THE BROKEN TRYST. Ye didns keep the tryst Alsig HA Ye made for yestr'een nicht,
To meef me' twill the glosmin,
And the glint of the sweet star liche g

Wi' hearts brim fu' o' glee, And gathered the shells the tide cast up Frae the heart of the restless ses.

And ye ken the morrow's morn, Alsia, Wi the first grey keek o'day, Managar Our guid ship "Lilly O! Clydsdale," haved because Maun pass through Frith of Tay : 1 to assure Lang, lang I waited and watched, Alsia,

And my heart grew dark wi' lear.
For it seemed death's awesome shadow Lay tween me and my dear.

And the starlit waves sang a sad refrain, That we sailors hear oft on the sea, And, mingled wi' a' my Alsia's voice. Seemed calling upon me, A great and wordless socrow Fell on my heart and soul, As the wild uncanny music-

Cam and went wi' out control. What gars ye'r cheek like the winter's drift? Ye'r crushed like a broken flower; Oh, wae is me, my heart will break, Wi' the sorrow o' this hour.

Aye, Ronald, lad, my cheek is damp, Wi' the coming dews o' death; And an icy pain, like an iron grasp. Hauds back my failing breath.

But yester morn, I thought on earth, No love more stronger than mine; And as for you, my laddie true, I never doubted thine. But a power divine, and a holier love Than dwells in the human heart, Spake unto my soul, and called me Frae the things o' this life to part.

Sweet Mary Mother, Mercy's Queen, Tak Ronald in thy care; Lead him up to the feet o' thy "Sinless Son" By the voice and path o' prayer; Guard him in dark temptation's hour, Fine earthly sin and stain, And we'll keep our tryst at heaven's gate,

Never to part again. AGNES BURT.

"THE LION OF JUDAH."

Death of the Archbishop of Tuam -A sketch of his career.

It is not by any means as the prelate alone that his name has been and will be most revered by Irishmen, for it has been during more than half a century the symbol of courageous struggle for such rights for the people as a priest might ask. Wide over America will the news of his death spread regret, and many stirring memories will it evoke of the long series of troubles and struggles which found him at his post of duty, the friend, the champion of his people. The friend and supporter of Daniel O'Connell in all the Irish Tribune's battles, now for Catholic emancipation, now for repeal of the Legislative Union of Ireland with England, the leader in many movements of a more sectarian character, it has well been said, that he shared the Irish people's undivided at his death. Circumscribed by his sacred office he could not take O'Connell's place, but he attracted no less what was the same distinctive favor in Irish eyes of wholesale denunciation by the press of England. He was pure and upright. Uprightness, indeed, was the word for the physical man as well as the moral. Millions of Irishmen who never saw face to Great Archbishop of West," as O'Connell felicitously named him, are as familiar with his features as he looked in the days of "repeal." The man was upright and digni. fied in action. A strong face, with clear, frank, keen eyes, a prominent, chapely nose, firm month and chin, a high, square forehead, surmounted by dark hair. The face was long, but it had power and health in every line of it. So he appears in his portraits, Ecattered broadcast through Irish homes all over the world. Twenty or thirty years made but little change in the outlines of the Archbishop. His bair whitened with time, but he moved about with extraordinary vigor for a man of four score and over, his keen vision unimpaired, and attended personally to the spiritual government of the five or six hundred priests and the million. and a half of souls intrusted for the last forty-six years to his pastoral charge A man who had seen the rebeilion of '98; who watched with his people through the famine of '47, half a century later; who has held through nearly sixty years a commanding place in the affections of his country cannot pass away without strangely stirring the sensibilities of millions of his race. Such a man was the prelate who died at St. Jarloth's, the

seat of his Archbishopric, yesterday.

