his native dialect. "What the cell, but gave no protection to those wouldst thou in this place?".

"Thet's my own affair, and doth not conearn thee, I trow."

"Nay, deny it not, master; thou hast a warrant to seize the person of Alice Went-

worth, and thou'rt now come hither to exe-"Ah! how cam'st thou by that know-

ledge?" "From the same source whence thou hast

thy instructions." " How ?"

From Sir Thomas Plimpton!

"And who art thou?" "Nay, my name matters little if I know

- Art man or woman?" demanded Millar. again groping for her dress.

"Keep thy hands off, fellow!" repeated Nell, airsid he might detect her by the hood of her cloak; touch me not, or l'il poniard thee on the instant !"

"Ab, by my fatth! thou'rt bold withal." " Where may Sir Thomas be? I would see him presently. Answer me, sirrah; I've no time to palter with thee."

"And what proof have I that thou knowest, my business here? Tis but a small part of my secret to have learnt that I hold a warrant for the arrest of a recusant damosel and a mass priest. Such things are common enough, I

"Ab, thourt cautious; well, hark thee! she must be carried off to Blinden Laneeh; what cayest thou to that?"

Proceed; what further token?" "And detain her there till his return from Scotland, should be, indeed, happen to travel

"Humph." "And didst thou not have counsel from Sir Thomas concerning the very garb in which 1 have just detected thee?"

" Enough, enough; what wouldst thou?" "In Sir Thomas here?"

"Ay, within arrow shot of the cave."

"And well attended?" "Some thirty stout soldiers, armed with

sword and buckler, petronel and carabine." "Didst see the maiden in the chapet?" "Ay, she's now under ward of that old hell

pet witch. "Whom meanest thou? Nell Gower?" play us some scurvy trick ere she parts with

" Doubtless she'll endeavor to protect her but what can she against a troop of soldiers, with a brave knight at their head, and the

queen's warrant to give them authority?' " Marry; folks say she can call up a whole regiment of the evil one to help her in a strait. Gadzooke, I saw her not five minutes and I'll die more comfortably; ough, grace gone, and she looks fiendish enough her- and patience. my back's broken and my self to frighten an army."

" Give thyself little trouble about the old woman," said Nell; "I shall take care of her. But get thee gone instantly to the chapel, Master Miliar, and watch ye well the maiden, that she escapes not, and keep ye near her, that when Bir Thomas and his party come hither, thou mayst point her out without de-

"Nay, but I've had commands to return as soon as I had seen the girl, and marked her the New York Club Stables, 28th street, near dress, and the spot where she may be found, and report accordingly. My certies, stranger, sior Stables, West 29th atreet, New York, the

ter Millar, and thou'lt bring such injury upon for painful allments in horses, such as cute, thyself as thy master will hardly be able to bruises, swellings, lameness, stiffness, St. mend. Away, away, surrab, and remember Jacobs Oil is superior to anything they have the knowledge of thy secrets gives me right ever used or heard of. This is also the opinto command thee. Nay, tarry not, but hie ion of Prot. David Roberge, the celebrated thee back to the chapel, and watch well the horse-shoer of the metropolis, and thousands

Millar, though he little doubted the unknown had been admitted to the full confi. has no equal. Mr. Priest recites the case of dence of his employer, yet obeyed with some reluctance; for in those times of plots and one suspected his neighbor. The fact, how- night, the animal was completely cured, and conspiracies, and general went of faith, every ever, of his being placed thus in charge of the girl, gave him strong reason to think the unknown intended no treachery in the

