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VOL. XXXV.—NO. 16.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1884.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

Unmasked by T. Healy, M.P.

BRILLIANT AND UNANSWERABLE SPEECH.

MASTERLY EXPOSURE OF THE COVERNMENT'S DOINGS

TO THE WRETCHES WHO ADMINISTER THE LAW IN IRELAND.

The member for Monaghan resumed the all classes in Ireland.

Mr. Heally said that every one would agree who had witnessed the exciting scene before the close of last sitting that it was much more decorous to have the reply of the Chief Secretary to-

They were very anxious to know what his view was of recent occurrences in Ireland, and what policy he intended to pursue, or if he was simply pitchforked into office to serve to be fired at by questions as a kind of Ministerialist "Aunt Sally." The late Chief Secretary made last night a speech which he regarded as very remarkable. The House and the country must remember that it was because of their attack upon the Government in reference to James Ellis French that the President of the Board of Trade charged them with acting the part of savage warriors, and with making use of "poisoned wells and explosive bullets." He wished for a moment to contrast the attitude of the Chancellor of the Duchy last night with his attitude upon the same subject some three months previously. Last night James Ellis French was "This wretch," "A fellow," "One who if the Government had anything to do with him would lose them the support of honest and honorable men." Three months ago, when the Irish members showed that so far back as September, 1883, James Ellis French committed perjury in saying he had not been removed from office, Mr. Trevelyan backed him up, screened the perjury, and hoped he would recover and be able to pro-

ceed with his action against the hon, member

The ex Chief Secretary's speech was practically a statement for the plaintiff in the libel action of French vs. O'Brien, which was to take place a few days later in Dublin. But in spite of that carefully prepared statement Cornwall was practically convicted by a jury of his "chums." With the full knowledge that French was then swearing perjury for the purbose of defeating the action of the hon. member for Mallow the Government deliberately kept silence, and it was only when driven by the force of public opinion, and when French could not be spurred or kicked into going on with his action, that the right hon, gentleman admitted he had been removed. If the government had only had the common honesty to acknowledge that French had committed perjury, and to have treated him as a perjurer, some satisfaction would have been given. The Irish party wanted to know from the new Chief Secretary was he prepared to back up these wretches in the same way as his predecessor had done? Would he imitate his predeces sor, and with the knowledge that wilful perjury had been committed in the interests of the Crown to crush an opponent, would he back up those guilty officials? It was time that the hon. gentleman should speak out. It was time that they should have a distinct statement of the intentions of the Government (Irish cheers). Would the hon. gen

tleman liberate his soul on the subject?

Bolton's Qualifications for Office. Since the accession to office by the hon, gentleman an announcement had been made that George Bolton had been reinstated. In his (Mr. Healy's) opinion that augured very badly for the future career of the hon- gentle man. The new Chief Secretary knew that, on the certificate of an English judge, George Bolton was declared to be guilty of the most heartless conduct in swindling his own wife of £40,000. He knew that an Irish judge—Judge Walsh—in the Bankruptcy Court condemned his conduct as notorious. He knew that in the Sligo murder case Judge Barry commented most strongly in words of condemnation on Bolton's conduct in concealing a deposition of the mother of the murdered man. He knew that Judge Barry, in the case of Bolton against O'Brien, commented afresh on Bolton's conduct, and that in the Maamtrasna case, when the important and vital depositions were withheld, George Bolton was the solicitor that appended to the statement of Patrick Joyce in the Crown brief the statement, "This boy survived, but his evidence is worthless." The Irish party asked the new Chief Secretary whether with these facts before him-with this swindler and bankrupt and keeperback of depositions—with this record before his eyes, was this the way to conciliate the Irish people by protecting and relastating this man after his suspension? had to use the prisoner's counsel's brief to reference to which Mr. Peter O'Brien said fie

and all the want of the man cost of the

Judge Barry, commenting on the proceedings, said it was "one of the most remarkable episodes in his experience of criminal administration;" and further that-

"It was eminently unsatisfactory, and one with reference to which the feeling of a judge could not be realised. It was a terrible thing that in a trial involving human life a document that should have been in court was not forthcoming.

(frish cheers.) The judge also observed up-on the fact that "the original document had disappeared" (Irish cheers). Then they had the suppression of documents in the Maam-The House of Commons Applieds, trasna case, and the wife swindling by George Bolton.

The bankruptcy proceedings were unduly and illegally postponed, over and over again, contrary to the statute. And why? To give Bolton an opportunity of waiting for the result of the Belfast trials. The section of the Act under which the The Lash Applied with Telling Effect | the section of the Zee and the Telling Effect | bankruptey proceedings took place provided that "after the granting of an order for protection, the Court shall appoint a private sit-ting to be held forthwith." That, however, was not done. The Act also provided that the petitioning trader, ten days before the private sitting, should file a full account of his debts, and yet, from the 1st of May, when George Bolton filed his petition, down to Sepadjourned debate on Mr. Sexton's amendment tember nothing was done, Bolton running his to the address, representing that it is essential to the public interest that the Criminal Law should be impartially administered to arrangement" with him because they were afraid of him (loud Irish cheers). When he put the question to the Solicitor-General whe. ther Bolton would be dismissed or not, the reply was that the matter was of such a serious character and of such importance that it should lie over until the Chief Secretary took his seat. At that time the Government evidently had not made up their minds. But in the meanwhile a very remarkable letter from James Ellis French came to light -- a letter in which he said, referring to the Government officials, that if he took a certain course he perhaps see some of them in the would dock."

Bolton's Grip on Spencer.

While the Government were considering what it would do with George Bolton, French writes his letter, not for publication (hear, hear), but it comes to light; the Maam-trasna, debate took place, the Irish members were voted down, and, of course, the Government knew that Bolton could, if he choose, put this House of Commons to shame and turn Lord Spencer out of Ire-land (Irish cheers). George Bolton had only to come forward in the position of a repentant culprit, and of course he had Lord Spencer in the hollow of his hand teneral, Bolton knew too much—in fact, for the past two or three months since his suspension he had been going about threatening what he limited an extent. They did nothing the Government dismissed him.

Indicate the process of elimination which they practised on other occasions to so unlimited an extent. They did nothing these functionaries in whatsoever relates to the spread of the faith as their chief office.

These decrees were all unanimously Spencer in the hollow of his hand (cheers). would not oblige Earl Spencer by making a bankrupt of the hon, member for Mallow, as he had been treated badly by the Government. He said he had performed jury-packing, had had men hanged by the connivance of Earl Spencer, and he would expose the Government if he was thrown over, and so the Government did not throw him over (Irish cheers). George Bolton put a pistol to Earl Spencer's head, loaded it-he might use the metaphor-with the blood of innocent men, charged it with the knowledge of unwholesome and fatal secrets, and so the Government put back Bolton -a man branded with the guilt of the most odious crime by English and Irish judges (Irish cheers). This was the man with whose reappointment the new Chief Secretary opened his official career in Ireland. · . . I the House, with an Act admit-

to the most ferocious character in iether it was the way to obtain the conditionee of the people to put the administration of the Act into the hands of the most unworthy and the filthiest instruments? Were they to be told that when the highest men the Crown had administering the Act finding out criminals in Ireland, and packing juries, were men of tainted character, of loathsome lives, men with whom no one in decent society, or with a shred of self-respect would be seen, and with reference to one of whom the late Chief Secretary said it was a monstrous charge against him to say that he was even seen with or had spoken to him-Mr. Trevelynn Stupidly Provokes a Crushing Retort.

Mr. Trevelyan-I rise to order. This is certainly very strong (ironical Irish cheers). French had no more to do with the packing of juries than the police constables at Scot-

land Yard.

Mr. Healy-If I was inclined to comment on the interruption I would say it is as irregular an interruption as ever I heard (Irish theers). As it had been made, however, he would just say some-thing on the point. Honorable members might remember the case of Poff and Barrett, who were tried for the murder of Brown. There was no evidence against them but that of an old haridan, a woman of bad character. named Bridget Brosnahan, who, at the inquest, swore she did not know who committed the crime, but having been in the hands of the police for some time, said it was done by Poff and Barrett. What did French say about it in his letter :-

"You are not up in criminal cases, and Orr has not had practical experience in heavy cases. But I have had, and perhaps there are very few who could work up a case for the Crown or the defence more closely than I could, as John Atkinson and Peter O'Brien said to me in Mary Brosnahan's case, in which I had about seventy witnesses, that they never saw a case worked up closer to the wind than it was (Irish cheers)."

The two men charged in that case, the

night before their execution in their cells, left a declaration declaring before God that they were innocent of the crime, and that was [Irish cheers.] In the Sligo case in which the case which the man now in custody on a Judge Barry commented on the with charge of beastly and abominable offences holding of the important deposition the judge had worked up for the Crown, and with supply the absence of the document, which, never saw a case worked up closer to the as his lordship said, "should have been in wind. (Irish cheers.) No wonder they loved against the property of Col. J. H. I the custody of the Clerk of the Crown; and British rule. No wonder they should be in the of a stic manager.

ecstacies at the gentlemen sent over to them. No wonder they should bow down before those creatures engaged in nameless crimes in high places-wen like French, described as a filthy wretch by the gentleman who defended so long. Their charge was that having had a Coercion Act passed, care was taken on the juries under it to exclude every Catholic, especially in murder cases, whilst in grave cases which, according to the statement of Crown counsel, involved the commission of the most odious crimes that could be committed, they connived at an acquittal. This Act gave power to the prisoner to call for a special jury, but no prisoner before Cornwall ever thought of taking that step. The panel was drawn, consisting of people of high rating. It was admitted by the late Chief Secretary that George Bolton sent the panel a few days in advance to Mr. Welch, the secretary of the Tory Club in Dublin, and he marked off the politics and creed of every juror upon it. In the case of the county panel, the Royal Irish Constabulary did the same, and by this means the Crown made up their minds in advance as to who the persons were who would be on " Fair Play."

How did they manipulate them? In the case of Myles Joyce they challenged 28--all Catholics; in the case of Francy Hynes they challenged 26—all of them Catholics; in the case of Thomas Higgins, for the Lough Mask murder, they challenged 54; in the case of Pat Higgins, 42; in the case of Put Joyce, 39; and in the case of Joe Poole, 47. Consequently all these men were hanged (ironical cheers from the Irish members). that showed that the Crown manipulated the panel, in order to get the type of persons they required to find the verdicts they desired. Yet that was called fair play (ironical cheers). Would such a system be tolerated for a moment in England? He ventured to say that if the Claimant had been found guilty by a jury so composed there was not a Magna Charta association in the land that would not at the present moment be alleging that the Claimant was unjustly convicted. How much more would the Irish people entertain this opinion, knowing as they did that the panel was unfairly jurgled, and that the whole machinery of Government was against

A Contrast.

tiem (cheers).

What did the Crown do in the case of French and Cornwall? The jury in French's and Cornwall's case was a special jury. The Action of the Crimes' Act on that point appeared to have been drawn with a prophetic eye for the benefit of gentlemen like these. Out of a panel of 200 there were only 45 Catholics. It might, therefore, be supposed that the Crowu. knowing that French and Cornwall were Freecalled over on heavy fines as was done in every agrarian case. The consequence was that Mr. Cornwall's Freemason friends, in obedience to a whip, came into court, and the Catholics, knowing they would not be fined, remained away in order to avoid being present at a disgusting trial. Mr. Cornwall had the right of twenty challenges, and he was easily enabled to eliminate all the Catholics. What did the Government do ? They did not challenge a single person (ironical cheers). How admirable! They challenged 54 in the case of Thomas Higgins; 42 in the case of Pat Higgins; 47 in the case of Joe Poole, but none at all in the case of Mr. Cornwall, who is accused of a crime that they were told in Holy Writ cried to heaven for vengeance. Oh, yes, it cried to heaven for vengeauce, but it did not cry to Dublin Castle for vengeance (ironical cheers). Were they told by the Crown, as in the case of the poor country peasants who were struggling to remain in the homes of their fathers, that as the existing law did not reach these blackguards the Government would bring in a new Bill (hear, hear). No. They were not told the jurors were in sympathy with crime, and that the Government would take care to provide machinery for putting the proper men into the box (hear, hear) It was not for him to charge the Freemacons of Dublin with sympathising with abominable offences: but if he put the same construction upon their action that the Government did upon the action of common jurors in agrarian cases, he would be inclined to say that the eleven Freemasons who acquitted their fellow Mason in Dublin last week held very peculiar views on the subject of nameless crimes (hear, hear).

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE CATTOLICS IN GERMANY.

HOLDING THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The Reichstag will open to-morrow, and more than usual interest at-taches to the coming session. The recent elections have not strengthened the hands of the Chancellor, and the possible political combinations form a lively subject for dis-cussion. In the present Parliament the Catholic party, having gained two votes, number 100, and with the Guelpha eight, Poles sixteen, and Alsatians fifteen, count a total of 139 votes, and they again hold the balance of power, and will be able to decide either way. Both Conservative parties with the Catholics count 240 votes, while the Catholics with the opposition Liberals and Democrats can muster a vote of 238. These figures present vast problems; but the entire interest will depend upon the action of the Chancellor as to whether he will, in order to obtain the forty votes required to give him a clear majority, join with the Catnolics and grant the rather exacting concessions which their press demand, or with the Liberals and enforce the anti-Catholic policy embodied in the Falk laws, or cut the Gordian knot by an immediate dissolution of the Reichstag.

An attachment for \$3,900 has been issued against the property of Col. J. H. Mapleson, ್ಷಾಗಿ ಕರ್ಷಿಸಿ

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND WEER'S - PROCEEDINGS -- IMPRESSIVE SERVICES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16 .- The second week of the third Plenary Conneil began on Sunday with impressive services in the Cathedral. The scene when the vast audience was gathered there was similar to that of last Sunday. It was possibly increased in splendor by the greater variety in the colors of the vestments worn. Gorgeously trimmed copes and white and gold mitres were in pleasing contrast to the sombre cassocks and surplices worn by the priests.

Archbishop Williams, of Boston, robed in vestments of gold and wearing the episcopal gloves and slippers of purple, celebrated the Pontifical Mass. For an aged prelate he has a remarkably strong voice, almost every note being clear and distinct. Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, who is a native of this city, preached an able sermon on the noble office of the priesthood.

THE SECOND SESSION.

After the sermon the second solemn session of the Council began. Archbishop Gibbons left his throne and took his seat before the main altar. His mitre was removed, but he retained his crozier, holding it in his left nand, till he rose. A psalm was sung by the choir and a prayer recited by the Archbishop. This was followed by the Litany of the Saints, which was rendered by the choir, and another

prayer by the Apostolic Delegate.

The Council was then opened by the Rev. Dr. Foley. Upon permission of the Apos tolic Delegate he put to the assembled high clergy the preliminary question whether they were prepared to give their final opinion on the decrees the formulation of which had been completed through the grace of God and their own chastity in discussion. The answer given from each side of the sanctuary was affirmative. Dr. O'Connell, a secretary of the Council, then called the roll. THE FORMULATED DECREES.

Mgr. Corcoran then rising, asked again whether the clergy were pleased to deliberate, and receiving an affirmative answer read the

enter upon the sacred ministrations of the Church.

Decree No 2-Concerning Christian missionaries. They are to be subordinate in a greater degree than has hitherto been the case to their natural superiors, the members of the

REQUIREMENTS OF YOUNG CLERGYMEN.

A further chapter of resolutions specified the requirements that are henceforward to be made of those intending to enter the ministry of the Church. The title of this chapter is "Concerning the Examination of the Clergy." Greater age, longer time of theological study and greater actual learning will be necessary for admission to the priest-

Certain restrictions not hitherto strictly observed in relation to the celebration of the mass will be enforced, full force being given the Council's decision under a pertinent statute of Pope Innocent III. These resolu-

tions were also unanimously adopted. The services ended with the papal benediction.

To night Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, preaches in the Cathedral on the higher alucation of the priesthood.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19 .- A meeting of the Bishops in attendance at the Plenary Council was held last night to hear the report of the directors of the Irish Catholic colonization association concerning its work in the West. W. J. Onoghan, secretary, stated that the financial condition of the association demonstrated complete success. Colonies had been established in Nebraska and Minnesota, which were in a prosperous condition. Bishop Spaulding spoke of the moral and religious as well as the physical advantages of the effort now being made. He lamented the deplorable condition of many Irish people in large cities and pointed out the advantage of providing themselves with homes in the Great West. Bishop Ireland spoke of the effort to better the condition of the Irish people who bear an insignificant share in the colonizations of the West. If the present opportunity was not seized he said after a few years lands would be beyond the reach of the poorer classes. Bishops Marty, of Dakota, and Machebout, of Denver, said there were great opportunities for poor people in their dis-

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19 .- Bishop Gilmour will bring before the Plenary Council the question of vesting property holdings of the Courch in the Bishops. Bishop Gilmour strongly favors the proposal.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21 .- The Plenary Council resumed its secret sessions this morn ing and no intimation is given of what was transacted. This afternoon there was a conference at the cathedral, when some decrees were prepared to be voted on at the public session on Sunday. To-night Bishop Gross, of Savannah, preached on "The missions for the colored people," and Bishop Rademscher, of Nashville, on "Catholic schools, their necessity to the child and their influence on society." It is understood that a letter has been received by a member of the Council from the creditors of the late Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, asking the aid of the Council in the liquidation of these claims, but it is doubtful if this body will take any action in the matter. On prelates and theologians of the Council by the Catholic benevolent legion of Maryland.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION TO THE BISHOPS

to the visiting bishops and clergy of the Plenary Council here to-night was a brilliant success. The decorations of the Opera House, in which it was held, were very elaborate and made a charming contrast with the quiet habits of the bishops and the clergy. Besides a very large number of prominent Catholics of this city and Washington, there were present judges of the national, State and city courts, several Congressmen, the Mayor of Baltimore and a host of other prominent officials. The ladies were attired in walking costumes, while the gentlemen were dress suits. Ex-Congressian William J. O'Brien, presided, with Archbishop Gibbons, the Pope's representative, on his right and Archbishop Williams, of Boston, on his left.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME. Judge William M. Merrick made the ad-

dress of welcome. He said that if the assemblage of any body of men, whether in science, politics, or industry, was an event of importance, much more so must be a Plenary Council, which was charged to consider the social, moral and spiritual welfare of the millions now existing and of the countless millions who are to come after them in this Republic, who will regulate their lives and frame their immortal hopes in accordance with the teachings of the Catholic Church. Speaking of the attitude of the Church toward the State he said nothing is more generally misunderstood than the teachings and the tendencies of the influence of the Catholic Church upon republican institutions, and doubtless this Council has been looked upon by many with pions alarm, lest it should prove a congress convened to make insidious war against American freedom. Very many well-in-tentioned men fail to understand how loyalty to the state can co-exist with obedience to the Church, and simply because they do not know that the jorisdictional limits of the Church are rigorously confined to the domain of faith and merals. The Catholie clergy of this country have never interfered with its political agitations. Was there ever an occasion in which any portion of the Catholic clergy passed any resolve upon any political issue, or for or against any candidate for political favor? During the late civil war the Catholic clergymen kept aloof from either

decrees as formulated as follows:

Decree No. 1—Concerning the Catholic faith. A solemn and detailed profession of sympathy of the church with our institutions faith will hereafter be required of all who and presented statistics showing the growth of the Catholic faith in this country.

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, a descendant of the great Napoleon, also greated the distin-guished visitors. In his address he compared the growth of Catholicity and the faith of the followers of the Church to the continued decline of the other religions and the increase of Decree No. 3—Concerning our Apostolic sceptics who claim to be scientists and philo-Vicurs. The decree embraced the conduct of sophers. Mr. Bonaparte said there were many

reasons why even those opposed to the Catholic Church in faith should look upon the Plenary America have discharged the grave duty of choosing their chief ruler, and the assembling of this Council should recall to us the principles on which our polity is founded. Catholic Church knows nothing of candidates or platforms, of tariffs or currencies, but she requires of men to vote with an unclouded judgment, with the good of the country as their motive, with the fear of God before their eyes. No man can be at once a good Catholic and a bad citizen.

