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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 15.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 21, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

# ME DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND

Unholy Scheme of the British

TO MAKE THE NATION WEAKER THE MORE EASILY TO SUBDUE IT.

Cause of the Diminution of Irish Marriages and Irish Births.

THE SCHEME DENOUNCED.

[876Cial Correspondence of the Irish News

DUBLIN, NOV. 3. The startling intelligence of a new emigation movement on the part of the Govern-Spencer, who is an Imperialist, and of Mr. Trevelyan, who is, himself, a so-called Economist, and the son of the most perion—Sir Charles Trevelyan—has been that hat these thickly populated districts are the centres of disturbance; thirdly, that emigraon would benefit these people by giving them a better chance in life; and fourthly, that their expatriation would reduce the pcmintion of Ireland to such manageable proortions that the government of the country would be an easy task for the next twenty ass over in review the events in Ireland since the accession of Lord Spencer, he will be able to trace throughout the whole policy of that nobleman this clear, distinct and re-lentless purpose of making Ireland governable by depopulation. The purpose has now and then to be temporarily laid aside; but this has been but "backing for a leaf." For instance, when the Irish American organization contrived that the pauper emigrant of British civilization should be sent back, the British authorities yielded for the moment and went even so far as to concede the principle of migration in the Companies' Act of ist Session. But this was out a r blind; the Government has not abandoned the hope that migration will prove a fallure, and the so-called voluntary agents have, meantime, been quietly and insidiously continuing their operations. These voluntary sesociations are all controlled by men like Mr. Take, Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., and other gentlemen who, though apparently quiet and philanthropic, are in reality the most chatinate and most fanatical supporters of the English Liberal party and of Mr. Gladstone's

take the form of emigration instead of fire and aword. The deputation which waited upon the President of the United States sufficiently exposed the pretences upon which the emigration from freland was defended. It was thown that Ireland is not over-populated; that a large proportion of her soli remains untilled for want of labor; that the amount of land yearly running into waste was intreasing; and, finally, that Ireland had a persectly sufficient food supply for the wants of her population. It will egans of the London metropolis:-

Administration. Buxton is a relative of

Trevelyan, and there cannot be a doubt-!t

would probably not be denied that the

Strike Emigration Committee and Dablia

Castle have been both governmental depart-

problem of making Ireland weaker, and,

therefore, more easily subdued. It need not

be pointed out how neatly this system of re-

ducing the Irish population fits in with the

approach of the period when Redistricting

pens up the question of apportioning the

smount of constitutional power between Eng-

summed up as Cromwellianism in the mo-

dem shape; the purpose is the same—the ex-

termination of the Irish nation; the means

Just this one word should be premised that the diminution of marriages is one of the most significant and pushaps the most fatal symptom of national decay. Now we prooeed to quote from the Globe :-

"The Report for 1882," writes the Glober "Shiws, as previous ones have done, that while the Irish abroad are proverbially a fertill race, at home the reverse is true. Marriges are few in proportion to the population, to do so. ney take place late in life, and the number of children born is fewer than on general onsiderations would be expected. A good nany marriages in Ireland escape redistration, owing to the laxity which pre-7ails in carrying out the regula-lons of the law. The Registrar again omplains, as in former years, that while the Roman Catholic clergy do their best to carry out the law, their good intentions are in great apon whom the duty devolves) to take the iriesi's certificate to the Registration Office. to every thousand of the population. This the first time.

is very much lower than the marriage rate of any other country whose statistics are available. It is due, no doubt, in some degree to the great emigration which takes place every year, of young people, who, it is natural to suppose, would have married if they had stayed at home: The number of emigrants from Ireland in 1882, so far as could be ascertained, was 89,136, the sexes being pretty equally proportioned, and of these 74.8 per cent. were between 15 and 35 years of age. The departure of this large number of young people does, no doubt, affect the marriage rate very considerably.

It proceeds to deal with another branch of the population question—the number of births; and nothing could add to the sober and dry statement on this point of this organ of English Conservatism.

"The births in the year numbered but 122,-

648-63,039 boys and 59,609 girls. This number is not only much below what it should be to equal the birth rate of other countries, but it is considerably less than the average rate of the previous ten years, or the actual rate of any one year of the ten. In England the birth rate for the years 1865-74 was 33.4 per 1,000 of the population; in Ireland it was but 26.1. From that it fell to and considerable indignation in Ireland.

Nobody who has watched the Government bith care for some time past has for a moment doubted that the main idea of Lord Spencer, who is an Imperialist and of the spencer of th

the year to the extent of 54,938. There is a set-off against this in the number of immistient and vehement advocate of emigra- grants, but the immigrants into Ireland are very few. No means exist of ascertaining bey should distinguish their tenure of cflice their number. The general result is that by largely depleting the population of Ireland. Their theory is, first, that part of the country is too thickly populated; secondly, census of 1841, it exceeded 8,000,000." It has been said in a previous letter of the

agency that this hostility to emigration was one of the points on which nearly every section of Irish opinion was practically united. Emigration was quite lately denounced by the Marquis of Waterford, at one of Sir Stafford Northcote's Orange meetings in the north; and the Catholic prelates have fiercegers. It anybody will take the trouble to ly assailed the system in a well known circular. It is not at all unlikely that strong action will be taken in the matter before long, and that the Government will be brought to their senses. Meanwhile, it is hoped on this side that no effort will be wanting by the leaders of Irish-American opinion to bring the question prominently under the attention of their people.

# A RAILROAD HORROR.

Serious Accident on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Bailroad—Collision Between a Freight and Fassenger Train—The Killed and Wennded.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 17.—The mail train was signalled three miles from Streator by a switchmen who was unloading ballast from a train of flat cars. The passenger train stopped in the rear and the brakeman went back to flag anything that might be following, but had not got more than one or two car lengths when an extra freight train rounded the curve and was upon the mail train in an inetant. The freight engine struck pean and native, of Calcutta, and with so the passenger coach and completely telescoped it. There were 20 persons in the car, and few escaped unburt. The engine completely imbedded itself in the car, the passengers being thrown forward, and then produced the highest testimonials of characments in the working out of the Spencerian | the boiler exploded, one piece being forced entirely through the car. The car was filled with steam and boiling water.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. Mrs. Henderson and daughter were frightfully injured, and died almost matantly from the inhalation of steam. Pease was killed from scalding and cut on the head. Humisand and Ireland. In fact, the policy of ton, a wealthy farmer living near Kaneville, Lord Spencer may be justly and accurately was killed by a severe cut on the head. He was on his way to attend the funeral of his brother at Pontiac. Rev. Samuel Dickover, presiding elder of the German Evangelical Church, was badly out about the head and scalded shortly after being taken from the car. Louise Greener sustained similar injuries and died soon after her removal. Dr. Finley, county physician, was badly cut about the head, bruised in the back and badly scalded. When the collision occurred the Doctor attempted to break a plate glass window and his hand was badly cut, and great loss of blood ensued and he died at 10 p.m. Murdook, city attorney for Streator, had his hand burned. Jas. Sullivan was cut on the head and face and hands, and scalded so badly that suffice here to quote a few figures amputation was necessary. Engineer Young on other points which are taken from the of the freight train, had both legs badly London Globe, of October 7th, 1883; and this crushed and will probably die. Doyle, conductor of the freight train, had his leg badly of the London metropolis: coach for 6 or 8 feet from the head of the engine the iron was blown to atoms. Beside the engine the skin of several fingers was found with nails hanging on them. The floor of the car, seats and windows were smeared with blood. None of the forward cars or persons in them were more than badly shaken up. The freight train was, contrary to rules, running nearer than five minutes behind the passenger train, but had an order from the train despatcher

## Poole Found Guilty of Murder

Dublin, Nov. 29—The jury has found Poole guilty of the murder of Kenny after 40 minutes' deliberation. The Court sentenced the been sent out from Scotland to be Principal prisoner to death. He addressed the Court of the General Assembly's College for male and admitted he was a Fenian, and cursed converts, and he seems to have been convinced tegree frustrated by the neglect of husbands | England and called for "Three sheers for that his anthority extended also over the Fethe Irlsh Republic."

A well-to do tarmer at L'Ange Gardien, Iven allowing, however, for a good many A well-to do tarmer at L'Ange Gardien, pobable omissions from this cause, it still near Buckingham, 75 years of age, has taken emains true that the Irish in Ireland are not unto himself a wife 61 years old. The lady a marrying people. The marriages registered has already seen two partners inid beneath Pigot having failed, a Mrs. Walker, sister of the sed, but her partner stood at the alter for Miss Smalle, and wife of Lieutenant-Colonel

# PROFLIGATE MISSIONARIES.

"FOREIGN MISSIONS" IN INDIA.

Specimens of Presbyterian Corruption and Immorality.

CONNIVING AT THE RUIN OF HELPLES ORPHANS.

Missionary Funds Supporting a Nest of Pharisees.

The London correspondent of the Dublin and would take away the character of any of the teachers who said anything in abuse of lowing record of Calvinistic crime, which has the orphanage and school; "but," added Miss lowing record of Calvinistic crime, which has done much towards ruining the cause of Christianity throughout India. How can pagans be taught to respect the Christian religion when they peruse in papers printed in trolled power into the hands of a woman who their native tongue the shocking immorality sets such a bad example, and whose filtrations of the daily lives of the Pharisaical Presbyterian preachers who pretend to the possession of a Christian spirit, when recent develop-ments prove their schools and colleges to have been nothing more than haunts of vipers and nests of vice?

Here is a record that shows the recking filth that lurks beneath the surface of that species of Christianity introduced into the world by Calvin and subsequently adopted by the Presbyterian sect, whose members pretend to more plety than any of the other varieties of Protestantism:

The Indian newspapers which have just arrived by the mail contain full reports of perhaps the most extraordinary and painful trial which has ever scandalized the name of Christianity among the heatnen. Christians of all denominations without distinction are represented as mourning over the scandalous revelations which took place before Mr. Justice Norris, of the Calcutta High Court, in the now notorious trial of Pigot vs. Hastle. All the persons compromised in the case are leaders in the Presbyterian Missionary world in Bengal, and it is universally felt, fearful as is the state of things which has come to light, that the public have only been called in to which these witnesses gave their testimony, witness the uplifting of a mero portion of the veil which covers the unutterable rottenness ened, and conveyed the painful impression that is testified to on every side.

Briefly stated, Miss Pigot, the lady superintendent of the Scotch Orphange Mission in their extraordinary conduct might still re-Calcutta, and a leading member of the Scotch main undiscovered. Mrs. Sharpland, a nurse, Zenanz Mission to Indian Women, brought Mrs. Wheeler, Government Inspectress of an action against the Rev. Dr. Hastle, Prin cipal of the

ECOTCH PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE AT CALCUTTA.

She charged the Rev. Dr. Hastie with having falsely and maliciously defemed her by accusing her of cruelty to native orphans committed to her charge, and above all with habitual immorality with a number of the society clergymen and professors, Eurcconducting the missionary enterprise committed to her charge that it was a centre of moral contamination for the native children sent to it for education. Miss Pigot, who ter from a number of leading patrons of the Presbyterian Church, laid her claim for damages at 20,000 rupess. After several daye's careful hearing Mr. Justice Norris delivered the verdict of the court to the effect that the charges of cruelty had not been brought directly home to Miss Pigot, and that therefore he would enter a nominal verdict on that account in her favor, with damages to the amount of one anna. heing the smallest coin in circulation; but upon the other counts of gross immorality with the Rev. Churun Banar Jea, a native Presbyterian missionary, Dr. Chunder, and other natives, he must state that the accusations had been fully proved, fand he must accordingly enter a verdict upon these serious counts for the defendant, Dr. Hastie. It would be impossible to do more than

indicate the nature of the evidence, which was revealed in all its nastiness before the Calcutta court, exposing as it did to the astonished eyes of Christians and heathens alike a tale of habitual and shameless immorality on the part of

THE LEADING MISSIONARIES OF A CHRISTIAN

CHURCH such as Pagan license itself could scarcely surpass. It appears that Miss Pigot, the plaintiff, had been for many years the lady superintendent of the Scotch Orphanage and had previously been engaged in a similar capacity in other branches of the Presbyterian Church throughout India, being afied 46 years at the time of the trial. From time to time various charges had been made against the lady superintendent, and a couple of years ago a Miss Smalle, who had come out from Scotland for the purpose of working under Miss Pigot at the orphanage, forwarded a number of complaints to the committee of the Scotch Ladies' Association in Edinburgh, but at that distance from the scene of the alleged facts it appears that Miss Pigot was able to prove her innocence, and that the charges were declared to be groundless. A more formidable opponent to Miss Pigot was, however, about to enter upon the scene. The Rev. Dr. Hastie had male Mission, of which Miss Pigot was the lady superintendent. Miss Pigot asserted her independence of Dr. Hastit's control, and

a bitter feud rose between the rival mission.

aries. Miss Smalle's charges against Miss

accusation to Dr. Hastle, for the purpose of circulating among the members of the Scotch Ladies' Association in Scotland. The posi-tion of Colonel Walker, as a leading elder of the Prestyterian Church in Indie, and Mrs. Walker's own idfluence as a leading member of the Ladies' Scotch Mission Association, naturally added to the weight of the charges which were terribly grave and outspoken in themselves.

According to Mrs. Walker, Miss Pigot was a faithless woman, who neglected her sacred

duties and CONNIVED AT THE RUIN OF HELPLESS ORPHANS

committed to her charge by employing a servant who had been caught admitting men at night into the dormitory of the orphans. Every one in the orphanege was afcaid to speak out, because Miss Pigot would cruelly ill-treat any child who would dare to do so, Walker, "the committee of Scotch ladies at home have to answer for the rule of many innocent girls by putting high and uncorsets such a bad example, and whose flirtations with a married clergyman and with a native pleader in the high court are the common talk of Calcutta. A special instance of miscon unt Mrs. Walker chargo against Miss Pigot was that a native missionary, Rev. Couron Banar J.s, had been conducted by the servant whose termorality was already mentioned, to hites Proof's room, and let out by the same servant. I'no citculation of these rumors by Dr. Hastie was the ground of the libel. The persons who were principally involved in the accusationsnamely, Miss Pigot, the Rev. Professor Wilson, and the Rev. Ohurum Banar Jan—all appeared in the witness-box and denied entirely the charge of improper conduct. On crossexamination, however, to quote the words of Mr. Justice Nords in his judgment, the evidence of the Ray. Professor Wilson and Mr. Banar Jea had completely broken down, and what little firm superstructure there was remaining was completely removed by Miss Pigot, whose evidence was given in the most deplorable manner. Nothing, indeed, could exceed the shuffling, the hesitation, the self-contradiction, and the apparent equivocation with that but for the dispute between the Rev. Dr. Hastie and Miss Pigot the Rev. Professors and the Zenana Girls' Mission Schools, Mrs. Oi:-Gordon, ismale matron, Mrs. Leslie, a teacher,

and Miss Mooker Jes, a native Christian, ALL TESTIFIED TO IMMORAL CONDUCT between Miss Pigot and the Rev. Professor Wilson and Mr. Bana Jes and others. Prcfessor Fish, of the General Assembly Collego at Calcutta, gave exceedingly strong evidence of immoral conduct between Miss Pigot and Professor Wilson at the Upper Ohristian School examinations. The details were of the most direct character, and are of course unfit for publication. But while Professor Fish's evidence against Protessor Wilson was so damnatory to the latter, it was hardly more creditable to himself, for on cross-examination he admitted that, although these scandalous and disgusting acts had been committed to his knowledge a couple of years ago, he remained on terms of intimacy with Professor Wilson, had "chummed" with him down to April last, and had accepted dinners from the guilty parties. At this point Mr. Justice Norris cross-examined Professor Fish very severely, asking him, among other things, what he thought of the conduct of Professor Wilson; and on the Rev. Mr. Fish replying that he thought human nature was very deprayed, and that Mr. Wilson was, he feared, a weak Christian, he was sharply interrupted by the learned Judge, who asked him what sort of a Christian he thought himself when he accepted Professor Wilson's dinners under these circumstances. The Rev. Mr. Chuck. erbuthe, an ordained minister of the Bootch Church at Calcutte, also gave evidence of acts of immorality between Professor Wilson and Miss Pigot. On oross-examination he admitted that

HE HAD GIVEN THE COMMUNION TO DELINQUENTS, though he was aware of their guilt, and said, in extenuation, that he could not refuse to give the communion to any person, however sinful, who had not been found guilty in a court of law, otherwise he might expose

himself to an action for libel. It is unnecessary to mention in detail all the witnesses, male and female, engaged in Scotch Presbyterian evangelization in India who successively mounted the witness-box to contribute their quoto of disgusting information to the ears of the Court. The European press is unanimous in expressing the feeling of relief experienced by every one in Calcuits at the termination of the trial. Scarcely a single individual interested," says the Bombay Gazette, "has emerged with a clear bill." On the other hand, the native press is not unreasonably severe, and sometimes scornful, in its views of this singular case. The Amrita Baza Patrica, the leading native newspaper in Bengal, thinks that the case will serve the purpose of damping the missionary seal of some plous men, as it has disclosed an amount of ngly scandal which will go to show that as regards morality

MIBBIONARIES HAVE VERY LITTLE

to teach to the sinfal herd of humanity." The language of the native press is certainly not to be wondered at when we remember that the polluted institutions served by so many reverend sinners-male and female-Walker, of the Royal Artillery, one of the were catenably the means by which Indian be made.

elders of the Presbyterian Church in Calcutte, | native ladies used to be visited and moralized drew up a second and more formidable in- in their homes, and hundreds of native dictment, printed it, and sent copies of the orphan children were to be brought to the blessings of Christianity and civilisation. From a portion of the evidence it would seem that Miss Pigot's institution received a certain amount of Government support. If this be the case, it will be only common honesty to insist that if the money of the Indian taxpayers is expended upon Presbyterian missionary enterprise, it should be cleared of the demoralizing influence revealed at the trial. It may be incidentally mentioned that though no charge of cruelty was, in the opinion of the judges, brought home directly to Miss Pigor, the evidence showed abundantly that the material condition of the native orphans in respect of food, clothes, and lodging was not creditable to a Christian institution.

### RESULTS OF ENFORCED EMIGRATION.

Poverty-Stricken People—Irish lumigrants Starving and Suffering from Colu— Without Fuel, Ford, or Clothing.

Tenente, Nov. 16 .- The winter has set in willy the provision has been made for the icz ans of destitute Irish immigrants who arrived in the city during the summer wonths. A Globe reporter visited Conway street yesterday afternoon and ound men, women and children starving and suffering intersely from the cold. The destitution prevailing was described in the Globe a short time ago and a number of philanthropic ladies visited these people and gave them some food to keep them from starving in the meantime, but of course, as everyone knows, food run out, and all they now get is what chips can be picked up in the streets. The first place visited was No 32 Conway street, which is occupied by two Irish families named Ward and Grady. When the reporter entered the house, which is recking with dirt and filth, he saw a number of little children

CROUCHING AROUND THE STOVE. in which were burning a few chips. The room was filled with smoke, and two pitlable looking women, very thinly clad, were pacing the floor with crying bables in their arms. The furniture of this room, which they called the kitcher, consisted of a stove, two rickety chairs and a table, upon which were a few the following notice:-"Government having dishos, but there was no food of any kind to resumed its function of keeping order by prebe seen. Upstairs there were but two bedsteads, which had been furnished by Mr. Francis Rush a month or two ago. The chil- at home. dren slept on the bare floor, with but a single | It is understood that Earl Spencer has been blanket to keep out the cold. Altogether instructed by the Cablast to keep the peace there are twenty living in the house, ver, a former teacher in the o phanage, Miss | fifteen of whom are small children. Ward said that he had not earned \$2 during the last seven weeks. Their rent was a fortnight overdue, and they were waiting for the landlord to turn them into the streets. Grady, who returned some time ago from Thunder Bay, where he had been working on the Canadian Pacific Railway, said that he only worked sixteen days when he was discharged. and after paying his board he had \$13 shead. On his arrival in Toronto, after paying his fare, he had \$2 left, and when he got here he found his wife and eight children in a

BTATE OF STARVATION. He complained that after being discharged by the contractor he had to sloop in the bush for three nights before he could get his wages. Bince his arrival he has gone about the city every day looking for work, and has been able to earn but \$2.50, which was paid him by Mrs. Frank Smith for gardening. He has been in the country eight months, and has earned altogether \$35. His daughter had been able to get employment in a factory, in the city, and she received 50 cents a day. This sum kept a family of ten. None of them had even a change of clothes. Mrs. Ward said the head of a force of police, read the Govthey were better off in Galway, before Major | ernment's proclamation forbidding the meet-Gaskell had told them that plenty of work could be had in Canada and six months after | Ireland, advised the people to respect the their arrival they would be independent. Three families live at No. 36 Conway street. There are twenty-two people in all. Patrick Goulding has six children, David Lee five, and Miles McDonagh five. These people are also in a starving condition. Little girls not more than five years of age were seen walking about, shivering from cold without shoes or stockings. One of them was wrapped up in an old canvas bag. These families had also been sent out by Major Gaskell. Lee is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, and has not been able to do a day's work since he came to this country. His wife said that the whole family depended upon her, but she could get no work. She asked if there was no way in which they could get back to Ireland, and said, " If we continue in this sad state we will be

FOUND FROZEN TO DEATH before the winter is over." Mrs. McDonagh was lying ill on the floor in one of the rooms. She is evidently suffering from congestion of the lungs. There was a stove in this house, but there was no fire. It was cold. Not one of the families visited had an ounce of food in the house, and did not know of any means of obtaining any. The families living in the row on Conway street, Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36, are all in the as ne distressed condition. Semething must be done at once to alleviate their wants. The cases referred to are only a few of a great number. Cast-off clothing and bed clothing, etc., not needed by the wealthler citizens of Toronto, would be accepted by these poor people with gratitude.

## AN ARYLUM HORBOR.

DATTON, O., Nov. 19 .- Numerous outsame asylum here. Some months ago a cab and had no hand in the robbery. A juror, colored patient was scalded in a bath tub so seked the complainant if it were true he had badly that he died. The matter was kept se- been under the influence of liquor. Mr. Sexcret until Saturday. An investigation will ton denied the assertion. The prisoner was

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC MEETING

DENIED TO THE PEOPLE.

### The Parliamentary Outlook:

By Cable from Special Irish News Agency LONDON, Nov. 17 .- The suppression of the right of public meeting places the government of Ireland in the hands of the Orange faction. Constitutional liberty has ceased to exist, having given place to a shameless alliance between the Gladstone Government and the nurderous Orango gangs armed and paid by the landlords.

LEGAL ACTION PARALYZED.

The people are deeply incensed and at every recurring opportunity take signal vengeance at the polls, but public action and the legal redress of grievances are rondered difficult, if not impossible, and the hops of further remediat legislation has to be postponed till the next Parliament.

### A CRITICAL POINT REACHED. We have reached a critical point in the strug-

gle. It is of vital importance that Parnall does not last all the time, and these destitute should be enabled to carry seventy or eighty ones are again in great want. They have seats at the general election. Only one obteen provided with stoves, but their fuel has stacle stands in the way—the want of money. The people at home are poor, and American holp is absolutely necessary to success.

### THE FUTURE BRISH PARTY.

Parnell, leading seventy true men, would wield an enormous moral power. The Irlah party would then be an Irish Parliament capable of moulding the political future of Ireland and trying issue with the British Government.

A troop of lancers has been sent to Garristown to enforce, if necessary, the order prohibiting the Nationalist and Urange meetings announced to be held there on Thursday. The Orangemen of Fermansgh have issued venting robel meetings, we hereby summon the Orangemen to obey the law and remain

in Ireland between Orangemen and Nationalists, by prohibiting all meetings called by either party at which trouble is thought likely to occur.

The passengers on the steamer Alasks, from New York, were closely scrutinized by the Cork detectives. One of the passengers who disembarked was followed to his hotel. Lospos, Nov. 14.—The campaign for the election of a member of Parliament to fill the vacancy in the Limerick district has already become exciting. The Constitutional Club. composed of the leading Tories and Moderate Liberals of the city of Limerick, has resolved

to support Mr. Spright, who is opposing Mr.

McMahon, the Home Bule candidate. New York, Nov. 14.—A family of dis-tressed helpless Irish paupers, inmates of the King's County Almshouse, consisting of a man, wife and four children, and the infirm mother of the wife, secretly assisted to this State via Canada by the poor law guardians of the County Mayo, Ireland, were returned to Ireland to day by the Secretary of the State Board of Charities.

At Garrison, Dublin, on Nov. 15th, 4,000 Nationalists assembled. A magistrate at ing. Mr. O'Brien, M.P., and editor of United law, and the crowd thereupon dispersed.

Mr. Dawson, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has arrived in Limerick to speak in support of McMahon's candidature for Parliament. He was met on his arrival by ten thousand people.

A. M. SULLIVAN SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON, NOV. 16. - Mr. A. M. Sullivan M.P. was taken seriously ill last night and his recovery is said to be doubtful. Overwork in the case of O'Dannell is supposed to

O'Donnell's trial will probably be further postponed, the counsel for defence requiring more time. A. M. Suillvan is still seriously indisposed and may not be able to appear. Nov. 20-Mr. Sullivan, the counsel for O'Donnell, has nearly recovered from his recent attack of illness.

## OMINOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Many vessels have recently been bought or chartered in London and Liverpool by merchants and shippers who have intimate commercial relations with French houses. It is believed the French Government is quietly arranging for an extensive transport service in view of war with China.

MR. SEXTON, M.P., BRUTALLY AS-SAULTED AND ROBBED.

NEW YORK, NOV. 20 .- A London special save that on Friday night Mr. Sexton, Home Rule M.P. stopped at a public house in "Seven Dlais" to get a brandy and soda. On returning to the cab he was attacked by seven ruffians, who gagged him, pinioned his arms and rifled his pockets of a valuable gold watch and chais. All the thieves escaped but one. His defence was that he had simply rages are reported to have occurred in the in- assisted the drunken stranger to get into the sentenced to 15 months.

# THE QUEEN'S SECRET.

CHAPTER XX .- Continued.

And now, as the clouds of fortune began to lower a little, another secret had come to his knowledge-the encounter at the gate with Leicester and the lady removing the Infant under her cloak. He had taken both time and trouble to sift this strange affair to the bottom, and having atpertained that the Countess of Harrington was not to be found at a certain hour that night, when a messerger arrived at court to announce the death of her sister, the Lady Granby, and certain that the tall man wrapped in the cloak could be no other than the Earl of Leicester, his suspicions were excited; and once excited, he found circumstantial evidence enough to confirm them. But now the difficulty was, how to communicate his knowledge of this secret to the queen, without the necessity of an explanation; and on the other hand, might not his knowledge prove fatal to him as it did to Maraski, the physician, whose imprisonment in the Tower he had little trouble to account for? These reflections passed rapidly through his mind and left him doubtful and unessy. Yet on the success of Murray his hopes of future advancement were as much dependent as on the favor of the queen; so that, should Elizabeth withdraw her countenance and support from the arch rebel, the latter must inevitably fall, and his own hopes, from the ruin of Mary Stuart, fall with him. He resolved, therefore, to press the consideration of his friend's claim,-though at some hazard to himself,and reserve any allusion he might make to the night adventure for some more favorable eccesion. .And please your majesty," resumed

Plimpton, " my Lord Murray hath doubtless fancied he could find no shelter so sure, and so welcome, with your grace's favor, as bemind the throne for whose weal he risked his life."