SKETOR OF BIS LIFE. His Grace was born on Sunday, March 6, 1791, at Tubber- (or Tobar) na-Vian, on the eastern side of the Hill of Nephin, in the county of Mayo. He was the fifth child of his parents, Patrick MacHale and Mary Mul. hern. His birthplace is situated in the barony of Tyrawley, and in the diocese of Killala. It is a somewhat wild, but not uninteresting district, and there are spots of much natural beauty and grandeur not a long way off. He was seven years old when the French landed in Killala Bay, under General Humbert, in their expedition from Rochelle, and began their march of invasion upon Ballina. It was a time of fearful commotion, and the peasantry places of the neighboring mountains. Having captured Ballina the French troops, to the number of over a thousand, pushed on towards Castlebar, and his Grace often told how he remembered gazing upon them with wonder as they marched on their way to that town through Crosmolina past his father's cottage door. At this time the sanguin ary penal code was still in partial though considerably relaxed vigor in Ireland, and that though "to educate" was not then a felony punishable by death or transportation to the Catholic teacher and the Catholic taught, yet the Catholic schoolmaster was still tracked with suspicion, jealousy and dread. And thus it was that John MacHale began his education; glad to get it in any way he could, and, child as he was, not unwilling to run a heavy risk for the sake of getting it. He continued a hedge-school boy till his thirteenth year, when he was sent to learn classics in Castlebar under the kindly and clever tuition of a classical teacher named Stanton. He remained with Mr. Stanton until he was sixteen years of age.

PRIEST AND PROFESSOR. In the year 1807, being then in his sixteenth year, he entered Maynooth College as

highest honors in his classes, and at the close Burke presched an eloquent sermon, a statue and satisfaction. Dr. de la Hogue's illness proving fatal, the chair of dogmatic theology deputy was unanimously chosen by the Board of Trustees to succeed to the position. Previously to this, in the year 1814, being then in his twenty-third year, he had been called from the hands of the Most Rev. Dr. Mur-Dublin, and Bishop of Hierapolis, in partibles of rampant Biblical agencies, of intolerance of everthing Catholic, more than all, they were the days of the struggle for Catholic Emancipation. They were the days of O'Connell. The spirit of the times made its way inside the gates of Maynooth, and the Professor of Dogmatic Theology yielded himself a ready captive to its mighty influence. HIEROPHILOS.

One morning there came from out the college walls a letter that had about it a ring as of the truest metal. It bore the name of "Hierophilos," and was a brief but trenchant vindication of Catholicity against a scurrilous article that had been written about it in a Dublin journal that has long since vanished from life and memory. Another letter followed and yet another, and so on, until " Hierophilos" became a familar name in every Catholic household. They were replied to in various periodicals of the time, but "Hierophilos" was a match for every antagonist, and came with increased renown out of every encounter. As might be expected, they created many enemies for their writer, Father MacHale, and his name soon got noised abroad. When early in 1925, the failing health of the Right Rev. Mr. Waldron, the Bishop of Killala, rendered it necessary that a coadjutor should be appointed to him, every finger pointed to "Hierophilos." And so, in that year, Professor MacHale was brought forth from Maynooth, and under the title of Bishop of Maronia was consecrated to the coadjutorship (with the right of succession) of the See of St. Murtagh. The date of the consecration was June 5 Before parting with the incidents of his career in Maynooth we may mention that while there he wrote and published his learned work on the "Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church," which has passed through two editions and has been translated into the French and German languages. Fresh energy and fresh zeal seem to have accompanied the new responsibility. "John, Bishop of Maronia," became even more famous than "Hierophilos," of of Maynooth His pen was a powerful adjunct to the labors of O'Connell in the work of the Catholic Assoconfidence with O'Connell and inherited it ciation, and an affectionate friendship sprang up between them, which held on fast and without a break through many long years till the death of the Irish Tribune at Genoa in 1847, dissolved it. In the autumn of 1831 His Lordship set out for Rome to pay his homage to the Sovereign Pontiff. But even then he was not idle. He wrote his impressions of the journey at every step, and he has given us, in a series of letface "the Lion of the fold of Judah," "the ters written during his trip, a beautifully graphic narrative of his travels. Home from his brief holiday, His Lordship is busy again with the affairs of his country, and we find him in the early part of 1833 protesting, in a letter to Earl Grey, against a measure of coercion that had been introduced into Parliament. Soon after His Lord-: ship writes in vigorous denunciation of the monstrous injustice of a Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland; and after a short interval he addresses Lord Grey again in sustainment of the popular agitation for repeal of the Legislative Union. On this latter subject he wrote very frequently, and urged the restoration of our native Parliament all the more earnestly that just about that period there was great distress, occasioned by the failure of the potato crop throughout the courtry, and that the Imperial Parliament was evidently either unwilling or unable to cope with it. When O'Connell went down to Connemara and held the famous meeting on one of the wild hills about Clifden the Archbishop was by his side, and the faces of both have been perpetuated in a striking picture that was painted of the scene.

"NO POPERY."

