found in this same Dakota across the border. At this moment the number of Canadians can Republic is larger than the number of Canadian settlers in our great North West There are whole districts in Dakota settled by Canadians who left the Province of Ontario, intending to finish their days in Mani-

What is the cause of this extraordinary exodus? It cannot lie in the fact that the soil is not fertile and productive to a high degree, for its fertility is admitted by all; it cannot lie in the fact that it, always provided the colonies accord us the Manitoba farmers obtain poorer prices for their products than their rivals in Dakota, for in the latter grain is selling at much lower prices than in Manitoba. What, then, is the cause? There can be no other but that of land and railway monopoly. Land that ought to be free and open to settlers is not so; rail space of time with nothing but agriculways that ought to be built by the people are tural aspirations. The Mail, which rarely denied them. It is there that lies the secret harbors any sentiment of Canadian na of the discontent that has driven hundreds of thousands of our honest, well-meaning fiance to assert that if free trade is made the and hardy toilers across the border, where they had the pick of the land and the choice of railway travel. The Winnipeg Sun cannot close its eyes to facts that threaten the Mail will have none of it, and for the followstability of its Province and that impede its ing reasons: - The country would berightful progress and development. Our contemporary, although anxious to safeguard the name and position of Manitoba, reluctantly admits that it is useless to deny that there community devoted to hartering wheat has been any considerable exodus over the Canadian frontier. It also admits the use- higher civilization of the British artilessuess of denying that the Dominion Government pursued an illiberal land Canadian development under such circumpolicy and says: "If the policy stances. Fifteen million acres in the Northadopted at Ottawa was faultless, why was it West-equal to about one tenth of the arable afterward found necessary to rescind the order locking up against settlement the lands in Southern Manitoba? The stupid blunder she would not require more than half a milmade in closing these lands against settle- lion herdsmen in Untario to raise her beef. ment was the principal cause of the exodus | The rest of the population-all who could across the border of many of our best Canadians farmers, who, finding that they could not get homesteads in this favored locality, to the British demand for food, it did not stick at driving over an imaginary boundary line. The want of railroad facilities has been another cause of dissatisfaction. A very large portion of Southern Manitoba has been for a long time without any means of reaching market. Who is to blame for this? The Dominion independent company, and thus disappointed hundreds of settlers who had a still further exodus if the wants of the settlers in this direction are not soon supplied. Just now, and for some time past, we do not think that the population of Dakota has re ceived any accessions at the expense of this Province; it never would have benefited had the Ottawa officials not interfered with the settlement of lands on this side of the line and disappointed the expectations of our settlers with respect to the construction of rail

The Gazette of this morning struggles hard to make a point against Dakota in favor of Manitoba by contrasting the price of wheat in the two regions. It holds that, because the Dakota farmers can sell their wheat some | cially for him in New Brunswick, and for extwo lye or fifteen cents cheaper than the Manitoba farmers, there is room and reason for the Americans to curse their fate, their composition, principally Lebanon and it concludes therefrom, that the codar, tamurac, white ash and chany stories about land laws, monopoly and high taxation in the North-West are mere absurdities. This is an exceedingly queer hope their use in the Rev. Father's personal and perverse argument. If the Dakota farmer was in the same condition as his Manitoba confrere we have no doubt he would want and demand an equally high price for still live and where his brother serves in the his produce; but if the abundance of his crops is larger and the conditions under which they are grown and marketed are better, it stands to reason that he is in a position to undersell the Manitoban, and because of his ability to do so, is not much of an argument why "he should curse his fate," as the Gazette strangely puts it. Our morning contemporary contemplates the situation with a very crooked eye when it says that "these facts are the best answers to the 'monopoly' cry which a year or two ago was sufficiently influential to drive many Canadians to Minnesota and Dakota, and we will be greatly surprised if they do not induce a large number of Canadians, now on the American side of the line, to transfer themselves to Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, where, as we doubt not, they now heartily wish that they had gone in the first instance."

roads."

