THE COUNTRY CHILDREN.

(Chicago Tribune.) I can see the happy children
As they wander through the grasses
Of the fresh and dewy pastures,
Of the tangled forest passes;
I can track them as they wander
By the trail of morning glories!
I can read their happy footsteps—
I can spell their pleasant stories.

O I know the pa
Up the hills and down the valleys;
Buttercups and taded daisles
Mark their sorties and their sallies;
By the butternuts and beeches
I can mark their resting places;
And I know the many brooksides
And the wide, green, open spaces.

Where the wild white plum tree blossoms;
Where the grapevine swings and tosses;
Where the plumes of scarlet sumach
Toss among the wayside mosses;
Where the golden rod in Autumn
Flames among the hazel buskes—
There the trooping army wanders—
There the scouting party pushes.

O but they are kings and nobles
As they wander there together;
Cloth of gold is all the common
To their feet in Summer weather.
Up and down, in field and woodland,
I can see their glowing faces;
And by scarlet leaves and berries
I can mark their resting places.
Hattie Tyng Griswold.

SCOTCH NEWS.

Mr. Wm. Brodie, the eminent sculptor and

The Clyde Lighthouse Trustees have contracted to have built a fleet of four powerful dredging steamers, capable of deepening the channel to 35 feet.

Recently the drinking fountain in Jail Square, Glasgow, in honor of Sir William Collins, was unveiled in presence of 50,000 spectators, of whom 8,000 were connected with temperance societies.

James Nicol Fleming, of City of Glasgow Bank notoriety, who left the country at the time the other directors were tried, has returned to Great Britain, and is to be examined in London under his bankruptcy.

The Scotch are complaining about the town and village population in Scotland are walks are becoming fewer and fewer every

An unusual export has taken place from Glasgow, from a reported failure of the crep in America this season, a merchant in this city having adventured on the speculation of sending two hundred bags of the very finest potatoes, gathered in several Scotch counties, out to the United States.

Mr. Renry Irving created quite a furore at the Royalty Theatre, Glasgow, where he met with success altogether unprecedented in the annals of local theatricals. The receipts for the first five nights of his engagement amounted to the handsome sum of £1,300. Mr. Irving's Shylock particularly has evoked admiration of all who have seen him in the

A short time ago there expired at Pennyland, Sanguhar, Dumfriesshire, Miss Susan Johnstone, at the extreme age of 101. She was born in August, 1780, and was one of the eighteen children of Provost Johnstone, of Sanquhar. When a girl she often visited Mrs. Welsh, mother of Mrs. Carlyle, and the wife of the historian, a year or two before her death paid a visit to Miss Johnstone. The old lady retained possession of her mental faculties to the last. Her father was tenant of the farm of Clackleith, Sanquhar.

A deputation, representing the Temperance Committees of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches, waited on Lord Roseberry and the Lord Advocate, in the chambers of the latter, Parliament House, for the purpose of urging the Government to bring in a bill resident in Rome. There is not the slightest in favor of the early closing of public houses idea of establishing those relations by means in Scotland, and giving to the ratepayers the of a Papal agent resident in London. control of the licenses. The deputation was favorably received by their Lordships, who fully elicited the feelings of the deputation on the different phases of the question under discussion, and promised to lay their views before the Government.

The Scotch beef and mutton, or which so large an account reaches London at this season in the shape of dead meat, occupy, it appears, 33 hours in transit from Aberdeen. Leaving that town at a quarter to one in the afternoon, it reaches London about ten the following night, and is delivered as soon as the great city market opens-that is, from one to two o'clock in the morning. The Leicestershire mest occupies about 91 hours in transit and delivery; the meat from Liverpool and Birkenhead on an average 12 hours, calculating from the time of departure to the hour of delivery in the market. Altogether 39,500 tons of dead meat are conveyed to London in a year, of which more than half is imported by way of Liverpool and Birken-