When the spy had again disappeared behind the curtain, Nell made her way noiselessly through the long corridors of the cavern, and issuing forth, ascended the precipice. flaving reached the summit, she paused for a moment to listen. The faint sounds she soon heard coming up from the rocks be- Government are firmly united. All are purlow, in various directions, led her at once to suing the same general object, and are anibelieve that Plimpton stationed his soldiers in front of the entrance in order to intercept It is the bounden duty of the Liberal the people as they came out, whilst he him- party to do its utmost to remove just causes sell, with a small guard, intended, probably, of discontent and disaffection in Ireland. It to enter the cave on the return of Millar, and must no longer tolerate such shams, iraud thus not only capture his long-sought vic. and transparent imposture as the present tim, but the priest, and many of the landed Irleh parliamentary representation system proprietors and gentry of the neighborhood, where only one in 25 has a vote. The perpetrawho were supposed to have assembled there tion of this injustice would justify disaffec-on the occasion. The prospect of so extention and give the leaders of the Irlsh party sive a setzure pleased Plimpton exceedingly; the strongest arguments for separation as not only on account of the profit he would showing that it was impossible to obtain derive from it, but because the arrest of justice from the British Parliament and give Alice would probably be ascribed to the tresh vigor to an agitation which it is our same feeling that prompted that of all the duty to allay. gion, and the welfare of the state; and thus obviate all the odium which naturally would admirable Pills cannot be too highly appreattach to her individual capture.

## CHAPTER XXX.

Nell saw that it was now impossible that Alice and the two other personages in whom flatulence, and depression of spirits. It is she felt so great an interest could escape, there being but one point of egress from the cavern. Nevertheless she did not torget that the father of the babe under her charge. who, since her last interview with Grace Goodniff, she no longer doubted, was the Earl of Leicester, had appointed to meet her that very night, at a little hut above the precipice, in order to transfer the infant to the oustody of another; and she thought it might be easy for the earl to interpose his authority, and prevent the execution of Plimpton's warrant.

Nell was too known a woman, and had too of surprise or detection of herself or co-religionists, that she bargained with the Earl of he might the more readily intrust the babe | their reason is not tranquil." to her keeping, seeing how great a value she set on the place, and how careful she was Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, likely to be of the child, as the best means tremblings, nervous headsche, cold hands and

the one who snawered to the name of Master | beth, and of Alice Wentworth against the assured the knowledge of such a secret would Nell carried away the child.

"Harkee, moster Millar," said Nell, plucking his skirt, a come hither;" and she retreated farther into the dark recess, where probably about to take place, would soon spread to the court and the city, and a if the queen had actually signed the license, of which Nell had well-founded doubte, still it guaranteed only certain immunities within going in or coming out. And last of all, if Elizabeth found that her promise of protection interfered with her church policy, or was calculated to create misgivings about the sincerity of her religious professions, or in the slightest degree likely to provoke such inquiries as might lead to awkward suspicions regarding the services for which such sanctuary privileges were granted, Nell was well assured, from long experience, she would break the promise, and withdraw the protection, particularly if she had been deceived by Plimpion, as to the death of the child, which Nell had now every reason to believe. She, however, still hoped that the cell would prove a safe retreat for Alice Wentworth, till such time, at least, as the maiden could be safely conveyed to Scotland, and that those of the reighborhood, who still remained true to the old faith, might continue to meet there, for a little time longer, to practise their religion; but the reckless and brutal impatience of Pilmpton for the possession of the heiress, and the anxiety of the queen to second his wisher, in order that he might retire with his bride the sooner from the court, where his ever-watchful eye was continually following her through all her

> pectations. "Weel, weel, it canna be helped noo," she muttered to herself, drawing her hood closer round her head, and preceeding on her course through the woods, "it's bad enough, but it might be waur,—ou; ay, it might be waur; an well see if we dinna balk them yet wi' a' their warrints. They may tak the maiden awa wi' them to the queen, an the queen may send her to the Tower, or may be to the altar wi her minion; but the deli's in their plottin' if I canna match them, and gar them gle her up again without scaith

intrigues, completely disappointed her ex-

As Nell concluded her collicquy, she found herself at the door of the hut, to which she had directed Whitret Machairn to conduct Southron from the Peacock Tavern, and where the latter, now in the company of the Earl of Leicester, waited to receive the child and carry it home to Ashley Park. When about to knock at the door for admittance, she heard some one groan within a The same; and I fear the beldam will short distance above, among the trees, and advancing to the place, demanded to know who was there at such a late hour.