The history of the proceedings connected with the Ecclestiastical Titles bill of Lord John Russell-Punch's little boy, who wrote No Popery" on the walls and ran away when he saw his work-is not very ancient, and most of us can remember the spirit-stirring Catholic manifestations it evoked. Foremost among them was the magnificent meeting in the Rotunda held under the presidency of the illustrious Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. There were few of the distinguished throng present on the occasion who were more eagerly gazed at than His Grace of Tuam. He spoke in words of withering contempt of the projected legislation, and said that the bill, if passed, would be despised. When it did pass there was much speculation as to what course Dr. McHale would adopt when signing his letters to the public. His Grace did not give much time fied in terror to the recesses and hiding for speculation, for almost at once a letter was written from St. Jarlath's and it bore in full the accustomed signature, "John, Archbishop of Tuam." It was hailed with universal delight throughout Ireland, and it was felt that thenceforward the worthlessness of the Ecclesiastical Titles bill was irrevo-

cably fixed. DURING THE FAMINA. During the years of the famine of 1847 his labors were almost superhuman. There was scarcely a day during all that harrowing period that, besides his other occupations, he did not devote on an average ten hours per day to correspondence in connection with the awful distress attendant upon it. His touching appeals for his people were heard and answered from almost every part of the world, and of course overy gift had to be acknowledged. It has been estimated that His Grace distributed through this own hands a sum of nearly £300 to each of the fifty-two parishes in his diocese and a nearly equal sum to most of the parishes in the diocese of

HIS GOLDEN EPISCOPAL WEDDING. In 1875 was celebrated in the Tuam Cathedral the fiftleth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopate. The event was a national one, ; the papers of Ireland teemed an ecclesiastical student. His course was an with laudatory notices of the Archbishop exceptionally brilliant one. He took the and details of his career. Father Tom afternoon.

highest honors in his classes, and at this close burket preached an elequent sermon, a statue of his collegiate career he was chosen to one of the Archbishop by Farrell, of Dublin was of the prize places of the Dunboyne state unveiled, and the evenerable prelates heart lishment. While purning the advanced made glad in a hundred different ways! It studies prescribed for that establishment, Dr. was at the time remarked that over sixty Irish de la Hogue a distinguished from priest; bishops had died within the fifty years of his who hads to fix from his country during the Bevolution, and had been appointed Professor of Dogmatic Theology in May Irish bishops, apart from at least fifty others need to be presented from Ireland to fill colonial nooth, became seriously ill and unable to who were called from Ireland to fill colonial discharge his professional duties. The young or other seas. Of few living members in the Dunboyne student was at once selected to be Hierarchy of the Church could such a marhis deputy, and filled the chair with ability. vellous statement be made. Of thirty Archand satisfaction. Dr. de la Hogue's illness bishops and Bishops then in Ireland, excludproving fatal, the chair of dogmatic theology ing His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, only was declared to be vacant and the youthful one had worn a mitte for twenty-seven and two for twenty five years, while only five had been more than twenty years on the Episcopal bench. A few years later he saw his old antagonist Cardinal Cullen laid to rest, and though his to the priesthood, and in June of Cardinal Cullen laid to rest, and though his that year he received ordination health was falling he still kept up his interest in contemporary politics. He also saw his ray, who was then Coadjutor-Archbishop of termined asperser Keogh go to the grave. The distress coming visibly upon the rack-rented infidelium. He acted as "lecturer" for Dr. de pessantry touched him sorely in his last days. la Hogue for six years and was professor, for He had grown too old to hope for ameliorative. These eleven years were stirring times then of their condition in his time, and the in the politico-ecclesiastical history of Ire- vivid recollection of the scene of the famine land. They were the days of the Kildare of 1847 haunted him. But he had filled the street Society Schools, of Archbishop Magee, measure of a long life well into the tenth decade, and he laid the crozier down to pass at once into the memories of his fellow country. men as an exalted patriot as well as a sublime old priest.

CARDINAL GIANELLI DEAD. ROME, Nov. 7 .- Cardinal Pletro Gianelli Archbishop of Sardis, is dead.

A GREAT STUDENT. The learned cleric, Pietro Gianelli, was born at Terni on the 11th of August, 1807. He was created Cardinal on the 15th of March, 1875. He was a savant, "amorous of solitude," which was as much as saving that the home of His Eminence was of almost biblical simplicity. A sleek and well fed cat was the sole companion of his life. Cardinal Gianelli was Nuncio at Naples when Francis II., who had taken retuge in the Farnese Palace, solicited his advice, which the Cardinal was less chary of giving, seeing that the King turned it to no account. Garibaldi was still on his way. A life of study ex-hausted the vitality of the Cardinal, who nevertheless worked incessantly almost up to the day of his death.