For the past two months the Salvation Army have been holding meetings in Junction Street Hall, Leith, and these have occasionally been characterized by most unseemly conduct on the part of a number of roughs, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to prevent any disturbance arising. One night the army were as usual parading the streets, and while proceeding along the Kirkgate, one of the busiest thoroughfares of the town, they were attacked by a mob and rather severely jostled. All sorts of missiles were thrown at the Salvationists, and in the midst of the disturbance one of the "leaders" of the army was relieved of his hat and umbrella. Latterly the Salvationists had to seek refuge in a shop in Junction Road, and were ultimately escorted to the hall by a number of policemen, hisses and groans being meanwhile kept up by the crowd, which consisted principally of roughs.

THE FLY AND THE WATCH-DOG.

expressed and incomparable essays, holds up the house fly as the embodiment of true earthly liberty, he uses an illustration that all can appreciate. But when he would convey the idea of the most abject slavery by citing the watch-dog as the truest representative thereof, we must dissent from the opinion of our friend of art and beauty. If, in all this world-in its varying circumstances and changeful conditions, there can be found a degree of serfdom more exacting and remorseless than that imposed by sickness, we would be pleased to discover such. And when it partakes of that nature where the nerves vibrate with pain of neuralgia at the slightest touch, and the body is made unshapely by the cruel energy of rheumatism, then is it slavery indeed. However, with the bad runs the good, and with the disease is to be found near by the antidote, as the following illustrations will show: Mr. Thomas Claydon, Shelburne, Ont., writes:was persuaded by I. F. Belfry, druggist, in by the conflagration, Shelburne, to use a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. I purchased a bottle, and, strange to say, be-

fore I had used it all, I was perfectly cured. I must say that it has rendered me a great service, and I can confidently recommend it to any one afflicted. No one can speak too highly of its merits." Mr. W E Weeckley, also of Shelburne, thus mentions a matter of his experience :-- I have been a sufferer with rheumatism for years. I was laid up with a severe attack a short time ago, and I can truly say that St. Jacobs Oil produced the quickest relief that I ever experienced. I cheerfully recommend it to every sufferer." Such the dis ase—such the antidote.

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

WHY GROUGE ERRINGTON, M.P., VISITED ROME. A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, writing from Rome. Nov. 8, gives the following account of Mr. Errington's visit to

that city. He says --The visit of Mr. George Errington, M.P. to Rome has created no small excitement in clerical circles in the Eternal City. The articles in the Morning Post and the Times were copied into Roman newspapers; but the Vatican organs, although they copied them, made no comments. In fact, Mr, Errington, announced by English journals as appointed British diplomatic agent, has not yet been presented to his Holiness in that or may other capacity, and has visited Rome for purposes amusement rather than of business. Secretary of the Royal Scottish Academy, died He has not been appointed diplomatic agent, in Edinburgh lately in the 67th year of his and received no formal commission age. with the Pope. Doubtless he was requsted by Lord Granville to express to Leo XIII. the desire of the British Minister to establish a means of direct diplomatic intercourse between the British Government and the Holy See, and to hint that at no distant time a gentleman may be sent to occupy the post formerly filled by Mr. Clarke Jervoise, and before him by Lord Odo Russell, now Lord Ampthill. When Russia and Germany shall have re-established diplomatic intercourse with the Vatican, then Great Britain will probably do the same. Not long ago the British Government made an attempt to communicate with the Vatican through the medium of Sir Augustus Paget, the wholesale manner in which the masses of the British Ambassador to King Humbert. But Leo XIII. positively refused to allow excluded from the pleusures of country life, any negotiations by means of Sir Augustus, and the way in which those delightful rural whose position as Ambassador to the King renders him totally unfit to be admitted to the Vatican. Moreover, Sir Augustus Paget on several occasions gave deep offence to the Holy See by needlessly and most undiplomatically expressing his personal delight at the overthrow of the Temporal Power, and his contempt for things which Catholics hold dear. Therefore, Sir Agustus, whether as a private individual or as an official personage, can never be regarded as a persona grata in the Papal Court, and any overtures of the British Government made through him cannot be received. Mr. George Errington. however, possesses, it may be presumed, the confidence of the British foreign office and of the British Government, and as an Irish and Catholic member of Parliament, is entitled to a favorable reception at the Vatican Court. If Lord Granville avails himself of the opportunity of Mr. Errington's visit to Rome to make any communications to the Holy See, those communications will not be the less graciously received on account of the medium through