Every Canadian will not be as sanguine or hopeful as the Gazette, for it is not in common experience to see people quit a country on account of the abundance of the crops and of cheap prices to move into another, where his return to his duties in the Faculty of St. the condition of things is reversed.

Lurrent College.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION AND

CANADA'S OBJECTIONS The Toronto Mail, the organ of the Conservative party, does not appear to be very much in love with the Imperial federation much in love with the Imperial federation. Father Twomey at Rev. Father Masterson's scheme which Sir John A. Macdonald has residence, for the purpose of presenting him been trying to boom in London: Imperial with a testimonal on behalf of St. Mark's congregation. Before the presentation Mr. O'Brien addressed Father Twomey in a very a phenton would render necessary. a farce or a phantom, would render necessary contribution's from the colonies to a central fund, active aid and alliance with England in her wars, and finally free trade with the British Isles. Any scheme of Imperial federa- O Brien, was performing the pleasantest duty tion that would not be bised on these solid of his life in making the presentation. Futher advantages, for Great Britain, would, be but. Twomey replied in a feeling and impressive manner. He accepted the testimonial with prime political mockery. England is not

good as those of Dakots. Now, what has be Imperial taxation, take active part in Imome of the half million or over of people perial wars and accept free trade with Great
that went to Manitoba to settle therein. Britain. We fail to see any indication in
where are they? They are not on the the general run of Canddians that they good as those of Dakota: Now, what has be Imperial taxation, take active part in Imwhere are they? They are not on the the general run of Canddians that they them that he was very, very sorry to sever obituary list. They have not returned would have any special delight in parting his connection with thom and with their exto their homes in the East. They are to be with their money to go to Imperial purposes, or in shouldering a rifle to kill some petty sho have settled in that portion of the Ameri | German or French sharpshooter. There free trade to give to Imperial federation à raison d'être and a practical object. The colonies will certainly refuse to increase the English treasury and to multiply its armies; but will they refuse to build up its commerce and industries by an inauguration of free trade?

The London Speciator discussing the scheme says: "England is quite willing to enter upon that freedom of trade which we willingly extend to them." On this score also there will be serious objections to the carrying out and great difficulties in the working of a federation scheme. Free trade with England would leave Canada in a very short tionality, rises with unusual vigor and decondition sine qua non of Imperial federation, it will not be worth while for Canadians to even discuss the question. The come that which the British exporter and his Canadian agent have always endeavored to make it, viz., a primitive and cattle for the products of the san. It would be absurd to dream of area-would grow all the flour England wanted, with a large surplus to boot, while not farm or who could not make arming pay--and as there is a limit would not be a difficult thing to calculate the precise number of Canadians needed

one source of attraction that serves to keep Government, which prevented the construct our young men at home would vanish, and tion of the Southwestern road by an they would seek the other side of the lakes as that the number of milch cattle is decreasing the natural field for their energy. How long, yearly in consequence of the shrinkage in the under such circumstances, would Canada be located on the projected line. There will be likely to remain in the Empire? It seems to us that Imperial federation based on frce trade would be a long stride towards annexation. Now, if federation would be useless to England without free trade, while it would be disestrous and objectionable to Canada with

it, it becomes evident that the scheme is

nothing more than a hollow sham and a piece

of quack loyalty and sentimentalism.