"Our throne, sir, requires no foreign arm to protect it," said the queen proudly, " and, by as he saitb, can dis God's good help, it never shall; and if this his good pressure." Lord Murray turn his sword against his rightful sovereign, on pretence of his zeal for God's truth, and love for our royal person and throne, why, God's mercy, sir, he must not tumble in here, after his routing, and make our palace a sanctuary—sy, sir, a sanctuary for traitors and rebels !"

"But your majesty's connection with " With what, sir ?"

"I fear me, gracious madam, that your majesty's letters of encouragement to the

"Letters of encouragement!' cried Elizabeth, rising, and pushing back the table before her, in a burst of anger. "Now, by our royal patience, Sir Fellow, thou must be demented, or just come hither from the michouse. What! speak to us of letters of security, and the consciousness of which encouragement-of completting with rebel subjects of our good sister and cousin! Away, sir-quit the presence." And she bearing and manner, even in her presence, pointed to the door as she spoke. "Bight | had become less courteous and respectful; well we deserve this reward, for having taken | and she had learnt from report, that his besuch a blundering, base-bear churl into our secret service. Begone, sir."

But Plimpton would not be dismissed so easily. He had some matters of grave personal interest still to submit to her majesty, which could not well be postponed.

"Pardon, most gracious madam," he said, clasping his hands and falling on his knee before her; "I humbly entreat your mejesty to bear with me. "Ay, that thou mayst have leisure to insult

zs, Sir Knave."

" Nay, if I've been over-hold, madam, it cometh of my zeal for your mej ""nor." " Our honor, varlet! our ho an! and

Thy honor, and thy glory, which are ever safe | blood in her veins had descended to her he Heaven's good keeping, are the source of through fiery channels. my breath and of my life."

"Ah, sir, wouldst parley," said Elizabeth

semewhat softened, "and tarry here despite our command?" "I beg but for my life," replied Plimpton, letting his long arms fall by nis side, and his

cropped, over-grown head upon his breast, in an attitude of abject abandonment. "Thy life! pugb, eir, we grudge thee not thy life. Why, man, thou wouldst make but

poor quarry for our talous. God's mercy, fellow, we fly not at corncrakes and cormo-IBLES. "Nay, I fear not so much the death that

cometh from the axe of the headsman, as that from the displeasure of my gracious and right royal mistress," replied Plimpton, in the accents of a slave before his sultan. Elizabeth smiled contemptuously at the

crouching form before her, and turned away a step in disgust; and yet, strange to say she felt her pride gratified by the fears and fulsome adulation of even so mean a sycophant. "If her gracious majesty frown upon her

poor servant he dies," continued Pilmpton, his hands still clasped before him in an attitude of supplication, "and his royal mis-Frees loses a faithful and devoted cervant,but alas! alas! one whose blunt zeal and uncombed speech are ill besuited to the etiquette of a royal palace.'

The queen relaxed her brows, and paced the room for a minute or two, deliberating whether she would send him out of the way, till she had exculpated herself before the foreign ambassadors of all share in Murray's conspiracy, or still use him as a tool to help her in the difficulty. At length the stopped before him, and tapping him on the head with the end of her fan, said, in a still severe, but trusty servant, lest it be severely required at

less angry tone .-"Hark thee, Master Pilmpton; we fear us much thy memory is over-good for thy place your sacred majesty," replied Leicester, look-

"My memory, please your grace?"

"Ay, verily, thy memory, man; it may lose thee thy head, mayhap. Court dependents should be like Popish priests, who betray not even to the penitents themselves the knowledge the indiscretion so warmlyof their secrets told in the confessional. Didst not say, just now, something of letters and gold thous't whilom conveyed to these

Scotch insurgents?" "Letters, my liege?" repeated Plimpton, with well-affected embarrassment.

« Ay, air, letters and money, or something like-nay, perhaps thou didst 'but fancy it."

doubtless confused my poor senses," respond. æd Plimpton. "Ab, thou didst but fancy, then, or, as thou and which must still survive were I sent to the Eayest, the fear of our sovereign displeasure | Tower or the block." hath made away with thy wite. Well, well, get thee up. We pardon thy indiscretion for this bout, but would have thee to know, the bold, measured tones in which he nevertheless, that should report ever touch addr ssed her; but when he had conour ears of letters or encouragement to these cluded, and his terrible words left her no ungracious lords, written by thee in our room to doubt his meaning, she staggered name, (ay, thou muttered'st something, back a step, and the blood ruched from her but murmur such vagaries even in thy dreams, stood there for an instant, pale and speech-

of it, and may prevail on our forbearance to chamber, seeing he may come not so much to seek our protection (the which God forefend we should e'er refuse to the truly repentant, or to the sufferer in a good cause) as to beg our intercession with our good sister, and to exonerate us before the French and Spanish ambassadors, of charges in respect to this wicked and traitorous brawl. These, peradventure, may be the purposes of this Scotchman journeying in such haste towards us; and if so, we must see to it that we requite him accordingly. But we will have him know, Master Pilmpton, that it suits not our pleasure to grant him a private audience, and shall see him only in our council chamber, before our faithful friends and right trusty councillors, so that no malicious tongue may have cause to slaver its suspicions on our royal house. And if thou'rt concerned for his welfare, see to him presently, and caution him that he trip not-for an he trips, he fails. As to thyself, Sir Thomas, learn to shorten thy memory on occasion, or it may run away with thy head. So now get thee gone, master," she concluded, and waiving

him off resumed her seat and rang her bell. "Who waits?" she inquired, as Bouyer, the gentleman of the black rod, made his ap-Dearance.

"The noble Earl of Murray and the Abbot Killwilling, please your majesay." "What, sir, renegade traitors so bold as to crave a private audience! Send them to the council chamber, sir; we shall there deal

with them presently-away with them." quick ear caught the sound of angy voices in the ante-chamber, and again ringing her bell, sharply demanded who were so bold as thus to raise their voices in her hearing.

"My Lord of Leicester, please your majesty," responded Bouyer, his voice coming soort and thick, like one much excited, He would force an entrance against the royal order." "Ay, sir, my Lord of Leicester, brawling at our chamber doors!"

"And I pray your gracious majesty to decide," continued Bouyer, " whether the noble earl is master in your majesty's palace, and, as he saith, can dismiss all court officers at

Elizabeth rose suddenly, ere Bouyer had done speaking, and crossing the spartment, threw open the door, and confronted the disputants.

The instant the queen appeared, every eye was bent and every voice hushed. The Duke of Sassex and Sir John Harrington, who stood at the recess of one of the windows, looking on and laughing at the fray, suddenly checked their mirth, and even Loicester himself seemed to quall before her angry frown, though he well knew he possessed a secret charm, by which he could obviate the consequences of her displeasure, did he but choose to employ it. Perhaps Elizabeth herself at this moment suspected there was some hidden mystery on which he relied for made him thus bold to set her orders at defiance. Ever since her recent illness his havior towards the members of her council, and especially to Cecil himself, was marked by greater hauteur than usual. As these reflections crossed her mind, she felt, or rather feared she was in the ears's power, and that he might use it to tie her hands and seal her lips in future, it she did not at once crush his efforts and his bopes. It seemed to her this attempt to force an entrance into her private cabinet, in direct opposition to her express orders, was his first trial of strength between the secret and the sceptre. Had Elizabeth's bloobeen of a lower temperature, she would have promptly rebuked and dimissed the disputants, and then taken an early occasion to a:thou presumest to speak of the pattry seal certain the cause of Leicester's extraordinary and our royal honor in the same breath!" | conduct, and adopt the best means to correct conduct, and adopt the best means to correct

> "How now, my Lord of Leicester, she de manded: "bath our royal favor made thee so bold as to contravene our orders in our very hearing?"

> "Please your gracious majesty," began the earl, bowing profoundly, and then drawing himself up again to his full height, like one about to enter on a long explanation; but Elizabeth stopped bim ere he had well begun.

> "Peace, my lord-peace with thy stale apologies, they're flat as small beer. We have wished thee well, Sir Earl, but our favor was not so locked up in thee that we care not for others. Gad's death's, my lord, if thou thinkest to rule here, we shall see thee forthcom-

> ing." " Most gracious mistress," persisted the earl, again bowing almost to his shoe buckles. and yet with little show of concern for her displeaeure, "your gracs's gentiemen ushers have become so malapert under your majesty's favor, that the nobles of the court must stand aside as they pass."

> "Nay, my lord, hadst thou been less coufident of our forbearance, thou'd have thought our servants more courteous. Thy audacious pride, my lord, is a stumbling stone in thy way, and may one day break thy nook if thou cast it not aside."

"I have already measured my steps, please our grace, and learnt to tread without danger itripping," responded Leicester, in a tone of such mock humility and assurance as to provoke the queen still more.

"My lord, we shall repress thy presump tion," she cried, stamping on the floor, and forgetting at once the modesty of the woman and the dignity of the queen. "We shall have but one mistress here, and no master; and look ye well that no ill happen to our

thy hands." "I meant the good gentleman no ill, pleaso ing over at Bouyer, and smiling as be would on a froward child who had just raised a staff to strike him, "but had merely thought of pulling his ears for his impertinence. Had I known, however, that your grace would resent

"And what art thou, my Lord of Leicester interrupted the queen, cut to the quick by the significant sneer with which the earl accompanied the last sentence, "that we should fear to assert our authority against thy good

" Verliy, a man of small account," replied Leicester, again making a humble obsisance "Fear of your grace's displeasure hath to the queen, ere he turned to leave; "but one, nevertheless. Whose claim on your ma. jesty's forbearance this disgrace cannot reach,

As Leicester spoke, the queen gazed in his face, completely astonished at think, thatwise,) nay, if thou face to her near, freezing as it went. She so that itching ears might catch the meaning less, before a crowd of courtiers, each waiting from the mumping, by our royal self, we shall | with breathless anxiety to hear her order for wend thee to babble thy tales to stone walls the ear,'s arrest for they attributed her sudfor the rest of thy life. And bark thee, sir; den paleness to excessive rage at his bold

came. The Countess of Harrington, who mitted to her confidence more than any receive him an hour hence in our council had entered the antechamber shortly after her majesty, and stood close to her person, took her hand as she staggered back, and squeezed her fingers hard to nerve her against a weakness that might defeat all her precautions.

" It lives,' whispered Elizabeth in a voice only intended for the ear of the countess; "there's no longer doubt, and, therefore, I must submit to this indignity.'

"May it please your majesty," said the Duke of Sussex, approaching the queen, now that her color had returned, without bringing back to her features, however, any sign of anger or resentment, and speaking in his usual brusque manner-" may it please your majesty, I think it would be well if your grace appointed his lordship director at once of the black rod, the stole and the bed chamber."

" How so, my lord duke?" said the queen, turning an angry glance on the enemy of her favorite.

"Why, under your majesty's favor," replied Sussex, " since the noble earl holds all offices of trust at home and abroad, he should, methinks, hold those also of your majesty's household."

"My lord duke," responded Elizabeth, with strong irony, " we doubt not your grace would elevate my Lord of Leicester to a yet higher place than even our bounty could bestow, wei't but in your grace's power."

The earl, having made his last obeisance to her majesty with a peculiar smile on his lip which he intended for her alone, and of When Bouyer disappeared, Elizabeth's which she knew well the meaning, and waving his plumed hat in acieu to the courtiers present, turned to leave, when he found himself directly in front of the Dake of Sussex, then on the act of addressing the queen. Leicester halted on his step, and gazed insolently in his rival's face, whilst the latter uttered his biting sarcasm, and then, bowing low, touched the hilt of his rapier significantly with his fore finger, again glanced at he duke, and strede from the room, the crowd falling back respectfully as he passed.

The queen, whose eye though turned on Sassex, tollowed every motion of the earl, and detected the secret movement of his finger, and the duke's nod of acquiescence, said, as the door closed behind the former,

"Now, my lord duke, we would have thee see to it that no court broll grow out of this affair." "Nay, but the noble earl, please your majesty," laughed Sussex, "is willing to

suffer chastisement for his insolence, and hath but signified his wish to receive it at my hands. By my certie, it's a right charitable deed, and methinks your majesty should not bar it." "Gadzooks, man," said Sir John Harrington,

taking advantage of the fool's privilege which her majesty always seemed to accord him-" gadzookr, man, let the earl be; what business is's o' thine? Let him who spoiled the broth sup the broth, an they like it;" and taking the duke by the arm, led him to the door of the spartment. As it opened, however, the queen saw the Earl of Leicester anding in the passage without, awaiting the sit of Sussex, his arms crossed on his breast, and his face flushed with anger.

"Hark thee, my lord duke," said Elizabeth, motioning his grase to return; thou'it pleasure us more to pass through this door on the right,"—and she spoke in a voice of stern severity,-" and confine thyself to thy apartments till our further pleasure be known." "I crave your majesty's pardor," replied

Sussex, somewhat sulkily, " but-" Hush, hush, man,' whispered Harrington; art mad? Another word, and she'll send thee to the Tower."

The queen stamped on the floor, and without delgning another syllable, pointed with her extended arm to the door, and kept it in that position till the duke and Sir John Barrington had quitted the chamber. As the door closed benind them, she cast a single "And how could it be otherwise, madam? it. But she was a Tudor Plantagenet, and the glance at the statue-like form of Leicester in the passage, and motioning to the crowd of courtiers around her, withdrew, leaning on the arm of the Counters of Harrington.

## CHAPTER XXI.

When the queen re-entered the privy chamber, tollowed by Lady Harrington, she clasped her hands in a paroxysm of despair, and throwing herself into her fauteuil, motioned the counters to a seat beside her.

"O my God, it lives! it lives!" she ejaculated, in a voice broken and husky from the terror which the threat of the Earl of Lolosater had inspired, and looking as pale as if she had just risen from the grave. "It lives! it lives! and the thought crushes my soul; it makes me cower like a child with fear.

"Fear!" repeated the counters, drawing the chair closer, and taking the queen's trembling hand in hers. "I little thought the dauntless Elizabeth could thus experience fear. What fearest thou, madam?" "Leicester; didst not hear him?"

"Nay, my lord is an honest and right noble

gentleman," affirmed the countess. " But it lives ! it lives !" repeated Elizabeth, "and he will rule me as a slave. Woman, woman, thou knowest not the man. How sayest thou he is honest? Hath he not broken his promise? Did he not swear to me it should die. Ay, hath he not pledged his faith, knelt at my feet?"

" And what proof hast thou, madam, that he broke it ?" said the countess.

"Proof?" repeated the queen -"proof? Ab, but I had forgotten thou hast not studied his words, his looks, as I have. Proof, alas! I've proof enough. I read it in his bearingin his eyes-ere his lips avowed it. Did he not say his claim on our forbearance should survive the gallows or the block."

"Ay, truly, your majesty," said the countess; "but the noble lord referred, doubtless, to his great devotion to you. majesty's person and throne. Nay, I dare be sworn my lord Is right honest, and that fear under your grace's favor bath crazed thy wit. Nerve thyself, my royal mistress, and shake off this dread, so unbefitting a queen."

"Verily I was once a queen," she replied, covering her face with her hands. "Ay, but an hour gone, and I was a queen, and felt like a sovereign who had learnt to rule and be obeyed; but now, my God, I've lost—lost my soul, my heart, my sceptre, and my crown, by a single cast! He bath robbed me, like a thief, of all that I valued most."

"Hoot, tut! madam! and what boots it now to sorrow at the mischance?" interrupted the countess. "Thou'rt not the first royal malden who hath stumbled from momentary woakneeb."

" Weakness! pugh! thou'rt a fool," said Elizabeth, impatiently, jerking her head away. "I mean not that-I mean the consciousness of possessing a supreme will. It was that nerved my arm to fling princes and nobles at my test. Now, I'm nothing, nothing-conquered-lost, lost, lost," she cried, letting her head fall on the table before her, to utter abandonment- masteredconquered-crushed-powerless as a broken reed.

The countess never remembered to have she was now, under the threst which Lei- thou fearest him so much?" as for my Lord Murray, we've thought better language and haughty bearing; but no order cester's words conveyed. She had been ad-

other lady of the court; was privy to most of her intrigues since her coronation, and before; and often had cause to palace." wonder at her recklessness of those dangers and to admire the undaunted energy with which she rose up to meet them. But now she seemed to abandon herseif to despairto lose all her wonted self-possession, and to relinquish every hope of extricating herself from the toils in which Leicester had insnared her. The countess well knew, from long experience of her royal mistress, it was no remorse for the past, nor dread of the future, nor the loss of honor, nor the sense of self-debasement, that bowed her head upon the table: it was the terrible consciousness that she was no longer supreme-that there was one in the state who could bridle her tongue and tie her hands. It was this barrowing thought that paralyzed every faculty of her being. Elizabeth remained thus motionless for a time, her face buried in her hands, when the countess, hardly knowing what she said, in her auxiety to console her, muttered in a tone between regret and reproach,--

"By my good troth this is more than I expected—the great Elizabeth crushed thus by a misfortune so trifling."

"Trifling!" ejaculated the queen, raising her head for an instant to look at the countess in surprise at her using such a term, and then burying it sgain in her hands-"trifling! Ha ha! Thou forgettest I'm the virgin queen." And she uttered an hysterical laugh, so low and hollow that it seemed to come from the boards beneath her feet.

"And art still, for aught the world knows," replied the countess confidently.

Ay, but how long, should we venture to punish this audacious man?"

"Nay, my gracious madam, I know not yet that his lordship deserveth punishment; and even if he do, your majesty, methinks, hath safe prisons and prompt headsmen."

"But the proofs, woman, the proofs—would they die with him? The axe might silence his tongue, but the train of evidence he hath prepared against such an event-the suspicions already circulated abroad and at home the claim on our for bearance, which we cannot reach, and which he boldly avers shall survive him! Ay! my poor Harrington, thou little dreamest to what lengths he hath gone, to bring us into this dreadful strait. O my God," she continued, as the conviction fell heavy upon her heart, that she must now choose between the loss of her reputation and submission to the will and power of another-"my God, what have I done? The head of the the reformer of morals, the scourge of adulterous Rome, the denouncer of Rizzio. Ah! demon of hell, thou'st caught me at last-caught me in the guise of the angelic Leicester."

"Hush! soitly, my gracious madam; there be long ears at court," said the countess looking about her, alarmed at the reckless tone to which her majesty was beginning to elevate her voice, from the cautious whisper in which she had hitherto spoken; and, tripping quickly across the apartment, to see if there was any one within ear shot, beheld, to her astonishment, Sir Thomas Plimpton, looking out at a window in an adjoining room, near the private stairway. The place where he stood was some twenty paces from where the queen sat, and hidden by a fire screen completely from her view, as she entered the privy chamber after dismissing the disputants. Whether it was that taking it for granted Plimpton had left, she omitted the necessary precautions against being overheard, or that her fears had entirely obliterated the recollection of his interview, -certain it is, she started with a sudden spring from her recumbent position to her feet, as the countess announced the presence of a

"How now, sir?" demanded the queen. leaning on the arm of Lady Harrington, and speaking with some difficulty of utterauce, as Plimpton knelt before her. "Why art thou still here?' And she glanced at the fire screen, and seemed to measure the distance between it and the chair she had just quitted.

Plimpton, who had heard enough of the convergation to satisfy himself of the truth of his former suspicious, knowing well the keen eye of Elizabeth would search every feature of his face the moment he raised his head, remained still on his knee before her.

"What, sir. have we not already dismissed thee?" she sgain demanded. "Your gracious majesty has been pleased

to do so: but ----"Bat! but me no bute, sir. How is it we find thee here, having spoken our royal pleasure? Stand up, Sir Plimpton, and fear not to look us in the face, an thy purpose hath been

Plimpton rose at the royal command, but risen from prayer, and expressive only of concern for her majesty's displeasure. The latter scanned every line of his face and every motion of his eye, and seemed not a little relieved to find nothing there to alarm

honest."

her. " May it please your majesty," said Plimpton, in his usual drawling tone, " I had a poor boon to beg, and ventured to wait your majesty's return from the antecham-

"Ay, sir, but we have returned full ten minutes gone."

" An it please your majesty," he responded. "I feared to submit my petition till your grace's vexation with the noble earl of Leices. ter had passed."

"And how knowest thou it hath passed sir," demanded Elizabeth, "and that we send him not to play the malapert in the Tower, where every presumptuous and intrusive meddler should be sent, to learn respect for his sovereign ?"

Plimpton's bold answer to this searching question removed all doubts from her mind as to his possession of the secret.

"Nay, were he sent there, please your majesty, he doubtless had lost your majesty's favor, the which he averreth to be impos-Bible."

"Impossible !"

"Ay, truly, madam, and therefore he presumeth to play the braggart, where and when it likes him best, little recking whether in the laced jerkin of the court, or the long

cloak and slouched hat of the night walker. The queen glanced a significant look at the counters, and then turning her indignant eye on the tall knight, (for she would have no lips but her own speak slightingly of Leicester,) said to him in a somewhat scorniul tone, 'Take ye heed, take ye heed, Master Plimptor, thou slanderest not the earl, for by our royal taits, he might cut thy tongue out, ere thou hadst time to cry him mercy; but of my lord's night walking, what doth it concern thee, man?" pursued Elisabeth, again restored to her wonled solf-possession; "or hath he carried his rapier 'neath his long seen Elizabeth so completely prostrated as cloak to run it through thy lank tody, that

"Nay, please your graces mejesty, he

maketh better use o't than to frighten churls like me; sy, even for the escorting of willing queans and puling babies from the royal

If a single doubt remained on the queen's wonder at her recklessness of those cangers in a single down to recklessness of the which more than once perilled her life mind as to Plimpton's possession of her and to admire the undaunted energy with scoret, this reply completely removed it; she felt, the instant he pronounced the words, that he knew nothing beyond the bare fact. of the infant's removal from the court; otherwise, he was too prudent a man to allude to

Plimpton himself felt he must play a bold game for his life, a life which he now held on a precarious tenure. Did he betray but a suspicion of the infant's true mater. nity, either by look or word, he knew well his head would fall ere the sun had gone down. And therefore it was that, completely to deceive and blindfold Elizabeth, he trenched so closely on the very subject of her apprehension. Indeed, so closely did he shave the truth (if one may venture to speak so), that the mispronunciation of a single letter had cost him his life.

"Well, well," she replied, resuming her seat, "we must not take cognizance of those matters, since we cannot prevent them; and we'd have thee, Master Plimpton, to guard thy slippery tongue from babbling on such delicate themes, lest thou dost scandal, mayhap, to our royal palace. And now, sir, what of this boon thou'd beg of us? Hast caught the flying damesel yet? and what hath become of the hero of the tartan bonnet and the green doublet?" And the queen turned a smile upon the countess as she spoke.

"It's on this very matter I have made bold to await your majesty's leisure and crave your royal commands. This Scot, it seems, hath more weighty business on hand than the rescue of a silly wench from your majesty's pursulvants." And he drew forth a packet from his pocket, and respectfully presented it to the queen.

"Ab, what may this be?" she said, running her eye down to the signature: "from our good cousin of Scotland; no loss! and accre diting her faltnful servant, Master Rodger O'Brien, to Sir Geoffrey Wentworth, of Brockton, counselling him to send his daughter Alice to Holyrood, forthwith, under the bearer's honorable escort, and himself to fly to France and escape the impending danger."

"So this is thy lady love, our good sleter would filch thee of. Ab, by our royal honor, we shall take good care the silly wench cross not the borders in such company; it would but ill become us, the sovereign and guardian of our subjects, to suffer this errant lady to fly our protection under single escort of such a springald; and an Irishman too, if we can judge by the name. Ah, but what is this, man?" she ejaculated, as she opened a small packet carefully enclosed in the other, and read a few lines-" To her right trusty friends, DeFoys and the Marquis of Quadra, French and Spanish ambassadors at our court; hah! she complaineth of our plotting with her enemies in Scotland, and prays the interference of Charles and Philip to save her from our machinations: excellent well, good sister and cousin! and let's see; ay, and so thou hast sent a right trusty messenger, Master Rodger O'Brien : ah, by the mass, this is too serious a joke. How camest thou by these letters, Sir

Thomas?" she demanded. "My sergeant of the troop, please your majesty, found them lying on the road between an alchouse called the 'White Hart' and 'Brockton Hall, whither this O'Brien was journeying, when we came up with

him"Thou'rt certified they're in the handwriting of the Scotch queen?" inquired Elizabeth.

"Nay, please your majesty, I would be slow to sfirm that, seeing I'm but an indif. doctor. ferent judge of chirography; but your ma-Queen of Scots, and can best judge by com-

"The ink on this second one," said Elizabeth, locking furtively at Pilmpton, "is somewhat paler, and the letters of the signature is to curs the sick, and for that work we use large; and more scattered, than in the first; anything we know to be valuable. Because I but the difference is trifling, and might be caused by hurry or agitation of mind. Nay, preparation, I commend it. As its power is as to comparison, we are so well versed with her majesty's handwriting, that we need it not."

"So here cometh an emissary from Holyrood in the tracks of Master Hay, 'she contioned. " and ere the latter be well rested after his journey, to appoint spies in our very palace; ab, sir, this must be seen to !" and, ringing the bell, she ordered the usher to dirict Sir William Cecil to present himself without delay. "And where is this O'Brien and the weach to be found?' she inquired.

" Report saith, please your majesty, she is seen sometimes at the Peacock Tavern, and oftener at a place called Whinstone Hollow,

in the forest. " Dost mean the spaewlfe's cavern?'

"The same, please your majesty." "They call her Nell Gower, if we mistake

"Nell Gower, of Whinstone " llow, the Scotch sorceress," replied Plimpto . "Know you aught of this woman, Sir

Thomas?" "I saw her but three times, please your majesty-once in the company of this Alice Wentworth, on her excape from Brockton; again on the night of the rescue, in an old house near the alley way through which the Scotch or Irish fellow fled with the captive; and lastly, conveying an infant under her cloak from your ma. jesty's royal palace at Hampton, through the woods at midnight. More of her I know

not.' " Dost think thou couldst procure us speech of this woman?" said Elizabeth, with her osnal composure.

" Bring her to court, madam?" "Ay, at a late hour, and in our private ca-binet; we would make trial of her fortune telling."

"It might prove a difficult task, please your majesty : those creatures who hold communions and interchanges with the nether world are oft intractable to human hands. But if your majesty wills it, I shall make the trial without delay.'

When Sir William Cecil entered the privy chamber, the Countess of Harrington asked permission to withdraw, and Plimpton, who stood directly before the table at which her majesty sat, moved back and gave way to the scoretary as he approached.

Elizabeth handed him, without remark, the letters of the Queen of Scots, and turning to Plimpton, reminded him of her wishes regarding the conduct of the Earl of Murray before the council, which would open in a very few minutes, and then dismissed him with a promise of warrants under the seal of the scoretary for the arrest of Rodger O'Brien and Alice Wentworth.

(To be continued).

Answer THI.-Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, billousness, nor vousness, or neuralgla, or any disease of the stomach liver or \*kidneys that Hop Bitters will not ours?

There are many complaints of drought throughout lower Georgia and Florida.

HIS OWN EXECUTOR. Well-knewn Gentleman's Philapthro-phy and the Commotion Caused by one of Als Letters.

(Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.) We published in our local columns yesterday morning a significant letter from a gentleman known personally or by reputation to nearly every person in the land. We have received a number of letters protesting against the use of our columns for such "palpable frauds and misrepresentations;" therefere, to confirm beyond a doubt the authenticity of the letter, and the genuineness of its sentiments, a reporter of this paper was commissioned to ascertain all the possible facts in the matter. Accordingly he visited Olifton Springs, saw the author of the letter, and with the following result:

Dr. Henry Foster, the gentleman in question, is 63 or 64 years of age, and has an extremely cordial manner. He presides as superintendent over the celebrated sanitarium which accommodates over 500 guests and is unquestionably the leading health resort of the country. Several years ago this benevolent man wisely determined to be his own executor; and, therefore, turned over this magnificent property, worth \$300,000, as a free gift to a board of trustees, representing the principal evangelical denominations. Among the trustees are Blehop A. O. Coxe Protestant Episcopal, Buffalo; Bishop Mathew Simpson, Philadelphia, Methodist Episcopal; President M. B. Anderson, of the University of Rochester; Rev. Dr. Clark, Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston. The benevolent purpose of the institution is the care: lst,-of evangelical missionaries and their families whose health has been broken in their work. 2nd-of ministers, of any dencmination, in good standing. 3rd-of members of any church : who otherwise would be unable to secure such care and treatment. The current expenses of the institution are met by the receipts from the hundreds of distinguished and wealthy people who every year crowd its utmost capacity. Here come men and women who were once in perfect health, but neglected the first symptoms of disease. The uncertain pains they felt at first were overlooked until their health became impaired. They little realized the danger before them, nor how alarming even trifling allments might prove. They constitute all classes, including ministers, and bishops, lawyers, judges, statesmen, millionaires, journalists, college professors and officials from all parts of the land.

Drawing the morning Democrat and Chron. icle from his pocket, the reporter remarked, Doctor, that letter of yours has created a good deal of talk, and many of our readers have questioned its authenticity."

"To what do you refer?" remarked the doctor. "Have you not seen the paper?" "Yes, but I have not had time to read it

The reporter thereupon showed him the letter, which was as follows :--

CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM CO., CLIFTON SPRINGS, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1883. Dear Sir,-I am using Warner's Safe Oure, and I regard it as the best remedy for some forms of kidney disease that we have. I am watching with great care some cases I am now treating with it, and I hope for favorable

results. I wish you might come down yourself, as I would like very much to talk with you about your sterling remedy and show you over our institution.

Yours truly [Signed] HENRY FOSTER, M.D. " I do not see why anybody should be skep-

tical concerning that letter," remarked the "Isn't it unusual for a physician of your jesty hath doubtless authentic letters of the standing and influence to commend a pro-

prietary preparation?" "I don't know how it may be with others, but in this institution we allow no person to dictate to us what we shall use. Our purpose know Warner's Safe Cure is a very valuable manifested under my use, so shall I add to the completeness of my commendation."

" Have you ever analyzed it, doctor?" "We always analyze before we try any preparation of which we do not know the constituents. But analysis, you know, only gives the elements, it does not give the all important proportions. The remarkable power of Warner's Safe Care undoubtedly consists in the proportions according to which its elements are mixed. While there may be a thousand remedies made of the same elements, unless they are put together in proper proportions, they are worthless as kidney

and liver preparations. "I hope some day to meet Mr. Warner pergonally, and extend fuller congratulations to him on the excellence of his preparations. I have heard much of him as the founder of the Warner Observatory, and as a man of large benevolence. The reputed high charactor of the man himself gave assurance to me in the first place that he would not put a remedy upon the market that was not trustworthy; and it was a source of a good deal of gratification to me to find out by actual experiment that the remedy itself sustained my

impressions." The conclusion reached by Dr. Foster is precisely the same found by Dr. Dio Lewis, Dr. Bobert A. Gunn, Ex-Surgeon-General Gallagher and others, and proves beyond a doubt the great efficacy of the remedy which has awakened so much attention in the land and rescued so many men, women and children from disease and death.



REMEDY RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE. HEADACHE, TOOTWACHE,

SORE TAMOAT, QUINST, SWELLINGS. SPRAINS. Soroness, Cuts, Bruisos, FROSTBITES. BURNS, SCALDS,

And all other bodily ache and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 anguages. The Charles A. Vogeier Co.

## R. C. S. S. TEACHERS WANTED

One Male Teacher, holding a First or Second Class Certificate; one Female Teacher, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate; and one Female Teacher, holding a Third Class Certificate. Application to be made to P. P. LYNCH, Belleville, Ont., Sec. Treas'r, up to 15th December next, stating salary required, and producing Testimonials, &c. 14 8

THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. ST. HYACINTEE, Nov. 15 .- The annual report of the committee of the Quebec Dairymen's Association states that the Association has now a membership of 136, whose annual subscription of \$1 and a grant of \$1,000 from the Legislature constitutes the income of the Society. The directors were of the MacMahon (Parnellite and Nationalist) with opinion that is was highly profitable for the 922 votes; James Spaight (Conservative), 473. Association to send travelling professors to the butter and cheese factories. They had obtained gratuitously from the Government professors of the two dairy schools in the province, Massra. J. M. Jocelyn and S M Barre. These gentlemen have given lessons in four creamerles and twenty-six cheese factories. Members of the Association can have the services of the professors for \$2 50 per day, and this charge could be materially reduced if the dairymen could come to an understanding in order to have the visits of the professor at certain dates in certain districts, an arrangement which would diminish his travelling expenses, as the more these visits are called for the less will be the expense. The report was adopted.

Hon Mr de Labruere, Chairman, explained the object of the meeting, which was to study the best means of developing the dairy interests in the Province of Quebec.

Mr Barnard, Vice-President, made some remarks on the Canadian dairy. He said it was necessary to obtain good milk to manufacture good butter or good cheese. To obtain good milk farmers must give rich and abundant food to cattle. Canadian cattle are not of an inferior race. Some Canadian cows give one pound of butter to 91 pounds of milk, while the best in America gave but one pound of butter to 101 pounds of milk. If a farmer feeds his cows on straw during the winter he cannot expect them to give much milk in the spring.

Mr J de L Tache read a paper on "Lactc-

meters, Creamometers and Lactoscopes; their construction, and how to use them." Mr J A Couture, quarantine inspector, then

read a paper on cattle. Hon P B de Labrere was re-elected president, E A Barnard, vice-president, and J DeL

Tache, secretary-treasurer. About twenty new members registered their names and paid their subscription. The auditors presented their report, certifying that all the books of the association had been properly kept and that a balance of \$68 was left to the credit of the society.

PRINTER'S STRIKE IN NEW YORK. New York, Nov. 15.—The compositors employed on the World, Star, Tribune, Morn. ing Journal and Truth demanded an increase from 40 to 46 cents per thousand ems to-night. The demands were granted in every instance with the exception of the Tribune. The compositors made the demand at the instance of the Typographical Union. There were only twelve Union men at work in the Tribunc, when a committee from the Union arrived. and ordered them to strike; whereupon they quit work and left the building. No Union men refuse to listen to the committee. The Herald and Sun have been paying 46 cents and the Times 45. No demand was made on the latter paper.

### GIGANTIC TELESCOPES.

The new telescope at the Nice Observatory will cost \$70,000. This monster which may be compared to a 100 ton gnn, is 58 feet long, the objective glass being 30 inches in dismeter. In spite of its enormous size the least touch will move it in any direction, so that the observer may study all the movements of the planets. When completed it will be one of the leading curlosities of Europe. It will be the finest instrument in the world, until the giant telescope destined for the Pultawa of St. Petersburg is completed.

## THE U. S. FINANCES.

of the Treasurer of the United States shows there has been a decrease during the year in the receipts from customs of \$5,704,000; from internal revenue, \$1,770,000; miscellaneous sources, \$959,000, and increase in receipts from sale of public lands of \$2,203,000. The total net revenue during the year was \$5,238,000 less than last year, and the net expenditure \$265,408,000, an increase over 1882 of \$7,427,000. This increase, added to the amount of decrease in two receipts, makes the reduction in the surplus reverus \$12,664,000. Bonds amounting to \$134,-009,000 were redeemed during the year, and there were also retired by exchange into three per cent bonds \$304,252,000 bonds formerly bearing 41 per cent. The number of foreign bondholders of registered bonds diminishing \$304,204,000 3 per cent. bonds issued in exchange for bonds continued at 3½ per cent, more than two-thirds were held in trust for national banks at close of year. On this point the Treasurer says that in September, 1883, the first call for 3 per cents of which during the year from 1,131, representing \$30, 1883, the first call for 3 per cents, of which the banks had \$209,000,000 on deposit, was made, and, as further calls follow, the banks holding them will be required to retire the circulation issued thereon, or substitute bonds of other loans, all of which are at a high premium. This may result in a substantial reduction of bank circulation.

## FRANCE AND CRINA.

REPORTED ACCEPTANCE OF JOINT MEDIATION-ADMIRAL COURSET'S POSITION-BEPORTED FRENCH DEFEAT.

LONDON, Nov. 17 .- The Times' Paris despatch says the collective arbitration of the powers most interested must prevent war between France and China. Europe will be delighted to learn that they have accepted the arbitration of England, Russia and America.

Paris, Nov. 16 .- It was reported on the Bourse that Admiral Courbet had been defeated in Tonquin. La France professes to have similar news. La Liberte contradicts the report. It is generally believed, however, that the French have commenced their advance. A man has been arrested on the Bourse for spreading alarmist news. The last despatch from Admiral Courbet, dated November 8th, announced the arrival of two transports. He expected to attack Sontay between the 15th and 20th instant. The French force in Ton-quin now numbers 18,000.

The Temps says if the Tonquin credits asked for prove insufficient the Chamber will

vote more. A member of the Chamber of Deputies states that Admiral Courbet's position in Tonquin is critical. Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, proposes to defend him by blockading Canton, but this would involve the sending of a formal notification of the blockade to the maritime powers, and therefore a declaration of war with China, a mea-

sure from which the Chambers shrink. SHANGHAI, Nov 16-It is stated that Ohlnese troops are being concentrated at Canton in order to keep back the Black Flage when the French drive them from Tonquin.

In Airica sait is considered a delicacy, but it'ls so rich a delicacy that a little of it goes a long ways, as in any other country.

THE LIMEBIOK ELECTION.

THE PARNELLITE CANDIDATE ELECTED BY LARGE MAJORITY.

LIMERICK, Nov. 16 .- In the election to-day for a successor to Mr. O'Shaughnessy (Liberal), who resigned his seat in the House of Commons, resulted in the return of Edward

### THE AMERICAN BISHOPS.

Rome, Nov 13 .- The American Catholic for that object the services of the Bishop, after being received by the Pope, held their first meeting to-day at the College of the Propaganda. All the Cardinals of the Propaganda were present. The principal question discussed was that of addressing a demand to the Government of the United States that the relations between Church and State shall be based upon the canon law.

### SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16-In the Supremo Court to-day the case of Dame Eilen Tracy et vir, appellants, vs. Thomas Ligget et al., was argued. This is an appeal from the Court of Queen's Bench (Quebec), which gave judgment setting saide a donation by Martin Tracey to hie daughter on marriage. The defendants in the case sued appellants to recover the property given by Tracey as his daughter's wedding portion, on the ground that at the time the gift was made Tracey was insolvent, and had no right to alienate his property. The Court of Queen's Benco, (Montreal) supported this view and gave judgment in favor of Ligget. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court and argued to-day. Appellants set up the ples that under the Quebec law a marriage portion was not a gift

Boast elephant is a sacred dish in Tonquin and Annam, as are also bird's nest pies, made of esculent swallows with a pate of insects.

but a debt, and the property was not liable to

seizurs. Judgment was reserved.

### MR. DAVITT SPEAKS.

DENCENCING THE GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION

SCHEME AS A SATANIC DEVICE,

ECHEME AS A EATANIC DEVICE.

DUBLIN, NOV. II.—Captain Phelps Nolan, Home Rule member for Galway, and Mr. Michael Davitt addressed the National League meeting yesterday at Ballinatioe. The town is fairly divided between the counties of Galway and Roscommon by the River Suck, and the meeting was held on the captain's side. All the Orangemen in the neighborhood were preent, and Captain Nolan, noting their presence, tempered his remarks, and made such a moderate speech that the Leaguers present so hooted and groaned at him that he cut his address short and left the meeting.

Mr. Davitt took the captain's place, and soon made up for his lack of enthusiasm. He began by attacking the Government Irish emigration scheme, which he described as a satanic device for the purpose of making Ireland a huntingground for British loafers by exiling every Irish person whose poverty was a rebuke to the present misgovernment. Mr. Davitt concluded with the following expression:—"There is a class of Irish people who should be turned out of the country. They are the Irish landlords; and when they are turned out, if the happy event ever occurs, they should be sent, not to Connaught, but to the other place."

T. M. Healy, M.P. for Wexford, claims that the personal canvass of the Irish boroughs which he has just completed, shows that the Farnellites will secure eighty Irish members in the next general election. This is ten more than the highest number heretofore thought possible to obtain. Mr. Parnell had calculated upon securing seventy followers in the extelection, and has asserted his ability to secure and hold the balance of power in Parliament with these. Mr. Healy boasts that the prospects of Irish power in the next Parvirgment are so good that the Hor in the inglish parties.

HOME TOPICS.

### HOME TOPICS.

NOTES ON HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.

A new fancy in the crazy quilt line is to have in the exect centre of the quilt a block of plain satin with the initials, in monogram or otherwise, of the owner of the quilt. Another new departure is to have each block the embodiment of an idea, or at least to have each block develop method in madness. For example, let one have Kensington work in outline patterns only, another needlework of different kind, or applique, or painting. The foundation of these blocks must necessarily be of plain these blocks must necessarily be of plain colors in silk, sain or velvet.

colors in silk, satin or velvet.

A piece of birch bark, rolled up to form a cylinder and fastened firmly to the wall, makes a pretty ornament when filled with grasses, pressed ferns, dried golden rod and trailing vines of blackberry or climbing ferns. Pictures are pretty when their cards are concealed by the feathery tutts or seeds of the clematis mingled with blackberry vines and the fern commonly called "Christmas fern." which is an evergreen and known to botanists as Aspletium Acrosticholdes. Speaking of wallpockets, there never was anything pretter than the pasteboerd shapes covered with cones of pines and hemilock and acorns.

A very insteful table scarf is of dark olive

A very insteful table scarf is of dark olive felt, with a band of crimson plush across one end, with fringe below it, and spray of flowers embroidered on it; on the other end at equal distances apart put small clusters of flowers in Kensington stitch. Arrange it so that there will be three squares of plush and two clusters of flowers.

able lace an excellent effect is produced.

Efferns are always to be had in their season, which is fortunately a long one; and these graceful children of nature are a beautiful addition to almost any arrangement of growing things. The best way to preserve them is to lay them carefully, when perfectly dry, between sheets of newspaper, having every point straight, and changing them to fresh sheets every other day. When well preserved, they are very durable, and unless exposed to a strong light they will often last into the second season. Autumn leaves should be treated in the same way; and by collecting a few which are unquestionably bright and handsome, rather than a great mas of inferior ones, a look of over decoration with common materials will be avoided, and the choice specimens will not weary the eye with monotony. A dainty little bunch of leaves and grasses is very pretty over the corner of a picture frame.

Rows of grape vines should run north and

pretty over the corner of a picture frame.

Rows of grape vines should run north and south, remarks the Farming World, so that every leaf should get the sunlight either in the forencen or afternoon. This is more important in September than in the heat of Summer. If the rows run east and west, the vines shade the cutire ground, and hence you loss a large part of the heat, and the moment the sun disappears there is no stored-up heat to carry the vines through the night. This in time of frost is of great importance.

The Germaniown Telegraph reports that at

is of great importance.

The Germantown Telegraph reports that at a recent meeting of the farmers of Peapack, N. J., an agreement was signed binding themseives to prosecute every farmer in that locality who allows the Canada thistic to mature its seeds on his premises. If energetic measures of this kind were ganerally adopted, this wide-spread pest would soon be diminished in numbers, and in many places extirpated. If others of the principal weeds, so injurious to farmers, were included the benefit would be greatly enlarged. greatly enlarged.

greatly enlarged.

The strawberry is hardy, says the Gardener's Monthly. The roots will live through the severes: winter, but it is generally believed that if the leaves are preserved through the season green until spring it is better for the crop that is to follow. Hence a light covering of strrw is a benefit, where the winter is severe enough to destroy the fully exposed leaves. It is not frost, but the sun which does the injury—hence a little straw serves the double purpose of shading the leaves and keeping the roots from being drawnn out. from being drawnn out.

## INOREASE IN WEALTH.

INOBEASE IN WEALTH.

From interviews with the Governors of the Southern States, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgis, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, the New Orleans Times. Democrat makes a table of assessments showing that since 1879 there has been an aggregate increase in wealth of \$640,707,000; that \$800,000,000 has been invested in railroads in these States, and that the railroad intlease has been increased from 17,280 to 26,049. Cotion manufacturing in Alabama, Georgia, and North and South Carolina has increased from 128 to 150 mills.

# CANADIAN HOME RULE

The Subject Discussed by Lord Lorne in the "Contemporary Review."

THE POSITION OF QUEBEC

A Steady Tendency to Increase the Federal Power.

Our telegraphic columns recently contained a summary of an article in the Contemporary Review by the Marquis of Lorne on "Canadian Home Rule." The following is the

articis in full :-Having been asked for some notes on the Canadian Union as suggestive of steps which might be taken to meet the demand for some kind of Home Rule in Ireland, or as bearing on future Australian Confederation, I submit the following remarks rather in the hope that | Quebec, so were privileges meted out to, or they may show the difficulty of comparing the circumstances of any two countries, than with the idea that bints for future action may be gathered from them.

It is not in a magazine article that any great new departure can be even satisfactorily glanced at; the details involved in such are too many, and the difficulties too great, to be considered within the allotted space. The province of such articles seems to be rather to criticise special points in any new projects, or simply to recount experience gained in

special phases of history.

It will be remembered that two years ago both Houses of the Canadian Legislature passed resolutions recommending that Ireland

### should enjoy some system of SELF-GOVERNMENT

analogous to that existing in the Canadian Dominien. Canada had a perfect right so to express her opinion; she has repeatedly been put to great expense by Fenian alarms along her frontiers--alarms which occasion her trouble only because she forms an integral part of the British Empire. It is well known that it entirely depends upon the good will of the Government of the United States whether such troubles shall not again arise whenever there is political excitement in Ireland. Several of the Dominion's former statesmen and orators have been Irishmen Men of Irish name and blood are found in numbers in every city, town, village, and rural community throughout the country. These men are heartily loyal to cative of disallowance by the Governor Gen the Empire, and seeing a large amount of autonomy existing in each separate Province, they jump with characteristic Celtic ardour to the conclusion that if Ireland could only imitate Canada her lot would be equally happy. They have many votes; and aimost any proposition which they put before the Canadian Parliament as likely to benefit their brethren in the Old Country, would find sup-port especially if the proposal were introduced before a general election. It is notoriously uncertain whether what suits one country will suit another, although inhabited by men of the same race, if the two countries

### WIDELY DIFFERENT FEATURES

present

in size, climate and resources. This is especially the case as between Canada and the separate Provinces, and practically retain the old countries. The first possesses a vast expanse of lands whose geographical interests may be alike, but which was originally represented by completely separate colonies, having different trade arrangements. Even now these several populations are very scanty as compared with the extent of territory they rule, so scanty indeed that there are wide lesson, and one not lightly to be passed over. stretches over which they do not reach hands to each other. The United Kingdoms have, the local Governments, if internal Provincial necessity be identical, and they have a any such event the troops to keep order population which already swarms upon al. would be Federal, for there are no others. most every tract where man can live in com. fort. It is these facts which disclose the vast difference between the two countries. It is of the greatest importance to remember that the Central Government of both the United States and the Dominion were created by the several separate colonies, which agreed to relegate certain powers only to the Federal Chambers. The Central Government of Great Britain and Ireland, on the contrary, is the outcome of centuries of successful effort to unite in London the Imperial Legislature. It was but the other day that the United States tought for

## STRONGER FEDERAL POWERS:

it was after the successful issue of that war and the strengthening of the Federal Government at Washington, that Canada formed her constitution expressly guarding it against disintegration by making the central power supreme in all but local legisla-Thus, we see these English speaking peoples aim at strengthening the Central Government: and there is no instance in which legislative privilege, once given to the Government of the Union, has been taken from it and given again to the individual State. It may be a quertion in America how far State rights or home rule led to the great civil war; but in any case the geographical and climatic differences between the North and South led in the South to the institution of slavery, which was the proximate reason of strile. State rights or home rule in property or domestic matters may be natural, and held to bring no national disintegration, where great geographical and climatic differences make it impossible to have an all-powerful Central Government. Strengthened as was the Federal Government by the result of the war, it is notable that even now the militia of America take their orders from

THE INDIVIDUAL STATES, and not from Washington. This, which is opposed to united national interests, is likely soon to disappear, and the Government of Washington will probably seek to be masters of a stronger military organization. The whole history of the United States shows a steady tendency to increase the powers of the Federal Government. The history of Canada does the same. The Confederation act of 1867 gave the largest powers then obtainable. Payments made to the Provinces of the new Confederation (that is, subsidies given to the Provincial Governments) persuaded some of them, almost as much as old any sentiment in favour of forming a new nation, to join the Union. The experiment of Confederation has been a success, and a national feeling is rapidly rising—the young generation being proud of their country and not of their province only. Now, if it be granted that the tendency to strengthen the central power exists, it will be seen that it becomes a consequence of this that no one member of a Confederation should be made strong enough to oppose with effect the Central Government, which represents a Their loyalty to the Empire is born both of majority. If a Provincial feeling can arise | inclination and of the knowledge that Canada |

loyalty to the general Government the civil war of 1860-64 may be

REPEATED ON CANADIAN SOIL. The balance of power represented by the equality in strength of the members of the Confederation is the best guarantee against

Let us see then what individual rights the Canadian Provinces have alone reserved to themselves. These rights are measured by the privileges given by old treaties to Quebec. This is the only Province where English is not universally spoken. When Corfederation was first mooted there were some voices heard proposing a complete smalgamatton of legislative power in one or two Ohembers at Ottawa. The French Canadians of Quebec would never have telerated such a proposition, and, indeed, it would have been distasteful to all. What did the old treaties guarantee to Quebec? These things:—her local laws, which meant in this particular case the laws of old France modified by recent experience; the language and the institutions of the Province. Quenec was to have separate chambers for legislation on education, civil rights, and all domestic matters. It was called the "Pivot Province," because according to the privileges guaranteed to rather retained by, the other Provinces. Although the language elsewhere than in Quebec is English, the other Provinces have much the same separate rights; they each control education, and make

THE LAWS BY WHICH PROPERTY DEVOLVES, and the local economy of rural and municipal government exists. Each Province gave the National Government the control over all armed force, over national defence, over the collection of all customs and excise duties, over navigation, the postuffice, the supervision of criminal justice, and all matters affecting any two Provinces. In Manitoba the public lands were retained by the Federal Government; and in the creation of new Provinces in the North-West the same practice would for a time be probably followed. It will be thus seen that it would be difficult for a Canadian Province to propose any law, which, if vetoed by the Government at Octswa, would raise in the Province much strong feeling against the Central Government. The matters on which any itterference can arise are small. If for instance, local option legislation on drius he proposed at Ottawa, and resisted in any Province, it would be difficult to get up a war for whisky. No one Province has any domestic institution which is likely to be touched by Ottawa legislators in a manner which would raise a rebellion against the nationa! authority; and there is but little temptation for Local Gov. mments to enact laws proveeral in Council. Little or no margin is left for dispute; each side, the Local as well as

### the Dominion Government knows THE LIMITS OF ITS AUTHORITY

and respects them. Then there is always at hand the impartial friend of both, the Imperial Privy Council - not to mention the Supreme Court of Canada; and either of these may be used to fall back on as an amicus curia, whose decision can cettle any dispute. So that there is little on which that guarantee of order among the people beneath one flag -namely, "the common sense of most," can

be severely tried. We see, therefore, that our communities in this Greater Britain have fined down to a minimum their demands for Home Rule in only those questions for local decision of which the Central Parliament is glad to be rid, and of which it may be profitably relieved. No question can be raised which shall unite a race, section, or geographical part of the country, as a unit against the Central Government. This is an important religious differences, the troubles arising Even in the subjects left to be dealt with by trai Government, whose best policy is, after on the other hand, a very small area of cour- trouble came, the whole Commonwealth try, whose geographical interests must of | might think it necessary to interfere, and in In New Brunswick there was once an education conflict, but the affair was settled without the intervention in any form of

## FEDERAL AGENCY.

No local Government has proposed to change its Provincial laws relating to devolution or tenure of property, but this could be done by Provincial enactment.

We must go back to the past and to an era before Confederation for any great change in agrarian conditions. There is no instance in the history of the United Provinces; but there was a case of the kind when Ontario and Quebec were united under the appellation of Upper and Lower Canads, and a single Legislature endeavored to meet the wants of both. In those days the old Seignorial Tenure, derived from pre-revolutionary France, existed in Lower Canada, and troubles arose. An enactment was passed by the Parliament in which Ontario was represented along with Quebec, and the principle adopted was practically one of compensation for abrogated privileges. The rights of superiority were in the main abolished by the grant of a fee simple to the superior over a proportion of the lands formerly held in feu, while the vassals were freed from the onerous dues, and their vassal tenures practically converted into a tenancy at a statutory rental which could at any time be converted, by capitalizing such rental, into a tenure in fee simile. Unlike the process adopted in the last Irish Land Act, whereby two men are obliged to have partnership in one property,

## BEIGHOBIAL TENUBE ACT

loosed the two men who had been tied together as vassal and superior, and gave each a definite proprietorship. Some feudal dues were retained for the superior, but these were of a certain kind, and do not include any casual or accidental paymen. Quebec is the only Province in Canada, and, indeed, the only State on the American continent, in which a race and language different from the Anglo-Saxon survive. The French Canadian rules by his majority in the Local Chambers, and he takes care that the population shall remain as far as possible French Canadian, and that in any Federal question that vote shall have its separate value. The old treatles gave them a right to an autonomy which has not only never been disputed, but which has become the model for equal rights given to other States, whose area, as they in turn develop in population, will probably be made as far as possible equal to that of Quebec.

The French Canadian race, therefore, ocouples a very important place in the Confederation; yet from their position they CANNOT DEMAND TOO MUCH,

so that the danger of a separate Commonwealth is avoided. They are thoroughly loyal to Canada; for that great Anglo-Saxonizing amalgamation mill, the United States, would soon efface their language, should their fortupe be cast with the States. which shall be stronger than the feeling of could not stand alone, but would be annexed | their views.

to the United States on the first prefext, were there not behind her the majestic form of a united Empira. Because no hand has ever sought to touch their rights, they are loyal to the framework of the Power which gives them these, and ensures them a place which makes them a maving force in larger politics. Their position is never likely to be menaced; for, unlike the population of Old France, their people increase in an astounding ratio. But they must in the future be content, as they are now content, with the privileges they possess. They cannot get their Province, or another carved aireab, to suit the French speaking population. Suppose an improbable casenamely, that the Englishing-speaking people obtained a majority in the west part of the Province. No Canadian would propose to readjust the Province so as to erect a Frenchspeaking portion into

### A SEPABATE ENTITY.

Each Federal Government would desire to avoid having any single homogeneous State made inconveniently strong for the Central Government, or else any disallowance of Legislation, however ultra veres it might be, could be resisted Divide et impera must be the true Federal motte, as it was the motto of ancient Governments of other forms.