> FLORIDA'S ABLE SENATOR ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

which they are made. Some persons may

think that the representations to be made to

the Vatican in this unofficial and almost

private mode refer to recent ecclesiastical

difficulties at Gibraltar, or to the coming and

partly commenced troubles at Malta, or to

the appointment of bishops in India. But it

is more likely that Mr. Errington's mission,

if mission it can be called, is to prepare the

way for the establishment of direct diplo-

[From a letter to a friend in Brooklyn.]

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER, Washington Oct. 21, 1881.

DEAR SIR-Your letter of the 19th inst., inviting me to be present at a mass meeting of citizens in the Academy of Music in your city on Tuesday next to express their opinion touching the recent arbitrary arrests in Ireland has been received. I regret very much that my public duties here will not permit me to be present at the proposed meeting. The recent action of the British Government common felons men whose only crime is their devotion to their country and the pursuit of constitutional methods to effect a redress of its grievances calls for the unmeasured condemnation of every liberty-loving man. Before the arrest of Mr. Parnell and his associates, the cause they advocated was Ireland's cause, but to-day in their cells in Kilmainham jail they suffer for the right of free speech and every principal of freedom which is dear to every human heart, not made insensible to oppression by the long endurance of slavery. The case of Parnell is no longer the case of the Irish Land League and the British Government. But it is the cause of every freeman the world over against the oldest and worst enemy of the human race—arbitrary, bloodthirsty, liberty-destroying brute power. No wonder the tidings came from Berlin that Bismarck and William had approved of the arrest of Parnell. They knew, and all the enemies of popular freedom in Europe knew that the cause of Ireland, like the cause of America in its day, was identical with that of oppressed men everywhere, and that a blow struck against the people of Ireland was a blow in favor of tyranny in Russia and Germany. I trust that the free spirits of every land may profit by the universal fraternity of despots, and when they find, as they do, the When John Ruskin, in one of his uniquely representatives of arbitrary power and the enemies of popular rights the world over, congratulating one another over the incar-ceration of Mr. Parnell, they will have the courage, consistency and gratitude to show as much devotion and zeal in the cause of freedom and constitutional government as the inveterate antagonists of liberty and free

oppression. Hoping that the meeting to be held in Brooklyn in the interest of free discussion and the rights of every people to redress their wrongs by constitutional methods may be a a great success, and that its voice may carry cheer and consolation to the sufferers in Kil mainham prison, "who, because they would not bow down to power and authority, have THE ECCLESIASTIC HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF been cast into the furnace." And let us GALWAY, hope, in the language of a great advocate of like the settlement of the place, is also pefreedom, "that notwithstanding the heavy culiar. In early times Galway was included hand that rests upon them, there will yet be in the diocese of Enachdune, or Annagh-"I have been suffering with a lame back for found a redeeming spirit in the Constitution down; but the bishopric was united to that the past thirty years, and tried everything I which will be seen to walk with the sufferers of Tuam in 1540, as we find Donat O Murry heard of without success. Not long ago I through the flames, and preserve them unburt Archbishop of Tuam and Bishop of Enagh-

speech exhibited in the cause of tyranny and

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A Rome despatch announces the death of Cardinal Borromeo, Prefect of the congregation.

FIAt the Consistory, on Friday, the Pope asked the dignitaries whether they opposed the canonization of l'Abbe de Rossi, Laurent and Claire. Unnuimous approval was expressed.