PERSONAL

Ex-President Diaz has been married. Mr. Amor DeCosmos is at present in the capital,

Bishop Racine intends leaving for Rome on Saturday. M. Paul de Cassignac has another duel on

his hands.

Father Sheeky and Mr. Healey, M.P., arrived in New York Wednesday. The Princess Louise will meet Lord Lorne

at Liverpool on his arrival from Canada. Hon. A. P. Caron was outertained to a dinner last night in Quebec by the Garrison

Lord O'Hagan, the retiring Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has been appointed a Knight of St. Patrick.

Mr. P. H. McAdam, C.E., of the Oudh and

Rohilkund Railway, Lucknow, India, is at the St. Lawrence Hall. Messrs. Joseph Tarse, M.P., Ottawa, and

Joseph Bolduc, M. P.P., Beauce, are at the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec. Mr. Marcus Smith, Deputy Chief Engineer

of the C. P. R., intends taking up his residence in Ottawa next spring. Mr. Walter Shanley, General Manager of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway, has

sturned to the Capital. Senator Cochrane has been elected second Short-horn Breeders of America.

President Arthur has offered to Mr. John C. New, of Indiana, the appointment of Minister of Russia, to succeed Mr. Foster. Reverend Mother Ste. Scholastique, of the Orsuline Convent, Quebec, on Wednesday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her admission to the Order.

Mr. George Hague, Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, who is at present in England, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

L. A. Hamilton, D.L.S., in charge of the mineral and grazing lands branch of the Department of the Interior, is in Winnipeg, in the interests of the department.

Hon. James Armstrong, C. M. G., Chief Justice of St. Lucia and Tobago, West Indies, and a member of the Legislative Council of

those colonies, is at present in Ottawa. ... Mrs. Money has commenced a suit against her sister, the Baroness Burdett Coutts, in reference to the fortune passing under the

will of the late Duchess of St. Albans. Mrs. Scott-Siddons has falled to please in Queen and Cardinal." Most critics attribute her failure to the stupidity of the piece. She now appears in "As You Like It," and will

doubtless be none appreciated. Mr. Archibald Macarthur, the oldest man in Scotland, died on October 26 at Duncon, Argyleshire. He was born in the parish of

Kilmorrish, Argyleshire, on September 5, 1777, and was thus in his 105th year. Sir Alexander Campbell, it is rumored, will be given a Judgeship, and will be succeeded in the Department of Justice by Sir John Macdonald, whose place as Minister of the Interior will be filled by the Hon. D. L. Macpherson. Hon. John O'Connor it is said will retire from the Cabinet, and be succeeded by Mr. D. Bergin, M.P.

The second contest of the international series between the sloop "Atalanta" and " Mischief," at New York yesterday, was won by the latter. The "Atalanta" was fully 5 miles astern when the boats finished. She was beaten by the "Mischief" by 39 minutes and 4 seconds, and therefore lost her chance of winning the America Cup. The " Miscnief" having won two out of three races, the third will not be sailed. The official record is as follows :- " Mischief," start, 11h 58m 17s finish, 4h 53m 10s; actual time, 4h 53s corrected time, 4h 55m 53s. "Gracie," start 12h 8m 30s; finish, 5h 3m 5s; actual time, 4h 54m 35s; corrected time, 4h 54m 35s. "Atalanta," start, 11h 58m 47s; finish, 5h 35m 9s; actual time, 5h, 36m 32s; corrected time, 5h 33m 57s. a same and page

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY!

Paris, Nov. 10 .- After the Cabinet Council met to-day Premier Ferry and his colleagues handed in their resignations to the President, who accepted them. The Ministers will tomain in charge of their departments pending the appointment of successors. President Grevy has decided to summon Gambetta, with whom he will have an interview this

AN ENGLISHMAN ON THE IRISH LAND The Usuadian public, as a rule, have a very man, a Atlast in hair, a Magistrate—"Expression of inadequate understanding of the plain yourself more clearly—barber, or brushlish land agitation and the issued involved maker."