We, therefore, see that Canadian Provincial right means only the right to make laws on purely domestic matters; such, namely, as are mainly comprised in educational and civil of treatment, because the case has been treated Provincially, the tempest being thus confined to the teapot. The trouble har not affected the country at large, but a Province only. It may be further remarked that the limits of the Provinces and the States into which America and Canada have been divided, have been almost always acoidental or artificial, and that the boundaries are often represented by a mere imaginary line of longitude or latitude. The abolition of the Selgnorial Tenure has been mentioned as having been the work, not of a Provincial Government, but of the Government of the united Provinces of Upper and of Lower Canada, previous to the great

### CONFEDERATION MOVEMENT OF 1867. As the Act affected rights of property sanc-

timed and recognized by Crown treaties, it is probable that no Provincial Government would, even now-redays, have been allowed exclusively to deal with them. It may be added that, in the case of the abolition of the in pletoration over the great estates in Patera Edward Island, legislation took place before the Canadian Union came into existence, and the case had to be dealt with by the advisers of the Crown in Esgland. There is but little to be learned on the Prince Edward Island enactment. Compensation was given to the proprietors, tut it was doubtful whether they had a right to anything, as the previsions of the charters by which the lacds were held had exacted conditions which had been but rarely faifiled. It will, therefore, be seen that before Provincial Government obtained its present form in Quebec and in Prince Edward Island, all agiarian trouble had been settled by

A PARLIAMENT REPRESENTING HIGHER POWERS than that of the Province only; that compensation had been given for rights abolished: and that on confederation each member of the union continued its autonomous powers with a blank sheet, as far as any ugly race or land question was concerned. Thus experlence on the American continent shows that, while local matters may safely be left to Provincial Assemblies, it is all important that no section of a country shall be organized in such strength as to able to formulate a policy leading to conflict with the rest of the people under the same flag. If there be ethnic or from them should be dealt with by the Cenclearing the ground to divide it under severel local authorities and give to them a definite limited power

## UNOLE SAM'S NAVY.

In a communication published in the Army and Awy Journal, Commander J. B. Coghlan, U.S. N., etates that the consultations of eminent naval and other surgeons, respecting his rheumatic attack, falled to afford him the slightest relief. By advice of Dr. Hoyle, he used St. Jacobs Oil, which wrought a complete and, as he says, wonderful cure. John Carr Moody, Esq., lawyer at Vallejo, Cal., was likewise cured of a severe joint trouble.

### MAN AGAINST HORSES. BEMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT OF A CANADIAN ATHLETE.

Auburn (N.Y.) Despatch :- Mervine Thompson, the champion Canadian wrestler, gave an outdoor exhibition of his great strength near the Central Hudson freight house last evening between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock. The Sunday Despatch stated that he would pull against any team of horses in the city or county, and would give \$100 to the owner of the team if the horses succeeded in pulling him from a ladder. Yesterday the Canadian athlete made arrangements with Mr. B. F. Wobster. The latter is engaged in the truck and express business, and is the owner of several large and strong teams. Five o'clock was the hour appointed, and the yard in front of the above-mentioned freight house was the place agreed upon by the interested parties. When the hour arrived quite a large crowd was in attendance, many of them expecting to see the man pulled in twain when he attempted to resist the strength of two of Mr. Webster's large horses.

Within a few minutes Thompson made his appearance, and quickly removed his coat, vest, and hat. A harness greatly resembling a pair of shoulder braces, only a great deal stronger, was thrown over his shoulders and around his waist, with two large straps left dangling from the small of his back. Than lying face downward upon the ladder, fixed in a horizontal position, securely lashed to a telegraph pole, he grasped a round of the ladder with both hands and placed his feet firmly against another fist round at the foot of the ladder. A team was bitched to these straps, and then commenced the tug of war. The large pair of horses started, strained, and pugged, but in vain. The man could not be pulled from his position. After making three or four futile attempts, this team was removed and a heavy pair of sorrels attached to the man. They, like their predecessors, could make no impression, and the man of muscle did not exhibit the faintest sign of weakening. Finally one of the employees of Mr. Webster took the animals by their heads, and they again exerted their well trained muscle. This time the large evener to which the whiffletrees were attached snapped in twain like a pipe-stem. This settled the contest. The crowd in attendance were well satisfied that the boast of the stranger had been made good, and cheered him heartily.

They find use for poets in Bussia. They send them to Siberia to grow up with the country and become more conservative in



SETH GREEN.

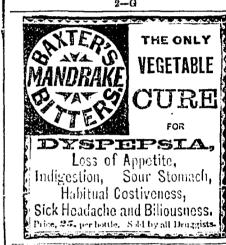
What the Great Fish Culturist Sags

Last winter I went to Florida and while there contracted Malaria in a very severe form. When I returned home I went to bed and remained there until spring. My symptoms were terrible. I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs and around my back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described right legislation; and any demands arising has over has a severe attack of Malaria can but had naver experienced. Any one who appreciate my condition. As I falled to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a gentleman in whom I had the greatest confidence. I am happy to say it thected permanent relief and that I am well o-day through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure. Atter such an experience I can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

Sethy reen

# BOON TO MEN

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## ADVERTISING

Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on tile at office of

LORD & THOMAS. McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.

FORKING UP THE GARDEN. Gardeners understand the good effect turning up the soil late in the Fall has upon the next year's crops, says the Germantown Telegraph, but there are many others-those who have small gardens, and in this class are many well-to-de-farmers-who, by neglecting this work, only raise half a crop of vegetables, and these of an inferior quality, and then they wonder why their more knowing neighbors do so much better. Hence, we cannot too often repeat the advice that if they will use the garden fork and turn the and up full fork-deep late in November, al-

lowing it to remain in lumps all Winter exposed to the frost, it will have much to do in putting the ground in excellent condition, and tend greatly to add to next year's crops. This is especially the case where the ground is not so treated at all; but we would mention that to do this once in two or three years, instead of every year, as some gardeners do, will produce equally good effect. Gardens-and especially old ones-should be limed about ouce in five years, though but lightly, say at about the rate of thirty bushels to the acre, and lightly salted every other year at the rate of from six to eight bushels per acre, applying it evenly to avoid injury. Keep the salt from coming in contact with box edging and all other evergreens, very small trees, etc. Such a course will recuperate your old gardens in a surprising manner.

LONDON Truth, one of the spiciest and most independent of English newspapers, and edited by Mr. Labouchere, M. P., contains the following sulogistic remarks on Mr. Parnell from the pen of the able editor :---Those who predicate respecting Mr. Parnell seem doomed to error. It was boldly asserted, when it was announced that a national testimonial was to be given to him, that the Irish would not subscribe to it. They have done so handsomely. I am not surprised. The relation between landford and tenant in Ireland was a disgrace to civilization. Fair rents and fixity of tenura would never have been wrung from the British Parliament, where landlordism is so fully represented, had it not been for the skill and ability of Mr. Parnell in keeping up an agitation, which, as Mr. Bright said, made the landlords run for their lives, and which forced them and their English ailles to surrender for fear of worse befalling them. If ever a man deserved the gratitude of his fellowcountrymen, that man is Mr. Parnell. Persistently his actions and his motives have been misrepresented. It really seems to me that, when the majority of my countrymen discuss the affairs of Ireland, their ordinary common sense deserts them.

A New York phrenologist has been trying to solve the problem of happy marriage by means of his art. In a lecture the other evening he declared that his investigations proved that men with bad tempers should marry women with mild manners and vice versa; and that two of a color should never marry. Blondes should wed brunettes, the tall should unite themselves to the short, the lean to the stout, etc. As to the time of marrisge the professor was of opinion that the first things which should engage a young man's attentions are choosing a vocation and a wife. It was usually considered that as woman was at her zenith at 20 and old at 25. When she was 16 the question was, whom shall I take? Twenty-Whom can I get? Twenty-five-Who will take me?

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company.

### CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1883. THEREDAY 23 .- St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr FRIDAY 22. -St. Clement, Pope and Martyr. St. Felicitas, Martyr. SATURDAY 24, - John of the Cross, Confessor.

St. Chrysogonus, Martyr. Cons. Abp. Lamy, Santa Fe, 1850. SUNDAY 25 .- Twenty-eighth and last Sunday after Pentecost. St. Catherine, Virgin and Martyr. Less. Ecclus. ii. 1-12 Gosp. Matt. xxv. 1-13; Last Gosp. Matt.

Monday 26 .- St. Peter of Alexandria, Bishop Martyr. Tumeday 27.—Feria.

WEDNESDAY 28 .- Ferla.

LORD DUFFERIN, in writing to Sir John Macdonald, pays our new Governor-General a meaningless and limited compliment by stating that Lord Lansdowne was the cleverest among the young men in the House of Lords.

THE Central News must have been writing the biography of the Marquis Tseng, the celebrated Chinese diplomatist and Minister to France, for we are now told that His Excellency was admitted as a member of the Jesuit order.

THE Law Student's Debating Society of Dublin, have blackballed T. M. Healy, Mem. | a Christian, a member of the Church, and at ber of Parliament for Monaghan. This ex- | the time I called his attention to the pasteclusion signifies nothing; for in cases of this kind, it suffices to have but one or two mem. | Jury." bers out of the entire society to cast a black bean, to secure the refusal of a card'date for admission.

THE RIGHT HON. MB. DAWSON, LORD Mayor of Dublin, has gone to Limerick to speak in support of Mr. McMahon, the Parnellite can. didate for Parliament. Ten thousand people met Mr. Dawson at the depot and escorted him to his hotel. That is about nine thousand more than would go to see the Prince of Wales.

THE heads of the United States Government and of the army are two Irish- another illustration of how dynamite scares Americans. President Arthur is of Irish | are manufactured for the purpose of throwing descent and General Phil Sheridan, who hes the odium upon the Irlah, for did you not Just succeeded General Sherman in command | notice how neatly it was pointed out that the of the American forces, comes from the same | "loaded shell was found near the residence stock. Sheridan once said :- "An American of an Iriehman." by birth, I love liberty; an Irlahman by descent, I hate oppression. If I were in Ireland I would be a Fenian."

THE American proces are asking if there is any significance in the fact that Americans libel suit, and from which it was for a time were conspicuous by their absence from the Lord Mayor's banquet. No invitation was sent to the Legation of the United States, Since his boyhood, A. M. Sullivan has been and the omission of the United States Minisfer from the number of guests is the more re- tory of his country, but in the present of his new convictions should be doubted. markable that the representatives of other countries were heartly welcomed. What has become of the hearty, cordial and loyal ed his country well and faithfully, on the friendship between England and the United platform and in the press; in the courts of to the world. The Marquis has States?

ANDREW McClellan, a farmer, of South Carolina, is probably the liveliest centennarian that has been seen since the days of the patriarchs. He has just had a matrimonial knot tled with a gay young widow. Their combined ages make one hundred and fortythree years, the bride claiming twenty-seven | statesman and the nationalist, all go to make of the number, while the bridegroom is just finishing his one hundred and sixteenth year. the true patriot, that he is, and whose loss The pair didn't stop at home to celebrate the honeymoon, but went to New York on a regular bridal tour,

THE cable is beginning to send us some more funny news. The latest is that the Pope has expressed much satisfaction over out by saying that "the ulmost secrecy is the recent proclamation of Orange meetings " maintained by all the prelates in attend-In Ireland by the British Government, and " ance as to what transpired;" and, in the that His Holiness has attributed this action to the efforts of Mr. Errington, and has personally thanked that gentleman. It would be tion about what were the objects and redifficult to fabricate more ridiculous stories sults of the discussion. He tells us how the than the foregoing. The idea of the Holy American bishops are unitedly opposed to Father going into costagles over an Orange proclamation or coming down to shake hands | crisis was reached; how the nature of the dif. | which the latter delivered before the Land | To be blessed with a large family is now in with Erringion, is rather comical.

of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Chair- question of the best means for the diffusion man of the Board of Trade, and of his Liberal of the Catholic religion among the American immonse. Every class seemed to be foundation of many errors! e colleagues in the Cabinet, in his efforts to people; how the American bishops wanted interested in what Davitt had to say, If the Witness did not entertain so much Bring about a relaxation of the repressive full domestic control; how the Vatican was and all had their representatives present to hatred for the Catholic side of the French

ward the National League. Earl Spencer, the Irish Vicercy, has been given plain hints that the Uabinet cannot approve of any continuance of his proclaiming league meetings upon mere assumptions that Orange roughs may be tempted to create a disturbance.

SIE JOHN A. MACDONALD addiessed a meeting of the Councillors of the County of Carleton in reference to the Lennox case, in which he was recently unseated for wholesale bribery and corruption practised by his bosom friends and agents. The Premier avewed that it was the only election he ever ran in his lifetime in which he was put to no expense, and that he did not even spend a six. pence. Then what must have been the amount of corruption and bribery practised in the elections in which he spent money lavishly, when there was so much of both in an election which cost him nothing?

Now that Edward MacMahon, the Parnellite and Nationalist candidate for Parliament, has carried the Limerick election by an overwhelming majority against the candidate of the Whige and Tories combined, our Canadian contemporaries, who are in the habit of asserting that Mr. Parnell has not the mass of the people to his back, will, of course, find in the fact another "indication" and another "proof" that their assertion is "strictly true." Will the Toronto Telegram, which, is quite a sinner in that respect, say how the result affects its opinion as to the amount of support that the Irish people give to, or withhold from, the National party?

During the Lord Mayor's banquet in London a bold attempt was made by a large number of Socialists to surround Guild Hall and howl their disapproval of the patrician festivities going on within. When the long procession, headed by a brass band and bear. ing a black flag, had reached the centre of the city, and were nearing the Guild Hall, the police came upon the scene, and prevented a too near approach to the banqueters. The leaders then addressed the procession of their followers and called attention to the injustice of a system of Government which permitted such an unequal divison of the national wealth that Dives were feasted while the people famished.

A MAN who was convicted of theft and sentenced to the State prison in Philadelphia, the other day, astonished the Judge and the to accept such a hearty county welcome, audience in the Court by making these pointed remarks from the dock :-

"I worked three years in your State prison making shoer, and I know as much about making shoes as I do about watches. They taught me to be disbonest. My principal work was to paste leather and paste-board together to make a thick sole to impose on the public. The man who had the contract was board business he was foreman of the Grand

HERE is a specimen dynamite find by the English detectives:-"A loaded shell was found this merning in Lambeth near the residence of an Irishman. The police are investigating the matter. The shell weighs twelve pounds and has been taken to Woolwich Arsenal for examination." The incident of course caused quite a little panic. But there was a big dropping of chins when the following telegram was sent forth :-- The supposed loaded shell found on the wharf at Lambeth, proves to be merely an iron weight which had been thrown away as useless." This is but

THE friends of Ireland will be more than rejoiced at the intelligence that the sudden filness, which had overtaken Mr. A. M. Sullivan towards the close of the Central News considered that he would not recover did not result fatally as was at first dreaded. a prominent figure in the contemporary his-Home Rule movement for Ireland, he has been a bright beacon light. He has servjustice and in the halls of legislation. English gold has never been able to buy him, and the gifts of office have never been able to tempt him to abandon the cause of his countrymen. His pen and his tongue, both trilliant and eloquent, have ever been at tuelt service. The writer, the crator, the of A. M. Sullivan the distinguished son and Ireland would indeed deeply mourn.

A New York paper received and published a most stupid special despatch bearing on the Papal conference with the American Bishops in Rome. The correspondent starts same breath he idiotically continues to write up a quarter of a column of informathe majority of the Sacred College; how a ficulty was most serious; how the question of Reform Union of England, on the subject of the syes of the Witness something "mons-Irish agitation in America was not taken up; MR. PARNELL has secured the co-operation how the entire discussion was confined to the

taken their demand into consideration. The coolness and effrontery with which the special correspondent volunteers this informstion are simply astounding, especially in view of the fact that he admitted from the beginning that the ulmost secrecy was maintained by all as to what transpired at the conference.

LANSDOWNE A LAND LEAGUER.

One of the most remarkable and significant

political changes which we have had to

chronicle for some time, is, undoubtedly, that

which has come over the Marquis of Lantdowne since he has set foot on Canadian soil. From being the landlord whom Charles Bussel, Q.C., M.P., was reluctantly forced to place in the category of the "bad," and from being the statesman who was frightened out of Gladstone's Cabinet by the Land Act Lansdowne, mirabile dictu, has become a Land Leaguer, and has publicly expressed his endorsation of the principles of the Land League platform. The Marquis has disowned his record of the past. His old convictions and prejudices have been swept away; other views and other convictions more in harmony with the spirit of the age and more regardful of the interests and rights of the many, instead of the few, have forced themselves upon the new Governor-General, and have met with his approval and his acceptance. When the duty of the hour demanded it, and when motives of national policy and national honor and self-respect urged it, THE Post did not hesitate to hold up the mirror to Lord Lansdowne and show the Canadian people what manner of manhad been selected by Mr. Gladsone to rule over them. His political career was against him; his hard dealings and relations with the Irish people had lost to him that respect which should be paid to the head of a government. For these and other reasons THE Post disapproved of and denounced his appointment to the Governorship of Canada. But His Excellency has been scarcely four weeks in the country, when he gracefully gives us gain de cause, and courageously acknowledges that the severe judgments passed upon him for his doings of the past were not undeserved. He has now recited a public act of contrition and has turned over a new leaf. In reply to an address presented by the County Council of Carleton, Lord Lansdowne, after referring to the pleasure it afforded him the more especially so, seeing it came from

the farmers, said : "Perhaps I am prejudiced in their favor, " for I have been some years a farmer myself, not always a very successful one, I am airaid, but that is to be explained by the fact "that I have not attended as closely to my business as I might. But if I am interested in farmers generally, I have a special interest in the farmers of Canada. There is to begin with, one matter about them which is " remarkable in my eyes as a new comer here. In the old country it is very rare to find a farmer owning the land which he farms, In this country it is very rare to find one who does not own it. This is of course not the mement for enquiring into the circum-MY CONVICTION THAT THE LARGE. INESS OF THE NUMBER OF THOSE WHO ARE ABSOLUTE OWNERS OF CANADIAN SOIL HAS GIVEN STRENGTH AND SOLIDITY TO THE BASIS OF CANADIAN SOCIETY. AND MY REGRET IS THAT IN THE OLD COUNTRY WE HAVE NOT FARM LAND WHICH IS THEIR OWN PROPERTY. It is the cultivators of the soil who have been and are "still carrying civilization and order into the waste places of the deminion and building up the foundation of that national greatness which it has acquired and will yet acquire

"in a still greater degree." The essence of the whole doctrine of the Land League is contained in these few senteuces. The conversion of His Excellency to the popular platform will perhaps be looked upon by some with more or less suspicion. but we can see no reason why the sincerity His utterances seem to have been well weighed, and their importance and significance fully considered before they were given too much at stake to talk glibly on the land question. Sincere in his convictions, he must also be sincere in his regret that in the old country there are not more " farmers who farm land which is their own "property," for he would never have thus convicted himself unnecessarily out of his own mouth, and stand self-condemned for a state of things for which he is as much responsible as any other man in Great Britain. Having had the courage to make this profession, it is to be hoped that Lord Lansdowne will equally have the courage to give it practical effect by aiding the introduction of reforms in the land system which would give to the old country that solidity and general prosperity which are enjoyed by the Canadian people, owning their own land and governing themselves.

ENGLISHMEN ENDORSING DAVITT.

Globe sends some very interesting and significant details about Davitt's great address, "The Land for the People." The audience, trous." To give numerous children to the which filled the St. James Hall to overflow- country is a crime against the State. Truly ing, was as miscellaneous as it was religious prejudice and bigotry are the

more Edwards, M. P., and Mr. Irish party by Mr. Callan, M.P., and the softer sex by Miss Helen Taylor. Notwithstanding the fact that the audience was of a very composite character, it was "wonderfully the correspondent, it is not an important sign of the times to And in favor of "land nationalization" and in its condemnation of the system under which Ireland is governed. Not less noticeable was the reception accorded to Mr. Davitt's remarks about emigration. Of course he denounced in the strongest terms all schemes of this kind, and his denunciation was backed up by his hearers.

### A JUDGE ON STRIKE.

It is a novel thing for a judge to go on strike, but yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Ramesy gave the Government and the Mortreal Bar fair warning that he was not going to do any work that would injure either his health or his reputation. It is a notorious fact that, in the Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal Side), the present method of conducting business has led to an accumulation of cases which no effort seems to lesson, and which has become a source of perpetual approvance and inconvenience to all interested parties. It was announced some time ago that two extra sessions of the Court would be heldone in December and the other in February so as to decrease the block in some fashion. The effect of this would be to compel the Judges of the Queen's Bench to sit continuously either in Montresl or at Quebec from now until the end of March next. To this Judge Ramsay, speaking from the Bench, entered a most explicit objection, and said he would decidedly refuse to obey the order of the Government, let the consequences be what they may. was ready to accept the responsibility. Judge Bamsay informed the Bar that before the arrears of business had reached their present large dimensions, he had made strong appeals to the Government, through the proper channels, urging them to bring about a reform and amend the grievance in some way, but his appeals remained unheeded. He charged the Government with being the cause of the block in the business, and said it was due to their "supineness." The system court would sit four days in the week, render judgments. He had tried to have this system adopted, but did not succeed. He was consequently not going to attempt imfulfill the orders contained in a Government he has taken, which was apparently the only authority." one left him.

"A MONSTROUS BREEDING CA-PACITY.

THE Montreal Daily Witness undertakes ent. While describing the conflict which has the French became masters of the Quebec city government, that moment Quebec began to run down. The English were driven away. and now the French themselves can hardly in Montreal. Montreal is the French-Canadian headquarters, simply because it is the chief English city of the Province, and now that the French, by reason alone of their monstrous capacity for breeding, have asserted their majority here they will play the same game . . . When they (the French) shall have freed themselves from fetters which destroy alself-reliance, and when they shall have accepted a higher code of Ohristian morals than that which now sules them, so that they will be better able to confide in each other. they will be able to enter the race of progress with other Protestants. Meantime they are by this anti-English movement only riveting in the name of nationality, fetters which have long prevented their progress."

What does the Witness mean by finding fault with the "breeding capacity" of our French fellow citizens? Has it become an advocate of the Malthusian theory? Our con-The London correspondent of the Toronto | temporary outrages nature in applying the term "monstrous" to what all ages and all races have been taught to call "blessings."

were of every complexion. The chairman | led into expressing such a vulgar and shock- | find it opposed to the opening of the Hudson was the Rev. S. D. Headlarn, a Church of ling impropriety, for it says, "when the Bay route, which, they contend, would bring England minister. Noncomformity was re- French shall have accepted a higher code of immense benefits to the Province; they find presented by the Rev. J. E. Symes, of Not- Christian morals they will be better able to it more or less subservient to the Canatingham; Radicalism by Mr. Pass- enter the race of progress with other dian Pacific Railroad, which wants no Protestants." From whom would our con- other railroads but its own built in Storey, M.P., proprietor of the Echo; the temporary have the French take this the Province, a policy which leaves the enthusiastic," and heartily applauded Mr. itstrike our religious contemporary that "the lands, their mines and their timber limits Daviti's speech, which was listened to capacity for breeding" is dependent upon handed over to companies and individuals with the greatest attention. In fact, says health and morality, and that, if we are to who do not belong to the country, and whose un- [judge,of the morals of a people by the blessso large a meeting so thoroughly unanimous | children, the code of morals followed by the | bill with ridicule, as the Montreal Herald does otherwise respectable journal like the Daily Witness commit such grave errors, all for the want of a little liberality and enlightenment in its views on questions affecting the Catholic religion and Church. Bigotry and prejudice are equally despicable and insufferable characteristics in an organ of public opinion, and the Witness would enlarge its sphere of usefulness by getting rid of both.

### A MISGUIDED JOURNAL.

That moribund sheet, the Irish Canadian, in its issue of the 15th instant flounders through two columns of silly bravado and false assertion in a hopeless effort to justify its erratic and mercenary course. Speaking of itself, it says :- ' Its policy has undergone no change, nor is any such change in conwill be the Champion of Faith and Father-

Will the Canadian enlighten its readers as to the manner in which it proposes to fulfil the editorials which are printed in the Evening Canadian and reprinted in the weekly issue, mis-called the Irish Canadian, is not to be an Agnostic. He cannot champion a faith that he does not believe in or respect. The Catholic Church has service to Faith or Fatherland? The Canadian must surely regard its readers as the most gullible people on earth if it expects them to be deceived by such bosh. It makes a paper, on what it styles "credible authority." of extra terms, he admitted, might work if the Let it produce its authority or stand convicted are foreign to each other and equally indetaking the other two to deliberate and columns were never prostituted for pay or gain. Has it forgetten the sworn evidence to and the scandalous revelations contained healthand reputation, and he was not going | for the Catholic Church in the past. Its preto attempt to sit continuously from now until tensions in this respect can be disposed of March, without any opportunity of looking by a simple reference to the fact that its utup and deliberating on cases or rendering teranses have been repeatedly denounced by stances which have led to this difference, judgments. This public declaration by His the head of the Church in its own Province. compel the attention of the Govern- some individual whom it dubs "the Carey ment to the state of blockade of the Canadian Press." This person in which the Court of Appeal finds itself. It apparently locates in Toronto. We know Besides, the Minister of Justice will have to of no pressman, not even among the attaches consider to what category of offence belongs of the Canadian, deserving of such an odious the emphatic and public refusal of a judge to name. The Canadian counterpart of the infamous Carey is not a pressman, but we have proclamation. So far Judge Ramsay seems heard it asserted that he is interested in the " MORE FARMERS WHO, LIKE YOU to be justified in having adopted the course I rish Canadian. Perhaps he is its "credible

> MANITOBA ON THE WAR-PATH. THERE seems to be trouble shead in Mani

toba and the Canadian Northwest. The Manitobans were never very loyal-we do not very frequently to say very uncomplimentary mean to Downing street, but even to the Cathings of the French-Canadians, but in its | nadian Confederation. Not later than last | true." The followers of Dollinger are inlast issue our contemporary overshot the year they threatened to go over to Uncle Sam mark, and showed itself to be quite inconsist- if their local railway bills were disallowed by the Federal Government. arisen between the French and English-speak- Let them have a grievance, and right away ing Aldermen of this city, it says :- " When I they ask to have it redressed or to give them their ticket of leave. In all this not ling was observed but childish sulks and tricks or iniantile threats; but it now appears that a spirit of revolt has been underlying all, and live there. All their great men, all their that it is ready to take shape and form of disparty leaders, all their clique managers live | quieting proportions. The Winnipeg Free Press, in discussing the situation in a temperate and logical manner, says :--

> "There are growing indications that the time is near at hand when the future position of Manitoba and the north-western territories toward the rest of the Dominion, and possibly toward the empire at large, will have to be considered. Many things are contributing to force the matter to an issue. The tide of immigration has not flowed in as freely as had been anticipated. Settlers in many localities have been prevented, in con sequence of a want of railroad communica tion, from reaping much, if any, benefit from the recent abundant harvest. These and similar disabilities have called attention more directly to the manner in which this country has been misgoverned from Ottawa. To the stupid policies adopted with regard to the mile beit and southern Manitobs reservations to the locking up of valuable lands by colonization companies, and to the gross impositions placed upon settlers during their pioneering days, for the purpose of hampering the already over-indulged manufacturers of eastern Canada, there is a feeling of discontent which it would be useless to deny. That more has not been heard is because of an absence of leaders to voice and give intelligent direction to those who would be inclined to join in the agitation. From Prince Albert, Brandon, Nelson and other places comes news of the formation of settlers' unions or anti-monopoly leagues, while in Winnipeg some are already crying out for the secession of this country from the Confedera-

> The fact of the matter is, that the people of Manitoba see nothing but an enemy in the

"higher code of morals?" From Chiniquy settlers at the mercy of a monopoly; or the Salvation Army? Does the Witness they find their country made the plun. want to give them a code of morals by der ground for the political hacks of the which their progeny can be reduced. Does Dominion Government; they find their best object is to enrich themselves at the expense ings which attach to them in the shape of of the settlers. It will not do to meet this French Canadians is much superior to the this morning. The Herald treats the matter one it professes. It is really a pity to see an | lightly and as if the Manitobans were more in fun than in earnest. Perhaps there is so much geriousness in the situation that our contemporary is afraid to look it in the face. If the people of Manitoba labor under the grievances and disadvantages which they say they do, then they are justified in taking the course that will prove the most effective in bringing the Federal Government to its senses, and that will compel it to treat them fairly and honestly.