The Papal Secretary of State will consult with the French prelates regarding religious affairs in France, and it is believed the Vatican will adopt a policy of temporization to-

afternoon. About half an hour previously he retired to his room, apparently in good the office of Warden of Galway until 1830. health. He was 75 years of age.

ANNIVERSARY OF RIGHT REV. DR. CLEARY'S EPISCOPAL CONSE. CRATION.

The anniversary of Right Rev. Dr. Cleary's Episcopal consecration, commemorated in the Convent of Notre Dame on the 21st, recalls many souvenirs of the infancy of the institution in Kingston.

The entertainment was a real success. The decorum, elecution and modesty of the pupils attesting in 1881, as in 1841, to the worth, tact, ability and literary attainments of the

teachers of the Institution. Forty years ago two Sisters opened a school on King street, opposite the market thoroug-fere; these were Sisters St. Alexander and Edward, the former having the management was often compelled to apply her talent in manual and fine arts to procure the necessaries of life, whilst the latter was indefatigable in the discharge of her duties to her pupils. Being dissatisfied with authors then used, she devoted all her leisure to the compiling of works for her class, cultivating in them indement, taste, more than memory, thus her lessons were of practical utility.

The manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves of the various parts assigned them in the evening's entertainment recalls vividly the sterling qualities of the foundresses. In the address, which was a real gem in literature, allusion was made to the charming feast of the presentation and to the fact that it was also on the 21st of November that two humble missioners, under Mary's banner, opened in our midst the first convent school, the Alma Mater of all the religious houses of the western Province. Congratulations and warmest wishes were presented to our beloved bishop on this first anniversary of His Lordship's consecration. Twelve months ago, in the Eternal City, the Vicar of Christ is heard in our behalf, "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep." The commission is re-echoed in St.

Bishop Cleary in his response sulogised the method adopted by the Sisters in imparting instruction, wishing them hundreds of years of continuence in their laudable efforts; he thanked them for the education of the children not only in this diocese but in all

Peter's, and the worthy, illustrious Dr. Cleary

assumes the responsibility of the Mother Dio-

Canada. May heaven protect our venerated Bishop, and may his sojourn in our midst be prosperous, long and happy, is the forvent wish

of all, particularly AN OBSERVER. Kingston, Nov. 26, 1881.

PENDING CHANGES IN THE CATHO-LIC DIOCESES IN IRELAND. [From the Irish Times.]

The death of the Archbishop of Tuam will lead to important territorial changes in soveral of the dioceses in the West of Ireland, changes some of which have been long commatic relations between St. James's and the pleted, and which there is now afforded an Vatican by means of a British representative

opportunity of effecting.

There have been for more that seven con-There have been for more that seven centuries in the Catholic Curch in Ireland four of only 154,024. If, therefore, the Holy of only 154,024. If, therefore, the Holy with nor called after the civil provinces. with nor called after the civil provinces, but after the see or of the Archbishop-thus, Under Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam. each of these are suffragan sees, which have from time to time been lessened in number by union fof two or more, or increased by by new creations, so that at present the Province of Armagh, includes 9; Dublin, 4; Cashel 8; and Tnam, 7; or a total of 28 sees, four of which are held by archbishops, and 24 by bishops. One of these diocese, however, consists of the united sees of Kilmacduagh (in Galway) and Kilfenors (in Clare), and though under one bishop he is suffragan to the Archbishop of Tuam in respect of Kilmacduagh, and to the Archbishop of Cashel in respect of Kilfenora, there being in throwing into a dungeon and treating as no other case in Ireland of such dual subjection. Each of these sees was so small and poor, quite inadequate to the support of a bishop, that the Holy see united them in 1750, on the death of Bishop O'Daly of Kilfenora. It was then provided, in order to prevent