to supply it-would be compelled to go to the

States. In a very short time there would be

more Canadians there than in Canada. With

the disappearance of native industries, the

REV. EDWARD MEEHAN, C.S.C. sorry Father Mechan, vice president of St. Laurent College, where he has been contined to his room the past three weeks under an attack of inflammation of the lungs, resulting more recently in general inflammatory rheumatism Yesterday he was enabled to move about with the aid of crutches, which were turned espequisite workmanship surpass anything we have seen for a long time in wood work. There are six different species of wood in inlaid with ligaum rite in places requiring the greatest pressure. The trimmings and fernling are finely executed. However, we connection will be but brief, only to be deposited in the College Museum as objects of nestheticism in art. Father Meelian is a native of New Brunswick, where his parents secular ranks of the clergy under Rt. Rev. Dr. Sweeney, Father Edward Mechan is about thirty-four years of age and is one of the Alumni of St. Joseph's College, Memran-cook. Thirteen years of his life in St. Laurent's College have been cocval with the that institution, among steady rise of the best known in the Dominion. The affiliation of the collego under letters patent to Laval University was largely due to the efforts of Father Meehan, under the dictation of Very Rev. Father Geoffrion, Assistant Provincial. This event was well-omened and forms a primary precedent for the many insututions that will adopt the University methods, as we note that His Holiness Leo XIII, by special mandate has ordered or advised the different Catholic colleges of the higher grado to act likewise in securing for their pupils a deeper knowledge of theology and canon law and a more complete progression in the exact sciences. This subject of higher education in colleges will be among those determined by the Provincial Council now in session at Baltimore, at which Father Meehan was to have been present, but his late illness precluded both his and his confreres' anticipation in this respect. We hope to be able to note soon the convalescence of Father Mechan and

Lurent College.

PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER
TWOMEY AT PRESCOTT.
On that Monday evening a deputation consisting of Messrs. M. E. O'Brien, P. Moran,
John Horan, P. Ryan, T. Keilty, Dr. W. P.
Buckly and John P. Hayden waited on Rev.
Either Theorem at Rev. Enther Masterson's warm and complimentary manner; he assured him that he had won the respect and esteem of the congregation at large, that they were anxious to express their gratitude to him for his services, and that he, Mr. feglings of pleasurable wonder; be was afraill will not get the lion's share of the benefits. Mr. O'Brien so hely and graciously bestoved.

But as there are two parties to such transact upon him; but one thing he would say, that done immense good, and, alone is enough to be and better able to do it. Dr. Pierce's tions, the question arises whether the Cana
or gracion be any claim to its about get it at once. dian people would be willing to submit to and auknowledgment, he could accept that Montreal, 3rd December, 1884. The second secon

cellent pastor, from whom he had always received the greatest consideration and who had commanded and always would command his savage of the wilds, or to get killed by some highest respect and esteem. He concluded by again thanking them for this spontaneous would, then, remain but the advantage of and substantial expression of their kindness toward him. Father Musterson brought the proceedings to a close by a few happy re- vaded all classes in England. In the dwelmarks in which he expressed his delight at lings of the poor a most discreditable state of the action of the congregation for their grateful acknowledgment of the services which Father Twomey so well rendered them, and to the overcrowding of tenements, but vice he trusted that the kindly feeling which was was rammant where this was largely due shown to-night would ever exist between priest and people. We understand that the village of Cardinal has also expressed its good will to Father Twomey in a very substantial his elergymen to combat and suppress, as far manner. The testimonial consisted of a last them far this ground and suppress, as far purse of \$150.

IRELAND'S MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Paruell takes a Hopeful View of the Situation.

London, Dec. 2.-In an interview with Mr. Parnell he discussed the future of Irish trade and the probabilities of industrial development in the country. He said: "The Dublin exhibition, got up under the auspices of the National League, has been of immense benefit to the Irish wooden trade and other industries in Ireland. The ever I can get Irish cloth made by a said he, buttoning his neat black frock coat; "the cloth is execulent; so is this Irish twill waistcoat and trousers of Donegal frieze. The cloth and maker are cloths of the finest textures, but the com-America might be extended if the Irlsh there would insist upon wearing the manufactures of their own country. Even in England goods are in demand. Cotton manufactures in Ireland are as yet not developed as largely as might be expected. The climate and position of Ireland are admirably adapted, but the country does not pessess a trained manufacturing population like the midland counties of England, nor has it the great arteries and highways of commerce. The linen industries have not escaped the depression which everywhere prevails. Another point is that America has begun to manufacture for herself some articles hitherto imported