"Oach, heach!" greaned the same voice again the sound dying away, as if the sufferer lay in mortal agony.

"Who's there?" she again inquired. "Ob, ay; ask who's there, indeed. Nell, hugh! give me but a draught of ale,

(To be continued)

WHERE TO SEE THE GREAT TROT. TERS OF NEW YORK.

[[Cincinnati Times-Star.] No two men in America have had more experience with fine trotting stock, and none are better judges than Calvin M. Priest, of Fifth Avenue, and Dan Mace, of the Excelchampion double team driver of the United "An thou do so this bout, I tell thee, Mag- States. Both of these gentlemen say, that of stock-owners throughout the country. As a pain-cure for man and beast St. Jacobs Oil a valuable trotter, so stiff from rheumstism, that he could not move an inch. By one thorough application of St. Jacobs Oil at

> THE LIBERAL PARTY AND IBELAND. IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MB. CHAMBERLAIN-THE PRESENT ISISH PARLIAMENTARY REPRESEN-TATION DENOUNCED-THE DUTY OF THE

> LIBERAL PARTY IN THE PREMISES. London, Dec. 5 .- Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Wolvershmpton, said that the members of the mated with equal loyalty to their great chief.

Holloway's Pills-Easy Digestion .- These clated for the wholesome power they exert over all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. They instantaneously relieve and stendily work out a thorough cure. and in its course dispel headache, biliousness, wonderful to watch the daily improvement of the complexion, as Holloway's Pills purify the blood and restore plumpness to the face which had lost both flesh and colour. These Pills combine every excellence desirable in a domestic remedy. The most certain and beneficial results flow from the occasional use of this regulating medicine; even persons in health, or when following sedentary occupation, will find it an invaluable aperient.

The Monsteur Acadien says :- " The Protestant population of Hallfax and St. John was recently thrown into a fever of excitement by much experience of Elizabeth's duplicity, to the Bev. Mr. Mathurin, of the Anglican rely entirely on her written promise of pro- Ohuroh, before a large congregation of that tection, had she even received it from her own denomination. According to this minister, hands; and it was, therefore, from no dread Protestants must confess and receive absolution if they want to save their souls. He brought so many good arguments in support Leicester for the sanctuary privileges of of his theory that a great many who heard Whinstone Hollow, but simply in order that him have their consciences disturbed and

of preserving it. All she longed for was the , feet, pain in the back, and other forms of possession of the babe; on that she founded her hopes for the protection of the specially for the blood, nerves and combatter against the malice of Elizar plexion.

This was not to be wondered at in a country where the law, instead of being for protection bottle, and the result the result against the malice of Elizar plexion.

"Ireland's Sufferings Ireland's Hope."

An Elequent Lecture by Rev. B. F. Clarke of London.

A highly respectable and large audience were present in the Academical Hall of the Getu, in this city, on the evening of the 5th inst., to hear the Rev. R. J. Clarke, S.J., M.A., Oxford, lecture on the subject of "Ireland's Sufferings and Ireland's Hope." The Bay. Father Kenny, in introducing