jealousy of precedence, that

THE FIRST BISHOP OF THE UNITED SEES should be styled Bishop of Kilmachdaugh and Administrator of Kilfenora, and his successor Bishop of Kilfenora and Administrator of Kilmacdaagh, an alternation which some modification was continued until 1800, since which date the word 'administrator' has been suppressed in the terms of the appointment, Kilmacduagh with Kilfenors, or vice versa, being substituted. The last bishop so appointed, in 1853, was Dr. Fallon, but the Papal brief conferring the appointment specially reserved the right to separate the united diocese. Thus it is clear that the Holy See had, nearly 30 years ago, foreseen the desirability of removing this anomalous union from the Irish Episcopate. Dr. Fallon, appointed in 1853 to Kilmacdaugh, having fallen into delicate health in 1866 applied to the Propaganda for an assistant. An election took place, when the clergy recommended the names of three desirable priests for the coadjutorship to the See, but when the two archbishops and all the bishops of the provinces of Cashel and Tuam came to give their opinion, they recommended, almost unanimously, that Dr. McEvilly, Bishop of Galway-the see adjoining on the north sideshould be appointed Apostolic Administrator of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora, to which charge he was elected by Propoganda, and confirmed August, 1866, by the Pope, durato bene placito Sanctæ Sedis. The death of Dr. MacHale, and the succession of Dr. Mac-Evilly, as Archbishop of Tuam, vacates the Administratorship of Kilmacduagh and Kilenora, as well as the See of Galway. The separation of these sees, united since 1750, msy be expected, and with it their restoration to their respective provinces.

town and vicinity of Galway from the diocese of Annaghdown and placed it under the jurisdiction of a Warden or guardian and Vicars, all elected by the lay members of the Twelve Tribes, the former triennially, with right of re-election, and the latter for life. After the installation of the Warden by the Collegiate Chapter he exercised Episcopal jurisdiction during his triennial term of office. Visitations were held every three years by the Archbishop of Tuam. This form of government continued from 1484 to 1831, a period of 347 years, when the grave abuses of the electoral lay system led to its overthrow and to the creation of the present See wards the Gambetta Government.

Rev. Father Cooney, of the Ottawa College staff, was found dead in his bed yesterday of Kilmacdaugh and Kilfenora in 1824, and died in 1852, having continued to hold also That year the Holy See appointed by brief two Commissioners, Drs. Crolly, Bishop of Down and Connor (afterwards Primate), and D.. Kelly, Bishop of Dromore, to visit Gal-way and obtain the consent of the scribes to the abolition of the Wardenship, and to make arrangements for the creation of a bishopric, to faciliate which Dr. French resigned his Wardenship into the hands of Pope. A rural district about the town was added, and the diocese of Galway, consisting only of 11 parishes, formed; the first Bishop of which, Dr. Browne, afterwards translated to Elphin, was consecrated in October, 1831. On the translation of Dr. Browne, Dr. O'Donnell succeeded, in 1844, as second Bishop; on whose death, in 1855, Dr. M'Evilly, then President of St. Jariath's College, Tuam, was, on the recommendation of the Bishops of the Province, appointed his successor and consecrated third Bishop of Galway, 22nd March, 1857, a see that he has governed for close on twenty-five years. We have seen that since 1866, Or. M'Evilly held the Adminstratorship of the diocese of Kilmardaugh and Kilfenora; while since 1877 ho has been coadjutor to the Bishop of Tuam, whom he now succeeds, according to the terms of his appointment

AS METROPOLITAN OF THE PROVINCE.