from Ireland. "The exhibition of Irish laces at the Mansion House in London has worked a vevival in the Irish lace trade. Several convents in the south have more orders than they know how to fill. The industry affords more employment for many poor families, which is a great blessing. Another industry is the butter manufacture, which is infinitely improved, both in economical appliances and in the article itself. I regret number of small farmers, caused by the high rent. The price of cattle has also greatly decreased in consequence of the general depression of English competition, of the importation of frozen ment from Australia and live cattle from America, but the breed of cattle in Ireland is improved. What is wanted is an extension of the root crop, so as to provide food for the stock during the winter. The cheapness of the cost of fattening hogs in America has injured our bacon trade and lowered prices, but the business still continues good and capable of extension. There is also a hopeful outlook for litter in lustry. The bog of Allen the weat contains vast deposits of peat excellently dapted in making litter cheaper than the German article now monopolizing the mar-

"England's unfair competition in trade is a great difficulty. Let me give an instance : Messis. Lane, of Cork, started a starch manumetory Coleran, the great English manufeeturer, forthwith sent an agent over to Ireland offering to sell starch 30s per ton less than Lane's prices; in fact, under cost. Messrs. Lano retaliated by advertising their starch in Eagland under Coleman's prices, who was ultimately glad to compromise.

"With regard to tariffs, my or in on is that a certain measure of competition against foreign manufactures would benefit Irelike Ireland, whose trade has been crushed, and its start in the race of nations lost, to again make headway, but despite the enormous difficulties our progress has been very great in recent years, although it is impossible for us to compete with England in many directions. There are several lines in which Iroland is peculiarly adapted for success. The absence of suitable harbors greatly hamper the progress of the fisheries, but with the aid of Government loans to construct and improve our harbors, a complete revolution might be wrought in that in lustry.'

THE BIG BELL.

To the Editor of The Post and True Witness DEAR SIR, .-Having made a bet relating to the large bell in the Church of Notre Dame of your city, I would be greatly obliged to you if you answer the following questions through the medium of your valuable paper: What is the weight of this bell and how do they riug it, by swinging or by stroke of hammer? By answering this question in your papers you will oblige.
S. J. Bynne,

122 Liberty street. New York, Nov. 20th, 1884.

[ED.-The weight of the large bell, which is called L. Gres Bourdon, is 24,780 pounds It is six feet high and eight feet seven inches in diameter. It is swung in ringing.]

To the Editor of The Post and TRUE WITNESS Sir, -I think it time that something should be done in this city towards aiding the "National Fund," now being raised in Dublin for

the family of the late A. M. Sullivan.

The widow and children of the illustrious dead have many claims on their countrymen, "at home and abroad," as Mr. Sullivan, by his brilliant speeches and writings, did much -very much-to elevate our race all over the Therefore we should not forget the family of that great and good man. Perhaps you would kindly allow (as you did on former occasions) a list to be opened in your columns for the purpose, some one could be named Treasurer for this fund, and so soon as a re spectable sum is subscribed, should be remitted to Dublin.

I enclose my card and shall have much pleasure in subscribing to the fund when you

open the list. Yours &c., E. M.

P.S. Mr. Sullivan's "New Ineliand" has

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

A Bishop on Immorality in High Places-Small-pox Epidemic in London-Threatened Vote of Censure on the Speaker-McBermott, the British Spy.

LONDON, Dec. 8 .- The Sun's London cable letter, dated yesterday, has the following :-The Right Rev. Dr. McLagan, Bishop of Litchfield, has horrified society by a slashing sermon on the immorality which he said peraffairs was found, and the tide of morality was at its lowest ebb. This was largely due was rampant where this excuse did not exist. In very high society in London impurity was not frowned down, but winked at and even cajoled. The bishop entreated as in them lay, this growing evil of veiled licontinuences and to ruise the tone of public and private morality. He urged them to discourage in every way that their calling gave them warrant for doing the admission into Christian homes of men who are known to be living immorally, but who are often welcomed there in consequence of the laxity of social asages.