the lecturer, referred to the manner in which Father Clarke had gathered the materials for his lecture. It was by a personal visit to the scenes of those sufferings, having for a companion one who knew best the Eufferings of the Irlah people—the Irish priest. The Month, the periodical which was so ably edited by the Rev. lecturer, had in the time of the great distress, started a fund which had been liberally contributed to, and had driven the gaunt spectre of huufrom many an Irish home. ger The Rev. Father Clarke, on rising to open his discourse, was given a warm reception. He commenced by thanking the Rev. Father Kenny for the kind way he had spoken of him, which he said gave him confidence to speak on the subject he was about to discuss. A country enjoying such freedom as did Canada must surely sympathize with one in which there had been nothing from generation to generation but want, destitution, hunger and misery, and all this through no fault of its own. As Catholics though, they should feel proud of Ireland, that country which had ever stood boldly forward, and never fallen away from the Catholic Church. England herself had given way at the beck of a detestable tyrant, and to the servitude of Elizabeth and King James. France also was now in the hands of an infidel government; in fact, in almost every other country Oatholicism had been trodden under foot. Old Ireland, however, in spite the rack, in spite of the sword and the flames, and in spite of the efforts and threats by the Protestants, then in the ascendant, to drive it into heresy,—old Ireland still remained Oatholic. (Applause.) The lecturer said that he had been brought up and taught according to the English opinion, that the Irlah were but an unthrifty set of people, and that it had been through their own fault they were not treated better. The faults attributed to the Irish people, and for which the English blamed them, he had since learned, were due to the cruel oppressions, wrongs and injustices to which they had been gubjacted. (Applause.) He had lived in the midst of Irish landlords, who were good enough people, but whose ideas about their tenants were very queer. In fact, some of them had gone so far as to say that they were afraid of being knocked down or shot by their tenants, while others stated that their tenants would not pay the rent, although in many cases the rent had been paid. He had visited the most distressed districts of Ireland, the counties of Mayo and Sligo. In these parts he had seen such destitution, poverty and misery as he had never expected to see. Indian meal, he remarked, was the staple diet of thing else. This sort of diet did not supply the human body, and in time only brought on fever and other sicknesses. At Bathlathy. which he also visited, the people were living mainly on the most common sea-weed, which no one would touch except in a case of extreme hunger. Here, also, they eat small animals commonly called " limples," which they found clinging to rooks, and recapitulate:-lecturer, was evident not only in Sligo and Mayo, but in several western parts of Ireland as well. Besides this, he had also noticed, by the depression and the gloom which continually hung over all the districts he visited; by the cottages which, standing empty, were going wholesome commercial activity, which he could not account for, but which he had discovered to have been the result of the manner in which the people had been treated. He could not see why agriculture and manufactures should be depressed when there were hundreds of thousands of people in Ireland anxious and willing to work.

THE CAUSES OF THE DISTRESS.

But what were the proximate causes of all this destitution? One of them had been the failure of the barvests, of which the English grasp its extraordinary extent and importpeople and Protestants were always ready to ance. It naturally engages the serious atshow his disfavor towards "Popery" and the our profession to contrive some means of Ontholic people of Ireland. Another cause economizing the items of hotel expenses Ontholic people of Ireland. Another cause people lived on small plots of ground, which were not sufficient to support them. The people lived thus because for many years past it has been the policy of Irish landlords, when they had their grounds put in good condition, to turn the tenantry off and make pasture lands of the property. The system of rack renting and eviction, which had been going on for 300 or 400 years past, had at last caused the Irish people to feel that there was no use in keeping their ground in proper

PROTESTANTISM IN IRELAND

Another cause was the Protestant ascendency, by which he meant th t unfair method of excluding all Catholics from places, of any sort of superiority and shutting them out from any position of influence. That curse of Protestant ascendency, although gradually disappearing, was still prevalent, and more especially in the schools. The lecturer then referred to the system of proselytising, and stated that the Protestant ministers grew rich and fat by spreading the Gospel among the Irish people. They had built two schools, one in Dublin and one in Connemars, and done their best to kidnap Ostholic children and to persuade Catholic parents to give up their children, promising that thier religion would not be interfered with. In these schools, he had heard, the children only received mest once a week, and that on Friday, except when they also got a dish on Wednesdays in Lent. Proselytizers (or "Soupers" as they were sometimes called) also endeavored, during the famine, to entice the Catholics to go to the Protestant churches, offering to give them a plate of soup if they went just once, and is a few cases succeeded in their purpose with the starving people.

IRELAND'S FOTURE AND HOPES.