REMARKS BY ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS. Archbishop Williams replied to the addresses of welcome. In the course of his remarks he thanked the Catholics of Baltimore for their genuine hospitality. He says it was fully in keeping with the reputation of the city in which lived the immortal Carroll, as

she first Catholic Bishop of America. The members of the Council come to this city with far different feelings from those which they would have experienced had they gone to any other city. It was the home of the first Bishop and the first Archbishop of the Church in this country; and now they saw his successor surrounded by educated clergy and presiding over the third Plenary Council, which represented 8,000,000 of American Catholics. Great changes had taken place in the last seventy years.

A banquet was afterward served in the lower half of the theatre, to which over five a private conference to-day with the varical hundred persons sat down.

The public services at the Cathedral to-day were attended by a large congregation. After should Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury Pontifical High Mass, which was sung by Archbishop Heiss, of Milwaukee, a sermon on "De Sacerdotio" was preached in Latin by Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisco. In the afternoon a joint private session of bishops and theologians was held in the Cathedral, beginning at four o'clock and lasting two hours. Action on the decrees was postponed until next Sunday morning.

POSITION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21.—The usual sessions of the Plenary Council were held to day, and the work was so far advanced that at the solemn session to be held to-morrow it is expected that several more decrees will be formally adopted. One of is expected that several more decrees will be formally adopted. One of these, it is thought probable, will be concerning the position of the Catholic Church on the public school question. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, N. Y., is one of the leading exponents of the position of the Church on this question, and there is no doubt that the action taken by the Council will be very positive and will not only demand that Catholic parents shall send their children to parish schools, but that a division of the school tax be made in every State and city commensurate with the every State and city commensurate with the proportion paid by Catholic taxpayers. To-day a leading member of the Council said

orelates and theologians of the Council by the Catholic benevolent legion of Maryland.

SHILLIANT RECEPTION TO THE BISHOPS the public schools. Experience has taught that these children frequently become careless in the duties of their religion and BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21.—The reception indifferent to the light standard of norality on

which the Church places so high a value. Her bishops and clergy atomiy advocate the daily catechism and stated instructions on the princi-pal tenets of the Catholic faith. To bring about this result parish schools have been attached to many churches, where the poorer children are educated. But Catholics are crippled by the want of pecuniary resources, and thus it happens that in some instances these parish schools are inferior in their curri-culum to the public schools of our country. The bishops see that the only way for them to secure a thorough disciplining of the children according to Catholic belief and prac-tice is to establish a more thorough system of parish schools in every city, the studies being graded on the same plan as the primary, grammar and high school courses of the country. For this purpose they demand such a division of the school tax as will enable them to place their schools on a level with the public schools. What means can be adopted for the accomplishment of this plan is a problem to be solved by the wisdom of the fathers of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore."

To-night Bishop S. V. Ryan, of Buffalo, preached on the "Observation of Feasts," and

took strong grounds against the descration of the Sabbath. Bishop Krautbauer, of Green Bay, Wis., preached at St. Alphonsus' Ckurch on the "Church in America," especially the German element.

WILL THE COUNCIL PASS UPON THE CLAIMS AGAINST ARCHBISHOP PURCELL !

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 23, 1884.—Archbishop Gibbons has received from Cincinnation appeal from several of the creditors of the late Archbishop Purcell asking that the Plenary Council take some ac-tion looking to a settlement of that pre-late's immense debts. It is not likely that the Council will take any definite action on this point, but it will probably call attention to the advice given to the prelates by the second Plenary Council not to engage in any banking business. Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, to day said that some of the creitors kept writing insulting letters to the Pope and to himself, charging that he was holding back funds which should be distributed among them.

THE CLAIMS BEFORE THE COURTS.

He added :- "Shortly after the failure was first announced a subscription of some \$60,000 was raised in New York as a starter toward liquidating the entire debt which, it was then supposed, would not aggregate more than \$400,000. But when it was afterward learned that the total indebtedness largely exceeded that sum, every one concluded that would be next to an impossibility to pay off the claims. The \$60,000 was then banked to await the decision of the courts which were appealed to, to determine the question whether or not the churches and Catholic institutions of the archdiocese were liable for debts contracted by the personal act of Archbishop Purcell through his agent and brother, Father Purcell, The Lower Court decided against such liability, and the I have been doing all I could to allevante most of the distress among the depositors, particu-Council as an event of grave and joyful sig. of the distress among the depositors, particunificance. At this moment the people of larly for the aged and sick, who had no means of support. Among all of whom I have consuulted on the subject I have not found one who would advise me that I had a right to declare this a diocesan debt binding in justice. THE CHURCH AND THE COLORED PROPER.

Bishop Gross, of Savannah, preached at the Cathedral to night on the colored people of the South. In his sermon he said: - 'Their present low moral standing, for which I cannot blame them, as they have not had the advantages of the whites, can be elevated by the Gospel preached by competent ministers. It is well known throughout the South that their ministers are men who, as a class, have but little education, and some of them make a travesty of religion. It is like the blind lead ing the blind. The Catholic Church is doing all she can to clevate the race by her teach ings, but more money is needed for more ex tensive operations in this field."

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

POLICY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Nov. 22 .- The redistribution bill will not be introduced in the house of commons on Monday. No statements regarding the principles upon which it is constructed were made to parliament to day. Mr. Cam-berlain, president of the board of trade, held members of the house of commons. He doclined to state what course would be taken agree on a scheme of redistribution. Rumors of discord in the calmet and of the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain are discredited. Only a small group of extremists continue to attack the government. The Desputch, a leading radical weekly, declares that Gladstone makes a grievous blunder in his course on the franchise and redistribution bills, which will never be forgotten, and heralds the downfall of the government. The Prince of Wales has been entertaining Stanley, Collings and other advanced radicals at Sandringham palace. It is supposed the prince's intention is to influence their votes in favor of the government compromise and on the grant to Prince Albert.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Marquis of Salisbury is pressing Mr. Gladstone for a reduction in the number of Irish members in the House of Commons under the proposed redistribution bill. It is reported that Mr. Gladstone consents to reduce the number by five. A coalition between the extreme radicals and Parnellites in the House threatens the liberals with a large defection. The "Lords' abolition league" is arranging for a demonstration to protest against any compromise with the House of Lords.

The second floor of the Ottawa custom on this subject :-- It is not many years since the house fell on Saturday evening, there being columns of the press teemed with articles on the several hundred barrels of apples placed will take any action in the matter. On commission the public school question. This has been a source, thereon. On the lower floor were gia and public school question. This has been a source, thereon. On the lower floor were gia and public school question. This has been a source, thereon. On the lower floor were gia and public school question. smashed to pieces. The loss will be upwards of \$2,000. As the goods were in bond, the government will be the losers. The cause of the accident was due to the rickety condition of the floor.

or has ever been propared which so com-pletely been been propared which so com-she geness hubble as The ware Ayer's Sa aparilla.

It leads the list on a true y scientific properation for all blood desease. If there is a lurkSCROFILA AYER'S SARSAPACILLA WIL
dislodge is and expel is firm your system.
For constitutional or strongloss Catarra,
CATARRIA AYER'S SARSAPACILLA is the
CATARRIA true remedy. It has corred
numberless cases, it will stop the incusorus
catarran discharges and the rot the sickening oder of the breath, which are indications
of scrofulous origin. of scrofulous origin.

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

ULCEROUS "At the age of two years one of SORES my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were avoilen, much inflamed, and very sore. CORE Physicians told us that a poet of the composed. They united in recommending avers Saksarabula. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence by your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence me since appeared of the existence of any excentious tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly. B. F. Johnson." "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

PREPARED BY Dr.J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.



lydia e. Pinkham's * VEGETABLE COMPOUND * * * * * IS A POSITIVE CURE * * * *

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best * 1

* * * * *FEMALE POPULATION. * * * * If WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORE OF FE-HALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-PLANMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-HESS, AND IS PARTICULIELY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

Uterus in an early stags of development. The TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THEREISCHECKED
VERY SPEEDILY BY 1TS URE. It removes Faintness, Flatulency, desticus

ALL CRAYING FORBITMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAK-NESS OF THE STORACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEAD-ACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DESILETT, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIR, WIGHT FEBLING OF DEAKING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY OURED BY ITS USE. 2 4 4 4 5 5 IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CHROUM-

STANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT BOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM. TTE PURPOUR IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE REALING OF DISPASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, TROUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLAPLY TESTIFF. OR # #

* POR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN ETTHER SEX SOIL LEMEDY IS UNSURPASSED. * LYDIA E. TRACHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS prepared at 1,000 Mass. Price 51. Six bottles for \$5. Fold by a Telemonth 1. Seat by mail postage paid, inform of Pills of 1,000 meeting of price as above. Mrs. Platham's "Guille to Health" will be mailted free to any Lady meeting atoms. Letters confidentially answered.

For family the dd bo without EAVIA P. PINKHAPS
LIVES U.G., Show our themthod a differences and
Tornality of the diver. Breath for how.



CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

"We do herein vertify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Logislature

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Logislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$21,852,853—50 which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

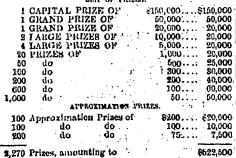
By an overwhelming popular vets its franchise was made a part of the pre-cat State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.B. 1873. Its traint single sumber Bravelugs will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

175th Grand Monthly

EXTRAORGINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING In the Academy of Music. New Orleans, Tuesday, December 16, 1884.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana; and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

20 Notice. Tickets are Ten Boltars only thaives, 85 Fifths, 82. Tentin, \$1. LIST OF PRIZES.



Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of 85 and upwards at our express addressed pense) addressed

H. A. DAUPHIN,

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis sered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, 15 4 New Orleans, In.

WONDERFUL BUSINESS REJUVENATED ANDESTABLISHED From Frank Levlie's Illustrated Newspaper.

ANO CO.

EFBEATLY ORGAN AND PI

The name of Daniel RaBeatty, of Washing ton, New Jersey, is toldrahly well known to the majority of the people of the United States in conjection with the manufacture and sale of musical instruments. By diseral and widespread advertiging and by dealing direct with the purchaser, he built up a most extension and manufacture. extensive business in organs and pianos. It was his ambition to erect and own the largest organ factory in the world, and he succeeded in so doing. But the hindrances and losses incident to a disastrous fire in 1881, and the want of adequate capital, combined with a lack of business methods, led to a serious entanglement in his affairs. Although he made and sold over seventeen thousand (17,000) organe last year; his embarrassments, which dated their origin years before, became so serious that he finally sold his business to a corporation composed of his creditors. It is understood that this company, with ample capital, has undertaken to make good as far as possible, all the obligations of Mr. Beatty, giving preference to the purchasers of organs and pianos whose goods are still undelivered, and to whom it is shipping daily their instruments. The company is under the presidency of Mr. I. W. Engianci, of New York, his manager being Mr. W. P. Hadwen, and the gentlemen composing the directors and stock-holders are among the best known and most responsible business men in the country. All new orders, we are assured, are filled on receipt with instruments of the best quality; while arrearages are being manufactured and shipped at no less than 100 a week. On such a basis, supplying a superior article at a moderate price, free of agents' commissions, the new concern ought to achieve a great success.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, G.C.B

Chorus of Ministers:

Over the bright blue sea Comes Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B. Wherever he may go— Of course the Globe is certain sure to know— Shout o'er the bright blue sea, For now Sir John is made a G C.B

Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., sings: When I was a lad I served a term As junior clerk to an attorney's firm, I kept the books and I read some law And was just about as sharp a cierk as o'e

you saw. I made my name and the great N.P., And Her Majesty has made me now a G.C.B.

Chorus of Ministers:

He's made his name, but wouldn't we Like to tickle up our surnames with a G.C.B.

When a very young man into parlimnent For the Limestone city I was duty sent, I worked like the dickens in my country's

And I had a deal to say about the different laws;
So I very soon climbed to the top of the tree, originally expended but on a like sum ex-And now I'm decorated with the G.C.B.

Chorus of Ministers:

And we'd like to clim's to the top of the tree And we might be decorated with the G.C.B. Sir John :

At the risk of being thought to be an awful I'd state that in the order there are twenty-

Lord Dufferin is one of the twenty-three Who are holders of the G. C. B. as well a

But of those who hold it you will all agree The greatest is Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B.

Chorus of Ministers: Of all who hold it? Yes, we all agree, The greatest is Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B.

J. A.F.- (Toronto World.) MURILL LANDAN'S FLORIDA UNINALLED FOR THE



That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain,

Whether Internal or External,
Perry Der & Pain Killer should have a
place in every Factory, Machine Shap and
Mill, on every Farm, and in every Household, ready for immediate use, not only for
Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, etc., but for Bowel
Complaints, such as Diarrham, Dysentery,
Chelera Infantum, sudden Colds, Chills,
Neuralgia, etc., etc. Sold everywhere.
Price, 20c, 25c and 50c per Bottle.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited.





Headoche, yet Carter a Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying compilaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, simulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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 try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills mirked desc.
They are strictly verteable and do not gripe or
purge, but by their gentle action please all who
use them. In rials at 25 cents; five for \$1
by druggists everywhere, or seat by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

Most farmers have but moderate means with which to confluct business, even countingthose who have their farms clear of debt and fairly well stocked with the appliances

It may be doubted that it is good economy

to delay improvements that once effected would thereafter, through a long course of

years, give annual profits, much larger than

interest upon the money required to make

the improvements. In a business point of

view, investments of money that will return

each year three or four times the interest,

are regarded as good. So it might be for the

farmer if he had assurance that he could

continue to reap the profits. But when

much money is to be used, and it must be obtained by borrowing or by going into debt, which is precisely the same thing, he

sees that the incumbrance will give him dis-tress from year to year, and he is, therefore,

reluctant to make the improvement. He be-

comes self-dependent by the very necessities of his situation. After all, there is no prin-

cost him one thousand dollars. It should

yield annually sixty dollars as interest on the

investment and enough more to pay for all

the labor required of it. Still more, there is

a sum, not inconsiderable, required for fen-

cing, for taxes, for general care, and a per-

centage for unfavorable seasons, when the best land makes but poor returns. This field, let us say, never produces enough to meet all

the expenses enumerated. Then it is occupied

without profit. It even subjects its owner to

annual loss. It would be less costly to throw

it out of use, or turn it to pasturage for such

Now suppose farther, that another thou-

sand dollars expended on it would make it

yield a good return, not only for the sum

pended in improvement. There are thousands

of instances precisely like this we have sup

posed, fields that never yield their owners

any profit whatever, but might be made very

productive after improvement. Who will

say that it is not good policy to berrow

money, if need be, to make the improvement? There are many farmers who understand perfectly well that unproduc-

tive land renovated through liberal expendi-

ture of time and money may be made among

the most profitable acres of their farms, yet

they hesitate to take the risks involved in

borrowing; not that they doubt results so far

as contemplated improvements are concerned,

but they remember that the "borrower is a

servant to the lender," and they are reluc-

tant to take the relation that brings many in-

felicities with which they have at one time

It is not well to offer advice in such cases.

All that is required is to depict the situation

in such a manner that each farmer, after due

reflection, may decide what course to paisue.

It would be a very ungracions task to urge farmers to incur debts, for debts are attended

by innumerable evils. Nevertheless it is true

that it is better sometimes to make debts and

obtain resulting benefits that outweigh the

evils, and such cases are found most frequent-

y in making improvements to land wherehy

becomes profitable in use and thus makes

ositive gain, whereas, under former condi-

ions, it represented annual loss .- Canadian

A GRANDMOTHER ELOPES WITH A

FARM HAND.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19 -Mr. Daniel Hopkins of

Sardinia, this county, woke on Saturday

morning last and was very much astonished

to miss his wife. Search for her resulted in

the discovery that the hired man, George Wiley, was also missing. Everything pointed

to an elopement. Even the wearing apparel

of the fugitives had been removed during the

night. There was no note or word of fare-

well from the woman, who left several chil-

dren to the care of their despondent father,

including a crippled son of 14 years Mrs. Hopkins is 46 and a grandmother. Wiley is

28. Mr. Hopkins hired him early last mum-

mer as a farm hand. More than once the

actions of the young man and Mrs. Hopkins

were observed to be rather familiar by the

neighbors, but Mr. Hopkins does not appear

to have noticed anything out of the way. Their flight was therefore a complete surprise

made familiar acquaintance.

Agriculturist.

to him.

poor returns as it might make.

necessary for successful management.

largely.

are not poor but they cannot improve their land and their methods of farming as they would with larger available means with more money. It is hardly necessary to institute search for the reasons through which this condition has become an established rule, for they are apparent to even superficial observers. They are found mainly in the fact that all products of the soil or of farm labor bring in the markets very little more than cost; hence the percentage of the advent of some of these costly prizes into the cowns and villages of Canada and the United States. They have been sent to all parts almost of the two countries, quite a number oven going to England and other distant gain is uniformly too low to permit rapid accumulations except under the most rigid economy, and even then operations must be on a large scale to make yearly gains large enough to count as notent means in effecting improve-ments. If a farmer has laud that is not proplaces. Full lists of the winners are slwave published in the Ladies' Journal immediately at the close of each competition names are given in full, together with the atreet and number, where possible, so inquiry can readily be-made by those who are doubtful. There can be, thereductive he may see that certain changes, re-quiring moderate outlay of labor, or of money, would increase capacity for production materially. But he looks over the situation to ascertain from what source the means can be drawn and finds that he must go into debt fore, no fraud. We can positively testify to the fairness of the matter ourselves, and we know everything is carried out exactly as promised.
For the benefit of those of ounreaders who desire to compete, we give the plan in detail.

To the fifteen hundred persons who correctly answer the following Bible questions will be a provided the plan in the pla to effect the improvement, and very naturally he defers execution of plans that might in their full application increase his profits

given, without extra charge, except for freight and packing of goods, beyond the regular half dollar yearly subscription, the beautiful and custly rewards named below. We will give the Bible questions that require to be answered first:-

THE BIBLE QUESTIONS.

Where are norses first mentioned in the Bible?
Where are CATTLE first mentioned in the Bible? They are not very difficult, but require a little study to look them up. So don't delay; the sooner you answer them the better. Here you have the list of the first rewards. Number in this list will be given to the sender of the first correct answer to these two Bible questions. Number two to the sender of second correct answer, and so on till all this series of first rewards are given out.

THE FIRST REWARDS. I, Six Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin....\$ 600 One Grand Square Piano, by a celebrat-

ciple in farming more surely established than this: Land must be brought to somewhere its full capacity of production, or there can be no profit in tillage.

A farmer has a field of ten acres that has net Organs by a celebrated firm.... 7, 8 and 9—Two Fine Quadruple Plate

300

winding and stem-setting Genuine

oase or Opened faced, Coin silver
Watches

1 to 50—Ten Solid Quadruple Silver Plate
Cake Baskets, elegant designs

51 to 100—Fifty Dozen Sets of Heavy
Silver Plated Tea Spoons

101 to 310—One Hundred and Thirty Eleganty Round Volumes of Tenny 200 gantly Bound Volumes of Tenny-

son's Poems.