INCREASE OF SMALLPOX. Low ion has revived the scare of las' summer, to carry some scats in England. The Iri-h of and it scare of the provincial districts the Times rejoices that the leaders of both parties condition of affairs is even worse. In this city were wise enough to create no new Irish the number of new cases reported amounts to | grievance, and says their plan was consistent, Irish manufactures are genuine. The 500 per week, and the mortality is about The Irish party to day decided to support the manufactures here use no shouldy. Where- twelve per cent. of the total number attacked. measure. The threatened coalition between weaver I wear nothing else. Look at this this disease are already crowded, and the ut- to be impossible, as there appears to be in think it has been caused or aggravated by the all Irish, and as good as anyone can efforts of the Anti-Vaccination Society. The will then adjourn. Mr. Gladstone has re want. I do not say Ireland has yet produced members of this society defy the law, which makes vaccination compulsory, and no less signation as secretary of the treasury, but mencement is hopeful for the future of Irish | than 4,000 summonses have been issued to woolen manufacturers, for which there is a require them to come to court and show cause large home market. I think the sales in why they and their children should not be vaccinated. The society, on the other hand, is making a vigorous fight, and has issued a pamphict which shows that compulsory vaccination has cost Leicestershire £12,500,000 for doctors' fees and incidentals since 1840.

> Mr. Wm. O'Brien, the editor of United Ireland, said that he recently received a personal letter from O'Donovan Rossa, in which the latter declared that he had good reason to believe that McDermott was a British spy employed to secure evidence against Penians This letter stated that recently McDermott called upon Rossa, and offered to negotiate with him for the perpetration of a series of dynamite outrages throughout England. Rossa says the plans proposed were few ible, and if carried out would have caused destruction and terror, but he was led to distru-McDermott and declined to commit himself to any of the proposals. Mr. O'Brien further sava that in this same letter O'Donovan Rossa enclosed the original of a letter written by McDermott to a friend after the latter had left Ireland and reached America, in which the writer admitted that he had organized the Will street dynamite conspiracy, for which Denis Deasy, who ast May while incarcerated in the Chatham convict prison, was convicted. In the same letter McDermott refers to three infernal machines which he declares he despatched to Kerry. Commenting on the letter, Mr. O'Brien said he believed that one of these nuchines was used at the Hussey explosion He said this information furnished by Rossa corroborated a great deal of the information unearthed by members of the Home Rule party in Ireland, and went far to justify the cutrages which had been charged upon league organizations were really the outcome of plots inspired by McDermott, who, being in pay of the authorities, managed to retain their sinecures by devising and abetting outrages. Mr. O'Brien declared that the Irish party were determined upon getting at the bottom of the whole business, and they hope to expose the whole villary which they believe has underlain the entire police and spy system which the English Government has inflicted upon Ireland in its pretended work of apropting agrarian crimes.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