> "TORONTO WORLD" AND THE DOLLINGERITES. Our esteemed contemporary, the Toronto

World, ventured to state the other day that the anniversary of Luther was celebrated in Germany by Catholic and Protestant alike. A correspondent wrote to the World eaking it templation. In the future, as in the past, it to give its authority for the statement. Of course there was no authority to give, for the statement was based on pure supposition, and that without the slightest warrant. But the World, not to be its promises? The gentleman who writes altogether dumb, appended the following very illogical and ungrammatical obervations in the form of an answer to its correspondent's query :- "Though we will not effirm an Irishman or a Catholic. He is reputed "that Catholics were as enthusiastic as Protestants in the calebration, we do not hold " that the Dollinger Oatholics are outside the " pale of the Church." As is plainly seen, no need of such a champion. He is bitterly this sentence consists of two component anti-lrish, and in his published writings has | parts; but there is not the slightest connecgrossly libelled the Irlshmen of at least one tion between them, either in thought or by city in the Dominion. Is it not, therefore, a logic. The latter part of the stupid falsehood, and an insult to Irish sentence, which naturally should be made Catholics, to sesert that his articles, printed to depend on the former, is no more desecondhand in the Irish Canadian, will be of pendant than a candle is on the moon for its flickering light. What has an affirmation or a negation that " Catholics were as enthuslastic as Protestanta" got to do with a contention that the Dollinger Catholics are charge against the managing director of this either inside or outside the pale of the Church? Absolutely nothing. Both ideas as a deliberate slanderer. It asserts that its | pendent. The fact of Catholics being or not being as enthusiastic as Protestants, can possibly have no bearing upon the status the contrary in the Hewson-Macdonald case of the Dollinger Catholics, nor can it affect their position towards the Church for better possibilities, as he hads ome regard for his therein? The Canadian bossts of what it did or worse. To show the absurdity and the want of logic in the World's utterance, we have but to paraphrase it as follows: "Though we will not affirm that Canadian newspapers were as enthusiastic as German newspapers in the celebration, we do BUT I MAY AT ANY BATE EXPRESS | Honor will, more than any other proceeding, It concludes its screed with a reference to not hold that the American newspapers are outside the ranks of the Fourth Estate. Such a sentence would be faulty as regards sense, connection and conclusion; and we are sorry to have to class the World's in that category. Our contemporary, however, erred more grievously when it added: "At least so long as they (the "Dollingerites) are within it (the pale of the "Church) we may truly hold that our ass: 1-"tion that the Catholics joined is strictly "true. No, not exactly. The assertion is far from being "strictly frue," and it is only by admitting the assumption of the World, that the Dollinger Catholics are within the pale of the Church, that the assertion can be considered even "partly significant in number, while the Catholics in Germany who are not Dollingerites, and who did not join in the celebration, number over fifteen millions. But on what grounds does our contemporary assume or pretend to say that the Dollingerites are recognized by the Church and are within her pale? The few followers of Dollinger are no more of the the Church than are the followers of Hyacinthe, Chiniquy, or MacNamara of Brooklyn, and these are unquestionably outside of

the pale of the Church. Our esteemed contemporary evidently has a very incoherent and inaccurate idea of what the Church is and of what a Catholic ought to be; and it is, no doubt, to the insufficiency of its enlightenment on those subjects, and not to any desire of willful misrepresentation of facts, that its erroneous statements in connection therewith are to be attributed.

A CANADIAN TEWKSBURY HOUSE.

THERE is an institution at Oltaws, known as the Bethlehem for the Friendless; but if figures mean anything, the institution is nothing short of being a human abattoir, and throws the infamous Tewskbury Almshouse completely in the shade as far as the slaughter of innocents is concerned. According to the official report of the Government Inspector there were one hundred and ninety-three infants admitted to this living tomb during the year of 1882, and out of that number only twenty-two of the little waifs lived to see New Year's Day of 1883. Just think of it-one hundred and seventy-one out of one hundred and ninety three to have died during the space of one year!!! Such a death-rate even in a foundling asylum is abnormal and is highly suggestive of crime aiding nature to do away with the little innocents. We see it stated by a contemporary that since January, 1880, no less than 500 Government at Ottawa. Their cry is: If it | (five hundred) infants have been hushed in policy of the Dublin Castle government to- opposed to it, and finally how the Pope had hear him. His supporters on the platform | Canadian character, it would never have been | don't help us, we will help ourselves. They | the sleep of death. This mortality is alarming and calls for the immediate attention of and a goodly number of gentlemen and ladies traordinary efforts to secure a share of Euromatter and fix the responsibility where it belongs.

A CHARACTERISTIC ORANGE SPEECH BY AN M. P.

Last week Mr. John While, M.P. for East Hastings, delivered himself of an oration in Brockville which does not, even in the alightest detail, belie the characteristics of the organization to which he addressed himself. Brother White and before him the members of the Orange Lodge at Brockville, and he expatiated upon the "crying" injustice done to the Order in the rejection of his Orange bill of last session. His utterances were brimful of the most humane sentiments. Just read some of them:

"Previous to introducing the bill last session many members of the House had expressed tears as to the result, on the grounds, as they claimed, that "White was an irritable Irishman, and will be sure to insult other members." Hence he was unable to answer Mr. Curran, of Montreal, when bitterly assailed by him on the floor of the House. Mr. Curran is a Land Leaguer, and it has been shown that Land League funds were used by that infamous Carey to spill the blood of Cavendish and Burke. I hold that municipal institutions should not only be granted to Ireland, but also to Scotland and England. Mr. Curran is in favor of a Parliament in Dublin, but remember he refuses you the simple right to buy and hold property. If this is not no blemish, yet it is ludicrous to speak of this hypocrisy, then I know not what hypocriey handsome woman as so radiant, or so envelis. In case we are to have trouble—which God forbid!-I am in favor of reverting to the old dispensation—an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. We are chips from the old block, and should insist upon having our rights. During last session it was proposed that we accept an Act of incorporation under the name of ' Protestant Association.' I for one scern the proposition. Let us stand by the grand old name 'Orange.' Whether we survive or perish, we shall remain Orange to

Talk about a Lord Rossmore, a Lord Hamilton and other unprincipled Orange ruffians, in Northern Ulster, inciting their ignorant followers to outrage, rlot and murder! Brother White and his friends eclipse them in that fearless but touching exclamation, "An PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth !" Dear, oh dear!! What a rushing trade would be secured to our oculists and dentists ii Johnny Write only had pluck enough to go for his enemies, and scratch their eyes and sented to act as treasurer. knock their teeth out. Mr. White must indeed be of an extraordinary sanguinary dispc- | Per Young Irishmen's Literary and sition, or he must be supremely idiotic. If he is sanguinary, nobody seems to fear him; if he is an idict nobody seems to mind him. He is perfectly harmless in either condition. His threats cause the community no anxiety; they are too silly and meaningless to disturb anybody's tranquillity.

Brother White, however, deserves the contempt of every independent citizen in the country for his malicious stab at the character and reputation of a parliamentary opponent. " Mr. Curran," says that Orange-would-beblood-spiller, "is a Land Leaguer, and it has Jas. S. Gaivin Carleton Place Ont. . . " been shown that Land League funds were "used by that infamous Carey to spill the " blood of Cavendish and Burke."

For uttering the same infamous lie in the British House of Commons, against Parnell, ex-Chief-Eccetary Forster, has been squelched out of public life, and has brought down upon his name the execuations of an entire people. That cowardly charge against the Irish leader, has been worth to him, the magnificent testimonial of two hundred thousand dollars, and the unbounded admiration and attachment of the Irish race. So that it is rather late in the day for an Orange headcentre to rise up in Canada and number is quite large. utter a national calumny, which can only Berve to brand him as a liar and a coward. A more iniquitous attempt by any public man to injure and defame a parliamentary confrere has never been made in this country than that of this blood thirsty Orange representative to represent Mr. Curran, as, to any extent, an accomplice in, or any way responsible for the atrocious murder of Cavendish and Burke. It is to be hoped that the member for Montreal Centre will, at the next session of Parilament, bring the matter before the House, and make Mr. John White substantiate his charge, or make the odious | says :calumniator bite the dust.

### ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON ENFORCED EMIGRATION.

are in a helpless state of destitution. They are suffering from want of food, clothing, heat, light and adequate shelter. The Toronto Globe has for some time past been engaged in the kindly work of calling public attention to their distress and solicitingiald on their behalf.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch, to whom their situation was specially made known, has just issued the following brief circular. which covers the whole ground of the lamentable policy of enforced emigration pursued by the Home authorities. It reads:- "Some gentlemen have suggested to us the propriety of calling a meeting of the Catholics to see what could be done to relieve a vast number of distressed emigrants from Ireland. We consider it entirely out of place for us to meddle with the duties of the Mayor of the city. If a meeting should be called by His Worship we would gladly attend. Hitherto the Catholics, the priests, | Hamilton" the nuns, the society of St. Vincent de Paul | London "

the authorities. A rigid inspection of this have saved many from starvation and from slaughter-house should be made at once, and being frezen to death. Many of those peoa strict investigation made into its record, its | ple were supplied by them with beds, blanoperations and the conduct of its manage- kets, clothing and food. It is high time ment. While the Government is making ex. that the general public should be made aware practically of the condition of pean emigration, it stands by and witnesses the poor of Ireland. Food enough is raised an address to be presented to the Very Rev. this wholesale destruction of natives without in the country if it only could be consumed making the slightest endeavor to ascertain in it, to maintain three times the populawherein lies the root of the evil. It is evidently tion. It cannot be expected that the time for the authorities to take action in the | Catholics of the city should take the whole burden of supporting those people. It is now early in the winter, and it is both to speech, expatiating on the good qualities be feared and expected that a great number of the distinguished lady and the benefits of poor will come in from the country when work ceases there, especially when they hear that Toronto is going to support them all, and the villages and towns of the interior will not have an opportunity of lending their charitable assistance. These who have been the cause of their coming here and in such destitution should be made to bear | that a deputation, consisting of the following the chief bu den.

the famine years of '47 and '48; but after much parleying they got a cheque from the Coyle, H. J. Cloran, Wm. Wilson, M. C. Mul-Imperial Government to cover their expenges."

It is no wonder that Mrs. Langtry was prostrated after her vielt to Kingston, when it is considered that the gallaut editor of our esteemed contemporary, the Kingston News, deemed it his duty, as a public writer, to ad- Rev. Slater St. Bernard, Superior of the Slaters minister the following editorial pill to the re. of the Congregation, congratulating her on nowned and over-tated "Jersey Lily." He said:

" Making allowance for complexion and a winning disposition, admitting that her pecu-Har contour of forehead and nose are artistically correct, assuming that a capacious mouth is oped in a blaze of beauty, as to cast all others into the shade. There are dozens of girls in Kingston who surpass her as far as more delicacy and regularity of feature are concerned, and who habitually exhibit more beauty and quite as much elegance upon the street as Mrs. Langtry does upon the stage."

The gallant editor said a good deal more than that about her, but he said enough in the above extract to become the white haired boy with the Kingston girls. We wonder how he will manage to attend all the tea. parties and other social reunions during the coming winter, for he'il be such a favorite with their Ma's.

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-

Previously acknowledged...... \$853 55 Benefit Society, Montreal ..... 361 00 Of the above amount \$25 was sub-

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## LOCAL NEWS

1 00

-There were sixty-eight interments in the Catholic cemetery last week. There were two fatal cases of diphtheria and two of scarlet

-It has been decided not to hold an investigation into the circumstances under which the two sons of Chief Paradle and the young man Michaud were drowned at Yamaska in August last.

-Acting upon instructions received, Chief of Police Trempe, of Hochelaga, commenced yesterday morning to turn off the water from all parties who are still in arrears. The

-Preparations are being made to hold a grand French fete at Boston during the exhibition. Bepresentatives from every French society on the continent and all the members of the French press have been invited, together with a number of prominent crators. Mr. Louis Frechette has been requested to write a poem in honor of the occasion.

### MOVE YOUR CLOCKS BACK. STANDARD TIME.

Professor C. H. McLeod, of McGill College observatory, has written a letter to a morning contemporary on the subject of the standard time, which comes into effect to-day. It

"The time signals which you will receive from this observatory on and after Monday, the 19th instant, will conform to the time of the 75th meridian, to be known as 'Eastern' time.' This time is exactly five minutes A large number of Irish immigrants who forty-two seconds slower than the time of the arrived in Toronto during the summer months | meridian of this observatory which has hitherto been furnished you."

In order to facilitate the setting of timepiccer, signals will be given at 8 o'clock and at 9 o'clock, Eastern time, on Monday, the 19th instant. The signals for these hours will be precisely similar to the signals given for noon, that is: A warning preceding the 55th minute, one stroke at each of the minutes 55 56 and 57; 61 strokes beginning at the 58th minute and ending at the 59th minute, followed by one stroke at the hour. The first of these minutes and strokes (the 55th) should occur at 42 seconds past the hour by the present local time.

To-day the clocks of the principal cities in the United States and a portion of Canada were set to the new standard time, our Oity of Sainte Agnes de Megantic, Litchfield Council at its last meeting having wisely de- Canton. This parish is situate on the borcided to conform to the "new departure." The change of local time in the principal cities of Canada to conform with the Standard time of the 75th meridian is as follows:-Quebec puts the clock back about .. 15 min.

forward..... 3 min. Montreal " Ottawa " Kingston " Toronto " ..... 17½ min. .....19 11 min,

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY. TRIBUTE TO THE VERY REV. MOTHER ST. BER-

NARD.

On Sunday afternoon, in the sacristy of St Patrick's Church a large meeting of the most influential English-speaking Catholics of St Patrick's, St Ann's, St Mary's and St Gabriel's parishes met for the purpose of considering Mother St Bernard, Superior-General of the Congregation of Notre Dame. On motion of Mr James O'Brien, seconded by Mr M P Ryan, Mr Edward Murphy was called to the chair and Mr J J Curran, M P, was requested to act as Secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a neat conferred on the people by the Congregation of Notre Dame. He said he had requested his friend, Mr. Curran, to prepare an address to be presented on Wednesday next, the 50th anniversary of Mother St Bernard's entry into religious life. Mr. J. J. Carran then read a beautiful address, which was, on motion of Mr. Drummond, seconded by Mr. Sadlier, unanimously adopted. It was then resolved gentlemen, be requested to present the address :- Mesers. Edward Murphy, J. J. Curran, The Government of New Brunswick re. M.P., Hon. Judge Doherty, Dr. Hingstor ceived a lot of emigrants from Ireland during Michael Donovan, Ald. Tancey, P. Kennedy Wm. O'Brien, Drummond, Sadlier, Grant larkey, P. Flannery, E. Halley, M. Lawlor, P. S. Marphy, P. Wright, James Connaughtor, Bernard Emerson, Mr. Fosbre and several others. The meeting then adjourned after passing votes of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary. A meeting was also held in the Oabinet de Lecture Paroissale yesterday after Mass, and another in the presbytery of St. James's Church, to sign an address to the the occasion of the fittieth anniversary of her entry on religious life. The deputation will please meet at the St. Lawrence Hall on Wednesday, at 230 p.m. sharp, to proceed from there to the "Mother House," Villa Maria, where the address is to be presented.

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate will arrive here about the middle of next week. Mgr. Bourget, of this city, attained his

85th year on the 30th day October last. Since his arrival in Canada Mgr. Smeulders has been visited by all the bishops of the Province of Quebec.

Rt. Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London, Ont., celebrated the tenth anniversary of his consecration on the 10th inst.

We regret to learn of the demise of Abbe Sauvageau, Superior of the College at Lavis, which took place a few days ago.

Five thousand people were present in the Cathedral at Three Rivers recently to welcome the return of Mgr. Laflache.

Rev Fred Chabot was ordained priest at the Basilica, Quebec, on Sunday morning, and chanted vespers the same afternoon, Bev. Mr. Bourget, Redemptorist Father,

has been re-elected President of l'Union Saint Joseph of Levis for the fifteenth time. The Pope, it is reported, is now engaged in reviewing voluminous notes on a forthcoming circular to the falthful, touching the sub-

ject of philosophy. The Rev. J. B. Parent, vicar of St. Leon in the diocese of Three Rivers, will start shortly for the United States to superintend Cana-

dian missionary work. The Ursuline convent at Stansfeed is nearly completed. The basement is in granite and the two upper storeys are in brick covered

with a mansard roof. It is said that Mgr. Smeulders, Apostolic Delegate, during his sojourn in this city, will reside with the Brothers of the Reformatory

School, Mignonne street.

by order of Mgr. Racine. The Opinion Publique announces that the

first page of its next number will contain a Canada, Abbe Dom Henri Smeulders. The Rev. Father Resther of La Compagnie

where he is looking after the interests of the colonization of the Province of Quebec. The Pope has summoned Cardinal Hohee-

de Jesus is at present in the United States,

lobe to Rome, it is understood, for the purpose of offering him the alternative of yielding or being ejected from the College of Cardinals. The contribution of the Dlocese of Toronto

towards the Peter's Pence fund, amounting to nearly \$1,000, has been forwarded to Rome by his Grace Archbishop Lynch through Cardinal Simeoni.

Abbe Marchand, of Drummondville, has taken charge of his new presbytery. The local corporation has purchased the old one for a friars' school, which will be under the cere of Sainte Croix friars.

A memorial window, now in course of manutacture by Mr. John C. Spence, is shortly to be placed in position in the Roman Catholic Church of Arisaig, Antigonish County, N.S., in honor of the late pastor, Rev. Father McLeod.

Cardinal Manning recently told a wealthy congregation that an attempt to reach the passes and to provide something for the suffering of his poor, was of more account than an endeavor to raise a second Westminster Abbey.

Over sixty of the clergy of the Diocese of Three Rivers met at the Ursuline Convent at that place on Thursday last to pay their respects to the Very Rev Chas O Caron, on the hurled. He is as universally respected by occasion of the feast of his patron saint, St all creeds and classes as he is widely known occasion of the fesst of his patron salut, St Charles Borrommee.

To-day (Wednesday) the feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin, the patron feast of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, will be celebrated in the chapel of the Grand Seminary, Sherbrooke street, and will be attended by the priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and clergymen of the surrounding parishes.

According to the decision of Mgr. Fabre the following appointments have been named:—Bev. T. Descarries, vicar at St. Michel de Vaudreuil; Bev. L. M. Levesque, vicer at St. Joseph De Montreal; Rev. J. Turcot, vicar at St. Jacques de Mineur; Bev. Emile Pepin, vicar at St. Barthelemi and Rev. J. Desautels vicar at St. Polycarpe.

On last Wednesday Mgr. Bacine gave his blessing to the new church of the new parish der of Lake Megantic, and has been only four years in existence. The little chapel which has been used for the past two years has been replaced by a handsome church 66 feet long by 36 wide.

Yesterday, 20th instant, His Grane the Archbishop of Toronto celebrated the ..... 7 min. twenty-fourth anniversary of his episcopal consecration. On the 20th of November, 1869, His Grace was consecrated to the usual salary. Mr. Bambrick first

Coadjutor of Toronto. In 1870 Toronto became an Archi-spiscopal See, with the Most Rev. John Joseph Lynch as first titular. May His Grace be long spared to the Church in Ontario, to which he has rendered such services by his brilliant talents.

The Vicar-General of the diocese of Brescia, in Italy, and the Mother Superior of the Daughters of the Sicred Heart, at an audience granted them on Friday, thanked His Holfness in the name of the Bishop of Brescia and of the Congregation of the Daughters of the Sacred Heart, on occasion of the Pontifical Decree authorizing the introduction into the Court of Rome of the cause of Beatification and Canonization of the vanerable Theresa Eustochia Verzeri, Foundress of the Daughters of the Eacred Heart, and slater of the Bishop who occupies the see of Brescia at the present moment -- Mgr. Girolamo Verzeri.

The funeral of the late Father Maginn, of Dundas, Ont., took place to St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamliton, on November 12th. On the cofdiocese; Rev. Fathers Crombleholme, Ashton-Under-Lyne, Eag.: Dumortie, Guelph; P. Leunon, Brantford; Maguire, Galt; F. O'Reilly, Macton; Gahl, St. Clement; Vincent, St. Michael's College, Toronto; O'Leary, Freelton; Crinnon, Caledonia; Feeney, Dundas; Very Rev. V. G. Heenan and Chancellor Keough, Hamilton; Rev. Fathers Craven and Bergman, Hamilton. There was a large attendance in the church.

### READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

A FINE COLLECTION OF COINS.

Sergeant Desjardins, of the City Police, is a coin collector, and has not less than 250 silver, 1,300 copper and 80 sous, not one of the latter being alike. He also has a silver coin bearing on one side VTRAQUE, VNUM, 1770, with 3 crowns. On the other side, D G Hispana et Ind. Bex. Carolva III. F M, 8, and a large crown.

### HYMENEAL.

The marriage of Dr. G. Herbert Bunham, of Toronto, to Miss T. Smith, the only daughter of Hon. S. Smith, was solemnized at Cobourg, Ont., last Friday.
Miss Jessie Burpee, second daughter of

Hon. Isaac Burpee, was married last evening to Mr. William Busby, of St. John N. B. The wedding was a quiet affair, the bride's brother having been drowned only two months ago.

CATARRH.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

NEABLY BUFFOCATED BY GAS. MARVELLOUS RECAPE OF A YOUNG MAN AT THE

CANADA HOTEL. On Saturday morning a young man named James Ferguson, about 23 years of age, arrived in this city from Winnipeg, and put up at the Canada Hotel. He went to his room about 10 o'clock at night and nothing was heard of him till yesterday afternoon, when the chambermald informed Mr. Peter Rivard, one of the proprietors, that she had been knocking at his door, but could get no response. Mr. Rivard at once forced the door open and found the room so full of gas that he was unable to enter. In a minute or two he made his way to the window which he opened, and There is some talk of building a new on looking around found Mr. Ferguson lying | The supply for manufacturing and domestic church at East Sherbrooke, which will be on the bed with his head to the foot. He under the care of the Redemptorist Fathers, had evidently made an effort to get to the door, the bid-clothes being found in a heap on the floor, but he had been overcome by the gas and fallen back. The unfortunate magnificent portrait of the Papal Delegate to man having been removed to another room Dr. E. P. Mount was called in, who attended to him and he shortly after seemed to recover buf later in the evening he became much worse, and Drs. Laramie and Molson were called in consultation, when it was found that the patient's lungs were badly congested, and he was in a high state of fever. Everything possible was done, and at midnight he recovered sufficiently to be able to converse, but shortly after fell back in a stupor. It is believed, however, that he will recover. The sum of \$265 and a number of

# CORRESPONDENCE.

letters were found in the poor fellow's pockets.

His wife, who resides at St. Thomas, has been

telegraphed for.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 7th inst. appears a letter with the sensational heading, "A Bigoted Superintendent in R. E. Island Ports.

The writer accuses Mr. James Coleman of giving undue preferment to the Protestant employes of the road and persecuting and annoying the Catholics so persistently as to make times so hot for them that they are obliged to betake themselves to a more genial clime.

Now, nothing could be more untrue than those statements. The present superintendent of this railway is a gentleman, against whom the epithet bigoted should never be in railway circles. Though only a few months in charge of the road, he is more popular with its patrons and officials than any of his predecessors were after spending years in the country. This railway was never before in as prosperous a condition, nor were its officials ever before as well satisfied. While Mr. Coleman uses firmness towards them, and expects efficiency and attention to duty, he always treats his subordinates with the consideration due his equals.

In refutation of the charges made against him, I may here remark that though he had the unpleasant duty of discharging some three agents of the railway not one of them happens to be a Catholic, so that if our proportion of appointments heretofore has been small we may congratulate ourselves that our proportion of the dismissals under Mr. Coleman is infinitely smaller.

Regarding the case of Mr. Bambrick, while entertaining feelings towards him rather kindly than otherwise, I am forced to say that he can only blame himself and not his superintendent. The facts are these: Mr. Bambrick had been sgliating for an agent's dwelling at St. Peters. Mr. Coleman, on the part of sconomy and to accommodate Mr. Bambrick, offered him O'Leary Station, where there is an agent's dwelling and other valu-.....24 min. Bishop of Aechins, i. p. i., and sgreed to accept, but afterwards declined the

offer. The superintendent, after writing several letters to Mr. Bambrick, none of which he answered, appointed another man to the vacancy at O'Leary, so it may be easily seen that Mr. Coleman was not at all to blame in the matter. It is rather a strong position for a subordinate to take up to refuse answering the correspondence of his superior officer.

It is all very well for Irish Catholics to jealously guard their rights, but they should be careful not to cry out wolf when there is

ANOTHER TREET CATHOLIC P. E. Island, Kings Co., Nov. 13, 1883.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,-Among the events that occur to the Catholics of Brockville none seems to be more anxiously waited for than the annual concert given by the children under the good Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame. That event took place on Thursday evening in the Opera House, under the patronage of fin was placed a wreath of flowers—faith, hope the Brochville Catholic Literary Society, and charity—also his baretta and stole. The and was attended by all classes of our towns. church was draped in deep mourning. High people. The programme consisted of songe, Mass commenced at 9.30. Rev. Father Lil- choruses, piano duete, Edramas, etc. Where lis, colebrant; Rev. Fathers Cleary and James | all the parts were rendered so well and in a Lennon, deacon and sur-deacon; Rav. Father manner which showed skillful training on the Slaven, master of ceremonies. In addition part of the Sisters, and close application on the following priests were present: Very that of the pupils-and where so many con-Ray. V. G. Dowling, administrator of the tributed to the success of the entertainmentcriticism would be invidious, yet we cannot forbear mentioning Miss B. A. Braniff, whose rendering of "Kathleen Mayourneen" and "I'll Follow Thee," was all that could be desired, and elicited unbounded applause from the audience. In the absence of the President of the C.L.A., Rev. Father McCarthy in a few well chosen words thanked the audience on behalf of the worthy Sisters, and each one returned home feeling in his heart a gratitude to the Sisters, whose Indefatigable efforts had secured him such a pleasant evening.

Yours, etc.,

" MARION." Brockville, Nov. 17th, 1883.

Young, middle aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send two stamps for large treatise, giving successful treatment. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo,

## Telegraphic Summary,

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

The Princess of Wales is suffering from a light cold.