The lecturer then said that this state of affairs could not go on much longer, for pec-ple in other countries would soon get tired of hearing how the Irish people were being swept out of Ireland by: emigration schemes. This was not to be wondered at in a country

and fact that there was less orime in Ireland than in any other country. (Applause). Another of the fallacies of the Englishman, he said, was that Ireland was over populated. It was absolute nonsense to say that it was overpopulated, for it could support instead of its present five million, twenty or twenty-five million inhabitants just as easy. But these miserable systems of emigration, he said, had been and were being promoted by the enemies of the country; and it was principally the people who were driven out of their homes by destitution and want, who were compelled to emigrate because they could not live in their ewn land, -where, however, they could easily keep themesives if treated fairly. The lecturer, continuing, said there were many signs to show that England was yielding little by little, and his grounds of hope were, first, that educated Englishmen were now becoming inclined to look more into the troubles of Ireland. Another hope was the growth and success of the Irish party in Parliament, under its eminent leader; for the Irlsh party led by Parnell had pursued a course of continual energetic notion that was little by little wearing out their adversaries. Still another hope was the sympathy which Ireland met with here and in other countries. Unfortunately, there were a few pretended Irishmen like the fire-eating O'Donevan Rossa, who created an unfortunate prejudice against the Irish people. But everybody knew that the Irish people in the generality would never use any method which the

Church would forbid. The lecturer concluded his elequent address by saying that he looked forward to the time when Ireland's population would be doubled, when Ireland itself would be covered with prosperous farmers, contented and happy with their own land, which no land-lord could take from them. He hoped to see those industries, crushed out by England, gradually renewed and a canal cut out across Ireland. They would gradually find England making concessions more and more to Ireland, and on this side the people would compel England to treat Old Erin better than she had done in the past.

The lecture, which was an exhaustive statement of the Irish question, was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and listened to with great attention.

At the conclusion the lecturer stated that the principal of i ct of his visit to this country was to as to subscriptions for his magazine The Mouh.

THEATRICAL ARITHMETIC.

FACTS AND PINCIES AS TO COMPANIES "ON THE ROAD.

During a pro ont tour the following statis-

tics were collect. d: There are on progressional tours through the United States 227 travelling theatrical companies. Taking the low average of eighteen members to each company our profession has a personnel of 4,086 travellers constantly moving "on the road," for a season of about

forty woeks every year. In this business we expend every season on railway transport, including Pullman sleepers, \$1,221,000; in hotel bills, \$2,800, 000: on sundry expenses, such as transport of company between hotel and railway stations, hauling of baggage, &c., \$560,000. this place, for there were not a dozen per. All this outlay is over and beyond the salaries, sons there who for weeks had tasted any- wages and internal expenses of the business purchase of wardrobe, scenery, furniture, prothe necessary elements for the sustenance of perties, royalties paid on plays, printing, advertising and sundry expenses, which alto-gether amount to \$210,000 a week, or \$8,400,000 per season.

When these figures are examined by expert managers they will be found fault with as being far below the mark in many cases, especially the last item in the list. Let me

Hauling baggage, etc..... Salaries and incidentals..... 8,400,000

Total outlay ......\$12,981,000 The travelling companies play at the various theatres on shares, receiving about sixtyfive per cent of the gross receipts nightly. It to rack and ruin; by the factories, which is evident that to simply cover the outfit of were stopped in large towns,—a fack of \$13,000,000 during a season, these theatrical companies must draw \$20,000,000 into the theatres. This will not leave one dollar profit on the whole enterprise. It is, nevertheless, well known that leading attractions -of which there are several-realize as profit yearly not less than \$50,000 each, clear of all

The present season has attorded me my first experience of "going on the road;" a theatri-cal process of touring which has grown into a practice quite recently and has developed so rapidly that no one as yet has had time to say that God had sent a famine on Ireland to tention and interest of those connected with which some people vouchsafed, was that the and railway accommodation, which fall heavily on the smaller salarled performers. Their lives are very hard. Unable to afford a dollar or two dollars a night for Pullman berths, many of them sit up all night. Arriving frequently at a town in gibe afternoon between meal times; unable to obtain refreshment until it is time to hurry off to the theatre, from whence they return to the hotel after the supper room is closed, they go to bed hungry, to be aroused at five in the morning to catch an early train and pay their bills before the breakfast room is open.