311 to 500—One Hundred and Ninety well bound volumes of World's Cyclope-

570 dia, a library in itself..... Then follows a series of middle rewards which will be given in this way: At the close of the competition all the answers received will be counted by three disinterested persons, when to the sender of the middle correct answer (of the whole list) will be given number o e of these middle rewards. To the next correct answer following the middle one will be given number two, the next correct one number three, and so on till all these middle rewards as enumerated below are given away. Here is the list of

MIDDLE REWARDS. 1. Seven hundred and fifty dollars in Square Pianos, by a celebrated .. 1,650 5, 6 an: 7.—Three fine-toned Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated maker.... S. 9, 10 and 11. - Four Ladies' Solid Gold

stem winding and stem setting Watches 12 to 17.—Six elegant quadruple plate Hot

Stands...... 90 to 257.—One hundred and sixty seven

Elegant Rolled Gold Brooches..... 500 258 to 600.-Three hundred and fortythree beautifully bound volumes, Shakespeare's poems..... 1,829

After these follow the Consolation Rewards, when, to the sender of the v-ry last correct number one of these Consolation will be given number one of these Consolation Rewards named below. To the next to the last correct one will be given number two, and so on till all iliese are given away.

THE CONSOLATION REWARDS. 1-Five Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin.. \$ 500 2, 3 and 4.—Three Fine Grand Square Pianos.
5,6 and 7—Three elegant Cabinet Organs,

by a celebrated maker.

8 to 10.—Three Fine Quadruple Plate Tea Services. 11 to 18.—Eight Ladies' Solid Gold Hunt-

ing-case genuine stem-winding and stem-setting genuine Elgin Watches 19 to 29.—Eleven Heavy Black Silk Dress

Dress Patterns.

91 to 150.—Sixty dozen sets silver-plated Tea Spoons
151 to 290.—One hundred and forty elegant rolled gold brooches.
291 to 400.—One hundred and ten fine sil-

ver-plated butter knives or sugar, Bpoons

This altogether forms one of the most attractive and reasonable plans, we have over seen. The aim of the proprietor of the Ladics' Journal is of course to iner use his circulation. In fact, he says so, but adds that he also hopes to ennerenter he has decided to give all these things direct to subscribers, for answering those Bible questions. Aside from the rewards offered you are sure to be pleased with your half dollar investment, as the Ladies' Journal consists of twenty pages of the choicest reading matter, and contains the sum and substance of many of the high-pric d fashion papers and most magazines published in the States, and all for the low price of half a dollar, for one year's subscription. It also contains two pages of the mewest music, give short and serial stories, household hints, yield

Egyptian affairs, advocates no reduction of interest on any loans, and that the sinking fund of the unified stock be suspended in order to cover the new loan of £8,000,000 to be advanced by England, which shall be principally spent in paying the Alexandria indemnity and the advance made by the Rothschilds and local bankers. He urges a large reduction in the taxation of Upper Egypt.

The United States mined \$29,000,000 worth of long as the letter is post marked where mailed to the sinking fashion articles by the best authorities, finely yield to temptation; at any rate, that of our peace, particularly in the authority detailing the circumstances when the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her orchard was an eyesore to us, and a bank or the subject of her o The United States mined \$29,000,000 worth of open only till fifteenth February next, and as after a game of cricket; I wish we shad to the given prior to the remaining that she was the sliver. What's the use of wishing, Tom Sadlier, bearer, as often before, of an invitation to tes,

one of the Arst revards 11 you answer an time between shows and fifteenth of Kebruary, time between now and fifteenth of Rebruary, you may secure one of the middle rewards, and seen if you answer outstless last day (15th Feb) and you live beyond distinct from Toronto, fitten days being allowed after date of closule to fitten days being allowed after date of closule to fitten days being allowed after date of closule to fitten days being allowed after date of closule to fitten days being allowed after date of closule to fitten days being allowed after date of the consolation regards. I at all events we most heartily recommend it, and trusting you are almost certain to be an excellent publication and a possibility of a piano, or gan, gold watch, allyer tea, set, or some other of the meny rewards offered. The address is Editor of the Ladies Journal, Tonnto, Canada to the advent of some of these costly prizes into the towns and villages of Canada.

-OR-

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XII.-Continued.

row, and to die in peace in the wretched hovels which infamous oppression and wealth wrung from injustice and plunder, has permitted to be the sole shelter of man and east alike, I should not complain; bu when to this I behold added stripes too letestable for slaves, cruelties that would shame savages, wantonly perpetrated upon an unoffending people, the innocent made the victims of revolting crime, and calumnies invented to sanction their destruction, my blood boils, my whole being is shaken with tumultuous ire. God pardon my weak human nature, but I feel as though I could wrathfully stand questioning his div.ne omni potence-why is it so? Have we sinned be yond forgiveness, and been, therefore, delivered over to the ministers of hell to wreak upon us their malice ?-Else, are there no thunderbolts in Thy hand to smite the persecutors to the dust! Such are the wild houghts that careen through my brain, till, like soft descending dew falling upon and slaking the fire of my soul, arise in the dark and dreary hour the vision of a thorn-crowned Man bending beneath the burden of a cross, beckoning us to follow upon the bloodstained track to the bourne where a bitter death shall bear testimony to his immortal divinity. Then-then I am calm again ; the question which philosophy could not solve is made plain, and I bow down my head and say, 'Thy will be done.'"

"Yet," said Alphonse, "one may question human motives. What can be the meaning of the terrible persecution now being inflicted upon the country at large by the Government and those in power? They must have some object in it; it is too systematic to be imputed to the mere caprice of the strong venting their passions upon the weak; were it but that one might hope for some respite." "Time alone can tell Some intelligent

per ous with whom I have conversed are of pinion the Government has some ulterior proet onfoot, which Canalen and Castlereagh are aiding to carry out by atrocious means. Some say they are mooting the question of a union between the countries; but if they be, that's a bad way to set about it, and I don't understand why a proposition to be settled by Partiament has anything to do with goading the people. Others think it is intended to inaugurate another raid of extermination upon the old race and creed; heaven knows, brought low enough. Whatever it is, Lord Carhampton down here is playing the part of Piccletian. The poor widow I told you of was the wife of a laborer—one laborer-one of seven or eight he had shot a few weeks ago for resisting his outrages upon their families; and because our virtuous peasantry have the manliness to rise against profligacy which, if tamely borne, would make

us acquainted with the days of Caligula, Nero, and the worst of the Roman emperors, they are stigmatized and punished as rebels."
"That is very hard," said Alphonse; "are
you not acquainted with Lord Castlerengh; 300

could you not see him or memorial him upon the subject?'
"Castlereagh and I were fellow-collegians

and intimates, notwithstanding the disparity of our years—in sooth, I was his fag; nevertheless, he was a fellow I liked in some way, and used to propitiate with ample dividends of the liberal allowance made me by Uncle Jeremiah till he left college. Oh, yes many a boyish mischief also we planned and got into together, and I was myself such a wild chap, that the most hazardous enterprise suggested was ever that surest to where spirits during enough paused to weigh the risk; somehow I used to pull through, not only that, but take

upon myself the populities attached to the fillure of my companions' freaks, thereby rendering myself vastly popular, though I believe in my soul they thought the 'Wild Irish Boy,' as they were wont to term me, a fool; struge, I was proud too of my sobriquet, and nothing more delighted me than to feel that I had merited it. Did I ever tell you the adventure Castlereagh and I got into with a lot more about the apples?

"No," said Alphonse, beguiled into temporary oblivion of care by the conversation of her brother, who, emiling, continued: "I believe that from the time Adam

sinued in eating the upple the curse of a ballast is to the ship, the cross, come in what taste for that particular fruit has been en tailed on all his male descendants, involving their juvenile years in more transgression tossed ocean of life, whereon, if not weighted and trouble than all other temptations put tegether; at least, I feel quite certain that dom to destruction. Bless you! Farewell! the idea of plundering the most accessible hot house of the choicest peaches or grapes courage the study of the Bible, but frankly hot house of the choicest peaches or grapes Warbock if I thought my intervention would states that this part of the plan is not his sole would never have entered our minds, while be of any avail, he added, after a pause, and aim, and goes on to explain that he has lost the mad project of scaling some fortified wall.

so much money by dishonest agents, and has spent so much in valuable premiums to encourage them to send large lists, that and twist our faces out of shapes it made.

Patrick I know a units bett and twist our faces out of shapes it made. to capture a booty of apples (if they were green enough to set our teeth you edge, and twist our faces out of shape, it made no matter), used to engage our liveliest atten-tion and intellectual powers for days, Now it happened that in proximity to the college there was one of those nuisances, a large well-fenced and well-guarded orchard, owned by an old scrub, who hated schoolboys with a most virulent antipathy, and wouldn't part with one of his precious hoard to save a life: or but for its worth, inficash-had that fellow Eve wouldn't have found it se easy to on the Misses Hodgers, to whom, without orchard was an avesage to rate, that orchard was an avesage to rate, that

or any tale octorens now and then it will be in cried another, cold. Pluto would see us in the and digital in the world see us in the and digital in the world see us in the and digital in the world see us in the and digital in the world see us in the and digital in the world see us in the and digital in the world see us in the and digital in the world see us in the and digital in the world see us in the and digital in the world see us in the and digital in the world see us in the and digital in the world see us in the analysis of the world see us in the wo

Go-yourself, said Tom, who was not iberal minded.

10 Pwish we had some, wherever they came from? said my chum, looking at me.
from? said my chum, looking at me.
Then come along Steward; said I,
what's the good of wishing? there's too many
simples in that garden, and twill be a good
thing to lighten the trees.

(How'll we do it? said Steward. 'Cut a

notein the hades with our chap, knives, said he. "Never fear," said I, 'come ou." We set to We set to works, made an entry, got in, commenced our delinedations—eating in haste, and laying in is up by for future consumption, by throwing them in dozens across the heave. So far so well, our task was accomplished, and we were returning satiated, when, behold! we were electrified at sight of old Scrubs, bearing down upon us as yet happily unconscious of the state of affairs.

"'Oh, Lord, what'll we do,' cried Steward, aghast. Let's bolt,' exclaimed Sudlier, with eyes leaning out of his head. 'That won't

save us, groaned another. " Hang you! Fitzpatrick, this is your doing! we'll be expelled, cried Steward, white as a sheet.

"'Look here,' said I, 'don't he such a confounded sneak! There's Scrub smelling a rose; I'll go up and speak to him, things can't be worse than they are; when you see rowfully; "if the creatures were left in peace to earn their scanty bread by the sweat of their cover their scanty bread by the sweat of their cover their scanty bread by the sweat of their cover their scanty bread by the sweat of their cover their scanty bread by the sweat of their cover their scanty bread by the sweat of their cover their scanty bread by the sweat of the sweat cover, running as it were out of breath up to my man, who stared with mouth and eyes agape at the apparition of a boy of fourteen

rushing through his well-fenced orchard.
"" Hollo! he called, when I got half way. What do you want my lad, how did you get here !"

"' May I go after him, sir.' I shouted, running past him like one demented. ' May I catch him? " 'Catch what?' yelled Scrubs, running

after me. " A fox, sir, a fox, shouted I, in full chase. Stop, stop, boy, a fox in my ground!

—how did he get in! shrieked
Scrubs, straining his stiff old sinews to with my supple young legs. 'Which way did hego? How did he getin? Call the gardener?' Well, suffice to say, that by the time I had run the Cerherus of the Hesperides out of breath, and far away from my companions, who I knew had good time to effect an orderly retreat, I came to a standstill, and looking

terribly disappointed, I said: "I'm afraid he's escaped, sir." " You didn' expect to catch a fox, young m in, by runnin' atter him ?' said the gardener, who had by this time come up with two or three workmen. "'If he hadn't outrun me of course I

could,' exclaimed I, looking injured innocence at the fellow, applying himself to digest the pith of my answer with a most stolid visige " But how did he get in? queried the more intelligent master.

"'Through the hole in the hedge,' cried I.
"'I didn't think there was a hole in my hedge,' cried Scrabs, looking reproachfully at the gardener, who scratched his head, and

"'He'd be danged if he thought there wor. "'Come, and see it ?' said I; 'a great big

hole a carriage could go through!' Away we all trooped to the spot. " Is this little 'ere ole wot yer say a corridge could go thro', yer youg limber tongue!" wrathfully cried the gardener, pointing to the small aperture over which my companions

"Well, all I can tell you is," expostulated I, 'a fox could go through it, and I got through it quite easily.'

had drawn some branches to meet.

"And do yer set yerself to be as big as a coach?' sneered the gardener. 'Yer ought to larn to speak the trooth, my lad.'

"At any rate! cried Souths, 'that fox must be trapped. We must get a gin here; see how he has cut away all the hedge. Hoot one would think his teeth were knives, he has cut so clean ; any way, I'm glad we've got scent of him, or there's no knowing the amount of damage he'd have done. boy, and I'll let you out through the halldoor.

" Never mind, sir, said I. don't take the trouble; I may as well go this way now as it's open. What fine apples those are of yours!

" 'Yes, the very finest in the country; you shall have one when we are gathering them in mext month.'

" 'Thank ye, sir,' said I; and off I went, hearing him say, 'that he thought the trees looked thinner than they did,' which I could have accounted for; but, would you believe, Alphonse, when I got home the greedy curmudgeons had shared all the apples among them; didn't keep one for me to reward the dexterity with which I extricated them from jeopardy. In sooth, I've had but a poor opinion of English spiirt ever since; and 88 for Castlereagh, erewhile Steward-though a couple of years afterwards we parted com-pany.—I know enough of his antecedents and hi character not to encourage me to renew acquaintance or hope for any favor in that quater, unless I held in my hand some bribe worth his acceptance. Men. I ween, are the embryo of what they shall blossom and fruit, in the cradle—but are you going?"

"Yes, Patrick; I must call, when I arrive in Dublin, upon the Misses Hodgens; it is

better not delay."

"Be it so, dear," said Father Fitzpatrick, rising also as she stood up
to go—sad, but composed. Write to let me know how you speed, as I shall be anxious about you; and bear in mind, never is God so near us as in the hour of affliction; but in this world some suffering we must have. What form it may, is ballast to the soul, steadying its career from port to port through the stormin its buoyant course, it would drift at ran-I would return with and call on the Misses Warbeck if I thought my intervention would

She quickly returned: "Not the least use, Patrick I know aunts better than you do. You would but expose yourself to insult and meto pain; don't fear, I shall make out for myself, and if I get into any dilemina you shall have timely notice. Adieu ! I feel better for my chat with you; not so despondent. spondent."

They embraced; he saw her to the chaise which had been waiting, and put the fare into the corchman's hand, despite a d-precating look from her as she drove off. Arrived

CARTER'S



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Dis-ziness, Namea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. White their most remark-able success has been shown in caring

HEAD

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

LAND RESTORATION LEAGUE.

LONDON, Nov. 19 .- A large meeting of the land restoration league was held in St. James hall this evening. Michael Davitt, Henry George, Miss Helen Taylor and several members of the house of commons were present. Miss Taylor moved a resolution, seconded by Mr. Davitt, that the land inalienably belonged to the people. She expressed her sympathy with the Scotch crofters and urged the all officer of the house of lords. Henry George supported the resolution and was enthusiastically received. He said the recent election in America was one of the most important in the history of the republic. It meant the death of both the great parties and the advent of a new and vigorous party yet unnamed. In the future, he said, economic and social questions in America must come to

LORD NORTHBROOK'S REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 18 -Lord Northbrook, high commissioner to Egypt, in his report on Egyptian affairs, advocates no reduction of

glass of are us with some white sugar in her of the latter more than herself, said :

OCCUPATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T

your worldly prospects by refusing to obey the call of grace! I don't at all wonder at their having turned you out of their house." Alphonse hanging her head in silence, Miss Hodgens took upon herself to say, "she did not think under the circumstance, they would be justified in harhoring a young person who had displeased her relatives; that it would be giving bad example, and encouraging a breach of the fourth commandment."

Miss Medlicott, squeezing a lemon into her negus as she called it, to sharpen the flavor, observed : "That the Lord always sets his face against unduteous children, and soon or late poured out upon them the phial of His wrath; and that no blessing could fall upon a house defiled with the abomination of

Popery."
Miss Jennims, who, being the youngest of the family, was sometimes a postrophised by the endearing and infantile epithet of "Baby," prettily suggested, "that as they were in wait of a music-teacher, if Miss Fitzpatrick would, considering all the disadvantages against her, be satisfied to give her services gratuitously, it might, perhaps, be not amiss to offer her an asylum. They had a spare garret-room, and the bit she eat would not

signify."
"Pro tempo," returned Miss Medlicott, whose mind suddenly became liberal at the idea of saving fifty pounds per annum, "tisn't a bad notion, child. What do you say, Ruth?"
Mrs. Hodgons, who was equally alive to the

advantage of driving a good bargain, looked inquiringly at her eldest daughter.

Fact is," said Miss Hodgens, striving to disguise a surreptitious smile of satisfaction. if we were independent enough, of necessity, it is not a thing I would like to do: but, as 'Baby' remarks, as we are in want of a teacher, and if Miss Fitzpatrick choose to accept the terms proposed, and not be too exacting about her diet, and will make herture to harbor her pro tempo, as Aunt Tabby suggests. What do you say, Miss Fitzpat-

"For a while I shall be glad to accept your terms, Miss Hodgens," said Alphonse, glad of the conclusion to which they had come, and too tutored by experience—one day's experience-to wonder at any eclaircissement of narrow-mindedness, sordid character. or callous feeling that might have shocked or astonished a novice.

"Oh, that won't do! you must bind your self for a quarter at least," said Miss Hod gens, peremptorily.
"Just as you please," said Alphonse, with

an abstracted air. "When shall I come? "To-morrow, without fail. You can send your trunk, if you wish, to-night."

"Thank you, perques I may," she answered, preparing to go, as she had not been asked to particke of any hospitality; and from the altered tone and manner of the ladies it was made evident that in future all intercourse between them should be regulated by the scale of that subsisting between mistress and servant. Disheartened and dejected the disinherited heiress took leave of her employers, and set off, just as night was closing in, rainy and wintry, to seek a night's shelter beneath the humble roof of her nurse.

In the time anterior to the Union, and the influx of English civilization and morality, it is a notorious fact that the attachment and fidelity, respect and reverence of servants | her foster-child. to their families was remarkable and universal. To-day the case is reversed; butchery, persecution, and famine having at length done their work, and all but exterminated the old Celtic population, propelling the evodus by hundreds of thousands to found new homes (the seed of cities and future empires) in the transatiantic hemisphere. In their stead we have substituted a class whose indigenous vices and propensity to theft, deceit, drunkenness, insolence, lying, profligacy, and to defame, and in many instance to assault and murder their masters, make us wish to have back again some of our banished emigrants. But in vain; they have shaken the dust of the land into which they were trampled and crushed from their feet, and carried their blessing to other shores.

In a small back room of Little Mary street,

an elderly woman (one of the best type of those whose loss we have so much reason to deplore) was standing at a deal table kneading dough for a cake. In figure, she was of average height, but thin and spare to a fault; her features too, were small and sharply cut. imparting rather a severe expression to her countenance, while high cheek bones and lively dark eyes gave it a marked character; her own grey hair she wore in little clumpy curls, beneath the border of a clean net cap, tied with a brown ribbon under her chin: gown of a dark-blue cotton, of hailston tern, and a clean check apron, with a state

gaudy-colored handkerchief pinned and and bosom, completed her outward attire. or four children stood around her, the eldest about eight years old, poorly clad, but neat and clean, watching with much interest the progress of the cake, and one urchin even venturing a modest request:

"Gran, will ye gi' me a little cake for my-

To which another dissented, crying: "No. Johnny, you had it last time; it's me now.' "Come, be assy, an' I'll give ye cakes a for each; and turning to a young woman sitting at the fire blowing under the kettle, "they think a cake made by themselves will she would dine, as she always did, with they think a cake made by themselves will eat sweeter than any other. Ye might move the kettle to one side, Esther, an' get on the

Esther, a good-looking young woman, obeyed, and as she did so said, in a strong Tipperary accent like her mother: "Why, nin, mother, I'm thinkin' it might be the best thing Mick and I could do, for him to go down to the brother in Wicklow, an' help at the forge, for good a hand as he is at the stonecuttin', sorra much good he'll do afther the thratement Beresford's bloodhounds put on him in Marlborough street; and shure we can't wondher the heart is bruk widin himadacent, onoffendin' man-to be treated afther the fashion, and a most kilt.