The rinderpest is reported to have broken out at Breslau, Pruseia:

A shock of earthquake was felt on Saturday in the Island of Chios. No damage. The French have rejected the proposals for

a compromise offered by the Malagassy en-VOYE.

The Bulgarian crisis has been settled by mutual concession on the part of Russia and Bulgaria. The Transvaal deputation have arrived in

London, and had an interview with Mr. Gladetone. The asylum for the insane in Hamilton will

probably be lighted by the Edison electric light system. Edmond Pressenz, the nominee of the French Republican groups, has been elected

life senator.

years.

From 15 to 40 degrees below zero is reported as the reading of the thermometer in he Northwest.

The withdrawal of the St. Paul road from the Western pool threatens to precipitate a general rate war.

The election in Levis to the Legislature has resulted in the return of Mr. Lemieux. the Liberal candidate.

There is a water famine at Ticonderaga purposes is exhausted.

The Toronto Coffee House Association has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. and \$722 carried to rent account. The Secretary of the Iron & Steel Associa-

tion of America reports eighty-six furnaces gone out of blast since January 1st. The Turkish Government has refused to let

Egypt or Buigaria negotiato treaties without obtaining the consent of the Porte. The North Wales colliers have demanded

an advance of wages of 15 per cent, and the Stafforshire colliers of 10 per cent. A woman was recently arrested on the Warsaw Railway, the police having been informed

that she came from Paris to murder the Czar. Physicians state that Currien, who endeavored to shoot Ferry on Friday, is suffering from the effects of a recent attack of typhus

fever. M. De Lesseps says he has received from the engineers of the Panama Canal an assurance that the canal would be open in five

A special from Wolfville, N.S., states that the damage to dykes in that county by the high tides this week is greater than at first reported.

The American bishops still continue their meetings in Rome, and are discussing questions connected with the discipline of the clergy.

At a late meeting of the local Government t was decided to have New Brunswick forestry represented at the exhibition at Ediaburgh.

The Emerald Phosphate Mine, near Buckingham, better known as the Murray Mine, has been sold to an American company for \$125,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., iron manufacturers say the depression in the trade is confined to a few lines, and that many other mills are running overtime. The French representative at Hayti has

been instructed to demand indemnity for damages suffered by Frenchmen during the The Mexican Congress has found a true bill against General Castillo, of Vera Cruzello, for

years ago. De Giers says he was instructed to convey to the Emperor William and Bismarck the expression of the Czar's friendly feeling to-

abuse of power while prefect of Cordoba four

wards Germany. David Morrow is in the field in Sunbury, N.B., in opposition to Arthur Glasier. The latter is a son of Senator Glasier, and supports

A heavy squall on Saturday caused considerable damage in the vicinity of Portsmouth, Eng., and the high-tide floods the lower pertions of the town.

the Government.

It is removed that Messrs. P. C. Auclair and C. Gagne, of Ottawa, have got the contract for supplying the militia clothing recently advertised for.

The combined city charities of Toronto met on Saturday to adopt some means of relieving distress among the pauper immigrants on

Conway street. A deputation will wait on the Attorney-General next week with reference to the subject.

The St. James Gazette says Roger A. Pryor exercises a wise discretion in disclaiming any intention of attempting to be heard in court in behalf of O'Donnell.

The projected journey of the Crown Prince of Germany has caused some uncasiness in Vienns. It is not forgetten that a Spanish quarrel led to the war of 1870.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has presented Michael Troy, of Wolfe Island, with a silver watch in recognition of his services in saving life on Lake Ontario.

The Crown Prince received DeGlers on his arrival at Berlin. DeGiere alterwards visited the Emperor, and had a long interview with Von Hulzfeldt, the Foreign Minister. The Temps accuses the German press of

bad faith in endcavoring to create a belief that France is trying to provoke insult to the German Crown Prince on his visit to Spain. The series of Anglican mission services

now in progress in Halifax are causing much comment in religious circles in that city on account of the extreme doctrines of the missioners." Theodorevitch, editor of Samonprava, the

Radical organ, who was recently arrested for

complicity in the rebellion, has died in the fortress at Belgrade, in which he was confined since his arrest. A report comes from Toronto that the Canadian Pacific is negotiating for the control of the Northern & Northwestern Bailway, the

lines of which run from Toronto and Hamilton to Collingwood. Challemel-Lacour has finally resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Decrees have

been issued appointing Prime Minister Forry Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Fallieres Minister of Instruction. The rational convention of stockmen at Chicago has adopted resolutions urging Con-

gress to take prompt action to secure the eradication of pleurc-pneumonia among cattle in the Atlantic States. It is believed that the prosecution in the O'Donnell trial intends to treat the case as

an ordinary one of murder, and nothing of a political nature will be introduced unless rendered necessary by the defence. The arrival of immigrants at the ten principal U.S. customs districts in October was 49,000; during the ten months ending October, 501,000 immigrants arrived, against

668,000 for the same period last year. A party of gentlemen visited the east end of Toronto on Saturday afternoon for the purnose of selecting a tract of land on which to erect rolling mills and blast furnaces. The project is promoted by United States capital

The use of the razor in the British Army has been abolished by an order of the War Office, and henceforth every soldler must wear all the hair on his face which nature may have intended him to grow or frequent shaving may have induced.

### OBITUARY.

Rear Admiral J. C. Creighton, U.S.N. (rettred)

Victoria Ferdinand Barrott, life senator, of France, is dead. Sheik Obeidullah, the Kurdish chief, has died of cholora at Mecca.

The Marquis De Lasteyerie, life senator of France, is dead, aged 75.

Mr. Michael McCready, formerly Chief Messenger in the House of Commons, died in Ottawa'on November 15th.

Mr. Jedediah Hubbell Dorato, one of the oldest citizens of Montreal, died at his residence. 1723 St. Catherine street, on Sunday last, November 11th, in the 92nd year of his age. Baron Samuel Jones Lloyd Overstone is dead, aged St. He was a well known authority on monetary and financial matters, and the author of several works on fiscal questions.

John Simon, M.P. for Develoury, Eng., is dead, aged 65. Mr. Simon was the last of the famous law sergeants, made famous by Dickens in the Pickwick Papers, in the person of Sergeant Busfuz. Mr. Fluon was a Liberal in politics, and enjoyed a very large practice at the bar.

On Friday evening, November 18th, P.\*D. Me-Intyre, of the general delivery of the post office, Ottawa, expired suddenly while on his way to the office. Mr. McIntyre has been alling for some time from a throat disease, and was on his way to get leave of absence to go to New York to get medical advice.

York to get medical advice.

Mr. J. H. Collin, 'Son of the Rev. W. H. Collin, Vicar of York, England, and a student of the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont, died very suddenly at that institution on November 15th, He was on his way to dinner when taken iil, and in twenty minutes preathed his last. Cause of death, hemorrhage of the lungs.

of death, hemorringo of the large.
On Tuesday last, November 13th, at his residence in Boucherville, Major Francots Antoine Bourdon' passed out of this life at the advanced age of 22 years. Mr. Bourdon was born in the year 1791 and passed the whole of his life in Boucherville. The deceased was a farmer, and leaves behind him two sons and a daughter as well as a large number of grand and greatgrand children to mourn his loss. children to mourn his loss.

Mr. J. B. Lamere, who for a number of years has so efficiently tilled the important post of General Manager of the Richelion & Ontario Navigation Company, died on Monday, November 19th, at his residence in this city. The ceceased gentleman, who was in the 60th year of his age, was formerly a merchant in Sorel, having been elected Mayor of that town in 1857 and 1858, and was also at one time Warden of the County of Richelieu, and for many years was a director of the Agricaltural Society of that county. He has been in the service of, the Richelieu Company for about twenty-five years, and was much respected.

and was much respected.

Lieut-General James M. Domville, father of James Domville, ex-M.P., died on November 19th at his residence at Rothesay, N.B. Deceased was a decendant of an ancient English family whose lineage can be traced back to the period of the Norman Conquest. During his military career he saw a great deal of service. Entering the army in his 18th year, in the Royal Artilliary. He served at various stations throughout the world, and for some time had command in India. He was also stationed at several military posts on the Mediterranean, in British Honduras and British Guiana. He acted as governor at Barbadoes for a number of years. He was 67 years old. nd was much respected.

THE LATE MRS.; O'FARRELL.

THE LATE MRS.; O'FARRELL.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mrs. O'Farrell, of Ottawa, which occurred in that city on Sunday, lith inst., in the 55th year of her ago. The deceased lady, who was the wife of Mr. Michael O'Farrell, iormerly an old and respected resident of this city, but now of the Geological Survey, Ottaws, had been in declining health for the last two years, her sickness having, however, been borne throughout with patience and Christian fortitude. The remains were brought to this city yesterday (Tuesday), being met at the depot by a large circle of friends, who accompanied them to their last resting place in the Catholic Cemetery. To the sorrowing husband and relatives of the deceased we extend our heartielt sympathy in their sad bereavement. Requirescal in pace



# TORONTO LETTER

The "Canadian's" inconsistency - Mr. Boyle's visit to Ottawa-Catholic politicians-The Luther Boom-Notes and Comments.

TOBONTO, Nov. 13th.

I observe that the Toronto Canadian has made a feeble, false, and inconclusive reply to your statement of its sudden defection from the principles it formerly professed so loudly. It is unnecessary to recapitulate what has already appeared upon this subject, suffice it to say that the facts of the case, so far as they have appeared in your news and editorial columns, have been correctly given. I have no desire to promote a journalistic war between yourself and your quondam Irish Catholic ally. Did I, there are things that might be said that would place the Canadian—it is practically no longer the Irish Canadian-in even a worse light before the public than it at present occupies. But let that pass. If the Irish Catholics, who have so long been taught to regard Mr. Boyle as their fearless and consistent champion, are willing to support the new departure, and to accept as a Catholic organ a journal that has recented the promises of its prospectus, it is none of my business particularly. I have to deal with such matters as a newsmonger, and have nothing to do but state facts as nearly as I can, leaving your readers to draw their own inferences, unless deliberate attempts at misrepresentation are persisted in by interested parties. MR. BOYLE IN OTTAWA.

A queer feature of the affair is that immediately after proclaiming his entire independence of prelates and politicians, Mr. Boyle posted off to Ottawa, where politicians most do congregate. So far as his business there was private I shall rigidly respect its privacy, but Mr. Boyle has risen to the status of a publio man, and cannot, therefore, escape the common lot of public men, which is publicity and criticism. Ottaws is the Mecca of many pilgrime, all of whom are auspected of seeking similar favors at the one shrine. The Mahommedan pligrims to the Arabian Mecca aspire to kiss the holy stone which they believe to have been dug ont of celestial quarries, but the stone at Ottawa is not of heavenly origin. It is figuratively known as a grindstone, and thither the pilgrims carry their little axes to have them ground. Baid axes are of various kinds, but chiefly assume the shape of tenders for contracts or applications for office. The Oltawa correspondent of the Globe has stated that Mr. Boyle's latest axe is an application for the position of Deputy Receiver-General at Toronto, rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. Fraser. As to that I cannot speak positively of my personal knowledge, but several Torontonians who profess to know, assure me that the Globe's statement was not unfounded, and that Mr. Boyie has really urged his claims to the position, independent journalist though he be. Sometimes independence is better rewarded than party loyalty. I have reason to think Mr. Boyle's chances for the position to be iew. I should envy him no piece of good luck that might beiall him, but I must say that the sight of

"THE MAN IN THE GAP"

in the role of an office-seeker, or an officeholder, would strike many as slightly incongruous. Speaking of office-holders, recalls the fact that the promises of the famous Smith-O'Donohoe-Oostigan manifesto of last year have not been realized. Of course the Oatholics of Ontario have not the first claim upon the Hop. John Costigan. He is a maritime province man, and the Catholics of the east naturally regard him as their repreco-religionists, who only wish that they had such another representative in the Cabinet. Benator Smith does not satisfactorily fill the bill, partially because he is not an elected representative, partially because he is engrossed in an enormous private business that would more than tax the time and energies of any ordinary man, and finally because he has had no patronage placed under his control. Another Senatorial Minister. Mr. Macpherson, Scotch, of course, has "a big thing' In the Department of the Interior, where his fellow-clansmen will not be forgotten, you may be sure. It is a feature of Canadian politics that no matter which party is in power, the wearers of the thistle control and eniov the lion's share of the good things, outside of Quebec at least. Benaton O Donohoe is more of a politician than Senator Smith, but he has not been taken into the Cabinet as it was expected he would be, and I regret to learn that he is not likely to be. His personal disappointment is shared by his friends. The stalwart Jones cannot or will not forgive his Grit record in the day when he fought them so bitterly, although I notice that the same cast iron rule is not applied to converts of a different stripe. But so it goes. Bo it was when the Hon. Mr. Anglin was was made Speaker instead of Minister, and so it will be so long as wealthy and influential Catholic politiclans fail to see beyond their own immediate environments, and make the mistake that what suits them personally ought to suit the masses of their people.

## THE LUTHER CELEBRATIONS.

The readers of THE Post may wish to have some idea of the discourses delivered at the Luther celebrations in this city. These calebrations have been industriously boomed in the press and from the pulpit, and have therefore had a certain degree of popular success, as anything at all anti-Catholic is sure to have here. But, upon analysing the harangues of the Toronto preachers, I find neither freehness of thought nor novelty of statement. They are all of the stereotyped order, and might have been delivin honor of the man-burn-Calvin or the wife-butchering Henry VIII. as well as in memory of Luther. By the way, why is Henry never celebrated? He was quite as good a reformer as Luther. and by reason of his power and position was able to contribute much more to the material advancement of the new religion than his German rival. The fact is that Henry s true character is much better known to the masses of the Protestant people than is Luther's, and preachers are rather ashamed of him. average preacher is mentally a most lobsided being. He has never read but one side of any subject, and has a set form of phrases for all occasions. Of course we have been told nothing of Luther's terrible detects of character, violence, intolerance, pride, passion and contempt for any authoritythe Bible included—that did not minister to his desires. The Luther presented to us by the Toronto authors has not the lineaments of the original, and had the Methodists, Presbyterians and Freethinkers who sulogized him been contemporaneous with him he would have denounced and repudiated them. Dr. Wild was, of course, the noislest of the performers, but the clown at a circus is generally the most attractive figure to the majority of the spectators. The World is

the only Toronto paper that has ventured to express an intelligent opinion upon the calcbration. The Globe is timidly silent, and the Mail is almost fulsome in its adulation. The World says that Canadian Protestants should only have celebrated Luther in the sense of human hero worship, but that the preachers have honored him as a Protestant who overturned Catholicism. "And yet," adds the World, "no Protestant of the present day would dare to hold the Protestant opinions of Luther, and Catholicism is not yet overthrown, even in Germany." Just so. There are sixteen millions of Catholics in what is known as the German Empire.

### NOTES.

I am glad to see your paper on sale here at the bookstores. As the only Catholic daily in the broad Dominion, your diurnal edition should build up a good constituency in our Western towns,—Sheriff Merrick, of L'Orignal, is in town, looking as well and as jolly as ever. The Sheriff has troops of friends here, and he is deservedly popular with all classes, without abating a tittle of his principles.

MR. DANA ON MB. ABNOLD.

THE DISTINGUISHED JOURNALIST HOLDS THAT THE MAJORITY 13 GENERALLY BIGHT.

Before the Young Men's Hebrew Association, in New York, Wednesday night, Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, spoke as follows: - "A distinguished man (Matthew Arnold) spoke here last evening, whose spirit to me seems very sad indeed. He said the mass of men were always wrong. This is a very deplorable doctrine. It raises in my mind the question as to whether there is to be a perpetual recurring of mistakes. I believe in progress, but where is it to be found? I do not see that, there is any progress in religion. Can there be anything more sublime than the noble theism of Moses? There is a greater or less degree of application of religious principles, but the principles are the same whether it is the religion of Moses or the two great religions of Uhristianity or Mahometanism which have sprung from it. There is no progress in European institutions. The spectacle of standing armies ready at any moment to deluge the country in blood forolds it. Thank heaven, we have no standing armies here. There is a great advance in democratic institutions. Mr. Matthew Arnold thinks it is a bad thing to have all men equal. As a son of Democracy, I thank God that it is a good thing. [Applause.] Yet the form of government alone does not indicate progress. There is no such thing in France as Republican self-government. Whether under the empire recently overturned, or under the monarchy as we remember it, or the autocratic rule of a ministry, it is a centralized despotism. There is no pol-itical progress in France. Even in England there is none, or at any rate it is exceedingly small. Where, then, is progress to be found if it is not in religion or the system of government? What is the force that makes progress? It is the acquisition of control over the forces of nature. The locomotive is progress, the telegraph is progress. If we conelder all these conquests made by man in the province of nature, we see that there is the condition of progress. This is a work going on independent of poets and essayists like Mr. Arnold. It is a condition of progress that no body of men can work each one for his own selfish ends. Such an association as this shows there is good in numbers. It contradicts Mr. Arnold's theory.

# A CENTENABIAN.

There lives at St. Anselme, near Quebec' Antoine Labbe, 105 years old. He drove to Quebec last week in his two-wheeled cart, accompanied by his second wife, whose father sentative, first and foremost. Nevertheless is 100 years of age. Last summer Labbe cut down 25 loads of hay with a scythe and often lent in a hay sto

# E BEPUBLICAN

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 .- A letter written by Andrew Jackson has been found Com. here in which he declines modore Elliott's offer of a Roman Sarcophagus. Jackson says : "I sannot consent that my mortal body shall be laid in a repository prepared for an emperor or king. Every monument erected to perpetuate the memory of our heroes and statesmen ought to bear evidence and plainners of our Repub. lican institutions and plainness of our Republican citizens, who are sovereigns of our gloricus Union and whose virtus is to perpet-

# JILTING A LANDLORD.

WAY THE CETROTHAL OF MISS WILLIAMS AND SIR HENRY HERBERT WAS DECLARED OFF.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13 .- Some rich developments were made to day in connection with the postnonement of the marriage of Miss Rebecca Williams, the Baltimore helress, and Sir Henry Herbert, M.P. The real cause of the trouble is said to be as follows: Sir Herbert has been seeking a rich wife. For several years past he has been playing the devoted to two ladies, one residing in New York and the other in St. Louis. At Newport, last summer, he met Miss Williams, and all other ladies were neglected for her.

Miss Williams was attracted by Sir Herbert's title, and frequently boasted of her becoming at an early day Lady Herbert of Muckross. She was under the impression that he was wealthy, and when he proposed for her heart and hand he was accepted. The date of the wedding was set for an early day in September, but was postponed owing to the inability of Sir Herbert to satisfy the bride-elect's father of the legality of his divorce from a former wife. Sir Herbert agreed to obtain the proofs at once, and did so, but another obstacle was then found in the way. It was dis-covered that, although Sir herbert covered that, although Sir herbert was the owner of Muckross Abbey, the estate was heavily mortgaged, and in truth he was a poor man. When this became known to the bride's father he insisted that his daughter, before marrying, should make a deed of trust to him of her large estate. To this Sir Herbert objected, and it is alleged a stormy seens occurred at the Williams mansion a few evenings ago. At the close of the interview Sir Herbert took final leave of Miss Williams and drove to the depot, took the train for New York and sailed for Europe yes-

terday. The statement that Miss Williams was injured while horseback riding is denied, and is said to be only a ruse of her parent to suppress the scandal. The bride-sleet's brother, who maxied a year ago against his father's wish, now charges the latter with obtaining by undue influence his signature to a deed of trust whereby he relinquished all his right to an estate worth \$300,000, in consideration of a yearly stipend of \$2,500. A suit to set aside the last-named deed of trust is now on trial here.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and

be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

THE RICHEST LANDLORDS IN AMER-ICA. THE ASTORS OF TO-DAY.

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William B. Astor lived a quiet, uneventful life. He was married to a daughter of General Armstrong, President Madison's secretary of war. They had six children, three sons and three daughters. He died in 1875, and two years later a marble memorial altar costing \$200,000 was erected in his honor in Trinity church. It is estimated that his estate worth at least \$40,000,000. He left \$200,000 to the Astor Library, and large sums to various public char ities. To every member of his family he left a handcome legacy. The bulk of his fortune he bequeathed to his sons William and John Jacob, and between them he divided equally the fortune left him by his father. His third son, Henry, had retired to a handsome country seat on the Hudson, caring little for the possession of great wealth. William and John Jacob are thus left the representatives of the great family and fortune founded by their grandfather. They are to-day worth probably more than \$70,000,000 each, and their wealth is steadily increasing. They are interested in

no business, and own not a share of stock in any corporation. All their wealth is in real estate, in this city mostly. They own block upon block in the richest business part of the city, and block upon block of the finest brown stone palaces on Murray Hill. Their sole business is to collact their rents and buy more property. They never sell. They are good landlords; that is, they keep all their property in the best of repair, and are attentive to all the wants of their tenants. But on the other hand they are very strict in the collection of rents. Like their father and grandfather they are plain and unassuming. They live in twin brick houses on Fifth avenue, which are plain and unpretending in appearance, but spacious and richly furnished. There is no show or parade about them. The two brothers are liberal benefactors of the church, of various charities, of all public enterprises of merit, and are liberal patrons of musical art. The present John Jacob Aster has only one child, William Waldorff Astor. He has figured more prominently before the public than any other member of the family. He was graduated with honors at Columbia College. He served two terms in the State legislature, where he was conspicuous as a conscientions reformer and a pains. taking, intelligent lawmaker. He is now, by President Arthur's appointment, United States Minister to Rome, and may be reckoned among the rising young men of the Republican party. He was married several years ago to a beautiful young lady in Philadelphia and has two children. William Astor has had four children. The eldest, Mrs. Van Aller, dled two years ago at Newport. The second is now Mrs. Roosevelt. The third is Mrs. Drayton, and the fourth, Miss Carry, only came out" in coclety last winter. It was she who broke down the barrier between the Astora and the Vanderbilts by persuading her mother to accept invitations to the famous Vanderbilt dress ball. She is much courted by the aristocratic young men of the city and by many solons of the Old World nobility, but as yet her hand and heart are free. She has several times expressed her determination to wed none but an American, and it is understood that she does not care much for a fortune as an appendage to a husband,-New York Letter in Pittsburg Dispatch.

MGR. FREPPEL AND THE INTER-VIEWER.

It is now no secret that General Thibaudin, the French Minister of War, who was so ignominiously dismissed, owed his non-expulsion from the army to Monseigneur Freppel, the Bishop of Angers, who interceded for him with Marshal MacMahon. It was this fact, more than any other, that enraged the anti-Ohristian Government which now holds sway pseude-Republicans a lesson of Christian charity. The Voltaire, which is a Gambettist and atheistic organ, announced with a flourish that one of its editors had gone down to Angers to interview the Episcopal Deputy on this painful subject. All details, it added, about General Thibaudin's clerical antecedents would be given to its readers on the following day. But the Voltaire evidently overshot the mark when it imagined that the courtesy which Monseigneur Freppel always shows to press correspondents would be extended to its representative. On arriving at the palace, M. Manrice Francais was shown into an ante-chamber. Shortly afterward the Bishop entered with his two secretaries, and said : " Was it not the Voltaire that drew the Duchesse de Chaulnes into a trap, which not only embittered her family life. but injured her reputation and caused her to die in misery?" M. Francais stammered some response. "Was it not in the columns of the Voltaire," added the Prelate, with a sly smile, "that it was alleged that I was misusing the Diccesan funds, coupled with other affronts, not to my person, but to the sacred office of a Bishop?" "It was," gasped the disconcerted correspondent. "Then," replied Monseigneur Freppel, "the only information I can give concerning General Thibaudin, or anybody else, to the representatives of the Voltaire, is to show them where the door is situated, and order it to be opened with courtesy and charity." This reticence about a political adversary, who owed everything to Catholicism, and who so readily betrayed it on the first opportunity, is worthy of the imitation of the revolutionary party .- Liverpool Catholic Times.

# HE READ DIME NOVELS.

AND ORGANIZED A SOCIETY THAT ISSUED DEATH WARRANTS TO ITS ENEMIES.

OLEVELAND, Nov. 14 .- Bertle Gaylord, aged 14 years, is missing from his home in this city. His parents live in Arlington street, an aristocratic quarter. The lad disappeared a week ago, taking with him two revolvers. His departure was the direct result of reading cheap literature. An examination of the papers left behind him shows that about four weeks ago he organized a secret scolety called the "Society of the Silver Skulls." It had a membership of about ten boys, whose ages ranged from 11 to 15 years. Their meetings and initiatory ceremonies were held in a barn on Arlington street. The following is the oath each caudidate had to take before he became a member. It is in the handwriting of young Gay.

lord : Cursed be friendship. Cursed be fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers. May the offspring of ourselves canker, blister, and decay upon its dying mother's breast; may the blood of each breed postiferous plagues; may the hair of each fall from his head, the teeth crumble in his jaws, the brain rot in his skull, the eyes canker and fall from their sockets, and the fingers grow palsied if we ever betray the secrets of the Skulls. So do you swear. Death to our enemies. Life to the Skulls.

Jason Caskey is a young lad who in some way incurred the displeasure of "The Skulls." Two weeks ago his death warrant below it is a bloody hand, with the word "Death" written in it. Underneath is the following :-

JASON CASKRY: One month from to-night, Nov. 2, if you do not join us, you will receive your death warrant, and two days from then your death. By order of

THE SKULLS.

### TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

Eight Kentucky papers are edited by colored men.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Oure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome

A New England toothpick factory uses 40,-000 cords of wood annually.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator;

nothing equals it. A thousand Texas convicts are to be em-

ployed in reducing iron ore.

NATIONAL PILLS is the favorite purgative and auti-bilious medicine, they are mild and thorough.

Gainssville, Texas, has a Jay Gould who clerks in a liquor store.

Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, writes : " Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who use it."

Thirty-sight different nationalities are ruled by the Caar of Russia.

Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelago, P. Q, writes: Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Rheumatism after I tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it-you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia-you can check a cough, and heal brulsed or broken skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, costing only 25

John Stone, a wood-chopper, was the first man ever hanged in Ohicago. He murdered Mrs. Lucretia Thompson in June, 1840, and was hanged in September following.

A CRYING EVIL. Children are often fretfal and ill when Worms is the cause. By. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

The very latest fashion in dinner plates is equare in shape and beautifully hand-paint

A LITTLE BEHIND HAND. Bome people are always a little behind in all undertakings; delays are dangerous, and none more so than in neglecting what seems a triding cold. Prudent people break up the

There are \$70,000,000 in fine houses along Fifth avenue, yielding \$1,000,000 in taxer. Their average rental is \$500 per month.

troubles.

The hills are bright with maples yet, But down the level land The beach leaves rustle in the wind As dry and brown as sand. But drier far's that person's throat, And woeful is his grief, Who has not "change" enough to buy A mug of Fluid Beef.

A cat's cries wakened a canalboat captain and family at New Haven. The boat had filled and was sinking. Sixteen lives were thus saved.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, pepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it. and now finds herself in better health than she has been for years.

Boston's four richest men are Fraderick L. Amer, \$15,000,000; John M. Forbes, \$12,000, 000, and Oliver Ames and William G. Weld \$6,000,000 each.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

What is meant by "Secretions" in a medical sense? "The secretions" are the powers of certain glands and organs of the body to hold and distribute the healthful fluids of the system, such as bile from the liver, etc. Bur. dook Blood Bitters regulates all the organs of the secretions to make pure blood.

A suspicious person whom a London pcliceman ordered to "move on" proved to be Lord Derby.