It is generally taken for granted by the superficial newspaper writers and platform speakers, because on physiognomy, a navel black eyes, who manufacture our public opinion, and who have not given themselves the trouble to them, if they re too impulsive."

It is generally taken for granted by the superficial newspaper writers and platform speakers, lecturer on physiognomy, a navel black eyes, or if they don't have my they recapt to get them, if they re too impulsive."

It is generally taken for granted by the world in the property of the plant and impulsive people, is add can be property of the planted by the property of the planted by the property of the planted by the pla study the question from sny deeper source than the equally superficial writers and talkers who pursue the same business in England, that the recent movement: is merely Irish history repeating itself—that it is conducted in the same spirit and animated by the same motive as the "rising" in '98; the abortive movement in '48, and the more recent Fenian outbreaks-and that consequently it can be stamped out by the same means of coercion. Any one, however, who is sufficiently candid to dismiss prejudice to regard the question in the light of facts, and to hear what the land leaguers have to say for themselves, instead of judging them altogether by what their op-ponents have to say of them, will be obliged to come to the conclusion that the difference between the present and previous movements are a good deal more marked than resemblances. AN INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT.

The primary and most salient difference of the kind is that whereas all previous agita-tions and insurrections have been distinctly national, and some of them also sectarian in through and made him turn round suddenly their objects, this is mainly industrial. Parness and his colleagues aim to abolish landlordism. Davitt struck the keynote of the movement when he gave utterance to the great truth that "rent under any circum-Stances in good times or in had times is an immeral and unjust tax on the industry of the people." Had the men of 198-had Smith O'Brien or even the Fenians succeeded in acdreams of those former leaders who have longed and labored for the return of the

complishing their object and freeing Ireland from the "Saxon"—they would not have freed industry from the landlord. In the mythical "golden age" of Ireland, the good old days of kings and chiefs, or for the foundation of the Irish republic, no recognition of the right of the people of the land found a

THE BASE OF SUPPLIES.

In order to fully grasp the ideas upon which the land agitation is based, and to gauge its claims of success, it must steadily be borne in mind that its base of supplies is on this continent. During the twelve months ending September last the sum of \$150,000 was forwarded to the league in Ireland through the agency of the Irish World alone. Naturally, whoever holds any of the purse-strings in a movement of this kind, is in a position to dictate its policy, and that is just what the Irish World has done. For years before Parnell, Dillon or Davitt were heard of in connection with the subject that paper has been the persistent and consistent advocate of land reform, and gradually the land league has come up to its platform. The real leader of the agitation, who is to-day giving it shape and direction, is Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, who stands as intermediary between the men who give the money and those who use it, on the one hand educating his American constituency on the universally applicable principles of land reform, and on the other advising and exhorting the leaguers in Ireland, and shaping a policy for them to be adopted under penalty of a stoppage of the supplies. In the recent Dublin convention, telegram after telegram was read from the American leagues urging the convention to declare boldly for " no rent" if they expected further subscriptions. And so it goes -a gradual slow advance along the entire line from " Griffith's valuation" and the

three F's" to the TOTAL ABOLITION OF LANDLORDISM. There is one more step to take the whole people-not the present occu-Vice-President of the National Association of | pants-not a peasant proprietory-but the nationalization of the land, so that all may share in its benefits. That this step will be taken no one familiar with the views and aims of those who control the movement in this continent can doubt. This action is dictated equally by principle and policy. It is in accord with the sentiments of the most advanced of the leaguers, and is demanded in justice to the laborers, to the artizans and the masses of the people who are not going to be satisfied by seeing a new class of land-owners created while their positions remain the same. The Land League, by abandoning half measures and pronouncing boldly against all rent, have placed themselves in line with social reformers of other countries. The movement is shown to be not like former agitations. narrowly and exclusively Irish, but simply a phase of

THE GREAT SOCIAL UPHEAVAL

that under one form or another is taking place in nearly all civilized countries, with the object of securing to labor its rights. Unique in its methods, discountenancing armed insurrection and so giving the English government nothing to strike at, drawing its resources from abroad and finding its strength in passive resistance and the unanimity of the people in carrying out its policy, it obviously cannot be summarily suppressed after the fashion of the '48 movement. The arrest of Parnell will no more check its operations than that of Davitt, which was vaingloriously announced as the

DEATH BLOW OF THE LEAGUE.