The diocess of Tunm has 53 parishes, and in 1861 had a Catholic population of 240,576, ranking next to Dublin Diocese, which had 385,586; Galway diocese has 11 parishes, with a Catholic copulation of 46,699, the second least in Ireland; and the united dioceso of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenors, 18 parishes, of which 10 are in the former and 8 in the latter, or a total Catholic population of 41,839, being the lowest in all the dioceses. It is almost | St. Louis 768 726 certain that the diocese of Kilmacduagh will be united to that of Galway, which would still leave it a small see of 21 parishes, with a population of about 70,000, the least but three-Confiert, Ross and Dromore-in any of the Irish dioceses. It is said that two or three parishes of the Tuary diocese, which closely approach the town of Galway, may also be added for the rectification of diocesan | Centre..... 240 frontiers and convenience of episcopal administration But assuming all or most of these changes in the case of Galway diocese, we are left

TO SPECULATE AS TO THE DISPOSAL OF KILFE-NORA.

This email diocese of 18 parishes, with a population of about 20,000 is situated in the north of Clare, and may be said to be coterminous with the baronies of Burren, Oercomroe St. Lawrence... 545 and Inchiquin, stretching from Galway Bay to near Ennis. The large adjoining diocese of Killaloe, which includes nearly all the remainder of Clare, the greater part of North Tipperary, and portions of King's, Queen's, Galway and Limerick Counties, has 57 parishes, with a Catholic population of 183-839, or the seventh largest of any of the 28 dioceses. The addition to this large diocese of the 8 parishes and 20,000 Catholics of Kilfenora would entarge Killaloe to 67 parishes, with a population of 204,000, which would give it rank next after Dublin, Tuam and Armagh, and considerably above Cashel copal strength of Ireland at 28 sees, a new diocese would have to be formed of Kilfenors, and a large portion of the remainder of Clare which would be detached from Killaloe. On the other hand, if one See is to be suppressed and Kilfedora united to Killaloe, a considerable tract of the South of the latter diocese in Tipperary, would be annexed to Cashel and Emly, which at present has a larger population than 13 of the 28 diocess. It may be noticed that the two diocess of Killaloe and Meath stretch across Iroland in one unbroken oblique line, from Loot Head in Clare, to the mouth of the Boyne, below Drogheda.

AND IN THE SAME WESTERN DIRECTION diocesan changes are imminent as regards Kerry (or rather Ardfelt and Aghadoe), to which vacant see Very Rev. Dr. Higgins, Dean, P.P., Traice, has just been appointed. As far back as 1856, at the appointment of Bishop Moriarty to that see, the Propaganda expressed a desire to detach from that large dioceses of 210,512 Catholics, the parishes round Mill street, that one in the cennty Cork. This will now likely be carried out, which would lead to modifications in the dioceses of Ross, Cork. and possibly Cloyne. Cork had in 1871, a population of 201,4 !!; Clogne, of 183,943; and Ross of only 61,491 Catholics in eleven

It is said that some . We sikaloids which enter into the combination of Fellow's Hypophosphites, are extracted from trees which attain to a great age, and that this fact suggested to Mr. Fellows the idea of their employment. Whether the success of the preparation is due to this, we are not prepared to say, but the idea is a good one. 130-2 w s.

parishes.

WOMEN WANTED TO SPEAK IN IRELAND.

BORDENTOWN, N. J. Nov. 23, 1881. EDITOR OF THE BOSTON PILOT .- I have received a letter from my sister Anna, in which she writes :- "We have a great want of women to travel about the country and visit the people. They ought to have intelligence, physical strength, reliability, and a certain amount of education and refinement, besides not being too young. If you think you know any one to send, or several, who would suit, you could send them over. We would pay all their expenses."

Allow me to ask, through your journal, whether there are any lacies willing to undertake this most sacred service, this work of relief and consolation amongst their suffering countrymen? Are there any ladies willing to become the Florence Nightingales of the Land League? If there are any such, I would beg them to communicate with me at Bordentown, N. J., as I am authorized to make all the necessary arranagements.

Yours very truly, FANNY PARNELL.

A meeting of magistrates of the County through the flames, and preserve them unburt by the conflagration.

Archbishop of Tuam and Bishup of Enaghburgh the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were by the conflagration.