A scene of singular and somewhat extraordinary excitement attended the adjournment of perliament to day. The motion to adjourn was made by Lord Grosvenor. He evidently nucle the motion in the interest of the gov-ernment. Mr. Thomas Power O'Connot objected. He stated as his reason that there were sixty important questions before the house, and no adjournment could be decently taken until some of these questions were answered. In his objection Mr. O'Connor had the support of nearly all the Irisl members and of many Liberals and Radicals. A bitter discussion followed, led by Mr. Callan. The result of the Irish opposition to the persecution of Catholics now going on in the adjournment was two "counts out," that country. The Bishop of Kwang Tung ordered by the speaker, and it was by his resort to the cloture that Mr. Peel secured the the populace to piliage Catholic missions. declaration of the adjournment. The Par- London, Dec. 6.—The committee of nellites are greatly incensed over the speaker's conduct, and have already organized a strong movement for a vote of censure against him, to be pushed to a vote early next session. Mr. William Sexton, in an interview to-night, said :- We will move carly next session a strong vote of cen-sure against the Speaker. We have already secured promises from a large numher of Liberals and from several Conserva tives to support us in this motion. The Speaker's conduct was unparliamentary and unprecedented. He virtually decreed the cloture immediately after the announcement that the royal assent had been given to the franchise bill. My own opinion is that the speaker's action was inspired by the Government. Its object was to avoid answering the question of which I had given notice. This question asked the Government for information concerning the appointment and complexion of the Irish Boundary commission which must be appointed under the redistri bution bill, to fix the boundaries of new constituencies in Ireland. Without some settlement of this question, satisfactory to the majority of Irish members, the grossest injustice and frand will be perpetrated in the fixing of the new boundaries. We wanted some expression upon the subject from the government, which would be authoritative and which would indicate to the present authorities in Ireland that a fair process was in-redistribution bill goes into effect. The tended. As things are now the commission nationalist press hails the coming electoral will be virtually under the thumb of Crown Solicitor Bolton, of Dublin, the bitterest foe the league has in Ireland.

" Man's work's from sun to sun :

Woman's work is never done.' Work is a necessity to all; but, upon how many, women especially, does it fall with the burden of the last straw," and this, be-cause their peculiarly delicate constitutions are so liable to functional derangement. We cannot lesson, your toil, ladies, but we can nervous and other weaknesses, and all the many il's peculiar to your sex.

CABLE NEWS.

BERLIN. Dec. 2.—Reports relative to the condition of the Emperor William have been exaggerated. He has had several falls recently through weakness of his limbs, but he cats and sleeps well. The functions of his brain are not troubled.

LONDON, Dec. 2 .- A meeting of Con-

servative members of both Houses was held

to day to decide upon the policy to be pur-

sued in reference to the Redistribution Bill, Lord Salisbury stated that perfect harmony prevailed throughout the negotiations with Mr. Gladstone regarding the bill. The contemplated measures would confer the franchise on two million citizens with the least possible disturbance of the existing system. Sir Stafford Northcote concurred in Lord Salishury's views. Mr. Chaplin, M.P. for Mid-Lincolnshire, dissented, He thought the measures offered little hope to the conser vative party. The meeting decided that the conservatives should agree to second the reading of the bill in the House of Commons, deferring all discussion of its principles till it comes up in committee. Mr. Parnell, in an interview yesterday, stated that it is calculated that the bill will give a gain of five seats to the Irish nationalists. The Dublin Freeman's Journal considers the bill an equitable measure, and says Mr. Gladstone has fulfilled his pledge to Ireland. It also states. The startling increase of smallpox cases in | that the nationalists will now probably be able The hospitals set apart for the treatment of tory and liberal discontents has been found most limit of their capacity will be reached common basis of action. All opposition to within a fortnight. At Leicester there has the bill is fast disappearing and its second been a serious outbreak, and the authorities | reading is expected to take place at the close of the session on Friday night. Parliament quested Mr. Courtney to withdraw his re-

> the latter firmly declines. CAPE Town, Dec. 4 .- General Warren, sent hereto command the forces which are to opera tearainst the Boers, arrived to day and was greeted with an enthusiastic reception. Meetings will be held throughout the colony to denounce interference by the colonial gov ernment with Bechnanaland. The universal opinion is that the time has arrived to settle forever the question of English or Dutch su-

> premacy upon the Cape. LONDON, Dec. 4. -- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bannerman, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a question as to whether the Government would prosecute the authors of the articles in United Ireland inciting to crime and disaffection, said the Government was awake to the evil of the articles referred to, but doubted the wisdom of giving a fictitious importance to the paper by prosecuting it. An exciting scene ensued Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, jumped to his feet and declared that the Chief Secre tary was making an attack on him. The Speaker interposed, and declared O'Brien ou of order and called the next question. Mi O'Brien resumed his seat, shouting that this was another sample of British fair play.
>
> LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Franchise bill was

> passed by the House of Lords this afternoon. DUBLIN, Dec. 5 .-- Ten Nationalists and six Orangemen were sentenced to imprisonment of terms varying from one to three months today for participating in the recent riots on Coal Island.