For this Lenten entertainment they pay \$2 or \$2.50. In an ordinary tour of forty weeks a company will visit about eighty cities, and it is needless to point out the great and unnecessary strain such a life must be on very willing, hard worked people, especially on

delicate females. I have been in communication with the leading firms that build botel cars and sleepers to ascertain if special cars could be constructed to accommodate our travelling companies on which they could live and travel with more coonomy, comfort and less fatigue. Without entering into details, we found that such a car could be run for about \$175 per week. That is, the entire gross expense which figures the present comfortless system at \$2,800,000 per season would be reduced to \$1,600,000; the difference—that is, \$1,200,000—would be saved, and, what is most important, it would be saved for the actors and go into their pockets, exclusive of the comiorts assured by the private car, in which each of them would enjoy sleeping accommodation without charge. It may be interesting to add that there are in the United States, so: far as I have been able to obtain record, 1,817 theatres and halls equipped with scenery and furnished for theatrical performances and used for that

purpose. DION BOUCICAULT. Yours

GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS, the best onic ever introduced. A sample package of the Golden Fruit Pills goes with every bottle, and when used according to directions the result is unprecedentel. Sold by ali

TORTURING A PUPIL. TEACHER'S CRUELTY TOWARD A LITTLE GIRL WHO WOULDN'T SIT WITH THE BOYS.

CLEVELAND, Dec 6 .- Tony Laymiller is a teacher in a country school in Stark county, five miles south of Canton. He was arrested vesterday, charged with assault and bartery. Mrs. M. Oglethorpe is the plaintiff She alleges that her daughter Mary, 11 years old, was a pupil in the school, and on Wednesday last, for some trifling violation of the rules, Laymillor, as a punishment, ordered her to remove her seat to the boys' side of the room. This she refused to do, when Laymiller threw her upon the floor and tied a heavy cord about her wrists. He then dragged the girl to the wall, and putting the cords over two of the books used for holding wraps, drew the girl up antil her toes barely touched the floor. In this condition she hung from 9 o'clock in the morning until 31 o'clock in the afternoon, when her mother, having been told by one of the pupils, hastened to the school and ordered the teacher to cut her down, which he did. The girl, when released, was unable to walk, and it is feared has sustained serious injury. Laymiller gave ball for hie appearance on Saturday next for a hearing.

PAPAL APPOINTMENTS. REPRESENTATIVES TO CANADA AND THE UNITED BTATES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-It is stated that the Pope has appointed Dom Smuelders as Papal representative in Canada, and lagr. Seppiaci as Papal representative in the United States. The latter appointment has been hinted at in despatches from Bome. It is now officially announced. The appointment of Dom has not heretofore been Smuelders announced. The two appointments, though similar in nature, are entirely discon-nected from each other. The latter is one of the results of the visit of the American bishops to Rome, while the former is the result of a Papal investigation of the peculiar condition of affairs in the Church in Canada The official title of both of the Papal representatives will probably be that of apostolic commissioner. Their office and their mission are entirely ecclesiastical. The report that a Nuncio was to be sent to the United States was absurd. The experiment wastried once and failed. Neither Dom Smuelders nor Seppical has any mission to the Governments of Canada or the United States. To the Catholic Church in those territories they will, doubtless, bear the powers of ablegate. Dom Smuelders is a Belgian and is a member of the Cistercian Order. Among other things he will settle the old controversy to Canada in regard to the Laval University, and enquire into the assertion that numbers of the French Canadian Catholics are members of the Masonic Society. Mgr Seppiaci is a prominent member of the Augustinian Order, and has held several important offices in the Church. He has considerable acquaintance with the English language, and is fairly well rend in American history and literature. He will be accompanied by several secretaries, the chief of whom has already been named, and is Dr. Stanton, O. S. A., of Philadelphia. Mgr. Seppiaci will preside over the Council of the Church in America, which will be held in Baltimore or New York in 1884, and which will settle important queetions of discipline. To properly understand the matter it should be remembered that the United States is a missionary country; that the lines of discipline are not so tightly drawn as they are in countries where canon laws and the decrees of the Council of Trent are strictly enforced; that the relations between bishops and priests have been defined, and depend mainly upon the will and disposition of the bishops. The report that the American bishops were considering the Irish question has only the foundation that the Ancient Order of Bibernians and other Irish 560,000 and condemued in others. This was a mat-

## A JUDGE CRITICIZED.

ter of consultation.