The arrest of a hundred leaders will only strengthen and intensify the popular resis tance. Mr. Gladstone is fighting an idea, and ideas are not to be inclosed in prison walls or suppressed by bayonet rule. No doubt the British government would like to provoke the people into armed rebellion, to be put down in short order by the soldier and the hangman But they will not be gratified. There will be no insurrection, the people have been educated into restraint and discipline, they will simply maintain their present attitude. Time is on their side—time and the American food supply in the British markets. The landlord must go or the farmer cannot live. The Irish are

ONLY THE PIONEERS

of a movement which will shortly include the entire kingdom. Scotland is already falling into line. "Nationalization of the land" is already inscribed on the banners of the English democracy. If the Irish can but hold their own for a very short time longer the downtrodden workingmen and peasants of England, so long alienated by prejudices carefully fostered by their rulers, will make common cause with them. Gladstone and his crew will have their hands full at home when the land question is fairly up for dis

cussion . An English Land Lraques. Toronto, October 15.

For Dyspepsia, Take one teaspoonful of Perry Davis Pain-Killer in sugar and water immediately after each meal. Let your diet be nourishing, but taken at regular intervals, being careful not to overload the stomach at any time, nor to eat too soon after Bevere exercise.

WIT AND HUMOR Magistrate Your appropriate the Magistrate Your appropriate Magistrate Magist

A Chicago man had a woman's tooth grafted into his jaw, and now every time he passes a millinery store that tooth fairly aches to drag him up to the window.

The papers tell of a courtship and marriage brought about by a note written on an egg-shell. It is the most eggs-traordinary affair: The two hearts are now yoked together.

A loquacious blockhead, after babbling some time, to Sheridan, said, "Sir, I fear I have been intruding on your attention." "No, no," replied Sheridan, "I have not been listening."

lt is indeed inspiriting every morning to see the crowds of milkmen wending their way towards the city earnestly singing: "Shall we gather at the river?" And how sweet comes the reply from their lusty throats.

"N-no," he said, "I didn't mind having that Newfoundland dog run between my legs. But when that contemptible son of a swamp nigger whistled to the dog as he was half to go back, I grew mad." In Succession.

Papa "That picture shows the story of Prometheus and the vulture that fed on his liver. Every day the vulture devoured it, and every night it grew for him to eat it sgain." Sympathetic child—"Poor dear old vulture! How sick he must have been of liver every day!"

Dr. Paley, when presented in his first preferment in the Church, was in very high spirits. Attending at a tavern dinner just after this event, and finding the draught from a wirdow to annoy him, he jocosely called out, Waiter, shut down that window at the back of my chair, and open another behind some curate."

"I must say that I very much dislike this ostentatious furnishing," remarked the elder ly Miss Pringle, as she looked about her in the new home of the Spankingtons. "Now look at that great, elaborately-framed mirror declare, I can see nothing, beautiful in it." You shouldn't expect impossibilities, Miss Pringle," remarked Fogg.

ACCIDENT TO A CELEBRATED JOUKEY LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11 .- MacDonald, who rode "Foxhall" in the Cesarewitch races yesterday rode "Buchanan," favorite for the Liverpool Cup. At a critical period the race ho se crossed his legs, fell, and threw the jockey on his head. His skull was fractured,

and there are slight hopes of his recovery. THE SPANISH DEMOCRACY.

Madeid, Nov. 10 .- There was an imposing sitting in Congress to-day. The galleries vere crowded with ladies and diplomats, the Senators and Deputies filling the floor of the House. The whole Cabinet was present to hear the chief of the dynastic Democrats. Senor Moret, who declared in the name of his friends that they believed that the present monarchy and dynasty was compatible with democracy and public liberty. He gave their unconditional support to the policy of Senor Sagasta, and severely attacked the Conservatives. In the course of his speech he made an eloquent allusion to President Garfield and the American people, who had so touch ingly proved that in defence of the principles of justice and morality, a Republican people could accept Queen Victoria's wreath of flowers laid on the bier of a great and noble martyr to his duty... Loud cheers from every part of the House and galleries saluted the remarks. The speech caused much sensa tion on account of the blow dealt to Republicanism, already much divided. Senors Castelor and Marios will speak to-morrow.

BRIGANDAGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10 .- Kavass, arrested at the American Consulate at Salonica on a charge of brigandage, has been placed at the disposal of the Porte for trial on condition that the trial be by ordinary tribunal and not court martial. The American Consul will be represented at the trial.

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WM. S. HOWE, M.D., Pittsfield, Me.

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