NEW BOOKS. THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 12 mo. 112 pp. Price. free mail, 25 cents. SHORT MEDITATIONS to sid plous souls in the SHORT MEDITATIONS to std pious soul, 328 pp. recitation of the HOLY ROSARY, 24 mo., 328 pp. Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents, FR. PUSTET & CO., Publishers, 52 Barclay St., New York. 10 10

According to an English statistician, who has been at pains to collect data on the subject, early risers live the tongest.

If you are troubled with a "hacking cough, Downs' Elixiz will give you relist at once Warranted as recommended or money refunded. Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1 00 per bottle. 3

The cigarmakers of Cincinnati threaten to strike on account of a demand by the manustrike on account of a demand by the manu-facturers that the workmen shall pay for the stranger left, but returned in ten minutes gas used morning and evening.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Eiver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-7 kere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

General Sheridan's eyes are his chief characteristic, and any one who catches even one ray of their gleam, says a correspondent, will never forget them. They are small, gray and sharp as a needle; when talking the General always looks one stratcht in the face, and it never needs his tongue to tell when he is

WORMS often destroy children but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system.

Dynamite has been employed by Herr Pradamovic, civil engineer of Pesth, to drive piles. The downward force of an explosion was sent to him. It is written in red ick to of one and one-half pounds he found equal signify blood. At the top of the paper is a to the weight of a 3,250-pound tammer fail-113-tts grinning skull and cross bones, and directly ing from a height of ten feet.

Two beacon lighte, established by the Government of Canada at the mouth of the River St. Francis, Lake St. Peter, County of Yamaska and Province of Quebec, have been put in operation. Each of them is shown from a small dioptric lanters, elevated about 12 feet above the water, hoisted on a pole driven in about three feet of water on the starboard side of the channel. The outer light is fixed white, and stands at the lower end of a low grassy islet lying off the mouth of the river. It indicates the entrance to the deepest channel. Lat. N. 46 deg. 7 min. 45 sec., long. W. 72 deg. 56 min. 0 sec. The inner light is fixed red, and is located about half a mile southsouth-easterly from the other at an abrupt turn in the channel. These two lights are for the convenience of the light draft yessele entering the river, and are intended to be removed every autume, and replaced the next season when the water falls so low as to compel vessels to sesk the deepest channel. As the sand banks shift from year to year the positions of the lights will be changed to sult.

Singers and public speakers are always benefited by using Downs' ELIXIE, as it removes hoarsness and increases the power of the voice. Take small doses often. Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

One of the most recent inventions in the matter of electric lighting is a "traveling electric light machine and light tower." It can easily be drawn anywhere by a single horse, and the tower can be raised as high as eight metera.

### HOUSE PLANTS.

Many a beautiful rose has been nipped in the bud by an undiscovered worm, and many a young life has been sacrificed to the des tructive power of worms in the human system. If you would save those other tender house plants, "your children," give them Freeman's Worm Powders, they are safe and pleasant, and are warranted effectual.

The rowdy Marquis of Blandford, who was formerly an extreme Radical, has, since coming into the title and estate of the late Duke of Marlborough, announced his adhesion to the Conservative party.

### A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

Mrs. Berkenshaw, 26 Pembroke St., To surgical operation for bad lameness of the place he was sent, with his family, by some knee joint, all other treatment having failed, cfficials to this city. when Hagyard's Yellow Oll was tried, and speedlly cured her,

A lady in Cynthlane, Ky., has a picture of Abraham Lincoln woven in black and white of Georgis, of the State line, and the Poor slik, which was made in Lyons, France, at a cost of \$800.

### A FAITH CURE.

One who tried the faith cure declares she was cured - cured of her faith"-Burdock ill effects by timely use of Hagyard's Pectoral Bluod Bitters curss by works, not by faith Balsam, thus preventing serious lung alone. It is the grand specific for all diseases of Liver, Kidneys and Blood, purifying, regulating and strengthening the vital fluids.

At the present moment the isshionable cure for dyspepsia is hot water, which, after all, is only an old fashion revived. The London News, commenting upon this, says that the hot water treatment is taken externelly in London as a cosmetic, and internally in America for the stomach, and that a scalding propaganda is in progress.

## A FAILURE IN CROPS.

A species of worm is eating all the leaves from the chestnut and hickory nut trees in many sections, and the crop will be a failure. Worms that afflict children or adults will prove a failure if Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is used. It is a safe and sure cure for all worms that lunk in the human system, tape worm included.

A Chillan column on the way to Avacucho was attacked by four thousand Indians. The latter were almost unarmed, and the Chillars slaughtered seven hundred of their ignorant, drunken opponents.

TO BEMOVE DANDEUFF.—Cleanse the Scalp with Prof Low's Magic Sulphur Boap. A delignish medicated soap for the toilet.

An English girl who joined the Salvation Army stole the money which she paid for her uniform.

For a hard cold, with pain in the head, bones, or through the chest, take Downs' ELIXIB, at once and in liberal doses, cover up well in bed, and our word for it, you will soon be well.

Butler tells the Frenchmen in Massachusetts that the United States will annex Canada some day.

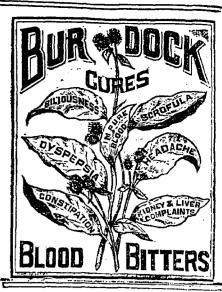
People who reside or sojourn in regions of country where fever and ague and billons remittent fever are prevalent, should be particularly careful to regulate digestion, the liver and the bowels, before the approach of the season for the periodic malady. The timely use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a valuable safeguard against the malariel scourge. It is acknowledged to be the best blood purifier in the market.

# A MURDEROUS ORANK.

Panie, Nov. 16-The afternoon while Prime Minister Ferry was in the Senate Chamber a young man of 18 went to the Minister of Public Instruction and asked to see Ferry. The latter's secretary informed later and forced his way into the reception room, holding in his hand a revolver, which he pointed as if ready to fire. An official selsed him, and after a struggle overpowered him. While being held he shouted "Vive la republique sociale; vive la commune l' The revolver was fully loaded and thirty cartridges were found on the youth, who gave his name as Currieu. He said he was a baker by trade, and that the murder of the French Ministers had been agreed upon at a meeting of a scoret society at Lille; he came to Paris to execute the mandate, and regretted he had not been successful, and said that as soon as he was liberated from prison he would make another attempt which would be successful. Physicians have examined Currieu and pronounced him a lunatic. Dr. J. Corlis St. Thomas, writes: "During

ten years' active practice I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda came under my notice, I had tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction, and is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family almost as a beverage during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I shoot fully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscular or

l nervous system,"



EMIGRANTS IN DISTRESS.

A FAMILY OF SEVEN FENT TO CANADA-THEY PASS OVER TO THE UNITED STATES AND ARE EHIPPED BACK TO IRELAND.

New York, Nov. 16 .- A family of helpless Irish emigrants, consisting of Patrick Lavelle. wife and four children, ranging from two to seven years, and the mother of Mrs. Lavelle. over seventy years old, reached this city last week by way of Canada and applied to the Department of Charities and Correction for reliet. The people were committed to the Kings County Almshouse as State paupers. Dr. Hoyt, secretary of the State Board of Charities, visited the Almshouse yesterday to inquire into the condition of the Lavelles and into the circumstances connected with their coming to this country. The man and his wife were found to be feeble-minded, and the mother of the latter was decrepit.

According to Lavelle's story he is a native of Shanehee, county Maye, Iruland. In June last he was visited by an egent of the Tuke's Emigration Society and urged to remove with his family to Canada. This he declined to do until promise: means to enable him to come to the States. He was soon after furnished passage, with his family, by the Poor Law Guardians of county Mayo, to Quobec, on the Allan Steamship line, and on arriving at that port was given a small sum Mrs. Berkenshaw, 26 Pembroke St., To of money. He went to Tolede, thence to route, at one time was about to submit to a Cleveland, and after a brief stay at the latter

As the family is without relatives or friends in this country it was decided to return then to Ireland. The entire family accordingly Law Guardians of County Mayo will be notified of their removal.

The State Board of Charities is constantly returning crippled, imbecile, lunatic and other infirm alien paupers, found in poorhouses and other institutions, sent to this State by way of Canada and through ports of other States whose return cannot be enforced upon the steamships or vessels bringing them to this country.

### BANK STATEMENT FOR OUTOBER.

OTTAWA, Nov. 15 .- The supplement to the Canada Gazette published this evening gives the bank statement for October. The following are the changes from the Septem. ber statement: -The total liabilities have increased from \$145,449,469 in September to \$147,266,495 in October. The total assets bave increased from \$228,410,357 to \$230. 908,776. The items of increase in liabilities

Notes in circulation ..... \$ 2,417,307 Deposits held as security for Government contracts.....

Deposits payable on demand.... 1,011,75 Loans from other banks ungecured .... The items showing a decrease in liabilities

242,333

229,800

207.63

269.88

28.61

710,6

221.71

295.21

653,91

175,197

220,06

44.20

Dominion deposits payable on demand ..... \$
Provincial Government deposits

payable after notice..... Deposits payable after notice .... Loans from other banks, secured. Due to other banks in Canada...

Due to agencies or other banks in 27,933 foreign countries..... Due agencies or other banks in the United Kingdom ..... 269,185 Other liabilities.... 70,718 The increase in assets from last month are

Dominion notes..... \$ 300,501 Notes of and cheques on other banks..... Balances due from other banks in

Canada..... Balances due from agencies in the United Kingdom ..... Provincial or foreign bonds..... Loans to Dominion Government Loans to Provincial Governments Loans and discounts with municipal or other bonds as collat-

orals.... Loans or discounts on current ac-1,910,197 count to corporations..... Notes and bills overdue and not specially secured..... Other overdue debts not secured 120.23 Real estate other than bank prom-Mortgages on real estate.....

Bank premises..... Other assets..... The decreases in assets are:---Specie.... Balances due from agencies.....

Loans to municipalities..... Loans to or deposits made in other banks secured ..... Loans unsecured ..... Current loans to public ......

Overdue notes and bills secured by mortgage..... Loans to directors...... Average amount specie held during month.....

Average amount Dominion notes held .... The only change in capital authorized is an increase of \$250,000 in the Bank of Nova Scotia. The capital subscribed shows an inorease of \$163,850; capital paid up \$224,318,

### and reserve fund, \$48,006. THE O'DONNELL TRIAL.

London, Nov. 14,-Preparations for O'Dornell's desence are well advanced. Gen. Pryor had a long and satisfactory interview with the prisoner to-day. Counsel Moiners' has brought from Ireland a mass of evidence and feels confident of securing a verdict of not guilty of wilful murder. Witnesses from the Cape of Good Hope are expected on Saturday. The Secretary of the United States legation, in the absence of Minister Lowell, has visited O'Donnell and has ascertained the fact of his American citizenship. Gen. Pryor was not allowed to see O'Donne until he had made personal application. the Home Secretary. It is understood the trial is fixed for the 23rd inst.

KE NEW RICH BLOOD. and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for gight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON MASS.

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON' ITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMEN1 IInstantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment.

Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LIMIMENT (For Internal and Exception of the Lines, Charles, Chicago, Chicag

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Towders sold here are worthings trash. He says that Sheddan's Condition Powders are absolutely pare and immunically valuable. Nothing on a trib will trake horse lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, I teaspingto I out food, bolder cryy is exercised by each for Stetter-stamps. I. S. Jourson & Co., Boston, Mass.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL;

# Allan Line.

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nder Contract with the Government of Can-ada and Newfoundland for the convey-ance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

### 1883 — Sommer Arrangements —1883

This Company's Lines are composed of the blowing Double Engined, Clyde-built IRON TEAMSHIPS. They are built in water tight ompariments, are unsurpassed for strength, peed and comfort, are fitted up with all the bodern improvements that practical experiments can suggest, and have made the fastest Tonnage. Commanders. Vessels.

kumidian	6,100 Capt Building.
Porteion	. 5.400 Capt James Wylle.
andinisti	4.650 Capt J E Datton.
olyman de st	.4.100 Capt R Brown.
Torm neigh	.3,600 Capt J Graham
Minoceian	4,000 Lt W H Smith, R N R.
Cifcatoriam	3,400 Capt J Richie.
Pero Sention	3,500 Capt W Richardson.
Mila Congress	.3.434 Capt Hugh Wylle.
Hinot mon	. 3 200 Lt B Thompson, R N F
(Sephigin * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2,700 Lt R Barrett, R N R.
Markonica	2,700 Capt D J James.
MENOLISM	.3.000 Capt Alex McDougall.
Tussial	3,000 Capt John Parks.
ENTINITE AIGHT	.4,600 Capt Building.
Delike	.4.000 Capt J G Stephen.
PANCE A PROCE	3,800 Capt James Scott.
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WEEL	3,600 Capt C E LeGallais.
reciali	.3,150 Capt Mac icol.
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MINEUNXII	.2.600 Capt W Dalziell.
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kw.can.:180a	.1.500 Capt John Mylins.
CROINE,	.1,350 Capt F 10 cGrath.

he Shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land.

### THE STEAMERS OF THE VERPOOL, LONDONDERRY AND OHEBEC MAIL SERVICE.

alling from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and om Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at ougt Foyle to receive and land Mails and assengers to end from Ireland and Scotland, win ended to be desputched.

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ROM QUEBEC:
\$70 and \$30

(According to Accommodation.)
Intermediate \$47
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FROM HALIFAX: Not Scotian Monday, Sept. 24
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Ethylian Monday, Oct. 26
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Ethylian Monday, N Steerage .......\$0 00

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glagow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Gaiway, Queenstown and Boston Service

mptended to be despatched as follows from son for Glasgow direct:— 10,197 sprian....About Eepi. 22 28.618 8,313 Pesons desirous of bringing their friends at Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at offic Rates.

178,411 Al experienced surgeon (19,652 cm).

10,652 cm).

158,008 Rths not secured until paid for.

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dires!

At Freight, passage or other information ply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orleans, sare; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Faris; at Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns Antier; Schmitz & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hambur; James Mors & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer & Ribber, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley kialcolm, Belfast; James Boot & Cr., Queenswei; Monigomere & Workman, 17 Gracebarch street, London; James & Alax. Allan, Utreat Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, anes street, Liverpool; Allans. Rae & Co., bibec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Onigo; H. Hourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, Broadway, New York, and 15 State street, Oct., Cr. 10 H. & A. ALLAN,

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

ERBINGTON'S MISSION DENOUNCED. The Freeman's Journal publishes a letter signed by Dr. Redmond, a priest of the Dio-cese of Westminster, denouncing Errington's mission to Rome as in the interest of the landlords and the English Government. He declares that the Irish clergy and party have a right to fight their own political battle, and the Curia must stand aside. If it decides adversely to the Irish people it may deal a

mortal blow to the Church.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills-Autumnal Remedies .- Towards the fall of the year countless causes are at work to lower the tone of the nervous system, which will be followed by ill-health unless proper means be employed to avert that evil. Holloway's far-famed preparations supply a faultless re-medy for both external and internal complaints connected with changes of season. Ali affections of the skin, roughness, blotches, pimples, superficial and deeper-seated inflammations, erysipelas, rheumatic pains, and gouty paugs alike succumb to the exalted virtues of Hollowsy's Ointment and Pills; which will effect a happy revolution in the patient's condition, though the symptoms of his disorder are legion, and have obstinately withstood the best efforts of science to subdue

THE GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

PHIL. SHERIDAN TAKES A BACK PEW.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13-Phil. Sheridan, the new General of the United States army, has occupied these last two Sundays his very modeatly situated pew in St. Matthew's Catholic Church. By right of succession it would have been the proper thing for Mrs. Shendan to get Mrs. Sherman's pew when she vacated it last summer, but as the application of Miss West, the daughter of the British minister, for a pew was ahead, the only thing General Phil could do, was to take a back pew, in the hopes of having one more desirably located vacated by the New Year. Colonel Mike Sheridan, a brother of the General, can't get one at all just yet. A good many people had the impression that the Sheridan's were not Catholics, but the good old sexton at St. Matthews told your correspondent to-day that the General of the Army was an alter-boy in his younger days, and served many a mass for the venerable Father Young, a Dominican priest, at the church near his home in Ohlo. The clergymen at St. Matthew's are elequent preachers, the paster, Dr. Chappelle, being a man profounly versed in ecclesisatical lore. Among the attendants are representatives of the English, French, Spanish, Chilian and Portuguese legations, and a score of others whose names ere widely known in high social annals.

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING." GROUNDLESS ECARES IN LONDON AND BIRMING-HAM.

London, Nov. 13 - A loaded shell was found tois morning in Lambeth near the residence of an Irishman. The police are investigating the matter. The shell weighs twelve pounds and has been taken to Woolwich Amenal for examination. The police at Woolwich has arrested Augustus Smith, who has been drinking and accusing bimself of being concerned in the explosions on the underground railroad. [Later]—The supposed loaded shell found on the wharf at Lambeth proves to be merely an iron weight which had teen thrown away as useless.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 13.-Three cases of sheepskins containing explosive machines (apparently belts filled with percussion caps) have been salzed. [Later]—The seizure has no significance. The cases were seized because they were not labelled "explosives."

## MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Tononto, Nov. 14.—A sensational case, which was privately heard at Osgoode Hail last Briday, has just come to light. One Anderson, a medical student, seduced a young girl, a Roman Catholic, and alleges be was forced to marry her by the priest, a revolver being used as a persuader. By his father's will it was enacted that if he married a Roman Catholic, his inheritance, which amounts to \$6,000, would revert to the Pro-testant Orphans' Home, and, in view of that fact, he sought redress in the Court of Chancery. Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot annuiled the marriage on the grounds that both parties must consent of their own free will before a marriage contract is legal. Much sympathy is felt for the young woman.

EPPB'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. \_uBy a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Occoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Bold only in packets and tine (1 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled-" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homespathic Chemists, London, England. Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Es BRECE

AN UNPLEASANT POSITION.

WHAT MUST THE YOUNG BRIDE'S FEELINGS HAVE BEEN.

Last Wednesday morning at the church of St. John Nepomuk, on the corner of Eleventh and Soulard streets, there was an occurrence of singular, and to most people, awful solemnity. At eight o'clock there was a High Mass celebrated, at which were married a young couple. When the ceremony was nearing its close the bride and groom, with their attending bridemalds and groomsmen, kneeling on the steps of the alter, and the church crowded with their friends and relatives, the church bell pealed forth, not the merry marriage chime, but the slow and dolorous toll for the dead. To the door of the church came a hearse, and into the middle aisle, down which the newly-wedded ones were compelled to pass, there was brought the long bier with all its sember display.

When they had received the blessing of the priest the bride and groom turned, and, in moving to the door of the church, had to separate and pass one on either side of death's pedestal. In the choir the organ trembled with the joyous strains of the Wedding March; in the belfry the iron throats belched forth the monody of death; at the door, in place of the coach which was to convey those who had just been made one to the festive joys of a wedding breakfast, there stood the vehicle which conveys all that is left of man after dissolution to the dark and narrow hous 3 .- St. Louis Republican.

U. S. AUDITOR'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.-The fifth auditor's report shows the expenses of the diplomatic service aggregated \$384,074. The consuler service returned fees amounting to \$914,839 and expended \$870,290, showing that the service is not only self-sustaining but has pald into the treasury revenue amounting to \$44,549. The consular reports are quoted as showing that American seamen are almost wholly disappearing. The consul at Liver-pool reports that one hundred and fifty-nine American ships arrived during the year, the crews, numbering 3,083, of which 1,891 were subjects of foreign countries. The shipping commissioner at New York reported that of 6,947 seamen shipped during 1883 only 1,449 declared themselves American born, while the commissioner, judging from their names, speech and general appearance, thought that not one in five of these were American born. Similar statements were made by the shipping commissioners in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, MISS., Jan. 2, 1880. I wish to say to you that I have been suf-fering for the last 5 years with a severe itching all over. I have beard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but feel to bless you for such a relief by your medicine and from torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell me was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever. HENRY KNOOHE. as ever.

NOMINATIONS FOR PARLIAMENT.

Dustin, Nov 4 .- McMahon, a Parnellite, and Spaight, a Conservative, have been nominated for the seat in the House of Commone, vacated by O'Shaughnessy, Liberal.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dose. 113 tts

MR. HEALEY BLACKBALLED.

Durlin, Nov 14 .- Mr. Healey, member of Parliament for Monaghan, who is seeking admission to the Irish bar, has been blackballed by the law students' debating ecciety.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago With billous fever."

" My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so had i Could not move

I shrunk

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three mouths. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as it by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Bublin, June 6, '81. B. FITZPATRICK.

How to Ger Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrams advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words-Take Hop Bitters!

The total force of pelice and constabulary in England and Wales is, according to the recently published "Judicial Statistics," 33,-173, being a larger number by 1,141 than in





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# CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Paint in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

# SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, caring and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cared

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once it yithen will find these bittle pills valuable in so near ways that they will not be willing to do with ATT. in. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Catter's Little Liver Pills are very small and catter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills micken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their pentle action please all with use them. In vials at 25 cents if we for \$1 sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by main.

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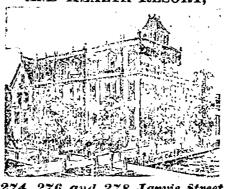
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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DBOVINGE OF QUEBRO, DISTRICT OF THOUSE OF CUESSES, DISTRICT OF MONTER AL. Superior Court. Dame Catherine Lane, of the City of Monteal, said District, wife of John Taylor, of the same place, trader, duly authorized according to law, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

T. & C. C. DISLORIMIER,

Autorneys for Plaintiff.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 31st October, 1883. 13 6

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL: Superior Court. Dame Marie Exerine Laurence, wise commune on biens of James Bernard Siebenne, customs officer, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice, has instituted to-day an action for separation as to property against her husband.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU.

Attorne, 8 for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 5th November, 1883.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. No. 210. Dame Marie Adelia Chartrand, wife of Joseph Briend it Dearochers, jr., of the City and District of Montreal, trader, has instituted against her husband an action for separation as to property. perty.

T. &. C. C. DELORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 27th October, 1883. 125

PROVINCE OF ONE SEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 361. Dame Disborats Cranu, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Lowis Hart, of the same place, trader, duly authorized according to have, has instituted an action for separation as to properly against her said husband.

Montreal, 5th November, 1883.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DISTRICT OF MORTREAL wife of Frangols X. Treprunior, trader and hotel-keeper, of the City of Montrent, and duly authorized, has instituted a ngainst her husband an action on separation de bions.

Montreal, 23rd October, 1833.

ARTHUR DESIARDINS.

115 Autorney for Plaintid.

CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEO. DINTRICTOF MENTREAL. Experior Court.
No. 2630. Dame Ceina Brodour, of the City and District of Moncreat, wife of Romand dinastics of Verleux, trader, of the same place, duly authorized a esteren justice, plaintiff, vs. the said Romanda dinas Loca Verleux, defendant, An action on separation de biens has been instituted in this cause.

J. U. LACOSTE,

Allorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 15th October, 1853. 115

PROVINGE OF QUEEEO, DISTRICT OF MONTKEEL. Superior Court. No. 88. Dame Rilen Whelan, of the City and District of Montrest, wife of Eenis Whelan, cartor, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

GEO. U. MOFFATF,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 24th October, 1883. 124

DEOVINGE OF QUEBER, DISTRICT OF STONTREAL Superior Court. Denne Carolina Martineau, wife commune on bien of Carolica Martineau, wife commune en hien of François alias Francis Beazeau, butener, of the Vilage of Cote St. Lou e. District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester on justice. Plaintin, vs. the said François alias François Brazeau. Defendant. Areas on in separation as to pro-perty has been invelted on this cause. Michelle, BEAUSOLEHE & MARTINEAU, Autoriess for Plaintiff. Attorneys for Plainting Montreal, 27th October, 1883

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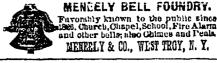
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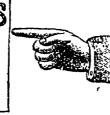
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THE WAR IN SOUDAN.

THE FIGHTING AT TOWA-COWARDICE OF THE EGYPTIANS-HICKS PACHA IN A CHITICAL Sion in trade.

Careo, Nov. 17 .- A letter from Jeddah confirms the report of the death of Commander Monorleff and the annihilation of the Egyptian force with him. The force, which numbered five bundred men, landed at Toka, when it was cut to pieces; only fourteen ercaped. The convict station at Toka is in the hands of the rebels. It is stated that another Egyptian tribs has revolted at Sennar. The situation has become so extremely critical that either Hicks Pasha, commander of the Egyptian troops, must retire, or a strong contingent of Sir E. Wood's army must start forthwith to the scene of operations. The whole movement is due to the slave traders of Upper Egypt, who profess to act in the name of El Mehdi, the False grievances of the poor. The desire to take Prophet.

CAIRO, NOV 19 .- The Governor has telegraphed to the Khedive that although the Bedouins were numerically inferior to the Egyptian troops, the latter attempted no stand, but divested themselves of their arms and clothes and rushed naked into the sea, forsaking the Turkish officers commanding them, who were killed. The Governor urgently demands reinforcements, but says it is useless to send Egyptian soldiers, because they will not fight.

A council of Ministers, the Khedive presiding, to-day discussed measures for the protection of Suskim and the subjugation of the hostile tribes. It was decided to enlist Bashi Bazouks, and 150 of them started to-day for Suskim, and six companies of black troops will be dispatched from Wassomah. These will raise the garrison of Suakim to nearly 1,000. A council of war will also go to Suakim to inquire into the disaster and punish the guilty. The wildest rumors are again rife concerning Hicks Pacha, owing to the defeat of Egyptians at Toks. His force, however, and the force slaughtered at Toka, were

About 340 of them regained their energy locked their shields together and mediate panic among the Egyptians ensued. It is doubtful if black troops can be spared from Massowah, which is in the same critical position as Suakim. The British gunbcat much larger, as the mills cut 30,000,000 feet 54; 23 do 55.
Ranger, three guns, Commander Darwall, has per week. been ordered from Aden to Suskim.

LONDON, Nov. 20 .- The Times, in a leading article, concludes that the continued presence of a substantial English garrison in Egypt is essential to the interests of civilization. It is asserted that orders for refitting transports for the case of Greenshields vs. Dubeau. The obconveying the British troops home from Egypt have been countermended, owing to seizure made by plaintiffs on behalf of Messrs. the alleged critical position of Hicks Pacha.

### FRANCE AND OHINA.

MARQUIS TEENG GIVES A REPORTER A PIRCE OF MIND-FRENCH OPERATIONS IMMINENT

a reporter yesterday that during the last few to seizure by them in order to protect themdays the situation between France and China selves against being divested of property for had become very critical, owing to the procaedings of the French Government, the repeated votes of the Chamber of Deputies and the juxtaposition of the Chinese and French troops. Many well-armed Chinese regulars have crossed the frontier and encamped at Bacninh, where they are closely as long as they remained in their original watening the movements of the French packages. Judge Casault held that the Notwithstanding the presence of the French seizure was good, and accordingly gave judg-floet, three army corps of 10,000 men each, ment in favor of the plaintiff. Messrs. Anequipped in European fashion, can on short drews, Caron, Andrews & Bentland appeared and Gas was 168 to 1681. notice march against the Fre the Chinese troops are many European and American engineers. The French may be able to throw a few shells into Canton, but it | same defendant, representing property to the will be difficult for their fleet to appooach, as the water is too challow. If the Canton mandarins are energetic, the natives will fight well. China is receiving encouragement and offers of help on all sides. He said he had recsived no communication from the French Government since his last arrival in Paris, and should return to Folkestone immediateiy. China will recognize accomplished facts and leave France the towns and forts captured south of the Red River. China is bound, however, to hold Bacninh against all comers with the greatest energy. The passage of and fifty-six per cent. French; that England the Red River will cortainly be considered a les well as France shall be a seat of adminisdeclaration of war. Ohina is aware that Ad- tration; that all differences that may arise miral Courbet is preparing for a campaign against the Chinese. To avoid war France must stop at once. To-morrow may be too

La France understands that Gen. Camperon, Minister of War, and Admiral Peiron, Minister of Marine, have decided to form a brigade of Chasseurs d'Airique for Admiral Courbet. in Tonquin. The brigade will be made ready to start immediately.