Yours most truly,

Yours most truly,

Archbishop of Tuam and Bishup of Enaghburgh the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government net to represent the Earl of Lauesborough networks and the Earl of Yours most truly,
ONARLES W. JONES. 8th February, 1484, exempted the corporate lax their energetic scition.

THE ELECTIONS.

			
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; [Total	2,229	2,954
1	Total majority for To	aillou	. 725
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1	COMPARATIVE S	TATEM!	ENT.

The following is a comparison of the approximate returns with the total votes polled

EASTERN DIVISION. Conservative. 1878. 1881. 1878. 1881. St. Mary's..... 1,595 924 1,195 665 St. James 1,553 1,304 1.338839 725 1,261 Total, 3,916 2,954 3,794 2,229 Conservative majority 1878....122 1881....725 CENTER DIVISION. Conservative. Liberal. 1878. 1881. 1878. 1881. West.... 326-240460 380 265 East..... 270 251

Total...... 836 756 1,008 Liberal Majority 1878......171 1881..... 98 WESTERN DIVISION. Conservative. Liberal. 1878. 1881. 1878. 1888. 1,129 1,106 St. Ann's...... 895 1,130 544 569 1,194 1,163 St. Antoine 1,185 1,076 Total 2,625 2,775 Liberal majority 1878......252 1881..... 38

ELECTION RETURNS.

QUEBE	C WEST.	
	Carbray.	Murphy.
St. Peter's Ward	237	208
Montealm Ward	. 160	161
Champlain Ward	248	137
Beaution Ward		15
	G92	601
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LENNOXVILLE, Dec. 9 in Compton County,		for Sawyer

THE POSITION OF PARTIES.

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LAND AGITATION IN SCOTLAND.

TWO THOUSAND DELEGATES PRESENT AT A CON-VENTION IN ABERDREN-A FARMERS' ALLIANCE

FORMED.

LONDON, Dec. 2. - The greatest demonstration ever held in Scotland in connection with the land agitation took place yesterday at Aberdeen. Two thousand delegates, representing 40,000 farmers, were present. Several Scotch members of Parliament attended. Resolutions were passed demanding a general reduction of rents, compensa-tion for improvements, the abolition of the laws of hypothec and entail and other legislation in the interest of the tenant farmer. It was urged that the legisla-Scotland was formed.

THE DATE IN THE RING.

The women dressed her for farewell
In snowy silk and lace;
A crown of her braided hair they set
Above her quiet face,
And on her placid breast they laid
White roses as became a maid.

Her mother bent and kissed her lips, And Friend her braided hair. And foliaed down the peaceful hands Upon the bosom fair. And, weeping, saw on one a ring, A little golden, timeworn thing.

She took it from the icy hand And looked for rhyme of name, Something to say why it was there, From whose fond though: it came, She only saw, through many a tear. A date long past—day, month, and year.

"Twas some schoolfellow's gift." she sighed,
"The child forgot to show."
And pull it back in its own place
With tender touch and slow;
And saw its tiny glitter rest
Like sunshine on that quiet breast.

Ah, ittle ring, you kept it well, The recret of your date! Whate'er its meaning, its goes untold Beyond the earth and fate; Pain or blessing-who can say How much of either in it lay

We watch the light in our darling's eyes, The lines that the slow years bring, Yet know as little what they mean As the secret of the ring.
Joy or sorrow—God only knows How much of both iles under the rose.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Florence, the actor, says that President Arthur is the best fisher in America.

The Attorney-General of Indiana has decided that city Mayors cannot legally marry people.

It is now positively asserted in official circles in Canada that the Manus of Lorne will not return without the Princess Louise.

The income on account of the consolidated fund of the Dominion to November 30th was \$13,801,342.84, and the expenditure \$10,099,-

153,47. Senstor Hill of Georgia now speaks with a perceptible lisp, but his physicians assure him that it will wear off, and that the cancer on his tongue may be considered cured.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal reports that there are rum ors in Cambridge, Mass., that Prof. Longiedo w is threatened with the growth of a cancer in his face.