"True for you, Esther honey," returned Mrs. Lanigan. But see, aroon, how lonesome I'll be whin yiz are gone; an' only I earn purby well at the stichin', an' Miss Alphonse says whin she's marrid she'll give me a comfortable home, an' take yer' little Kitty to thrain to be useful to her, I'd go wid ye in a jiffy, an' try my fortin, more especial as my brother Dan is gone to the same place. Whist,! there's a knock at the door. Kitty, alanna, run an' see who's at it."

run an' see who's at it." The child opened the door, and Alphonse,

cold and wet, walked in, saying,
"Nurse, I'm come to ask you for a bed
to night; can you make me out one? I know you have not room yourself, but could you hire a cheap, decent lodging for me for ho night. How, are you, Esther? I'm glad o see you; and how are the wee folk?"
"Why, thin, Miss Alphonse jewel, what's

"Why thin Miss Alphonee lewel, what's "Do you like the Misses Hodgens?" temper, the bonnet she had set her deart upon the meaning of it at all at all or is it only a "Euphemia made a grimace," and before she having been carried off by a prior customer. joke yer playing off on, poor ould None ?" could frame a response suitable to convey in "I don't want to speak; only to say that

he Misses Warbick ; so after a blank-ing her hands, clogged with dough, in her to the case was revealed. Mrs. Hodgens, mixing an hour but Eather, observing the plight

"Musha, she's wet to the skin, mother my deur, wo usud your good aunts and blight take an air of the fire, an' let me take off yer wet things. Roon away, childer, an' bake yer cakes, an' don't be starin' so unmannerly. "Thank you, Esther," said Alphonse, with a sigh of relief; "I'm so glad to get to the

fire, and to throw off my wet pelisse. How's Mick ?" But instead of answering the question, Mrs. Lauigan, after putting the cake on the fire,

and hunting the children out in the pussage, turned to Alphonse, and said in kindly coaxing accents, yet with evidently perturbed as-

"Now, avourneen, tell yer own Nona what she can do for ve?" " Would Mick be so kind as to earl to the house in Talbot street for my trunks?" asked

Alphonse. "Of course he will, acushla, an' proud; but if it isn't making too bould to ax, sure it isn't runnin' away wid Mr. Guildford you'd be?" exclaimed Nons, with a touch of anxiety in her voice.

Alphonse reassured her, saying cheerfully No. indeed, Nona; but I've left my aunts. "Left your aunts, my colleen dhas. An' where are you goin'?"

"To service," replied Alphonse; and steep ed as she was in sorrow, she could not help laughing at the terrified looks of Esther and her mother as they solemnly reiterated her

"l'o envica!" "Well yes, in its way; I'm engaged to teach music in the Misses Hodgens' school," she said, and in a few words she explained to them the reasons for the step, to which, after they had listened patiently, they relieved their feelings.

Mrs. Lanigan, "Bad cess to the ould vixens, an' may they be behoulden to want a shelther an'a friend in their ould age, to stan' by 'em, I pray God, Amin."

"Whisht, mother, don't curse anyone—curses, like crows, I hear Father Fitzpatrick say, come home to roost-their own feelins self generally useful, perhaps we might ven- lill he curse enough, barrin they've none. I hope Miss, alanna, ye've med thim school missusses given ye the vally o' yer attin-tion?" she would not demean Miss Alphonse by the word service.

"Oh, yes, Esther, as much as I could expect; I'm engaged but for one quarter, and that will give me time to look around me, and as she spoke, the door opened, and young man of sullen aspect, in the garb of mason or stonecutter, came in; he seemed surprised at first, seeing Alphonse, but soon correcting himself, he said, touching his forehead with every mark of respect:

"Good evenin', Miss; I'm glad to see ye, I hope yer well?"

"Good evening, Mick Mooney, I'm glad to see yon," said Alphonse. "Will you kindly do me a favor ?

"Troth, I will, Miss, barrin it's to walk on my head, or somethin' onpossible; many's the good turn I an' mine are beholden to ye, may ye niver want a frind yerself."

Then, Alphonse, thanking him, mentioned her request, and without another word, Mick Mooney set off to call at Talbot street for her trunks, while Alphonse, his wife, and mother in-law had their tea, and discussing their respective misfortunes, lightened them by sympathising in each other's grief, and took coun sel with each other for their future guidance. Mrs. Lanigan having sometime secured for a trifle, which she never owned to, the lend of a neat little bedroom, next to her own, for Miss Jemima followed Miss Medlicott, say-

CHAPTER XIII.

MAJOR SIRR'S QUEST AND ITS CONSEQUENCE. Could bruised hands crush the brazen throat of might, We should not wield the distaff but the lance;

Could tears and prayers dispel the living night,
The heavens should quake and yield deliverance.

CAVIARE.

" I tell thee that a spirit is abroad, Which will not slumber till its path be traced Which will not same."

By deeds of fearful fame."

Verpers of Palermo.—HEMANS.

A few days had elapsed since the visit of Hugh O'Byrne, and Euphemia soon experienced very practical benefit from its result, the fact being, that combined with his gracious manner and fine appearance, he had actually commended himself to the favorwe shall waive the hackneyed term, and say, made an impression upon the heart of Miss Hodgens, fast waning in her meridian without ever once having been flattered by even the supposition that she had awakened the least tendency to amatory interest in any male bosom -- the notion had suddenly seized her like an inspiration, that even a Popish husband might be preferable to single blessedness; and might it not be worth her while to lay herself out to besyren and capture a prey, which though of colossal dimensions, was evidently a soft, amiable monster; so in view of the anticipated project. her tactics changed, and Euphemia quite appreciated the relaxation of the penal code under which she had so long suffered. Yet far from guessing the cause of her ameliorated condition, which she entirely imputed to her brother's perhaps implied intention of removing her if she were not more justly treated. she availed herself of the blessing, without being at all imposed upon to feel the smallest gratitude to her preceptoresses for the same. To-day, indeed-it was again Friday-she had come into collision with the whole piece. Here, Johnny; here, Biddy. Musha, and come into collision with the whole God help em for innocents," continued the Hodgens' phalanx, by stoutly refusing

Kitty, else she would eat no dinner at all. So, even though she carried her point, and the mistresses had capitulated with a bad grace, there was smothered war between each party : and, in no conciliatory mood, late in the afternoon she sauntered, tired of trying to beguile her companions to play, into the school-room, skipping-rope in hand, to exchange it for the "Adventures of Sinbad the Sailor;" but just as she crossed the threshold she stood still at sight of a young lady, a

"Are you a new pupil?"
"No," returned the lady; "I am a gover-

ness." You look very young to be a governess —what are you to teach?"

"Music."
"I'm sorry for that, for I'll not be in your class then." "Don't you learn music ?" "No : I don't think Miles and Hugh are

rich enough to get me taught music. What's your name ?" Alphonee Fitzpatrick. What's yours?" Effie O'Byrne." Salvaria (1985)

"Yes, of course; are you?"

res, or course; are you?
I am.
"Then, you're the only one in the house, except me and Kitty?"
"Who is Kitty?"
"The cook."
"Do you'like the Misses Hodgens?"

exclaimed Mrs. Lanigan, stopping, and lift- adequate terms the expression of her dislike, Miss Fitzpatrick is eating nothing." the state of the s

The first of the second of

Miss Hodgens entered. Glancing sharply around, she exclaimed : w a soft Why aren't you out playing, Euphemia?

Recreation time is just over."
T came in, because I could get no one to play with me," returned Eupliemia, bluntly. That's because they were offended that you wouldn't dine with them."

'It was not, Miss Hodgens," cried unwary Euphemia, eager to rectify such an error. " heard Bessy Jones whisper to Nanny Dunne that Miss Medlicott told them not to play with me." 'Oh, you mistake, child; go sit down till

I ask Miss Medlicott about it :-- and see, see, Effie, just write your brother Hugh's address on that note for me; I have asked him to dine with us on Sunday."
"Hugh won't like to dine with a lot of

children!" exclaimed Euphemia, flaring up like a rocket. Alphonse Fitzpatrick could not repress a silent laugh; but Miss Hodgens, smiling,

said: "Of course, not, my pet ; I don't mean it We shall have some nice company: the Rev. Mr. Lamb; the Pomírets—a delightful family, quite the fashion-the Damers -you know Caroline was finished here; -also Lady Alicia Luttrell, Squire Higgins, and others. I'm afraid we may not have much room; but if I can squeeze out corner for you next myself I will.

This was a programme that quite satisfied Euphemia. In very mollified temper, she took the letter and placed herself at a desk; vet, pen in hand, she lingered, still surveying the stranger, whom Miss Hodgens now ad ir-ssed haughtily:

"Miss Fitzpatrick, you may as well set to work at once."—Alphonse had risen and was standing,-" Miss Jane Hoey is to learn a set of quadrilles on the piane, Miss Rose Fox a waltz, and the Misses Todd a duet on the

harp."
"And, my dear," interposed Miss Medlicott, who had just stopped in, with a stocking she was darning on her wrist, "If you would put your hair up under a little cap; the pupils won't respect you if you don't look older than themselves, and have some badge to mark your superiority."

"And," added Miss Jemina, who had followed with her mother, "don't you think, ma'am, pink muslin is too showy a colour

"Certainly Jemmy," interrupted Mrs. Hodgens; "pink, blue, lilac, white, are all moreadapted to children. Miss Fitzpatrick will see herself the impropriety of a music-teacher dressing in showy colors, suitable at best only for young ladies of fortune; and you must get some quiet dress to appear in, Miss Fitzpatrick."

'You know I shall have to get black,' sighed Alphonse.

"Yes; that's true," said Miss Hodgens 'yet, doesn't it seem great duplicity to put on mourning for those who have not acted up to our hopes and expectations ?"

"Where principle is not compromised," said Alphonse, "we have often, in deference to etiquette and the world, to affect appearances that might lay us open to the imputation of insincerity; yet I cannot say in my case, mourning is not genuine, since I have reason to deplore the loss of a relative who had long been so kind to me."
"I hat's true; more fool you to have dis-

obeyed his wishes," returned Mrs. Hodgens, eaving the room with the salutary comment. Miss Medlicott walked after her, soliloquising: "Yea, verily, anothema shall be their portion who render worship to idols, and des-

ing: "Ma, I think I'll go to Nichol's and order home that pretty crepelise and amber-satin bonnet I have taken such a fancy to." Miss Hodgens travelled after Jemima to summon the music pupils. Alphouse sat down again. When the heart has sustained an acute affliction, whether in the bereavement by death of a beloved anguish fided with a trust firm as adamant, it seems as though fate had done her worst, and it be apathetic to shocks of pain or over a book in the other; she accosted her, emotion that would at another time after a second or two:

have probed its sensibilities to the "There's the bell, Effic;—what are you quick; hence it was that hers did not heave and swell indignant at being treated with contumely and heartless disdsin by those from whom she ought to have had every reason to expect the utmost kindness and consideration. The Misses Hodgens she had ever made welcome to heraunt's house; she had sat upon their knee a caressed and petted child. Many a pretty cadeau had passed from her own hand to theirs; and now she did not feel exasperated, or stung, or scornful; but she was miserable, disconsolate, pale, silent, un-utterably wretched; she mused wearily and brooded dejected over her altered lot-so wearily, that she heeded not Euphemia hovering near, till the child's hand rested on her shoulder, and the child's voice fell upon

her ear, saying :
"Don't be fretting. 1 was fool enough to cry when I first came, but you'll get used to you?" it. How like a brood of ducks they all waddled one after another out of the room; and you know they can't slap and beat you, and you have no lessons to learn, at any rate.

Blessed power of human sympathy, let it come in what form it may, from what untutored lips, or in what language uttered, it falls like heaven's own dew upon the arid breast, soothing and softening its barron sterility, and casting a seed into the furrow ploughed up by grief. Alphonse's first impulse was to press to her quivering lips the small hand she had taken in hers, with a sense of gratitude; then, as suddenly she dropped it, and turned away with cold, averted brow, thinking:

"You, too, will deceive like others; there is no stability in the inconstant human heart; fast as they bloom, its flowers wither, scarcely one ever fruits; and if I seek to garner any regret.ing in deeper despondency. The breakmore I shall deserve to be disappointed.'

Euphemia stared, thinking her very queer, yet sorry for her somehow; then, not knowing what else to say or do, she took up her rope and skipped out of the room.

The music lessons soon commenced, and Alphonse drudged at her task till nightstranger, sitting alone upon one of the fall, when the bell summoned the school benches. After a brief inspection, Euphemia to tea, prayers, and bed, consecutively, advosted her:

Euphemia was seated at the tea-table among her companions, and took little notice of her. Mugs of milk, and water, very slightly sweetened, with plates of bread and salt butter were laid for each one: the governess was appointed a cup and saucer, to make distinction. The Misses Hodgens had already had their own tea with their mother, so their sitting down was merely a make show. Alphonse had partaken of but little food that ity.
day, and still her heart was too full and too "I'll call her," cried Euphemia, who, linsore for her to feel any inclination for even more appetising fare;, so she sat playing with her spoon, alternately glancing at each of the children, but oftenest at Euphemia, vigor-

> "Mise Fitzpatrick" ian't eating anything."
> "Silence: Miss !! How dare you speak!" cried Miss Jemima, who was not in good

If Miss Fitzpatrick isn't a comorant like you, so much the better."

I want more bread and butter, please, intimated Euphemia, rolling up her eyes, as she stuffed the last bit into her mouth, and she ignored the chiding look that accompanied the plate by a deep dive into her mug. Alphouse thought, as she stood up with all the rest after tea, "That's a sturdy child, but she has some feeling in her, at any rate." So she glided over and whispered: "What are we going to ic, now that all these are going to read the Bible and prayers?"

"I believe it's expected we go up to bed : hut I go down to Kitty; -will you come?

She'll be very glad to see you."

Alphonse declined the invitation, and went up to the room to which she had been shown | front; as hers—a garret opposite Euphemia's. Here, having arranged her things, said her night prayers, and sat long in melancholy ruminati n, she heard the clock strike eleven before the darkness warned her it was time for rest. Chilled, and feeling weak for want of food, though not hungry, she rose shivering, and undressed, but had scarcely laid her head on the pillow when she was startled in her loneliness and sense of abandonment by hearing a knock at the door.

"Come in," she called out, and Euphemia enteren, with a tallow candle in one hand and a huge cat under her arm in the other. "Here, Miss Fitzpatrick: I was afraid

you'd be asleep, an I've brought you a cat." A cat! For what, dear? I don't like a at in my room," said Alphonse, sitting up and looking in some wonder at the self-complacent Euphemia, who replied, in a tone of tecision :

"Oh, yes, Miss Fitzpatrick, I thought you'd be frightened with the rats, so I brought the cat; -it's my own cat, that Kitty got for me, and she's very quiet, and will just lie at your back and keep you warm; and she's a fine mouser, so don't be frightened if you hear her after them. I'm used to them now; so I'm not so much afraid ; and Kitty's going to bring you a hot cup of tea-of real tea. I told her what hogwash they gave you, and that you wouldn't eat the stule bread and salt butter; so she's made a hot cake ; -an' goodnight now, I hear her coming; an' don't let on to the housemaid, lest she'd tell Miss

Hodgens an' get Kitty scolled." Alphonse listened, gazing upon the voluble child like one trance-bound; but she had no time to make any response before Kitty entered, asking her pardon, with a courtesy, for the liberty she was taking, same time laying before her a little tray with tea, hot cake, and a little broiled meat, which now had be-come most acceptable. Yet, deeply moved as she was, and grateful for the unexpected manifestation of so much kindness, she could not move herself to any demonstrative expression, and feeling with shame how cold and tepid were her best thanks and humiliated with the sense, new to her, of being the recipient, instead of the bestower of bounty, she partook of the trate'ul susten nee, dismissed the cook with acknowledgments; then, when alone again in the darkness and solitude of her chamber, she gave free course to her tears, and wept long and bitterly. The following morning she was awake early, and up and dressed before any of the pupils had come down. She wished to meet Euphemia, to thank her again for her kind attention of the preceding night, yet, with a morbid shrinking of the seared heart, she checked the impulse that would have led her to seek her before she had left her room, while teeling, but not daring to admit even, to herself, the hold the child was taking upon her interest, and striving to banish her image, which, somehow, was ever pertinaciously obtruding itself before her. By and by some of the pupils came to the music room, and in the distraction of lines and spaces. semibreves and demi-semibreves, she for a time lost sight of every other thought till the breakfast bell rang. At the welcome sound, away dashed the pupils from the pianos, and Alphonse rising to follow, friend, or, perhaps, the yet more poignant stood still a moment with surprise to look at the dereliction of one in Euphemia, who had glided unobserved, sitting whose friendship, love and truth we had con- in the window, in rather masculine attitude -- that is to say, a foot crossed over one knee,

I which she held in her hand, while comes, as it were, impassive, callous, and with every indication of absorbed attention

> reading?"
> "The Adventures of Robinson Crusoc.
> Did von ever read it It's the nicest story. Did you ever read it, Miss Fitzpatrick?"

> "Yes; my brother lent it to me when I was a little girl. Where did you get it?"
> "Ned Burke gave it to me."

"Who is Ned Burke, dear?" "Kitty's son: a very nice, good boy I've got acquainted with. He brought it to me last night, an' bought it out of his own money, too. See the nice cover ; -- and come till I show you the pictures."

"We haven't time now, dear. Miss Hodgens will be displeased if we are late at breakfast; and I wish to thank you again for your kindness last night."

"I didn't think I did anything worth thanking for. I hope the rats didn't disturb

"The cat took care they shouldn't," smiled Alphonse, as hand-in hand they walked along, and entered the school room, Alphonse think ing the while: "If I could open my heart henceforth to anyone it would be to this child; -but no, no, no! I must guard myself against any fondness or feeling of affection stealing over me. If those in whose faith I had a right to trust deceived me, what could 1 expect but disappointment from a giddy school-girl, who is nothing to me and to whom I am less."

Such were some of her reflections as in si lence the breakfast was despatched. She little knew then or presaged how slight need she should have for such precaution, and how proximate was the moment that should separegret.ing in deeper despondency. The breakfast things had just been removed, and the school turned out for half an hour's recreation, when a loud double-knock was heard, and the hall-door being opened, Major Sirr, on official business, was announced.

"Good-lack !" cried Mrs. Hodgens, as, followed by Miss Medlicott and the Misses Hod-gens, all alive with curiosity and awe, she filed into the parlor to receive the visitor, who, with a formal bow, at once accosted

" Servant, ma'am I understand you have in your employment a woman called Kitty Burke ?" "Yes, Major, we have," said Miss Hod-

gons, with demonstrative respect. "Then, ma'am, I must ask you to let me see her," returned the Major, with pompos-

gering heside Alphonse in the passage, heard all, and she darted like a bird down the kitchen stairs and into the kitchen, crying, in a hurried whisper:

"Kitty, Kitty! here's that wicked Major piece jot bread and butter. Suddenly their Sirr that's hunting the rebels. He wants eyes encountered, snd. Euphemia, with distanted cheeks, contrived to exclaim aloud:

(Miss Fitzpathids 15-24-24)

loud: out, an' I'il go up an' say you're not in."

ything."

Kitty, who was scouring the tables, stopped speak!"

short at this announcement, and cried:

in good "What does the ould willain or the likes o' in good him want wid we? Why wouldn't I go up and face 'im? Get out o' my way, ulanna."

say that And, in her great hurry to face the major, and the stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

Kitty, who was scouring the tables, stopped to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purperly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purperly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold on gettive, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

Kitty forgot to throw by the scouring cloth the story was a scouring the tables, wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.