Paris, Nov. 19.—It is stated that negotia-

tions between France and Ohina on the Tonquin question have been resumed. The Deputies are debating the budget. The Paris urges the occupation of Foo

chow and the Island of Hainan if it should be proved that Chinese troops are fighting against the French in Tonquin. The committee on Tonquin credit had a

secret session to-day. The public debate on the Torquin question will probably begin on Monday next. In case of war with China it has been decided to employ trans-Atlantic companies' steamers as transports. . The impression prevails here that the Government has recently received bad news from Ton-

quin, TOULON, Nov. 19-The French transport Mytho, with 350 sailors and 900 troops, has satied for Tonquin.

BHANGHAI, Nov. 19-Many coolies who went to Hankow for the ten season are remaining there in hope of being enlisted. The presence of a large number of unemployed natives alarms the foreigners, who have asked that a gunboat be sent for their protection.

# THE U. S. IRON TRADE.

MORE PENNSYLVANIA MILLS SHUTTING DOWN FROM LACK OF ORDERS

PITTERURG, Pa., Nov. 17.—Workmen in the iron mills are filled with the gloomiest forebodings and apprehensions for the future by the announcement to-night that a number of mills had closed down owing to lack of orders and the generally unsatisfactory condition of the iron trade. The mills referred to were three, owned by Oliver Bros. & Phillips, the Superior Rail Mills, operated by Kloman heirs and Moorehead & McLain's puddling department. While Shoenberger & Co. notified their employes that after Monday they would run single instead of double time. By these suspensions over eight thousand men are thrown out of employment just at the heginning of winter, and fears are enter-

notified their five thousand employes that on December 1st wages in all departments will be reduced 10 per cent, owing to the depres-

THE MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME.

New York, Nov. 18-The Sun's London special says: - "The programme of the session has not been revealed, because it has not been fixed, but Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Guildhall suggests that the 'Grand Old Man ' will follow his favorite course of making up his own mind at the last moment and without much previous warning to even his own colleagues. Mr. Forster expressed the opinion at a meeting of London Liberals on Friday night that there might be both a Franchise and a London Bill. The barren. ness of the incessant talk about the session is relieved in some of the speeches by proposals for dealing with bad dwellings and other up this subject energetically may have been a passing freak, but it is turning into a very potent craze. Public opinion has become so sensitive that the Duke of Bedford is abused in all the papers for some petty cruelties to poor tenants in London bovels, and there are hitherto unprecedented comparisons between the heartless eviction and crow-bar brigades as they work in London homes and Irish farms."

THE YEAR'S LUMBER PRODUCTION. OTTAWA, Nov. 17 .- The estimate of the year's cut by the principal saw mills in this vicinity is as follows :- Sherman, Lord & Hurdman, fully 35,000,000 feet; E. B. Eddy, Hull, 80,000,000; Bronson & Weston, Oltawa, 60,000,000; J. B. Booth, 55,000,000; Parley & Pattee, 40,000,000; Capt. Young, 20,000,000; J. Rochester, 10,000,000; McLaren's, New Edinburgh, 20,000,000; McClymont, New Edinburgh, 25,000,000; Gilmour & Co., Hull, 45,000,000; Conroy Bros., north shore, 35,-000,000; Allan Grant, south shore, 15,000,000; McLaren's, Carleton Piace, 30,000,000; Mc-Laughlin Bros, Amprior, 80,000,000; Gillies The entirely disconnected.

Latest official accounts of the fighting at Toka state that the Egyptians lost efficient and 142 men, besides elx Turks and several mour's Gatinesu Mill, 25,000,000; Hillman's, and 142 men, besides elx Turks and several mour's Gatinesu Mill, 25,000,000; Hillman's, and the force stangaters at Toka, were an algumin blue, Ampric, 30,000,000; College Mills, 28,000,000; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, 50,000,000; McLaren & Co., 65,000,000; Gilland, 142 men, besides elx Turks and several mour's Gatinesu Mill, 25,000,000; Hillman's, 120,000,000; McLaren & Co., 65,000,000; Gilland, 120,000,000; McLaren & Co., 65,000,000; McLaren & Co., 6 Greeks. They also lost one gun and 300 Rockeliff, 4,000,000; total, 747,000,000. There are a number of other mills whose cut could ship. The Egyptians during the fight formed not be assuredly estimated, but in these the a hollow square, when a small number of the cut will doubtless equal that of last year, which was estimated at 800,000,000 feet. The rushed through the Egyptian line. An im- estimate on an average is probably lower than the actual figures, and as none of the milis have stopped running yet the quantity at the close of the season may be

IMPORTANT DECISION. Quebec, Nov. 17 .- A judgment of great importance to the mercantile community was rendered yesterday in the Superior Court in ject of the action was to test the validity of a Gillespie, Moffat & Co., of Montreal, of goods sold and delivered by the latter to Mr. J. B. Z. Dubeau, of this city, sometime ago, paid by a note, but seless after Mr. Dubeau's insolvency. The plaintiffs returned the note given by Mr. Dubeau into court and claimed that the goods sold by them, being still un-PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Marquis Tseng told packed and in their original cases, were liable which they could not be paid. The insolvent law being no longer in force, which fixed at ten days prior to insolvency the period in which goods sold might be seized for norpayment of dues, the plaintiffs in the present case held that they could follow their goods for plaintiffs, and Messrs, Langelier, Montembalt & Langelier for defendants. A number of similar actions are pending against the value of \$29,000. It is understood the estate will be sold by auction, the creditors not being satisfied with the offer made.

## THE NEW BUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, Nov. 17 .-- The Paris correspondent of the Times says there is reason to believe that the basis upon which an agreement is likely to be arrived at between the Suez Canal Company and the English shipowners is that the administration of the company shall consist of forty-four per cent. English shall be settled by English tribunals, and that all surplus dividends shall go toward the reduction of transit duties in the canal. This is stated to be the English proposal, but it is generally supposed that M DeLesseps will not consent to the proposition that all the surplus earnings shall go toward the reduction of the tolls, but will insist that a portion of the surplus shall go to the shareholders. A part of the agreement will be that the English Government shall lend £8,000,000 to help in the construction of a second canal. A Cairo despatch says it is understood there that the legal advisers of the Egyptian Government decidedly oppose M DeLesseps' claim to the right to widen the Suez Canal without the permission of the Government.

CAIRD, NOV 17 .- A syndicate of bankers, represented by the Anglo-Egyptian Banking Company, has offered to provide the capital necessary to construct a new Suez canal if the Government will build it.

A COURTIER WHO BECAME AN ARCH-BISHOP.

Napoleon I, while yet his career was undimmed, one night entered a theatre, accompanied by a very young courtier of rank, Rohan Chabot, Prince of Leon. The Emperor paid little attention to the play, but amused himself by watching the audience. After some time he noticed, with surprise, that his courtier also was but little interested in the play. He had hidden his hands in the folds of his coat upon his kneer, when Napoleon suddenly grabbed at them and selzed a The young prince, not being in favor with the Emperor at the time, expected severe reprimand, but Napoleon said : "You are above the frivolities of the night; you will be a perfect man; continue saying the resary, I will no more disturb you." The Prince lived to become indeed a perfect man. He was made Archbishop of Besancon, and left many marks of his plety and benevolence

to his diocess. MR. HEALY AT DROGHEDA.

DROGHEDA, Nov. 19 .- Mr. Healey M. P. addressed a large meeting here yesterday. Referring to the report that the Government intended to introduce a bill extending the franchise from the benefits of which Ireland would be excluded, declared that if Ireland did not obtain the extension of the franobise, England would not get it.

the beginning of winter, and fears are enter-tained that if trade does not improve very soon others will be obliged to close also. At self-treatment address World's Depressary Johnstown, Pa, the Cambria Iron Co. have | Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

MB, BIGGAR AT OLDHAM.

London, Nov. 19 .- Mr. Biggar M. P., speaking at Oldham stated that Earl Spencer Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had caused innocent people to be hanged upon notoriously false evidence. He declared that Orangemen were unimportant in numbers composed of knaves and dupes. The torohlight procession to which Sir Stafford Northcote was treated, he said, was only organized after those who composed the procession were served with half a crown each.

WRAT PHYSICIANS SAY.

SAN LEANDRO, CAL. Dr. B. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y .: Dear Sir,-I have employed your "Pleasant Pargative Pellets" in my practice for the last four years. I now use no other alterative or cathartic medicines in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them.

### J. A. MILLER, M.D. Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUBEDAY, Nov. 20, 1883.

The New York stock market was irregular but generally firmer at 1 20 pm. Canada Pacific sold at 61, Manitoba at 1003, Louisville and Nashville at 50, Northern Pacific at 30% for common, and 66 for preferred, Canada Southern at 561; Oregon "Trans Con" at 501. Pacific Mail at 40%, Lake Shore at 1018, and Western Union at 793.

The local money market is unchanged. rates being 7 to 71 per cent for discsunts, and 5 to 51 per cent for call loans. Sterling exchange is firm at 8 prem for round amounts of 60-day bills, 81 prem cash over the counter, 85 to 9 prem for demand bills. Drafts on New York are drawn at 1.16 discount to 1-16

The stock market this morning was again firm, but very dull. Federal was dealt in at 130, an advance of 2 per cent. Bichellen was firm, and favorable news is expected from Mr. Senscal to-day. Telegraph, Gas and Royal Canadian, all exhibited an improvement. There was no demand for most stocks on long" account and the "bears" appear afraid to sell the market "short." The result is a complete stand-off.

Stock Sales.—25 Montreal 182; 20 Ontario M, \$10 to 12; spruce, per M, \$10 to 13; 1002; 4 Commerce 1241; 25 Federal 130; 50 hemlock, per M, \$9 to 10; asb, run of log Stock Sales.-25 Montreal 182; 20 Ontario

was adopted by the management of the Hochelega bank as a result of the crisis through M, \$25 to 30; lath, per M, \$2 to 2 50. which it has passed, will now stand it in good The bank is interested in the S. W. Beard matter for the sum of \$18,500, but it has made few bad losses of late, and holds collateral on which it can realize something in connection with its advances to Beard. Under the circumstances the call of ten per cent announced on Saturday should cause no uneasiness among the stockholders.

At the close in New York the market was vesker with Capada Pacific at 605; Manitoba

On presente to sell Loan and Mortgage a severe drop took place without sales. It was offered at 64½ at the close, 40 bld. The general list was inactive and slightly weaker this afternoon.

Afternoon Stock Sales-2 Montreal 1813; 2 do 182, 25 Merchants 121: 115 do 1121; 95 Commerce 123½; 35 Federal 129; 25 do 129½; 25 do 130; 25 Richelieu 55; 25 Passenger 109: 100 do 108.

The Senecal stocks did not "boom" this afternoon, though we believe some news was received to-day from Mr. Senecal. Passenger dropped I per cent. Richellen seld at 55;

London, 5 p.m.—Consols 101 11-16; 448, 117; 6s, 104. Erie 302; Illinois Central 138½ ; Canada Pacific 62.

New York, 1 p.m., Nov. 20.—Stocks lower. Am Ex 92, O S 55%, D H 106%, D L 118%, D & B G 24, pfd 764, L S 101, L N 504, M O 92, M O 474, J O 834, N F 293, pfd 66, N W 125, pfd 146, N Y O 116%, St P M & M 1003 UP 88, W U 793.

### COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS. Of the state of wholesale trade generally little can be said beyond what has already been printed. The movement in rubber goods, boots and shoes, heavy woolens and fura has certainly been larger, but outside of these special departments trade has lagged somewhat and bids fair to be duller and slacker when the last ocean vessel has left port. A disheartening feature is the number of minor failures which are on the increase both in the city and in the adjacent country rarishes, and payments are reported to be slow by many merchants in business here. Several of the large cotton mills are resuming work, as a matter of expediency to meet the interest on machinery and buildings. we presume, as there is no denial of the fact that the stocks of both Canadian and foreign textiles are immense and out of all proportions to the present demand and prospective wants of Canadian consumers for at least six months. The banks must carry the burden, and a heavy one it will be, if production is resumed and continued on the old basis. The Hochelega bank is interested for \$18,500 in the coal speculator Beard, and it has seen fit recently to make a call of 10 per cent. on the stockholders. In connection with the Exchange bank the ninety days of grace will soon have expired and a statement for publication is being prepared by the directors. Datails of the wholesale trades show various items of minor interest.

GROCERIES .- Sugar has been quiet and easy. We quote granulated 8%c to 9kc as to quantity, and yellows at 7c to 8c as to quality. Molasses are quiet and quoted at 45c to 45 c for Barbadoes, with transactions at within that range. Porto Bloo 431c to 44c, Antigua 42½c, Trinidad 41c to 41½c. Syrups quiet at 3c to 5½c. Valencia raisins are unsettled and round lots have changed hands at 630 to 7c. but some holders ask 71c, and up to 710 for choice brands. In New York a very large business has been done, and jobbers are well filled up. Malaga fruit is firmer and higher with a moderate trade. Loose muscatels have sold at \$2.05 to 2.15; ordinary layers at \$1.90; and London layers at \$2.30 to 2.50. Figs have been in better demand at higher prices. Prunes remain steady at 6½c. Almonds are searce and firm. Currents are quiet, ranging from 61c to 71c as to quality. Tea-We hear of sales of 500 to 600 pkgs medium Japans at 200 to 300. Low grade teas, valued at about 120 to 150, are scarce and wanted, as very little was imported this year. The supply of such teas is not likely to increase, inquiries sent to New York having

failed to obtain anything suitable. IRON AND HARDWARE, -The market for pig iron is depressed in sympathy with the United States market. It is said that the statistical position does not warrant the heavy shrinkage in values, as the amount in store in Glasgow and Middlesborough is less than at same date last year, and further, the ship- Ootober make,

ments also are larger. Purchasers, however, are keeping in the background, and the market is weak and unsettled. The market for finished iron presents a more satisfactory appearance and rules very steady under a moderately active demand. There has been an improved demand for structural iron, and some good sized orders have been placed. In tin-plates a fair amount of business has been accomplished at a steady price. Canada plates continue in good request at a slight advance. We quote:—No 1 Eglinton at \$18; No 1 Gartsherrie \$20; No 1 Summerlee \$20; No 1 Coltness \$21 50; No 1; Dalmellington \$18 25 to 18 50. As the sea. son for cheap freights has closed, it is expected that prices will shortly advance. Ingot tin is weaker; London cabled £88 10s for fine foreign. Here 23c to 24c, according to brand. Copper steady but weaker, in sympathy with tin: here 17c to 18c. Canada plates have sold as low as \$3, but most dealers ask \$3 10 for Penn or equal. Tipplates are unchanged at \$5 to 5 25 for good I U charcoal, and \$4 40 to 4 50 for coke. Bar tron sells at \$1 90 to 200. Remittances are very good. General

hardware, although not active, meets with

fair inquiry at fairly steady rates. Remit-

tances are reported to be more satisfactory.

LEATHER has shown no change since our last report, and has a generally quiet appearance. At the same time a fair aggregate of business is reached considering the season, and prices are about steady. The supply of most descriptions is quite full enough for the outlet offered, and sellers are not willing to neglect buyers whose bids are any way near the market. Taken all through, there is no significant feature in the market. We quote:-Spanish sole, No. 1, BA, 25c to 26c; do No. 2, B A, 23c to 24c; do No. 3 19c to 21c; Chins, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Slaughter sole, No. 1, 27c to 28c; English cole, 46c to 48c; rough belting hide, 32c to 34c; harness, 25c to 30c; waxed up-33c to 37c; do, grained, 35c to 36c; do Scotch grained, 36c to 38c; buff, 14c to 16c4; pebbled, 1130 to 160; aplits, ordinary to choice, 22c to 30c; do, under junior, 16c to 19c.

LUMBER.-The export trade is at an end and husiness is much quieter. Laths continue firm at the late advance. quots prices in this market at the yards as follows: - Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to 40; do, 2nd, \$22 to 24; do, shipping culls per M, \$14 to 16; do 4th quality deale, per M, \$11 to 12; do, mill oulis, per Telegraph 118; 25 Gas 168; 50 Richelieu culls out, per M, \$20 to 25; base, run 55; 10 Royal Canadian Insurance 55; 28 do of long culls out, per M, \$17 to 20; oak, per M, \$40 to 50; walnut, \$60 to 100; The cautious and conservative policy which | cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; butternut, \$35 to 40; birch, per M, \$20 to 25; hard maple, per

FIRT-The receipts of No. 2 Labrador herring having been larger, prices are easy. Sales of that grade are reported in quantities at \$4.381 to 4.50 and in retail lote at \$4.75. There was some demand from the West. The receipts at this port of Labiador herrings were received by Lord & Munn, John Baird & Co., Magor Bros. and Rendell & Browning. The total consisted of 27 cargoes and 35,508 barrels. No. 1 grade Labrador are scarce at \$6. Cape Breton herrings have sold at \$5 80. Salmon is quiet and unchanged. Green cod are firmer and higher at \$5.90 to 6 for No. 1 and \$4.90 to 5 for No. 2, while large draits are at \$6.25 to 6.50. Dry cod ranges from \$5 to 5.50 as to size of lot. In a wholesale way trout is quoted at \$4.75 to 5, and whitefish at 5\$ to 5.25.

Oils.—Steam refined seal has sold in lots to the trade at 72 cand thereabouts; it is in few hands. Uod off is dull. The final report of the Arctic fleet is awaited with much anxiety. We quote prices here :- Linseed boiled, per imperial gallon, 58c to 60c, and raw, 55c to 57c; olive, \$1 to \$1 05; cod, Newfoundland A, 600 to 623c; Hallfax, 573c to 60c; seal, refined steam, 723c to 75c; lard 1.75c to 80c; cod 90c to \$1 00 . do liver, \$1 75 to \$1 85.

Wook -The last sale of Cape heard of was at 17%c, and it is questioned if there is any to be had at our inside figure. Domostic wool is quoted easier, with a moderate trade. We quote Cape 17c to 19c, and Australian 22c to 30c, as to quality. Domestic is at 28c to 30c for A supers, 23c to 25c for B, and 23c for black.

RAW FURS .- Trade dull . Prime skins are quoted as follows :- Beaver per 15, \$3 ; bear per skin, \$10 to 12; bear cub \$5 to 6 fisher do, \$6 to 7; red fox do, \$1 to 125 cross fox do, \$2 50; Ignx do, \$2.50 to 3; marten do, \$1; mink do, \$125 to 150; muskrat do, 100 to 120; otter do, 810 to 12; raccoon do, 600 to 700; skunk do, 75c. PETROLEUM.--- We quote prices here as follows:—17c to 174 per gallen for car lots, 18c for broken lots, and 184c to 194c for single barrels. In Petrolia the market is quiet at

# 14 c to 15c f. o. b. Crude oil is weak.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL-Nov. 20. A few lots of wheat have sold at about quotations which are as follows :- Canada red winter wheat \$1.19 to 1.23, spring \$1.16 to 1.20, white winter \$1.15 to 1.17. Corn 620 to 630; oats 330 to 340; peas 930 to 9340; rye 620 to 650; barley, Province of Quebec, 53c to 56c; Ontario, 65c to 75c per 48 lbs. In the flour market business keeps very dull. The sale is recorded of 250 spring extra at \$5,25 and 100 extra at \$5,50. Seventeen car loads of American flour arrived here yesterday. Oatmeal quiet and unchanged at

\$4.75 to 500 for ordinary as, to quantity, and granulated scarce at \$5.30. Commeal \$3.20 to 3.40 In provisions the sale is reported of several lots of mess pork at \$14.75 to 15 per brl. The sale of 300 pails of Anchor brand was reported at 10 to. Dressed hogs were dull, and prices were somewhat in buyers' favor owing to the mild weather. A few sales were made at \$7 per 100 lbs. Eggs in cases sold at 26c, and fresh stock is worth 27c to 28c. Partridges are quoted at 40c to 50c and venison carcases at 7c to 8c. A mixed lot of chickens and ducks was sold at 8c. We quote prices wholesale as follows :- Turkeys 90 to 110, chickens 80 to 90 and geese 70 to 90 Ashes, .- The market was dull, the only sale reported being that of a lot of 18 bils

pots at \$4 90, and we quote \$4 85 to 4 95 as to tears. Pearls nominal. Butter .- Several steamer's have left with butter for the English markets. A lot of Morrisburg was reported sold at about 21c. Kamouraska was enquired for but it could not be had under 17c. We quote as follows: Creamery fine to choice, 25c to 26c; Eastern Townships, good to choice selected, 20c to 22c; Morrisburg and Brockville, good to choice selected, 20c to 22c; Morrisburg and Brockville, good to choice selected, 20c to 21½c; Western, 17c to 18½c; Kamouraska, 17c; low grades 15c to 16c. Add 1cto 2c for jobbing lots. Bolks 19c to 22c in cases. Cheese is firm at 11c to 11½c for September and October makes. Most of it is held by one firm. The supply in the city approaches steamers have left with butter for the Engone firm. The supply in the city approaches

LITTLE FALLS, NOV 19 .- Cheese firm, but excited. Sales at 11 to 12c; few sold at 12½c. Sales consisted mostly of October make. Butter-Sales at 25 to 27s.

50,000 boxes.

Utica, Nov 19. - Cheese sales to-day, 8,500 boxes at 10 to 120; bulk, at 1110. All

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. The market for export cattle is firm at 410 BOOKS BOOKS to 510 per lb, live weight, as to quality, the outside figure for extra choics. Sheep are in about the same way as cattle, prices ranging from 40 to 410 per 1b, live weight. There was a large supply of hogs on the market. Prices remain firm at 50 to 5 lc per lb, live weight, as to quality. At Viger market the receipts of beef cattle were about 500 head. These met a good demand at prices ranging from 30 to 4 lc per lb, live weight. There was about 800 head of sheep and lambs offered. Demand was good at the usual prices, viz, sheep \$4 to 8 00 each, and lambs \$2 to 4 50 each, as to quality. A few calves were in offering at from \$3 to 5 00 each, as to quality, the outside figure for choice.

The following were the shipments during the first property of the state of t Prices remain firm at 50 to 540 per lb, live

the	past we	ek:			
	Per		To	Oattle.	Sheep.
88 1	Dominic	Dr	Liverpoo	1 154	1,333
88 7	Coronto		Liverpoo	1 213	1,077
88 I	ake W	innipeg	do	177	2,213
		anitoba	do	228	1,502
88 E	Buenos.	Ayrean,	Glasgow	259	128
Ì		•	_		r
Tota	ıl			1,031	6 263
"					104,245
66	**	1882.		42,162	74,463
C E	11				60,313

MONTREAL HOUSE MARKET.

Mr. Kimbal, of the Montreal Horse Exchange, received by steamship Hanoverian 9 Olydesdale stallions, the property of Messrs. Norris, Clark and Rae, of Huron county, Ili. Eleven were shipped from Glasgow, but one died on the passage and the other on its arrival. They will stay at the Exchange until the end of the week. Mr. Maguire, of the College street market, has just received by steamship Buenos Ayrean six two-year old stallions and four colts, the property of Col. Alloway, of Indiana. Mr. Maguire also recelved six Shetland ponies by the same vessel. belonging to Mr. Hamilton, of Lowell, Mass. He sold one horse for \$35 and one brown horse, three years old, weight 1,050 lbs, for \$95. The following are the shipments of horses to the United States for the week ending November 17:—November 12—One horse for \$267.50. November 13—Eight horses for \$965; three mares for \$390. November 14—Seven horses for \$1,055.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Samuel H Gilchrist, of Wickham, Quen's county, N. B., builder, has assigned; lublitites about \$3,500; assets, \$3,400.

T H Lackey, an Ottawa confectioner, has failed, owing \$2,700; W. Crompton, a small grocer at Cornwall, is reported failed, and Jas. Beld, tinsmith, of Kingston, is offering forty cants on the dollar.

Ouellet & Bernier, a small grocery firm of Quebec, are seeking a composition at the rate of 75 cents on the dollar. Liabilities small and entirely local. N Cantin & Co, in the same business and of the same place, are sleep and entirely local. N Cantin & Co, in the same business and of the same place, are sleep and entirely local. N Cantin & Co, in the same business and of the same place, are sleep and entirely local. N Cantin & Co, in the same business and of the same place, are sleep and entirely local. N Cantin & Co, in the same business and of the same place, are sleep and entirely local. N Cantin & Co, in the same business and of the same place, are sleep and entirely local. N Cantin & Co, in the same business and of the same place, are sleep and the same place, are sleep and the same place, are sleep and entirely local. N Cantin & Co, in the same business and of the same place, are sleep and the sleep and He sold one horse for \$35 and one brown horse, three years old, weight 1,050 lbs, for

reported in an embarrassed shape.

A Toronto despatch says;—The bear raid of Saturday was continued on 'Change Monday, with Federal and Imperial the objective points. A few weak holders were closed out and a good buying set in. Federal, having lost five per cent, regained 41, and Imperial closed steady. It is said the attack was directed against one or two large holders, but failed through their being prepared for the emergency.

### BIRTH.

BOHL.—At 54 Notre Dame street, November 12th, the wife of Ulric Bohl of a daughter. CALLAHAN.—On Monday, November 12th at No. 42 St. Constant strest, the wife of P. J. Callahan, of a son. 118 2

## MARRIED.

PLUNKETT—SNODGRASS—In this city, on the 17th inst, at the Bishop's Palace, by the Rev. J. M. Emard, Mr Jag. M. Plunkett, to Miss Mary Alice Snodgrass, both of this city. 119 1

MONTREAL.

# DIED.

RAY—In this city, November 12th inst. Kate, infant daughter of C. W. Ray, age 4 days DEMPSEY—In this city, on Tuesday night.
13th invt., Thomas Patrick, youngest son of
Thomas Dempsey, of 133 Chatham street, aged
years and 2 months.

DALEY—In this city, on the 14th test., at the age of 27 years, Michael, second eldest son of Michael Daley.

PATTERSON.—In this city, Nov. 15, John Patterson, formerly of Co. Donegal, Ireland, aged 68 years.

MOHAN—In this city, on November 15, of congestion of the brain, Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Philip Mohan, aged 5 years 1 month and 5 days.

DRUMM-In this city on the 16th instant Francis Bernard, son of Francis Drumm. KINSELLA.—In this city, on Sunday, the 18th inst., James Kinsella, grocer, aged 41 years. Quebec and Waterbury (Vermont) papers please copy.

TIERNEY.—In this city. November 16th, Susanna Hitchman, beloved wife of Henry Tierney, aged 61 years. McNALLY.—In this city, on the 18th inst., William Augustine, aged 1 year and 10 months, youngest son of Thomas McNally.

O'BRIEN—On November 19th, Fatrick Henry O'Brien, son of Patrick O'Brien, aged two years.

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