> London, Dec. 5.-It is reported that Mr Gladstone has offered to the Marquis of Ripon late Governor General of India, the position of Viceroy of Ireland, to succeed Earl Spencer, who is said to be desirous of retiring from a disagreeable and onerous position.

> TRALEE, Dec 5, -The police have dis covered important clues to the perpetrators of the recent dynamite outrage at Edinburn House. Portions of a tin box were found near to game. Three dynamite machines have been traced to England, two to Castle Island and one machine to the possession of some

Americans who recently arrived. LONDON, Dec. 5 .-- It has been ascertained that during the negotiations between the Marquis of Salishury and Mr. Gladstone regard my the franchise and redistribution schemethe conservative leader proposed un amend ment giving the ballot to women household ers. Mr. Gladstone reminded Lord Salisbury that Mr. Woodall and other friends of wo man suffrage made a strong fight in its favor in the house last June, but were defeated. If the franchise bill were to come back to the house with a woman suffrage amendment, the latter would be stricken out, and the bill would be returned to the house of lords in its original shape. This would simply put things back to the position they were in during the rocess, and revive the crisis. Salisbury finally decided to withdraw the omendment.

ROME, Dec. 6. -The Vatican has requested that England's influence be used in Pekin and other Chinese provincial cities to stop that country. The Bishop of Kwang Tung charges the Chinese authorities with inciting

LONDON, Dec. 6. -The committee of the House of Commons who have charge of the bill for the relief of the Irish laborers advocates granting the laborers cheap leases in perpetuity, at rents to be settled by a land commissioner. The committee favors fixing a low rate of interest on loans. The report embraces Mr. Sexton's recommendation proposing that laborers be assisted to pay for their houses by levying a rate not exceeding

a peany in the pound.

Library in the pound.

Library clectoral santh and associations of Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds and Manchester are sending protests to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke against the division of boroughs into sections under the new redistribution bill. The managers of the London associations of workingmen's clubs likewise protest against sectional representation. They say it will destroy the caucus organization of the party and split the popular vote. Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to the Liberals of Glasgow, advises them to make the municipal contest political to prepare the way for the parliamentary contest as the Conservatives are likely to stand still in municipal politics. The Conservative papers devote much attention to the revolt of the radicals against the single seat principle, contending that the Government must either maintain the principle or resign. The Parnellites calculate to be able to return eighty-five members to the House when the redistribution bill goes into effect. The revolution with expressions of jubilant gratification. , United Ireland declares that the redistribution bill will produce most momentous changes in the constituencies and says it will lead to the final triumph of the nationalist

LUNDON, Dec. 8 .- The Skye crofters an nounce they will pay no more rent until the amounts are reduced. They declare they are the impoverished condition to which they have been brought by a long continuance of excessive rents.

to-day by a vote of 31 against 12 resolved to change the name of Sackville street to O'Connell street. A deputation of tradesmen pro-

The Contraction of the Contract of the Contrac

tested against the action, whereupon Mr. Sullivan, M.P., warned them that they were opposing the wishes of the Irish people. This was construed as a threat to boycott them. The tradesmen will test the legality of the corneration's action.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Noteworthy meetings of Irishmen were held yesterday at Birkenhead and Manchester. Thomas Power O'Conner was the principal speaker at the former. He congratulated the country on the adoption of the franchise bill and the prospect of the speedy passage of the redistribution bill. At Manchester, Biggar denounced the Irish Catholic Whigs as the worst enemies of the Nationalist party. John Redmoud advised Irishmen to withhold support from all English parties at the next election, and especially to beware of the sham political party called Radicals.