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"Hold your tongue! What's that to you? embedded in freestone; but, with the same clutched in her prawny fist, and her stout arm stripped above the elbow, she presented her glowing red disk, framed in an ample white muslin cap-border, before the formidable inquisitor, and in accents certainly not conciliatory, said: "Here I am, sir; what may be yer bisiness wid me?"

"You have a son, I believe," said the major, sternly, probing the keen, shrewd eye that as unflinchingly met his. "I'm proud to own it, sir," was the suc-

cinct response. "Can you tell me where he is at this mo ment?" demanded the major, with a look inviting confidence.

"Troth, an' I'm sorry I can't oblige ye quailing in heart but maintaining a bold front; "if it's what ye crome wid news o' somethin' to his advantage, a parergrap in the paper 'll be the most likely way to find

"Come, woman, don't be saucy," vociferated the major, glaucing at his sub-official standing at the threshold; "we want your son's address, and must have it."

"Must yer Honor? Well, the next time my little boy coomes to see me I'll tell him of the fine quality was axin for him, an' make

"You're the most audacious woman I have ever come across," foamed the major, for ever come across, his anger. "Don't getting his politeness in his anger. "Don't suppose, ma'am, that we're not privy to all lad's fine doings, clever as he and you think yourselves; and that we haven't ways and means of obtaining every information we want concerning him; imprimis, let me tell you what you will perhaps fain wonder at, that the chap has robbed his master to a large amount, and is in complicity with the United Irishmen; secondly, he has had his indentures cancelled, and taken service with a man of the name of O'Byrne."

"Then, what need for ye to coome to the boy's mother to ax her to inform upon her own son, if ye be so knowledgable about im," retorted Kitty vehemently, stripping her arms still more, and looking as if making ready for a pugilistic encounter with the major, who silently eyed her preparations skance. "Listen, my good man, it just appens that I know somethin' about my boy as well as you do; an' if you choose to hear it I can tell ye he's more innocent nor yerself by a good spell; an' if ye'll take the throuble, sir, to investigate properly, as a magisthrate, an' thim that has the lives o' people in their hands should, ye'll larn that thim that tould such lies o' my boy is more like to be thieves than a child come of an honest father, an' well brought up; an' if ye want to know more, the gentleman that has taken him is the one to go to for information."

"Effie, come here; this little girl will tell you all she knows, major," cried Miss Medli-cott, laudably zonlous to facilitate the ends of justice. "That's a dear, tell the major everything you know."

Effic advanced ; a wink from Kitty's eye upon whom her face had been rivetted, gave er her lesson. With intense interest Alphonse watched the proceedings.

'You're a fine little girl," said the major, complacently tapping her cheek; "a credit, upon my word, ma'am to your school. How old is she ?''

" Past twelve I think you are, Effie," said Miss Hodgens, blandly.
"Yes, ma'am," said Effie, with a cute look at Kitty. "Dear, dear, I'd have thought her more,"

observed the major. "Well, my little girl, tell me, is the boy, Ned Burke, still in theum—ah, your father's service." "I've no father," returned Effie, shortly,

and with an under glance at the questioner. 'No! dear, dear; an orphan-gone to glory !- how sad ! Your uncle, then? "Her brother, sir," put in Miss Hodg-

Ah. indeed. Well, my dear, he hired this boy, Ned Burke, did he not?"

"I don't know, sir." "Yes, Effic, you do," screamed Miss Jemima, who sat till now, with round open

eyes staring at and taking in all. "Don't confuse the little dear," mildly rewhat she remembers or knows. Most children, I find, are stupid, or easily dashed. So, dear, your brother hired Ned Burke to wait

The major drew back, staring hard at the now moody-looking face before him. "That's the best thing for you to do, major," said Mrs. Hodgens, scowling at Eu-

phemia.

"Go to the head-quarter for

information." "My dear ma'am,' said the major, solemnly blowing his nose, "I have already seen the individual, who told me, with cool insouciance, that the boy having got a hint-where he would not tell me—that his delinquencies had been discovered by his fellow apprentices, absconded-ran away from him last night. and he knew no more about him. Ah, these Papists! you -- that, is, we, the Government—can't trust them: they are sworn accomplices in every crime, and knit-ted in links it tasks us hard to sunder. Nevertheless, I am happy to say, we are energetic as ever at the good work of pacification, and by and by we may hope to reap the fruit of our labour. Tell me, my child "-he turned again to Euphemiawhich of the societies of United Irishmen -I

mean patriots-does your brother belong?" "I don't think he belongs to any society," returned the child, unwary of the drift of such

, question. "Pooh! pooh! Why would he not; isn't he a patriot;" simpered the major. "Oh, yes, he is," innocently returned Eu-

phemia. "Of course, and a great friend, I hear, of Lord Edward Fitzgerald; -does he see him

"He and Miles dined at Frescati's with Lord and Lady Edward Fitzgerald before I came to school," said Euphemia, simply. "Yes, to be sure; and what company had they ?"

(To be continued.)

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid Liver and biliousness. One is a dose. tts A pearl necklace of only one row lately brought \$35,000 in New York.

The worst cases cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Rémedy.

The New Orleans Exposition will open Dec.

We take pleasure in recommending Hall's Hair Renewer to our readers. It restores grey hair to its youthful color, prevents baldness, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is altogether the best known remedy for all hair and scalp disease.

Prince Victor of Wales will ask for a gov ernment allowance of only \$75,000 a year. Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases.

A SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassulor at Vienna, Mr.

Rasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Biltroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ-and, stronge to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attenued with the following symptoms :- The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. I food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yoldew; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloony, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent togitime the advances a whistling. bodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times: the blood becoming thick and stognant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes awaetish to the tasts. Offeitimes there is a palpitation of the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. ane intestines becomes closed, or nearly so.
Authough this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no approximately-nine. cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but ply dyspersia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors. A. J. White, (Limited), 17. Farringdon-read, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary street, Peterborough,

November 29th, 1881. Sir,-It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

I am, Sir, yours touly, William Brent. Mr. A. J. White.

September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup atendily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues : one castomer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faith(ully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, Morthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White,
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been discovered. They
cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness. Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir, - Your Syrup and Pills are still

very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it." The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would faucy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigol's

Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker.
To A. J. White, E44.
Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1882

Dear Sir.—I write to inform you that I have derived great tenefit from "Seigel's Syrap." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a been and a blessing to men" dear, your brother hired Ned Burke to wait on him, I suppose, brush his coat, and the like?—is the lad still with him?"

"How can I tell?" suddenly blurted out Euphemia. "Go to Hugh, if you want to know, and ask him."

The major drew back, staring hard at the complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with the broshdance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation

prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited tostimonial

Yours very gratefully,
(Signed) Carey B. Berry,
A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary.
Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882
Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some
time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give
Mather Saign? Syrum a trial which. I did I Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot.
A. J. WHUTE, (Limited), 67 St. James street,

Montreal. Never before have there been a county unemployed men and women in Phile of phile.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and pennment cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catanh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, Also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Dibility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering follows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Report says the bones of \$0,000 buffalos have been shipped from Dakota to the East

this season. Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto was afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

A carriage lighted by incaneescent lamps, and drawn by a horse, on the head of which an electric spray appears is a late sensation in Paris.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, 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 may be such articles of diet that a constitution 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

A limited number of advertisements of approved haracter will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" ler 15e per line (agate), first insertion, 10e per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20e per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50e per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of insertion for the large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium.

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WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. NOVEMBER.

THURSDAY, 27 .- Votive of the Blessed Sacrament.

FRIDAY, 26 .- Feria SATURDAY, 29 .- Vigil of St. Andrew. St. Saturninus, Martyr. SUNDAY, 30.—First Sunday in Advent. Epist.

Rom. xiii. 11-14; Gosp. Luke xxi. 25 83. Cons. Abp. Kenrick, St. Louis, 1841. DECEMBER. MONDAY, 1 .- St. Andrew, Apostle (Nov.

2.—St. Bibiana, Virgin TUESDAY, Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 3 .- St. Francis Xavier, Confessor. Abp. Carroll, Baltimore, died

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding laso large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

THE English Board of Trade returns for October are not very encouraging. The imports declined in value by £4,763,623 and the exports by £724,697, compared with the re turns for October last year.

THE Montreal Daily Witness says it is not unnatural to believe the theory which as eribes the Chiniquy disturbances to the promptings of the priests The pious daily is right. To low, contemptible bigots the belief of such a theory is quite easy and natural.

A DISEASE, said to resemble Asiatic cholera, has made its appearance in Kentucky and Virginia. It appears a scientific investigation is necessary to determine the character of the disease, and to dispell all doubt as to whether or not, it is as bad or worse than the Asiatic scourge so much to be dreaded.

THE organ of the Irish National party states that it is the intention of Mr. Parnell and his party to impeach Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenaut of Ireland, for conspiracy to murder. Time is swiftly bringing retribution, and the tables are being effectively turned against the tyrants and executioners of two years ago.

THE Lords were satisfied with a promise from the Government that a Redistribution bill, satisfactory to both parties, would be introduced immediately, and they accordingly passed the Franchise Bill to a second reading without a division. The Radical wing of the Liberal party exhibits much indignation and irritation over the concessions made by the Ministry to the Upper House.

Norwithstanding the efforts made to spread education and temperance in England, drunkenness is greatly on the increase, capecially among the women. Out of thirteen drupken persons brought before a London magistrate the other day, ten were women, and out of 17,000 persons appreheaded during twelve months in Liverpool, 7,000 were representatives of the fair sex.

THE Ottawa Free Press makes a slight mistake when it states that "Religious tolerance " is not an out of office creed of the Liberal " party, but one for practice. Mr. Gladstone " has just called through Her Majesty to the "Church of Rome." Rev. Father Petre has entered the House of Lords not from any call made by Mr. Gladstone. The Premier had nothing to do with it. Father Petre took his seat among the Peers by his right of succession.

THE difficulties that have existed between the authorities and the students of Laval University have been amicably settled. The earned judges and advocates, to whom the students had applied for assistance in their revolt against Laval, have wisely counselled them to return to the University. McGill also declined to accept the propositions made

Laval with which institution McGill has irientily and cordial relations. apper to the territory of the second of the

"THE quantity of waste land in Treland is decreasing, and, a hopeful sign for the country it is. Up to the time of the land agitation the area under bog, marsh and barren mountain became greater with every succeed. ing year; but since the Land League inspired the people with new vigor, and hope, agricritural enterprise has been pushed and the tate of the country is more encouraging. According to the latest statistics the reclamation of waste land during the past year was carried to the extent of adding 89,720 acres to the fertile and crop producing land of the country.

KING LEGPOLD, of Belgium, is a constitutional sovereign and a lover of law and order. In an interview which he had recently with a certain statesman, he gave a significant; and caustic answer to the question, "Why do you prefer the Liberals to the Catholics?" "Mon Dieu! the reason is very simple: When the Liberals are in power, there are no disturb. ances in the streets. Catholics band themselves together, and prepare to take their electoral revenge by pacific and legal methods. The moment the Catholics attain to power, the Liberals rush into the streets; the period of riot, of insult to my person, and revolution

The woman Boutet, who was to be hanged this morning at Quebec, was granted a respite of eight days at a late hour last evening by Judge Ramsay, who had sentenced her to death. It is claimed that grave irregularities existed in the jury room during the trial of the woman, and that they are of such a nature as to nullify the verdict. The counsel for the condemned woman offers evidence that the guardian of the jury with at least two members thereof had been carousing together during the trial, and that their capers ended in the intoxication of the party. If this charge is found to be true, a new trial will have to be granted, for we don't want it said that in Canada people are hung on verdicts rendered by drunken juries.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD W: 8 tendered banquet last night by the Beacons ield club in London. The Premier could not rise higher than a political huckster, and could not forget his partizanship. In replying to fessor. the toast of his health, he impressed upon his hearers that Canadians were nothing but ultra tory; the conservatism and loyalty of the colonists to England were in no manner or shape less intense than even in the Beaconsfield club. Sir John added that the French Canadians especially distinguished themselves in their manifestations of conservatism and loyalty. The Premier apparently does not r resenting to Her Majesty that it was on any continent. In the higher know them, for he would hardly venture such an assertion if he attended their public gatherings and banquets, where La Marseillaise is predominant and the name of Albion is held in the back ground.

For some time mast rumors have been affoat regarding differences between gentlemen of the same political persuasion, from which their opponents have been seeking to draw no small share of comfort. We have of civilization; the old-time Tories, even, have been moving rapidly in Ireland during given no heed to any of these assertions, and | were disgusted at the tale of official degrada- | the past five and twenty years." would not do so now were it not that the latest invention concerns two gentlemen in whom we take a deeper interest than any of the others that have been referred to. Our friends, Messrs. Costigan and Curran, are sought to be made appear, in certain quarters, as being at sixes and sevens. Happily, we are in a position to state that there is not the slightest grounds for the rumors in question. These gentlemen are not only political allies, but warm personal friends, and it is needless to add the reports that have been wired in different directions were sent by those who wish neither the Minister of Inland Revenue nor the member for Montreal Centre God speed.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD is going in strong for Imperial Federation. At a meeting in London, called for the purpose of advancing the scheme, the Canadian Premier came to the front with a motion for the appointment of a general committee to take the question up and to form a league whose object will be to secure the permanent unity of the empire. Sir John is getting mighty presumptuous in his old days. He won't even condescend to consult the Canadian people about the adoption of political measures which radically affect their standing and their interests. He was quite ready and anxious to spring the annexation of Jamaica upon Canada without asking anybody's advice but his own. The Jamaicans, however, showed that they had a voice in the matter and they left the Premier in the lurch. Sir John may propose Imperial federation, but we imagine the Canadian people, like the Jamaicans, will insist on the right to dispose of it, as far as they are concerned. Canada will scarcely submit to having its destinies settled and marked out by a one man power. " House of Lords Lord Petre, a priest of the For a quadrigenarious statesman, Sir John is both a little "too premature and too fresh."

> THE following table of liquor sales in Y Prince Edward Island does not offer much favorable testimony to the effectiveness of the Scott Act against indulgence in intoxicating drinks. It must be remembered that the Scott Act went into force in the Island two

years ago. 1883.....19,505

We thus find that the consumption of fire water in 1883, when the act was in full force,

harmless compared to whiskey guzzling. One early frost. gallon of whiskey will do more harm than eight or ten gallons of beer. Under all prohibetter of beer, because it is easier and less bulky to handle, and because it goes a longer

THE PROFESSOR'S MISTAKE.

Professor Geldwin Smith has not been very fortunate in his last hebdomatical onslaught on the Irish representatives. He imagined be was driving a big spike into their coffin whea he penned the following :- 'The Parnellites are unterly beyond control; their object, is to wreck the Legislature and the Govern. ment, and for social decency they have no more regard than Kaffirs." Instead of being a castigation and a rebuke, this language is the very acme of praise and correct appreciation. The Parnellites are indeed utterly beyond control, for they are unpurchasable and incorruptible; neither Tory nor Whig controls them; they know no master out the Irish people. Mr. Smith is right for once. Their object is, as the Professor points out, to wreck the Legislature and the Government, and a right landable object it is. A Government or a Legislature that misrules a people deserves to be wrecked; that proposition is self-evident. Now, Ireland is admittedly under excessively bad legislation and administration, consequently it is the imperative duty of the representatives of that country to do away with the cause of these legislative and administrative evils—which is the Legislature and the Government. Finally, Goldwin Smith is right when he says that the Parnellites have no more regard for social decency than Kaffirs. Anybody that would have regard for the "social decency" of Dublin Castle and its plumed minions, would be worse than a Kafhr. It is seldem that Professor Goldwin Smith has uttered so many truths in so few lines. Of course he is not to be thanked for it; for what has turned out to be "taffy on a stick" was meant to be poison on a dagger. We suppose the Irish will catch it red hot next time, and in unequivocal terms, from the blundering pro-

HEALY'S SPEECH.

WE surrender considerable of our space in this issue to a full report of the great oratorical effort made by Mr. Healy in the British House of Commons. The member for Monaghan delivered this speech in support of Mr. Sexton's amendment to the Address, essential to the public interest that the crim- branches of education, Ireland also stands inal law should be impartially administered | well; and here again thoroughness rather to all classes of the people in Ireland. No than a showy and parrot-like encyclopedism one can read it without being convinced of is the object aimed at. With regard to the the shame and scandal of the Gladstone- measure of popular education in the four pro-Spencer regime. Mr. Healy's words fell like vinces, to which the Canadian discussion is a clap of thunder in the House. The drifting, the percentage of illiteracy is largest Ministers were struck speechless; their fol- in Ulster, and the proportion of children not lowers looked amazed and seemed to ask if attending school is also greater there than in such things could take place within the fold Munster, Connaught, or Leinster. Things tion. A Parliamentary correspondent, who was a witness of the scenes in the Commons, says the strongest proof of the nower and incisiveness of the speech was to be seen in the appearance of the House while it was being delivered. Mr. Trevelyan, the ex-Chief Secretary, was a sight to see. He had held the position to which the responsibility of the official crimes must ultimately be brought. His misery was great, and it was made the more conspicuous by his labors to conceal it. He cowered under the vigorous application of the lash by Healy, and looked piteously around the ministerial benehes. But their occupants were grave and pensive; they could not give the ex-Chief Secretary the encouragement of a smile, for their faces were dark with the shame and suspicion of Dublin Castle which Mr. Healy's powerful indictment caused to rise in their unwilling breasts. Bolton, the Crown prosecutor, French, the ex-Chief Detective, and the other instruments of Dublin Castle were portrayed in such forcible terms that many of the English members grew visibly ashamed and sick of the odious pillars of the government régime in Ireland. From heginning to end Mr. Healy drove the Irish case home with telling force and vengeance and maintained the crushing character of the indictment all through.

ONTARIO'S BOUNTIFUL CROPS.

The report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for November presents some highly satisfactory statistics on the grain and root crops of the province, and gives tables of produce based on 1,250 returns made to the bureau on the 25th of October. These tables show that the wealth of the province has been largely added to by the increased products of the soil, both as to quantity and quality. The harvest was extremely bountiful, and a comparison with last year's is found to be most favorable. Compared with the harvest of 1883 the aggregate and average

rield of cereals i	s as folk	DW8 :		
	Aggrega	ite.	Average.	
186	34.	1883.	1881.	1884
bu	sh.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat. 20,7:	9,661	1,656,957	24.0	10.6
Spring "14,60		9,726,063	20.2	16.6
Barley 19,11	5,025 5	18,4+4,337	27.3	24.3
Dats		14,573,609	38.9	38.5
Зуе 1,64		3,012,240	15.0	16.0

The total yield of peas is 13,691,607 bushels, or 3.000.000 bushels more than last year, while the average per acre is 24 bushels, or 42 bushels more than last year.

The quality of the grain is generally excel-

was more than three times less under the act the latter 12,935,889 bushels, being an average who may have no other opportunity of ob- mutual love and forbearance. They will than before it. There is, however, very little of 23.8 and 74 hushels per acre respectively, taining it. The sister societies are also sensible supply each other's defects and over look many consolation in the change, for beer drinking is Last year both crops were destroyed by the

The root crop is also reported to be an excellent one, especially potatoes, mangolds, bition acts, however, whiskey will get the carrots, and turnips. The aggregate and average yield for 1883 and 1884 is as follows:

Thus in all four specimens there was a marked increase in the yield for the present year over last. Onturio has every reason to feel satisfied with the general results of its agricultural enterprise, and thankful for the unusual abundance and wholesomeness which

mark the fruits of its labor.