London, Dec. 6 .- SirHonry James, the Attorney-General, has written a letter to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge taking exception to the conduct of the counsel for the defence in the O'Donnell case. The Attorney-General suggests that should counsel in future cases attempt to interject statements whice are in the nature of evidence, the justice before whom the case is being tried shall inform counsel that such pleading is inadmissible and will not be permitted. Should an appeal be taken from this ruling the question to be decided by the full court. Had Mr. Justice Denman, he says, objected to the statements made by Mr. Churles Russel in his opinion of the O'Donnell case, the defence appealed and the full bench decided the words admissible, O'Donnell would have been acquitted. The Lord Chief Justice in reply, says that in November, 1881, the judges decided by a vote of nineteen against two that such statements should not be allowed, which decision had probably escaped Mr. Justice Denman's memory.

## MONTREAL'S PROGRESS.

In 1851-2 the population of the island of Montreal was as follows:—
Montreal City
Montreal Oily
Montreal County 19,666
Population of Montreal Island 77,381 In 1881 the population of the island was
as follows:
Montreal City140,747
Hoohelaga 40,079
Jacques Cartier 12,345
Population of Montreal Island193,171
These figures show an increase of 250 per
cent, in thirty years. In manufacturing en-

terprise the development has been in a still greater ratio. According to the census tables the following were all the industries of the city and county of Montreal-the county at that time extending over the whole island: City County

Grist mills..... Saw mills..... Carding mills..... Wool cloth mill ..... Brewerles..... Distilleries ..... Foundries.... Pot and Pearl asheries ..... 18 Tanneries..... Other manufactures...... 55 36

The total number of industries were therefore 91. Now, in 1881, there were in Montreal city

and on the island 1,762 manufacturing and industrial establishments, employing 35,000 persons, turning out \$55,000,000 worth of finished product annually, and paying out about \$10,000,000 a year for wages alone. How many cities in America—especially in the older settled portions of the continent can show such gains as these?—Herald.

Dr. David Ward owns 2,200,000,000 feet 0 standing pine in Michigan and Wisconsin.

## Review of Books, &c.

THE YOUTH'S CARRET. - The November number is replete with interesting and instructive subjects for young readers. It also contains several five illustrations. P. O'Shes, 45 Warren street, New York.

THE PANEY. -This is the title of a lively magazine for young people. Its pages are well calculated to amuse and instruct the young once. It is full of short and bright sketches both of pan and panell. It is adited by Mrs G B Alden, who seems to know what is especially required and adapted to usr patrons. Published by D. Lothrof & Co. 32 Franklin street, Boston of Doomber numer

ber of Donahoe's Magazine has come to hand. It contains its usual variety of interesting reading. Among the principal contributions and selections are :- Miracles, an expose by Rev. J. A. Harrington; The Post Priest of the South, by H. P. McElrone; Centuries Ago, by Rev. A. J. Ryan; New England; The Irish Question, etc.-T. B. Noonan Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

THE AVE MARIA. -A rich table of contents is offered by this sterling. Catholic magazine in its November number: The Church of God: its Evidences and Characteristic Traits, by the Very Rev. Jos. Saris, S. J.; Episodes of Lourdes. hy H. Liserre; Letter from Paris; Montfleury; Martyrs of 1883; The Doctrine of Purgatory Thoughts of Profestant writers; etc. etc. several Poems. Notre Dame, Indiana.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE, an illustrated monthly, is a new undertaking by the Pistorial Associated Press of New York. Among some of the characters sketched is Carey's slayer, O'Donnell. In this first number we find twenty-six portraits and brief blographies. Among which are those of Mgr. Capel. Blemarck, Alfonso XII, Lord Coleridge, Henry Irving, Chang Li Hung, H. J. Hastings, etc. Pictorial Associated Press, Clipper Bullding, New York.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—The December number of the Catholic World contains the following table of contents: -1 Hendrik Conscience; 2 The Four Sons of Jael; 2 Infalibility and Private Judgment; 4 Benjamin Benneker, the Negro Astronomer; 5 A Post of the Reformation; 6 Ireland under Elizabeta; 7 Dynamic Sociology; 8 English Catholics and Public Life; 9 Armine; 19 New Publications. Price \$4 per annum. Single copies 35 cte, D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 275 Notre Daran street, Montreal.