Parts, Dec. 8 .- In the chamber of deputies to day Admiral Galiber, the French commander in Madagasear, said England had tried to bring about an understanding between France and the Hovas, but failed pecause English residents in Madagas ar refused to be influenced even by England, being permeated with the traditional English hatred of France. The Hovas, he said, would accept a French protectorate were it not for English influence. The bad faith of the Hovas had rendered negotiations with them out of the question. The policy he approved was to occupy important points on the coast with French troops, and so convince the Hovas that the French were resolved to uphold their rights.

LETTER FROM POPE LEO XIII.

The Holy Father on Dissensions Among Valuable Writers. His Holiness the Pope has just addressed

the following important letter to the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, Mgr. di Rende:- "Amid the trials and difficulties which are oppressing Us, while the enemies of the Church are fanatically warring against it, nothing could offer a greater consolation to Our heart than the union of all Catholics in withstanding every assault, leaguing themselves together for a commen resistance. We cannot, on the contrary, but see with much pain the revival here and there of intestinal diss≥nsions among Catholics. In France especially it must be acknowledged that they have of late broken out with inreasing warmth. The responsibility falls for the most part on writers, especially on journalists. Their passionate controversies, their attacks on persons, their constant accusations and recriminations, by giving daily sustenance to dissensions, make pacification and brotherly harmony more and more difficult. Yet, if there is a nation for which we have especially testified our solicitude, and on which we have most frequently and carnestly enjoined union in the Faith and love of Jesus Christ, it is as surelly France. Whenever We have had oceasion to address her, such has always been the main object of Our warmest exhortations. And, indeed, when among this people sects and enemies of all kinds join in a sealing religion and the Church of Christ in every way, and neglect nothing for climinating it salutary influence from all the organs of social life, what is the Church's supreme interest? It is that its sons should cease to waste their time and strength in accusing and lighting each other, thus giving their adversaries every facility for pushing further their impons designs. Moved by these considerations, We address curselves to you, our representatives among the French nation, so roble and so beloved by Us, in order that we may use all the means that your presence on the spot and your knowledge of men and things may suggest to you to put an end to the discord which We deplore among Our children. Imbued with the motives We have just referred to, endeavor to persuado all, and especially journalists, to lay aside all discussion on the matters dividing them, Let all, without distinction, trust with entire decility and tranquillity of spirit to the teachings of the Holy See on these questions. Let all unite in this one sentiment, and assured of thus remaining in the path of truth, pursue henceforth but one object, namely, that of devoting all their ener, ies to the defence of religion and the solvation of society. The Holy See, on its side, faithful to the mission it has received to teach all peoples and preserve the faithful from error, watches with a vigilant eye everything that passes in the bosom of Catholicism: and when it deems it necessary and opportune it will never fail in the future, as it has never failed in the past, to give light and direction by its teaching. To the Holy See, above all, and also under its superintendence to the other pastors appointed by the Holy Ghost to govern the Courch of God, belongs by right the doctrinal ministry. The part of the simple faithful is here confined to a single duty—namely, that of accepting the teachings given them, to shape their conduct by it, and to second the intentions of the Church. Catholic newspapers should be the first to set an example of this kind. If, indeed, the action of the Press were to result in rendering more difficult to Bishops the accomplishment of their mission, if it resulted in a weakening of the respect and obedience due to them, if the hierarchical order established in the Church of God were disturbed by its inferiors arrogating to themselves the right of judging the doctrine and conduct of their rightful teachers and pastors-the work of these journals would not only be powerless for good, but on more than one account it would be highly prejudicial, In the accomplishment of this mission, and of so many other grave duties incumbent on you, let the Apostolic Benediction comfort you. We grant it to you as a pledge of our special affection.

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