THE TELEGRAM CRUSHED AGAIN. THE Toronto Telegram made some startling assertions, last week, in regard to educational matters in Ireland. At the time we pointed out to our contemporary the injustice and injury it was doing in bringing false and slanderous charges against a people already sufficiently misrepresented. We gave it facts and figures to digest, and hoped that it would either apologize or correct its misstatements. We are sorry to see that it has not the honesty nor the courage to do one thing or the other. The Toronto Mail now steps in and decides the question against its neighbor, in the following terms -" Those Canadian journals which are now discussing the question of Irish education with some accrbity will find it dealt with at length in a recent issue of the London, Reader. That authority, which is not overfriendly to the Irish, declares that in primary education Ireland now leads the world. There was a time, not remote, when the descendants of those who deliberately drove learning from Ireland flung their lofty scorn at the ignorance of her people. But the hedge academy, no thanks to anybody outside of Ireland, gave place some years ago to the national school; and the race is proving an apt pupil. The percentage of illiteracy in Ireland among persons over fifteen years of age is estimated at 10.71, and is rapidly decreasing. It was 27.3 in 1861, 17.5 in 1871 and 12.4 in 1881. The quality of the education is excellent. The curriculum is not so elaborate as that of Ontario nor does the system, as with us, cram the scholar with a mass of ill-digested food. Every lad turned out is thoroughly grounded in the three R's, and with that kit and his own ready brains he is fit for the battle of life

OVERRULING A JURY'S VERDICT.

JUDGE MANISTY, of the Court of Queen's Bench, who presided at the trial of the Adams-Coleridge libel case in London, has done, as he has now found out to his cost. a very unwise and unpopular thing in over ruling the verdict of the jury which granted \$15,000 damages to the plaintiff. Mr. Adams a lawyer of some repute and standing, had sought a matrimonial alliance with the age daughter of Chief Justice Coleridge. Mr. Adams was apparently not a desirable suitor in the estimation of the Coleridge family, for Bernard, son of the Chief Justice, wrote letter of warning to his sister, bringing the most sensational charges against her Romco The latter was represented as a hideoue monster and a dangerous person to marry. Miss Coloridge gave the letter to Adams, who then took an action of damages against his prospective brother-in-law. The case was tried and a jury found that his character was damaged to the extent of \$15,000. But Judge Manisty, desiring to come to the assistance of a confrere on the Bench, arbitrarily reversed the verdict and gave judgment against the victorious plaintiff with costs. This decision has caused a greater sensation throughout England than even the libel suit itself. It has already been made the subject of Parliamentary notice, and the Government is to be called upon to explain the extraordinary ruling whereby the functions of the jury are made a mockery, a delusion and a snare. The current strain of the comments of the English Press is that the judge paid too much deference to the personal feelings of Lord Coleridge, and his conduct in the case is considered an insult to the system of trial by jury; while among the lawyers and eminent jurists, it is denounced as an abuse of privilege. Judge Manisty's usefulness is evidently a thing of the past. His name will undoubtedly soon figure on the retired list.

A NATIONAL HALL FOR OTTAWA. We have received a copy of a circular from Principal MacCabe, President of St. Patrick's Literary Association, of Ottawa, in which a National Hall which shall be a credit and For many years the Irish citizens have been without a suitable place where the literary, charitable and national objects which from by the students, as such would have had all was more than double the quantity con lent, and is remarkably free from defects of izations are better equipped in this respect able wife or husband, as to secure the com manner I have been treated, searching at your

is exceptionally opportune, for submitting a to have the right to divorce her." scheme whereby all these difficulties may be Considered from all legitimate points of removed. It is accordingly proposed to form subscribed stock being payable on decent. in five annual calls of ten per cent. each. The liability of stockholders is limited to the amount of stock subscri ed. With this stock it is proposed to erect or purchase, in some central place, a hall which will meet the many requirements referred to.. The value of the property held by the St. Patrick's Literary Association at present is at least two thousand five hundred dollars. A large proportion of the shares will, therefore, be taken by the association itself. As soon as fifty per cent, of the stock is subscribed a meeting of shareholders will be called and steps taken to secure incorporation. The project is a laudable one and should meet with every support and encouragement from the Irish people of Ottawa and of the surrounding districts. We agree with Principal Mac-Cabe when he concludes that a united effort, now made, cannot but be crowned with

A SPIRITED RESISTANCE.

THE spirit of resistance to the odious police ax is rapidly spreading throughout Ireland. Limerick's plucky refusal to knuckle down to Earl Spencer is an incident without parallel in modern history. Tyranny was never so effectually baffled and so openly slapped in the face. As a spontaneous, earnest and unanimous revolt against naked illegality it is absolutely unique. The municipal body, in the face of the worst threats, refused point blank to collect a tax that would be equivalent to a sanction and endorsement of despotic rule. In this they have reflected the tone and temper of the people generally. The plight in which the collection of this extra police tax place the representatives of the Imperial Government is at times extremely laughable. Imagine an officer of Her Majesty's Royal Irish Constabulary going before a magistrate and gravely demanding a decree against a poor, defenceless woman for the princely sum of a half-penny. This is no joke, but plain, straight fact; for such a thing has actually occurred in Galway. Sergeant Michael O'Reilly processed a number of the inhabitants of the townland of Grange for having refused to pay him the amounts claimed as their respective applotments under the Crimes Act for extra police. The total amount to be assessed was £14 4s. Decrees, with costs, were granted in the following cases-Mar garet McDonnell, 1d. (one half penny); George Tunstead, 3s. 5d.; Thomas Gorman, 1d. (one penny); James Julian, 2s. 7d.; Ellen Bruder, 14d.; Martin Curran, 64d.; James Byrne, ls. 1d.: John Abbin, 5d.: John Brennan, 41.; William Mackey, 31d. Thomas Delaney, who was summoned for twopence. asked who were the parties alleged to have been boycotted or the necessity for the extra police, but the complainant said he did not like to mention the names of the parties. The Chairman said the defendant ought to memorial the Lord-Lieutenant for a remission of the tax, but the Rev. Mr. Phelan, P.P., who watched the cases, strongly opposed the presentation of any memorial to Earl Spencer on the subject, and the defendants announced their intention to refuse payment of the amounts of the warrants, or to allow them to be levied off their goods. What a spectacle the Executive of a rich and powerful nation will present in entering on a tussle with poor, destitute peasants!

THE ADVOCATES OF DIVORCE.

A FEW Canadian journals are thoughtlessly pleading for the establishment of divorce courts where divorce can be made easy. They dislike the safeguards thrown around the matrimonial status of society in Canada. They want more looseness and less restraint. They object to the Senate being the only divorce court in the land, because of the expensiveness and other difficulties which mest the divorce seeker. It is a good sign that the advocates of these unboly centres of social decay and corruption are few and far between. It is better that individuals should have to put up with the inconveniences of matrimonial union than for society to have to: suffer the evil consequences of matrimonial disunion. All moral and right-minded people profess to hold the doctrines of Mormonism in detestation, and consider them a curse and disgrace to society. Yet in what does Mormonism differ from the system of divorce? Mormonism allows a man to have several friend, Mr. Richard Goode. In this letter wives at one time, while divorce permits them one after the other. Richop O'Farrell, in a sermon preached at the Plenary Council, and treating on the subject of Christian marriage, advanced peculiarly strong arguments against the divorce system now in attention is directed to the project of securing vogue in many of the United States, Among other points, His Lordship held an honor to the Irish people of the capital, that divorce is adopted to gratify the basest passions, as it offers a greater freedom from the embarrassments of open polygamy. This is eminently and almost universally true. (In time to time engage their attention, may be the vast majority of cases, divorces are sought drive government out of Ireland, and I would considered and advanced, while other organ- after, not so much to get rid of an objection be better paid by them. From the entire

sumed when there was no restriction. There, any kind. Bears and corn, which were in any There in culturally points gott that the old St. panicuship of some new face or of some body was but very little increased in population; so unpromising condition at the end of filly. Patrick's fall is totally linadequate to meet size shusband or wife. But as Bishon O'Farrel that an explanation for the anomaly made a surprisingly good recovery in August, the requirements of the St. Patrick's wisely pointed out, "when many explanation for the anomaly made a surprisingly good recovery in August, the requirements of the St. Patrick's wisely pointed out, "when many explanation for the anomaly in the angust of maturity. The Literary Association in its present know that they are united for good or evil that they amount of been consumed yield of the former is 592,044 bushels, and of work of affording an education to those until death they will naturally cultivate of the same pressing necessity. The promoters of the annual bazaar in aid of the quarrets and fosters them. It leads to the asylum for the Irish orphans and, of other worst evils, for if a married person knows charitable movements have, with each recur- that by personal quarrels or by crimes the ring year, more and more difficulty in getting marriage law can be broken, what an induce. a fitting place in a central locality. This ment to foster dissensions or to fall into foul want has of late strongly forced itself on the sins ? It is not a rare thing for the husband attention of the Trish people of Ottawa, and to agree beforehand with the seducer to secure Principal MacCabe believes the present time the proofs of his wife's unfaithfulness in order

view, divorce is absolutely undesirable. It a joint stock company, with a capital of at does more harm than good in any community, least ten thousand dollars, in shares of ten and our contemporaries who are seeking to dollars each-fifty per cent. of the have it spread and easily obtained, are siming a deadly blow at the moral standing of the mand, and the "remaining" fifty per country and at the solidity of our social fabrica di fai anni s

CANADA AND CAPE TOWN. The ridiculous report which was sent abroad

some few weeks ago that Canada had its

martial ardour up and that it was not satisfied with sending a Canadian contingent to "do" the Nile, but it was also extremely anxious to send a fleet to Cape Town, South Africa, has apparently caused quite a sensation at the tail end of the African continent. The truth of the report was never questioned by the credulous Cape Townites. The absurdity of the North Pole going down to help the South Pole never struck them. Even newspaper editors allowed themselves to be humbugged, and they forthwith fill columns of their journals with glowing eulogies of the generosity and thoughtfulness of the Canadian Government and people towards that distant colony in its hour of distress and inability to cope with the natives. The last mail has brought to the Canadian papers a marked copy of the Cape Argus, containing a warm expression of the gratitude and of various kindly feelings which are entertained towards the Dominion. The sirgus says :-The offer of the Government of the Dominion of Canada comes as an almost startling revelation of the forces that now go to make up our vast Empire, and of the quick sympathy that tingles in its every nerve. How distant Canada seems when we think of our local struggles; how near when we think of the unexpected offer of fraternal assistance that comes to us as the news of the day! The offer is evidently made under some misupprehension. It has, doubtless, followed upon the receipt of the news in Canada that the Imperial Government was contemplating the maintenance of its authority in Bechuanaland by local forces only. What the Canadians, have, doubtless, said upon receipt of this bald news, was that the Cape Government, as represent. ing loya: British colonists, was being left in its hour of peril to maintain the honor of the Empire; and instantly there comes this warm-hearted offer of aid in men or money to defend the flag,"

Our far-away contemporary is foolish enough to consider this bogus offer as an impulsive determination on the part of Canadians that British honor shall not suffer in the remotest quarter of the world. It does not take much to stuff some people. Our Cape friends must be under the impression that Canadians have very little to do when they imagine that the latter are ready to travel to every unknown and remote corner of the globe to protect British honor against unarmed and uncivilized peoples. The Argus drags another conclusion from this empty offer. Our contemporary looks upon it as a step towards Imperial Federation and says :-- "The Imperial idea has seized on every dependency of the Empire; and its outlying portions are more solicitous for the maintenance of purely Imperial inte ests than some stay-at-home politicians who have never thought how wide are the interests of which Great Britain is the centre. If we now needed such aid, it is evident that ships would soon be chartered for Canadian and Australian contingents to save the British name from dishonor. It will doubtless have aided in giving point to public opinion in England that a dependency should have been so keenly sensitive to Imperial honor; and a dependency, too, in which there is just as wide a divergence of mee and language as in this country."

All this may be a pleasant dream to our Cape friends, and it is a pity to have to spoil it by informing them that there is nothing in it. They don't know us; we are a great deal more selfish and more regardful of home interests than they imagine.

MORE HORRIBLE REVELATIONS.

Some extraordinary revelations have been made during the trial of the notorious James Ellis French, ex-Director of the Detective Force in Ireland. Government secrets cl horrible import have been brought to light As a preliminary to placing Mr. French apon his trial, a jury was impanelled to settle the question of his alleged insanity and incaracity to plead. In the course of evidence a most remarkable document, written by the prisoner, on the 31st of August, to a perso 181 French discusses the weak points of the evidence against him, recalls his valuable services as a spy and detective, and recounts the convictions obtained through his efforts as a savage would count the scalps of his victims. The most significant utterance made by French in this letter is where he brags of being in a position to make Government officials "bite their nails." We bespeak our ereaders' closest attention to the following passage from the letter :-"If I sent to Parnell and O'Brien I could

Production of the state of the

The significance of these statements it is impossible to overrate. They are horribly anggestive of secrets, which if fully known and developed, would startle civilization and would show Dublin Castle to be a fiendish organization for the ruin of a people. The plot for the assassination of Judge Barry in Cork was hatched by French, and a man named Noonan was commissioned by this prominent Nationalists of Cork. The plan did not work satisfactorily owing to Noonan's scruples. The history of this man's relations with Castle officials is an interesting chapter in the record of the criminal doings of the administration in Ireland. Noonan states that he had been carrying on business in Cork, that he had got into bad circumstances, and that overtures having been made to him by the police, he had undertaken to supply them with information in connection with the National leaders in Cork. He protests, however, that he had entered into this bargain simply with the object of obtaining the Government money, and with the full intention of deciving the authorities—being determined to say nothing which could incriminate anyone; and that while he had received considerable sums from the police, he had given them no information whatever. Letters from French which Noonan produces, corroborate this statement, for all of them reproached him with his want of activity in the government service, and represented that the writer had considerable difficulty in continuing the payments which Noonan was getting, in consequence of the little value which was being given for it. The letters themselves in most cases purporting to enclose small sums of money varying from £1 to £5, to Noonan. Noonan also states that he had broken off

his connection with the Government, his allegation being that the breach took place in consequence of his refusal to make informations implicating a number of persons named come down to Cork, and had several interthe conclusion of this careful inspection views with him, at one of which he produced a long information which he required Noonan to swear. This information, according to Noonan, contained perjured charges against a \$2,624,121.37; doubtful debts \$349,155.94; number of persons in Cork and elsewhere. He represented that he had refused point blank to swear what was required, and that this caused his rupture with the police.

A Government which would employ monsters canable of making such suggestions stands at once self-convicted and utterly degraded. Notwithstanding that these uncontradicted charges impute infamy and corruption to be running through the whole official class in Dublin Castle, Mr. Gladstone compels the House of Commons to shield these officials and to endorse their iniquities.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

THE THORNHILL SENSATION-THE AROH-BISHOP'S ANNIVERSARY-THE FANCY FAIR

(From our own Correspondent.)

TORONTO, Nov. 24. The statue of the late Hon. George Brown has been placed on the pedestal in the Queen's Park, the site being a short distance northeast of the monument to the volunteers who fell at Ridgeway in 1866. The statue of the deceased Senator will be unveiled to morrow (Tuesday) with appropriate ceremonies. Hon, Alex. Mackenzie, Senator Allan and other prominent public men

will deliver addresses on the occasion.

The daily papers of this and other cities have during the week past given rather sensational reports of an unfortunate affair which courred in the Catholic Church at Thornhill. The case may be briefly stated as follows:—An aged gentleman of the congregation named McCaigue had held possession of a pew, for which it is alleged he declined to pay the full r-nt claimed by the paster, and gave additional offence by taking into the pew another person who refused to pay pew rent. The matter culminated last Sunday, when Father Egan forcibly ejected Mr. day, when Father Egan foroibly ejected Mr. Sunday, when Father Egan foroibly ejected Mr. McCaigue from the pew and pushed him out of the church, the old man falling on the doorstep and dislocating his thigh. A summons for assault was issued against the priest, who had a hearing before a bench of magistrates on Wednerdten hearing before a bench of magistrates on Wednesday last, the result being that Father Egan was committed to stand his trial at the December assizes. Archbishop Lynch has suspended the priest until such time as reparation is fully made. Father Egan is highly esteemed by a large number of the clergy and latty of the archdicese, and his large circle of friends deploye the occurrence.

plore the occurrence.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch left on Monday

His Grace Archbishop Lynch left on Monday last to attend the Plenary Council at Baltimore. He was accompanied by the other bishops of

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ANNIVERSARY.

St. Michael's Cathedral is being beautifully decorated for the approaching celebration of the 25th anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Lynch. On Sunday next a collection will be taken up to defray the expense. Contri-butions towards the testimonial fund to be pre-sented to His Grace will also be made on that Occasion. It is expected that every parish in circle of friends with whom he is acquainted in this city.

The fancy fair in sid of the House of Providence, which was held in St. John's Hall during the week, closed Saturday night. The amount week, closed Saturday night. The amount realized, although handsome, is not as large as be object warranted view of the hostile attitude of the Boers.

AS CATHOLIC NEWS. War regret to learn that the Rev. Father

Ordinations made by His Lordiship Mgr F-bre, at the parish church of Jolie te;—Sub-D-aconship—Mr. M. B. Pujos, Leavenworth Deaconship—Mesers. J. A. Durand and N.

The Rev. Father Nix, before leaving Perth, Ont., recently for his new parish of Madoc, w.d. though I don't know anything about it, but if made the recipient of a very practical memeral in the shape of a purse containing a hundred mort the Nationalist idea about Maam dollars by a large number of the members of St. John's Church of that town, Mile. Hermine Trudel, in religion Sister St.

Paul, daughter of Mr. Trudel, of St. Charles de Bellechasse, and a relative of the Rev. cases for years past would not, I think, have Father Dallaire, Dominican, pronounced her last vows on Saturday morning, in the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Quebec.

During the recent visit of His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Poutiac, to this city, he honored Mr. Curran, M.P., with a visit, and obtained from him the promise to lecture in the month of December at Pembroke on the occasion of the inauguration of the new hall in that town. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the poor under the charge of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Pontiac diocese.

Leo XIII. is the 258th Pope. The Pope that reigned for the longest time was Pius IX. who filled the chair of Peter for 32 years. The first Pope, St. Peter, reigned for 25 years at Rome. One Pope reigned for 24 years, three 23 years, two 21 years, three 20 years, four 18 years, two 17 years, two 16 years, Detective Director of the Castle to get up a nine 12 years, thirteen 11 years, fourteen 10 conspiracy so as to implicate a number of years, twelve 9 years, twelve 8 years, nine 7 years, twelve 6 years, sixteen 5 years, cigh. teen 4 years, fifteen 3 years, twenty-six 2 years, twenty-two I year, and forty reigned for less than a year.

> At the Hotel Dieu, St. Hyacinthe, on the 13th instant, the following young ladies took the holy habit: -- Misses Caroline Martin, of Lewiston, Maine, in religion Sister St. Jerome Emilien; Eugénie Freve, of Lewiston, Me., in religion Sister Marie de Lourdes : Elizabeth Allard, of St. Jean Baptiste; Stephanie Guertin, of St. Jean Baptiste, in religion Sister Mary of the Seven Sorrows; Malvina Casavant, ot Lewiston, Me., in religion Sister Malo: Marie Rosalie Surette, of Ellerook, N.E., in religion Sister St. Louis de Gouzague; Flora Lamontagne, of Lewiston, Me.; Zoe Langlois, of Sandwick, U.S.; Julie Lachance, of Lewiston, Me.; Marie Louise Cusson, of St. Louis.

> GENERAL GORGEI VINDICATED. VIENNA, Nov. 24.—280 of the former comrades of General Gorgei, a noted Hungarian leader, presented him yesterday with a manifesto exonerating him from the charge of treachery which was made against him after the surrender of the Hungarian forces in 1849. Count Andrassy, General Kapka and many other distinguished men signed the document. Gorgei was greatly affected and said with much emotion that he had been resigned to die under the accusation of treason. but he greeted with joy the courage of his comrades in restoring to him his reputation to take with him to his grave.