ARRICAN TOUBIST GAZETTE. -The November number of this journal is to hand, and presents, as usual, a valuable amount of information for travellers of every desoription. Its object is the promotion of pleasuretravel in America. The Gazette is a carefully compiled and fair guide, containing the rates and routes to the various summer and winter recorts in the United States, Canada, Fiorida, Bermuds, Mexico, Cuba, etc. It moreover contains topics of general interest in regard. to the movements of railway companies and steamship lines, and all matters destined to increase the comfort of the travelling public. Published by Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' MAGAZINE .-For variety, liveliness and interest the contents of the December number will send the Commercial away up in the estimation of its readers. Frontispiece: "An Alpine Lurelet." Frontier Life (with several magnificent illustrations), by B.T. Prescott; Cleopatra, (with full page illustration ; The Ocean Dream, by W. M. Briggs; The Treasure of Treasure Island, by Josquin Miller; In Ambuscade, by O. Harper; Old Joddrell; That Boyal Oath; In a Steeper; A Woman's Trlumph, by C. E. Blob; The Missing Link. "Samples," Noter, etc. commercial Travellers' Magazine Co., No. 1 Park Place, New York. ABBOT'S U. S. MONTHLY .- This filustrated

magazine comes to us for the month of ed contributions, which cannot but command the attention and interest of its readers. The articles are entertaining and instructive, and are : nilvened by appropriate illustrations. In its table of contents aubjects of blography, poetry, history, fiction and other topics are treated. The editor's sanctum is also a prominent feature. In his appreciation of Mgr. Uapel as a preacher, we do not think that full justice is done to that distinguished churchman. On the whole, however, the U. S. Monthly gives every indication of progress and prosperity. W. S. Abbot, 232 Wabash Avenue, Ohicago.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for December closes the forty-second volume of this leading farm journal with a most excellent number. It contains over ninety fine original exgravings by Forbes, Trumble, Folsom, Halm, and other artists. There are in all over one hundred original engravings, of which four are full-page, namely: "Home from the Wood-lot," "Typical Horses at the N.Y. Show," "Christmas Comes but Once a Year," and a truly beautiful first-page cover. A Remodelled House; Hints on Hog Killing; Chinese Farming in California; Prize Poultry, and A Prize Sheep-Barn are a few of the very valuable articles presented. Mr. David W. Judd continues his Editorial Notes on many topics, with engravings. Miss Carr's touching Ohristmas story will be read the second time by many, both old and young. All of the several departments are unusually full, and we only wonder that so much costly reading matter, and so many fine engravings, can be furnished for the price (\$1.50 per year). of this sterling journal of the Farm, Garden and Household. It should be found in every home.

A STATE GOVERNOR IN TROUBLE. WASHINGTON, Dec 6.—The guests at the Riggs House were startled last night by a repost that Adjt. Gen. Dalton, of Governor Butler's staff, had come to Washington with a warrant for the arrest of Governor-Elect Robinson of Massachusetts. Dalton appeared in full uniform, and said he was commanded by the Governor to serve the notice upon. Robinson officially, that the people of the State had chosen him to be the executive of the commonwealth. He had no difficulty in serving the notification. Robinson will resign his seat as Congressman and leave before the holidays.

The London General Omnibus Company, who have given a fair trial to the experiment of using Belgian horses, have given it up. It has been ascertained that the serviceable life of a Belgian horse (costing \$200) does not average more than six years; while a British horse (costing on an average no more) will last double the time. When the Belgian horse is used up, the company can only get \$40 or \$50 for him. The British horse under similar conditions will realize \$75.