In the large village of Philadelphia the residents of one street excite surprise by trying to stop the "procession of pigs that meander through that thoroughfare at all hours of the day and night."

There was nothing in the domeanor of Miss Musgrove, a bride at Lebanon, Ohio, to indicate that she was not overjoyed at getting France for a husband, yet within a week sho eloped with Thompson.

Four large flour mills and one cotton mill were destroyed by fire at Minneapolis, Minn., on Saturday. Lose, \$416,000; insurance, \$207,000. Four men were killed and several others dangerously wounded. Prof. Summer, of Yale, says that the pres-

ent college fashion is to "teach a bit of Latin, a bit of Greek, a bit of biology, and a bit of something else, so that in the result men hardly know anything." The sum of \$1,000 damages has just been

2,877 2,813 awarded by a Western court to a man who caught cold while riding in an emigrant car, when, as he claimed, he was entitled by his licket to a seat in a parlor car.

Fred Rankin, a boy in the employ of D. McPhie & Co., London, Ont., on Seturday shot a lad named Helpin with a povolver, which he did not think was londed. Helpin is in a very precarious condition.

The Rev. C. W. Hamilton, in a sermon at Salem, New Brunswick, explained that the assarsination of Garfield was ordered by God as a punishment of the nation, because of the popular and semi-official reception of . .. neil

in this country. Mrs. Garfield has been elected the first henorary member of the new Shakespeare Society of London, " as a slight tribute of admiration for the loving devotion shown by her during the long and painful illness of the

late President. M. Rouzeaud, the husband of Mme. Christine Nillson, is in so feeble health that he is not expected to live many months. Despite his extreme weakness, he is a constant attendant at the Paris Course, where he is an eathu-

siastic operator. Agitation is rife in Canada for the passage of a bill abolishing the law preventing merriage with a deceased wife's sister. As the measure received 140 votes 19 in the House of Commons last session, and 30 to 19 in the Upper House, it is likely to be successful this

President McCosh of Princeton lately remarked that there is a decrease in the number of college graduates who go into the ministry, and the Rev. Lyman Abbott adds: "There is a docrease in the quality. Some of the best men go into the ministry; but the average, whether measured by the popular standards of college classes or Ly recitation,

DOING ITS WORK IN OTTAWA

To see anything taken hold of and vigorously pushed to its determinate result is, to us, a very gratifying sight. For some time past there has been no little commotion in our midst in view of a very persistent struggle going on between two mighty-wellmatched adversaries. The old established one had been enjoying a sort of monopoly in our midst, afflicting whom it would, and yielding to no influence whatsoever. The later arrival simply comes upon the same ground occupied by the old resident and very quietly insinuates itself, and at once is acknowledged master of the situation. The following specific illustrations, imparted to one of the representatives, will convey a clearer idea than any amount of abstract reference. Mr. Alexander McKechnie, Rochesterville, Ottawa, Ont., said :- "I was a perfect cripple with rheumatism in my arm and my feet for more than two weeks, when I was advised to try St. Jacobs Oil. I did so; in two days I went to work, and at the end of a week I was as well as ever. I consider St. Jacobs Oil a "dead sure" cure for rheumatism in every form." Mr. James Dempsey, Coburgh St., Ottawa, was pleased to remark: "Having suffered for some time past with rheumatism in the back, I am gratified to say that I have been completely cured after a few applications of St. Jacobs Oil, and can confidently reconimend it to any one suffering in like manner." Mr. William Cherry, of Ottawa, thus spoke: "Having tried several preparations for the removal of aches and pains, and found none to equal St. Jacobs Oil, I fully recommend that wonderful substance as a sovereign remedy for that purpose." It would be superfluous for us to indicate that the "aged inhabitant" is rheumatism, and his "thorn in the flesh" is St. Jacobs Oil, which is doing splendid service towards insuring his removal from our midst. S. Donald Charles Board April 19 Shipping