THE FEDERAL BANK.

TORONTO, Nov. 20. - The meeting of Federal Bank shareholders to-day was largely attended. Mr. Yarker, General of the scores of cadets in the Constabulary Manager, submitted a lengthy statement. Metalengthy statement of the scores of cadets in the Constabulary Depot who had been feloniously attacked by After explaining what he had done to him by French. French had, he said, since his appointment, he said:-At gretto state that I find that the losses are unexpectedly large, making it necessary to charge the capital account to provide for bad debts. together \$2.973,277.31; less at credit of rest a total reduction of capital for losses \$1,442,400.98. In addition to which the following are provided for:—Bank note account, \$24,597.37; original cost of plates, &c., now written off in full, real estate account, \$11,347.99. To bring the down to closer value, discount and interest account, \$75,000; profit and lossaccount, \$76,913, 80. To provide meanwhile against any continto the bank from insolvent debtors, principally the Commercial Loan & Stock Co. of which I recommend 5,000 shares or \$500,-000, should be cancelled in full. The remaining capital 25,000 shares (\$2,500,000). equivalent to one share for two or 50 per cent, to the shareholder, making the following accounts in our new himself now awore to be false. This little balance sheet, if ra ified by our shareholders scheme of Mr. Jenkinson's operated and Parliament stand thus: Capira \$1,250, 600, being 50 per cent. to the count \$75,000; reserved for interest due on deposits, \$25,000; reserved for rebate 5,000 shares, and makes special reference to forts. A brief discussion took place on the report, which was adopted, and a resolution pussed authorizing the directors to take the necessray steps to procure the legislation required from parliament to give effect to the recommendations in the report.

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. White, wife of Mr. Robert S. White, Managing Editor of the Gazette, which sad event took place on Monday morning. The deceased lady was but 23 years old and was only a couple of years married. Her illness was of very short duration and it was quite unexpected that she would be so suddenly carried away. On Sunday she seemed in the best of health and dined with her husband at the residence of Mr. Thos. White, M.P. About eleven, however, she became suddenly She died at nine o'clock yesterday morning.
Mrs. White was the daughter of Mr. Geo.
Macdongall of this city. Mr. White in his
bereavement has the sympathy of the large in this city.

The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope has asked the home government for instruc-

(Continued from First Page.) Mr. Healy's Speech

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

Mr. Travelya and the Unspeakables. The Chancellor of the Duchy stated that mistakes migat have been made, and men might have been hanged in the wrong, but at least the Government had the consolation of knowing that crime and outrage had ceased. He had not a word to say about the crimes which cried to heaven for vengeance (cheers). He had not a single word to say in reprodation of the jury that acquitted these men (cheers). If in the case of French and Cornwall the Government wanted to get evidence, they could have obtained it by the Crimess Act inquisitions. The answer of the late Chief Secretary was that the Crimes' Act was a method of getting at the truth, and was not passed for offences of this nature. But why was Mr. Cornwall tried under the Crimes' Act? (Cheers.) He had the benefit of a Crimes' Act special jury, and he might have suffered the disadvantage of a Crunes' Act inquisition into his conduct (hear, hear). The Government, as his friend the member for Mallow said, bedevilled the entire case (hear, hear). They did not produce a single witness against Cornwall except those his hon. friend declined to call. They did not bring forward a single one of the witnesses upon whose evidence his hon, friend obtained his verdict (hear, hear). His hon, friend had discovered two men named Magrane and Clarke, who alleged that Cornwall had committed felony with them; but he honorably declined to call them, as he was determined that Cornwall should be condemned upon the testimony of men of his own class-men who went to flower shows and social parties with him. The Government did not call one of these men. They called to prove the charge of felony the two wretches Magrane and Clarke, whom nobody would pick out of the gutter except Crown officials, and upon the evidence of these men the case was sent to the jury. Of course the jury found a verdict of not guilty. No man's life would be safe if the testimony of such wretches was accepted. But why did not the Government call Malcolm Johnston, the heir of £40,000? Why did they not call McKernan, the bank clerk? Why did they not call Taylor and the others who moved in the select circles of Castle society? (Hear, hear, and laughter).

Damazing Accusations. What did they do in French's case. French wrote the precious letter already referred to, and the Solicitor-General for Ireland made a great point that it was the Crown that produced it Yes, but the Irish members first got a copy of it (Irish cheers.) The gentlemen who gave them Crown briefs also enabled them to have other documents (laughter). A fortnight before this let-ter was produced in court a statement appeared about it in United Ireland, and they did not therefore thank the Govern ment very much for producing it. What did the Government do in French's case? They called the same witnesses who had been disbelieved in Cornwall's case, but not a single man of the scores of policemen with whom French attempted guilty practices was called. The Inspector-General of Constabulary was called as a witness of character for the accused, but though the Crown knew that he had summoned two sub-inspectors by telegraph to find out whether French had committed felony with persons they knew he was never asked a word about. What fine delicate feelings the Crown had! (Laughter.) The sub-constable in charge of French, who was assaulted by him a few days before he was arrested, and whose deposition existed, was not called to give evidence; nor were any

The "Stab" System. Now what did they do in the case of Fitzgerald and a few others, who would be tried in a few days? In that case they kept eleven men in custody for seven months, though repeated applications had been made before the courts for their admission to bail, and after account \$1,500,000; profit and loss account having kept them in horrible confine \$30,876.33; together \$1,430,876.33; making ment all that time without trial they suddenly all-wed them out on bail the other day, knowing that there was not a single bit of evidence against them (hear, hear). But they kept in a man named Fitzgerald, and on the very week that he was to be tried they had recourse to a properties to really saleable value, bank prescandalous trick which would be described as mises account, \$19,639.86; to bring them "stampeding" the jury. They arrested a man named Allan, and they produced, in the most melodramatic fashion, a number of papers and documents found in his possession—all in gency arising out of old debts, the Rest account, \$100,000, of the capital of 30,000 shares jurors who were to try Fitzgerald in a day (\$33,000) 6,628 shares (\$662,800) have reverted or two (ironical Irish cheers). In the to the bank from insolvent debtors, prinof rifle cartridges in the Phoenix Park, with green strings, and the words "The impregnable Invincibles will yet have revenge" at tached to them, just before the trial of the Barbavilla prisoners, who were, of course, found guilty on evidence which the informe upon the minds of the jury in the Barbavilla case, and it was hoped shareholders; discount and interest action that the arrest of the young Methodist count \$75,000; reserved for interest gentlema., Mr. Allan-delayed until the eleventh hour, and made with every show of on current paper under discount, \$50,000; importance at the dead of night-would have profit and loss account, \$76,913.80, to krotect the same influence upon the jury which was contingencies arising out of accounts; to try Fitzgerald (cheers). These were the rest, \$100,000. He then gives various reasons for the cancellation in full of in Ireland, while they winked at the crimes that cried to heaven for vengeance (hear, hear). Manitoba, and loss by the Commercial Loan & Stock Company. He acknowledges the indebtedness he owes the managers of the bank who loyally assisted him in his factories. and the old saw. fiat justitia, was no longer included in the list of Radical proverbs. From the way the Government spoke of the men, it appear that French was a "mean wretch" and that Cornwall was a respectable party. He was "Mr." Cornwall. Did this "Mr." import a pension? He ventured to say that, as the Government had given a pension to Mr. Corry Connellan, they would, in due time, give a pension to Mr. Cornwall.

What French Knows.

In his opinion this, letter of French looked very like as if the Government before the trial were opening up negotiations with him (cheers). His letter was addressed to a confidential friend. He gave it to another confi-dential friend to take it out of the prison, but he handed it over to the Governor. It was never intended to see the light, and some of the expressions in it were of the most remarkable character. He first discussed the morale of the Government. He says :-

"The Crown will not enter a nolle prosequi They dare not do it in my case (cheers). Ireland and all such papers would be down on them, to that even if anxious they won't do it, as a m tter of policy."
(Cheers). How well he gauged the position of the Government, having been in their em-

"If I take a pension I must also get £5,land, and perhaps, see some of them in the dock too (cheers). If they want to make terms with me without a pension I must get £20,000."

(Cheers.) Was Mr. James Ellis French sim ply liberating his soul to his confidential friend, Mr. Good, or rather was he not telling him "You must go to the Government, and say to them if you wish not to have my statement mude you must make this settle-ment with me" (cheers). Of course they knew that the Government had entered into one portion of the compact, because French would never suffer one hour of penal servitude. or nick one ounce of oakum (cheers). They knew that they had got £30,000 of secret service money, and was it not a very easy matter to stop their mouths? (Cheers.)

Reid a Letter. There was a remarkable portion of the letter bearing upon the Maamtrasna casc. He says "The Maamtrasna case will be a pain in the side" (cheers). This was an expression used by a gentleman who had been getting up cases, and sailed so very close to the wind (laughter), who had hanged men in the wrong practically according to his own statement (cheers). "Though," he says, "I don't know anything about it, but if Reid's letter came ont" (Reid was the gentleman who had charge of the Phoenix Park cases, and who was promoted to be resident magistrate) "it would help to support the Nationalist idea about Maamtrasna" (laughter and cheers). Of course the Government says no such letter existed; but if French was allowed off, and was asked what had induced him to hold his tongue, he (Mr. Healy) ventured to think that a discriminating public would be able to understand the reason for Mr. French's

Treasury Testimonials to French. French goes on to give a list of his doings on

behalf of good government in Ireland, and this was one:

"Employed Stephen Noonan for some months and then discharged him on his hand ing all my letters to Mourice Healy, solicitor (laughter); sending him down to watch the pro-ceedings at Mallow election, where the At-torney-General and William J'Brien were can-

(Laughter and cheers.) He (Mr. Healy) certainly said that these letters were handed over by Stephen Noonan, who appeared to him to be a disreputable fellow, and of course he would have nothing to say to him (laughgave him were forgeries, but it appeared now that they were genuine, and he was sorry that at the time he did not draw the attention of the House to them (cheers).

Alleged Conspiracy. Noonan came and stated that French wrote to him, and told him to get up a conspiracy for the Winter Assizes at Cork, to get Judge Barry attacked on the way from the court to the judges' lodgings. He told him to be sure to get all the Nationalists of Cork into it, and that when he was attacked he would be there with the police, and they would save the judge; but French added very pleasantly that "it did not matter much whe her Barry was killed or not" (laughter and cheers). Of course, if he were killed the credit of having found out the assassins would be all the greater for Mr. James Ellis French. He could quite understand his taking that view of the matter.

If he (Mr. Healy) had brought forward the letters at the time, he could fancy what would be the splendid indignation of the right hon gentleman, the late Chief Secre-tary. He would say, "Sir, the hon, memnamed Noonan, has brought forward the most horrible charges against a most distinguished officer of the Constabulary, (laughter). I have the honor of the acquaintance of that distinguished officer (renewed laughter and cheers). He had been in the service of the Crown now going on thirty-three years. His record during that time has been of the most stainless character (great laughter). He has been engaged in matters of the first importance by the Crown. Very delicate cases have been entrusted to his hands, and I say this is simply a piece of revenge on the part of hongentlemen opposite in their attempt to take away the character of this meritorious official because he has been successful in grapping with murder, outrage, and treason" (laughter and cheers). He thought that was pretty like it (laughter).

French's Hopes.

He would pass from that, and show the accurate view Mr. James Ellis French took of English public opinion and especially of Radical opinion (laughter and cheers.) In giving instructions to his solicitor for his defence, he says-

"The attacks made on me by United Ireland of bolting with large sums of money, the hire of informers, spies and setters on others, all these, which can be easily proved by John Hawe and other Castle officials, will, to my mind, show strong and powerful motives for a conspiracy, and when proved would be taken up a rongly by the respectable press in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and would. I believe, create a wonderful reaction in my favor ou side the United Kingdom. This line of defence would have a wonderful reaction. All the press would take it up, and I would be a regular hero.

Laughter). So he would, or probably would be knighted, like Sam Auderson (great laugh ter); his pension would be doubled, and the Lord Lieutenant would ask him to all his evening parties (renewed laughter).

The Indictment Concentrated.

Now, the Government had admirably suc

ceeded. They had acquitted Cornwall; they had acquitted Fernandez; they would acquit French, get the jury to disagree and let him off (cheers). They had hanged Poff, they had hanged Barrett, they had hanged Franch Hanged Franch Langed Franc hanged Francey Hynes, they had hanged Myles Joyce, Poole, Pat Higgins, Tom Higgins; they had hanged all the other men whom packed juries had sent to their doom (cheers); on the one hand they pursued with unrelenting persistence, and used all the forces of the Crown against a peasant; on the other their own officials who knew their deadly secrets, and who were charged with the most abominable offences, were allowed to go scot free. Under this beautiful sys peasants were sent writhing in agony to their doom, with a cry of innocence upon their lips, while French and Cornwall and Connellan were let go free with their pensions (cheers). He asked the people of Ireland. who were judge and jury in this matter, what was to be thought of a government of this sort? (Cheers.) In his opinion it was a government of hypocrity and rottenness (cheers). A government, which in this ployment for thirty years (cheers). As a country talked about the even keel, matter of policy they would not do it. This and which in Ireland had given was the man who the Chancellor of the Duchy them the even keel by acquitting with "Rep or "Hope" in their name.

last night stated was one of the best witness. Cornwall and hanging Myles Joyce (cheers). es that could be produced as to the conduct A Government composed of men of the highest of the Government (cheers). He went on to character, but using as instruments and tools men of the most loathsome description. A Government of this kind was the Govern-000, at least, and expenses for anxiety of ment which asked for the support and confimind. (laughter and cheers). If not, they dence of the Irish people, and the Irish may keep all, and I will put them out of Ire. people would be unworthy of their seven centuries of struggle against British rule if they did not continue to offer to a Government of this kind the most persistent and long continued resistance (loud cheecs).

Figures Won't Lie.

The figures showing the enormous yearly sales of Kidney-Wort, demonstrate its value as a medicine beyond dispute. It is a purely vegetable compound of certain roots, leave and berries known to have special value in Kidney troubles. Combined with these are emedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It is because of this combined action that Kidney Wort has proved such an jun-equalled remedy in all diseases of these or-

United Ireland states that it is the intention of the nationalists to impeach Earl Spencer, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, for conspiracy to murder. It says that the Irish party is determined to force a public enquiry into Spencer's crimes.

The EXTREPRISE MEAT CHOPPER has been tested and endorsed by over one hundred Agricultural Journals. The Farm and Fireside says: "After testing, each Editor imme diately ordered an Enterprise Meat Chopper for his family use." The American Agriculturist says : These Choppers excel anything of the kind made in either Hemisphere. See large advertisement in another column.

The Transvaul flag has been hoisted in the Bechuanaland territory, which the British expedition is now en route to take possession

A WARNING TO THE PEERS. SEVENTY ONE VOTES IN FAVOR OF ABOLISH-

ING THE HOUSE AS A LEGISLATIVE ADJUNCT.

LONDON, Nov. 23 -The House of Common was never more like a bear garden than Friday night. Mr. Henry Labouchere started the row by a mock heroic speech which was full of sar casm, but was tempered by drollery. He ar-raigned the peers of England for every manner of crime committed since the fixed. Mr. Labouchere's speech was made in advocacy of his own motion to abolish, by act of Parliament, the House of Lords as a legislative adjunct. The motion was, of course, rejected, but the size of the minority vote was a surprise to every one. Although the House was very small, there were he would have nothing to say to him (laugh ter). He did not at the time believe a word he was saying, and he believed the letters he the minority. More than a score of members dodged the vote.

The size of the minority vote, despite the humorous aspect given to the entire proceedings by Mr. Labouchere's address, is considered by some of the more puritanical of the Conservatives as rather ominous. It was not believed possible that such a large registration in the Commons could be secured in favor of the aboltion of the legislative privileges of the peers, even "for fun." Many a To-v to-night admits that his gave have been control to the feet that that his eyes have been opened to the fact that a serious discursion of the question would show a sentiment strong enough to prove a menace to the existence of the House of Lords as a legislative body.

DEVOURED BY WOLVES.

In eastern Hungary, a clergyman with his wife and child were driving in a sledge from Kranisoria to Kislonka, when a pack of wolves pursued them. The mother was terror stricken and let the child fall from her arms, when the father leaped from the sledge to save the child. The father and child were at once fiercely attacked. The father fought desperately and killed two of the wolves, but was at last oversome and both he and the aged 32 years.

WALSH.—In Kingston, on Accordance Long, was at last oversome and both he and the aged 32 years. ber, on the evidence of a worthless wretch had rushed onward with the sledge bearing the agomzed mother. In her terror she gave premature birth to a habe. The shock proved too much for the woman, and when the sledge reached Kislonka she was dead. So the whole family perished within an honr.

Words of Warning and Comfort. 'If you are suffering from poor health or

" languishing on a bed of sickness, take "cheer if you are simply ailing, or if you " feel weak and dispirited,

" without clearly know-

"ing why, Hop Bitters
"will surely cure you." If you are a minister, and

have overtaxed yourself with your pastorul duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of buisness or labor, weakened by the strain of your every day duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strenghthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as often the

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the

"farm, at the deak, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, "toning, or stimulating, without in

" toxicating, if you are old,

blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need

to give you new life, health, and vigor, If you are costive, or dyspeptic, or suf fering from any of the other numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is

your own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for—a cure to Hop Bitters

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead " in Hop Bitters.

-If you are a frequenter, or a resident of, -a miasmatic district, barricade your sys-tem against the scourge of all countires, -Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Inter--mittent Fevers by the use of Hop

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the aweetest breath and health. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Ledy's wish.

-Bitters.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," an-swered the friend. "How?" inquired the

first lady.
By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe."

BIRTH.

SMYTH.—At Halifax, N. S., on the 17th instant, the wife of Captain Selby Smyth, 2nd Buttalion Royal Irish Ritles, of a son.

McCARY.-At No. 94 William street, on Thursday, the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. James McCary, of a son. 120.2 McLNTYRE—On Nov. 15th, at "Crescent Cottage," 934 Derchester street, the wife of Cottage," 934 Derchester street John McEntyre, of a daughter.

WHELAN.—At No. 29 Hermine street, on Thursday, the 20th inst, the wife of Edward Whelan, of a daughter.

GAMBEL -In this city, on the 20th inst., at 43 Gain street, the wife of Joseph Gambal, of a

LYONS.—At No. 46 Farm street, Point St. Charles, on the 23rd just., the wife of Thomas Lyons, of a daughter.

MARRIED. KENNEDY CORRIGAN .- At St. Mary's Cathedra, Kingston on Tuesday, 18th instant, by the Rev. Bather Twohey. Michael J. Ken-nedy, Portamonth, to Frances, eldest daughter of Daniel Corrigan, morchant, of this city.

ROONEY-CAULFIELD. -On the 17th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. Father Hayden, Mr. Joseph Rooney, formerly of Dublin, Ireland, to Miss Mary Caulfield, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Caulfield, of that city.

that city.

HARKIN—CLEARY.—At St. Patrick's Church, on Monday, Nov. 24, by the Rav. P. Dowd, P.P., Mr. Bernard Harkin, to Miss Katie Cleary, daughter of Mr. William (Newry, of Wentworth, P.Q. 135-1

of Wentworth, P.Q. 125-1.

EVANS—ROMBOUGH—On the 19th inst.

William M. Evans to Beatrice Jane Rombough both of Camden.

NORRIS-KRING-On the 18th inst., Wm Norris to Annie Kring, all of Napanco. MREKS—SNIDER—On the 15th instant, at Newburgh, James H. Meeks, of Bell Rock, to Emma Snider, of the same place.

EVANS-THOMPSON-On the 4th instant, Wm. Elden Evans to Maggie J. Thompson, both of Ernesttown

DUFF-STRANGE .- On the 19th instant, at B. Mowat, D.D., uncle of the groom, assisted by the Rev. James Cumberland, M.A., Hew kamsay Duff, M.D., of Newburgh, to Amy, youngest daughter of the late Maxwell W.

McKIEL-LEWIS.-On Nov. 19th, at Christ Church, Ottaway, by the Lord Bishep of Ontario, uncle of the bride, Charles E. McKiel, Esq., Customs Department, Ottawa, to Mary Olivia, youngest daughter of the late Richard, Paul Lewis, Esq., M.D.

DIED.

Modonald.—At the residence of her son, Hugh McDonald, No. 4, 6th Concession of Lochiel County of Glangarry, on the lat inst., Annie McMillan, wife of Archibald McDonald, Anne Meeting, with of Archioate McDonald, aged 89 years, and on the 2nd of same month, at, also, her son's residence, 7th Concession of Lochiel, Mary McMillen, wife of Jno. Morrison, aged 87 years. They were both daughters of Hugh Bain McMillan, of Lochaber, Scotland, sisters of late Donald McMillan, ex.M.P. for Vautemil McDONALD .- At her son's residence, in No.

37, 7th concession Laucaster, St. Raphaels, Ont., Mary McMillan, aged 73 years, relict of the late Hugh McDonald. 120 3 CAMPBELL -On the 18th instant, Edith

Burus Muir, infant daughter of R. M. Campbell, aged ten months and five days. CLARK.-In Kingston, on November 18th, Mabel Catharine, infant daughter of the late Joseph Clark.

SELLERS .- On Nov. 16th, at Toronto, Clara second daughter of Mr. M. Sellers, Canadian Pacific Railway, Port Arthur, aged 12 years and 6 months.

LUCIT.-At Toronto, Sunday 16th, Mary Ann Richardson, wife of Patrick Lucit, aged 35 years. NUTTING .- On Monday, 17th instant, Har-

riet, wife of V. Nutting, Esq., of Waterloo, Que., aged 60 years. MADIGAN.—In this city, on the 18th inst., Bridget Lynch, wife of the late Thomas Madigan, aged 63 years, a native of the County Limerick,

CAHILL -At Quebec, on November 13th. Michael Cahill, aged 73 years. WILSON .- On Tuesday, 18th inst,, at Toron-

to, James Wilson, a native of Scotland, in the 62nd year of his age. SHERIDAN.—On the 18th inst., at Toronto, Mary, widow of the late Alexander Sheridan,

aged 61 years.

MITCHELL.—At Toronto, Ont., on the 18th November, 1884, John Ross Mitchell, aged 51 years, son of Robt. Mitchell, of Quebec.

ANDERSON.—In Kingston, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, Katherine Anderson, relict of the late Daniel Anderson, aged 65 years. LENNOX .- At Mimico, on the 19th instant,

Mary Thompson, beloved wife of Wm Lennex, in the 60th year of her age. REINIGER .- On Thursday, Nov. 20th, 1984, George David, only son of the late George F. Reiniger, contractor, aged 27 years.

LYST R .- Suddenly, at the Glebe farm, township of Kingston, on the 20th instant, Anthony Lyster, Esq., only son of the Dean of ()nta-io.

FENNELL—In this city, on the 21st inst., Patrick H., youngost son of Patrick Fonnell aged 8 months and 13 days. Cleveland papers please conv.

PHILLIPS—Suddenly, on November 21st, in an apopleptic fit, Elizabeth, beloved wife of J. A. Phillips, at his residence, 52½ Yonge street,

HIIDGINS-On the 14th inst., Mrs. Moses Hudgins, of Richmond, aged 27 years. FIELD—In this city, on the 24th inst., Albert Edward, eldest son of M. E. Field, aged seven years and eight months.

[Boston, Jackson and Chicago papers will please c.py.]

NOLAN-At Quebec, on the 22od instant, Margare: Agnes, youngest daughter of Patrick Nolan, timber tower.

WELLS.—At Port Arthur, on the 19th of October, John James Palmer, aged 20 years and 4 months.

Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Charles J. Chisholm Rolland, who died in Ceylon, on the 30th September, aged 31 years and four months. He was the chiest son of the la e Charles O. Rolland, and grandson of the late Jean Roch Rolland, in his lifetime Chief Justice of Montreal.—R.I.P.

THE NEW AMERICAN DESPATCH BOAT.

The new government despatch boat Dol. phin, which John Roach & Son had about completed, started from New York on a trial trip up the Sound on Thursday morning with Admiral Simpson, Commander Howell, Lieut. Barber, Constructor Fernald, Chief Engineer Henderson and Hy. Steers, members of the naval advisory board. The vessel steamed along under moderate pressure until she was abreast of Faulkner's Island light. Word was then passed to send her shead at full speed, that she might be tested. The engineer gave the throttle a whirl, the steem rushed into the cylinder, and then came a crash that shook the ship from figurehead to stern. The main shaft had broken off like a piece of old cheese. Another account says, the speed of the vessel had exceeded the expectations of those on board and the pilot had just been ordered to turn about for home when the crash came, without warning, at 2.30 a.m. The Dolphin is not yet formally accepted by the navy department, and Roach will have to make good the defect,

many years ago in Dublin society, as Miss Cusack, and who subsequently became famous throughout the Catholic world as the Nun of Kenmare." Her companious were Canon Monaghan, of Nottingham, England, a smiling, elderly gentleman, strangely like one's idea of a French abbe, and Sister Hyangelist, a grave, calm faced nun.

Pushing his way through the hoisy crowd a Herald reporter approached the little group, and after introducing himself to Miss Cusack, or, as she is known in religion, Rev. Mother Mary Francis Clare, asked her how the Atlantic she had enjoyed her trip across the Atlantic.
"Oh! it was terrible," she said briskly,
after a hearty handshake; "but the vessel is such a splendid one that it is hard for any one to complain. Still, an old woman like meyes, sir, no compliments, I am old, for I have spent over twenty-five years in religionmust expect a little discomfort if she ventures to cross the ocean at her time of life."

SOME ACCOUNT OF HER RELICIOUS WORKS. "And now you want to know something

about my late labors. Well, I spent three months of this year in Rome. I had a private andience with the Pope at the Vaticanyand was invested by him with the insignia of a new Order-that of the Sisters of the Peace. Here is the badge. It bears a fit motto, does it not?" Moving saide her black robe she showed the reporter a heart shaped badge, bearing the device of a white dove, with a branch of wild olive in its mouth and inseribed with the text, "Et in terra pax Acmini us bonæ roluntatis"-" And on earth peace and good will toward men."

"After I left Rome," the lady went on, "I returned to Notingham and busied myself about the Training and Industrial School for Girls which I have established there. The English conservatives, especially the Protestante, are helping me greatly, and I have already succeeded in accommodating over thirty girls.
I was sorry to leave Kenmare, where I

had been known and loved for twenty years, but I saw that there was work for me at Nottingham and I went."

Do you think Ireland has improved during these late years?"

Unquestionably it has. In 1879 and later on the peasantry were starving; now they are, at least, free from famine. Yes, rents are being paid now with some regularity, simply because the people are able to pay them. The Roman Catholic bishops have taken a bold stand in regard to the land question, and who knows but much good may result from it? Hitherto they have been divided into two camps, and I need not tell you that without concerted action on the part of her natural leaders Ireland can never hope

to gain her ends." What did you think of Miss O'Brien's article on Ireland in the Ninetcenth Century?" Well, my opinion is that Mise O'Brien has done as much for her poor countrymen, especially the emigrants, as any one woman could do. The task before her was not an easy one, and she is not accountable for its failure. I propose to write a book, on America, especially in its bearing on Ireland and the Irish, and in order to attain my object I must of course see how this country affects Irish emigrants. But again I say, all praise to Charlotte O'Brien.

"Have you written any new literary work lately, reverend mother?

"Dear me! So you class me as a literary woman, do you? No, I have not written anything for some months. My 'Life of Daniel O'Connell' and my 'History of Ireland' are being reprinted in London at present. A publisher paid me £3,000 for the copyright. Give you a list of my other works? Why, they form a pile four feet high and embrace all manner of subjects. Perhaps the best known are my lives of St. Patrick, St. Bridget and St. Columba."

WHY SHE HAS COME TO AMERICA.

"It is rumored, reverend mother, that your object in coming to America is to collect funds for your industrial and training school

at Nottingham. Is that true!". "Ah! now you come to the main point, and yet, as a personal favor, I beg that you will not press the question until I have had a few hours' sleep. I am worn out to-night, and cannot be as clear as I would wish. But you may say frankly that I have long desired to see America, and that I hope that whatever I may be privileged to do here may be productive of good. Besides, remember that my ambition is to write a book on the coun-

"Will you think me impertinent, reverend mother, if I ask you whether or not it is true that you are a convert to Roman Catholi-

"A convert or pervert, which?" was the langhing reply. "Yes, sir, I am a member of the old Protestant family of the Cusacks. My cousin, Sir Francis Cusack, the head of the house, is well known in Dublin. I cmbraced the Roman Catholic religion at an early age, and have never seen any reason to change. And now I will say goodby."

HONORED AT THE VATICAN.

The Nun of Kenmare is said to be the only woman who has ever been granted a private andience by a Pope. This honor was granted to her on account of her steadfast zeal in religion and her philanthrophic labors among the Irish pensantry during seasons of famine. The Propaganda paid her another compliment by publicly recognizing the merit or her contributions to Catholic literature. It may be added that the convent of Kenmare, in which the reverend mother labored for twenty years, was founded by the Abbess O'Hagan, the sister of Lord Chancellor O'Hagan, and that the convent which was recently established at Nottingham gained the special patronage of Cardinal Manning. Of late years the Nun of Kenmare came most prominently before the world on the occasion of the famous apparition at Knock, a faith cure performed by her drawing universal attention, and during the recent disastrous seasons in Ireland, when she spent her days and nights in visiting the cabins of the peasantry in Kenmure and giving them spiritual and bodly comfort.

Rhode Island is now the only State with wo capitals.

a odit iDEPEND UPON IT.

You can depend upon Hagyard's Yellow

the sides caught down in a twist and held by a cluster of orange blossoms and pearls. The corsage was cut square and bordered with lace, while the sleeves, slightly, puffed on the shoulders and reaching to the show, were met by long white kid gloves, made to order to fit the slender little hand of the bride. The sleppers were of the dress materials and embroidered in white pearls. The veil was of rare old point d'Alencon lace, a present of Mrs. old point d'Alencon lace, a present of Mrs. Astor. The ornaments consisted of a necklace of diamonds, presented by the groom, and pearls. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Morgan Lix, of Trinity church. The pridesmaids and others received gifts of diamonds from the bride and groom. The presents were many, and included a house from Wm. Astor, precions jewels, solid gold and silver teasets, and objects of art, valued at about a quarter of a milion The reception lasted till 8 o'clock, when the banquet was served.

A GOOD MOTTO. Waste not your substance in riotous living, which feeds impure blood and clogs the system with disease. Open the channels of health, purify the blood, and regulate all the organs with Burdock Blood Bitters.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. LONDON, Nov. 20 .- In the House of Commons to day Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government was submitting its financial plans regarding Egypt to the powers, and was therefore unable to disclose them. Before agreement of the Lords to pass the Frantherefore unable to disclose them. Before agreement of the Lords to pass the Frantherefore unable to disclose them. Before agreement of the Lords to pass the Frantherefore unable to disclose them. Before the comprimise as a lumiliating surpon the Franchise and Redistribution bills with Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northnown the compromise will prove impracticable, and they have piedged themselves to use their utmost efforts, both in and out of Parliament, to prevent its consummation. To this both parties in order to ascertain what the both parties in order to ascertain what the chances may be of arriving at a harmonious arrangement. There is a conflict in the Cabinet upon the new policy proposed to be adopted in Egyptian affairs. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain refuse to support Earl Northbrook's recommendations. The denial

of Earl Northbrook of the accuracy of the report of his recommendations published recently is held to imply that he has been obliged to modify those propositions. Lord Granville has renewed his assurance to Ferry that he will state the intentions of England towards Egypt before December.

A FOURFOLD WORK.

Burdock Blood Bitters act at the same time upon the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin, relieving or curing in every case. Warranted satisfactory or money refunded.

A PROTECTIONIST.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Lord Dunraven publishes reply to the letter of Mr. John Bright in which he states that in contradistinction to the statement of Mr. Bright, wages have risen more in America than in England, that American workingmen are much better off and that tens of thousands of English artificers are thus attracted to America. Lord Dunraven also states that the trade of Russia, France and America during seven years has been rapidly extending, while the trade of England has been declining. He alleges that Mr. Bright has sup-ported the republican party by tongue and pen since 1861, and now, in the first moment of its misfortune and humiliation, has nothing but contemptuous epithets for that party, forgetting that the democrats of America are as much pledged to protection as the republicans.

A BONANZA THE POLITICIANS LOST SIGHT OF.

While politicians everywhere were quarters of the true perfume. All other so calle reling on Tuesday, October 14, 1884, the 173d Florida Waters are only ordinary Colognes. Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery came off. M. A. Dauphin, home and a \$60,000 house in New York. New Orleans, La., (to whom all inquiries should be addressed). Ticket No. 78,455 drew the first capital prize of \$75,000, and it was sold in whole ticket to a well-known business man of the Crescent City, and paid in to E. B. Lhoste, of the Louisiana Nat'l Bank there. No. 77.956 drew the second prize of \$25,000, sold in fifth at one dollar each—onefifth each to Mr. Harry Smith, Justice of the Peace, and Wm. M. Kennedy, planter, both of Greenville, Miss.; one-fifth to W. C. Briggs, of Chicago; another to E. C. Bennett, No. 210 Sedgwick street, Chicago. Two-fiths of the third prize of \$10,000-ticket No. 47,254-was won by O. C. Fox, Portage, Wis. The fourth prizes of \$6,000 each were won by No. 13,388 and 54,631, sold in fifths at one dollar each, and scattered very promiscuously, North, South, East and West, to parties in Memphis, Tenn.; Columbia, Tenn.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and New York city, &c., &c. But it will ever go on, and if you invest it may make you, but it will not break you. (To be continued indefinitely)

THE LAND LAWS IN ENGLAND. LONDON, Nov. 18—A conference of land-owners and farmers was held in London to day, and resolutions adopted declaring that a substan-tial reduction of rent is essential to meet the present agricultural depression and enable the tenant properly to cultivate the land; that it is necessary to encourage enterprise by giving complete security for money expended by tenants on improvements, and by abolishing distress; that courts of arbitration should be established in all counties to settle disputes be-tween landlords and tenants. Several members of parliament participated in the conference.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION INAUGU

RATES THEN. The approaching Inauguration of the Exposition of the World's Industry at New Or eans, La., at noon on the 16th of December, reminds us of the Extraordinary Grand Semiannual (the 175th) Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery at the same hour, when \$522,500 will be distributed among the fortunate investers in sums from 150,000 to \$50. Full particulars can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

Holloway's Pills .- The Great Need .- The blood is the life and on its putity depends our health, if not our existence. These Pills thoroughly cleanse this vitil fluid from all contaminations, and by that power strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and of land is that by far the larger part of it has secretion throughout every part of the body. Some into the hands of actual settlers. secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills comnervous constitutions, which they soon resus-citate. They dislodge all obstruction, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and deli-Oil as a pain reliever in rheumatism, neuralgin and all painful and inflammatory complaints. It not only relieves but cures.

| Treeman's Worm Powders are and delivered in Cuba products agreeable to take, and experial kinds of worms from some cause have become so.

| Treeman's Worm Powders are inflammatory companies and delivered in Cuba products. Agreeable to take, and experial kinds of worms from some cause have become so.

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FITHENUIS OF KENMARE.

| College of the properties of the properti and they believe that they hold the bonds and can enforce the penalty in case of forfeiture, which, would be the Government's downfall. Many of the Conservative leaders, and notably the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill, differ entirely from these cheerful views. They yielded to the majority at today's caucus, but personally they would have preferred to continue the fight. They believe that they held better cards than the Government, and they held better cards than the Government, and that they would have won the game if it had come to a showing of hands. As it is they constder that they have been beaten by bluffling. The Liberals, on the other hand, are jubilant. They claim that by the passage of the Franchise bill in the House of Lords they will secure all the substantial fruits of victory, and they are strongth-ened in their belief that Mr. Gladstone is the greatest tactician of the age. The Home Rule members are placed and cheerful. In the presont controversy their only desire was to get the Franchise bill passed. Now that that object seems secured, they are willing to let the fight go merrily on between the two great parties, and they care not a farthing which one whips the other.

THE MOST DISSATISFIED PEOPLE

in Parliament over the compromise are the extreme Radicals—such as Sir Wilfred Lawson, Mr. Henry Labouchere, and the Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain. They were prepared for a long warf re with the House of Lords, which they believed would result in an overthrow. Now they are deprived of allies by the Liberal-Conservative truce and of ammun tion by the end they will urge the Libe al leaders to so fram their redistribution scheme as to secure for themselves all the benefits af the extended franchise. In this case, the Radicals believe, the Lords will after all refuse to pass the Franchise bill, and that the battle will be runewed on the old lines. This is a cunningly devised scheme of the Radicals, as it appeals strongly to the passions and the self-inter st of the domiment party, and it may possibly succeed.

THE BIG BREWERY.

Mr. J. Hirsch, College Point Brewery, L I., N. Y., writes that he employs a large number of horses and hands, and having tried St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain cure, for rhenmatism, aches and pains of his men, and for galls, splints, thrush, wind-gall and other affections of his horses, finds it superior to all remedies, and would not be without it.

Black, the novelist, has for a dinner bell a cow bell from the Roman Campana.

There are many Cough Mixtures, but only one Allen's Lung Balsam. Try it. - See ado.

The New York Sun's West Point despatch says that Cadet Logan resigned to avoid expulsion. He was to be courtmartialed for taking liquor into the barracks.

Worms cause feverishness, mosning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and

Priscilla Brown hung herself at Rochester, Pa. because her family reproved her for keeping company with a man of bad repute. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

We earnestly urge every purchaser to ask for that which is prepared by Mesers. Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the true perfume. All other so-called

Charles A. Dana has an elegant country home and a \$60,000 house in New York.

-Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aides digestion. Is equally good for both sexes.

Georgia is expecting a large immigration next spring from England and Canada.

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Druggist, or Westport: "I knew a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles or this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty pounds."

Peter Bergstram has been arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of kicking his wife to death. She had pawned his clothes to buy

Faces as yellow as that of the " Heathen Chinee," in consequence of bile in the blood, grow fair and wholesome-looking again when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood parifier is used to relax constipated bowels and expel the bilions poison from the circulation. Rheumatic and blood impurities also driven out by it, digestion restored, and the system benefited in every way by its use.

John Plehrenbatch, supervising inspector of teamboats at Cincinnati, will protably be appointed commissioner of the Bureen of

What Toronto's well-known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver complaint for over 20 years, and I have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrope & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure."

CLARA E. PORTER. The N. Y. Times Albany special says: It is understood the New Jersey delegation yesterdoy urged the Governor to appoint Mc-Ciellan as a member of his Cabinet.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Care will do it.

The area of public land disposed of in Dakota last year was larger than that of either Belgium, Denmark, Greece, or Switzerland, and the settlement of Dakota can hardly be said to have really begun, either. What is a specially gratifying feature of this disposition

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Emulsion very beneficial after all acute pulmonary attacks in adults and in children."

dose of McGale's Compound Butternut rus-will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For add everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.60. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 t 95 tf

Mule meat is a' favorite dish in Paris, and brings high prices.

A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's Man drake Bitters will convince any one troubled with costiveness, torpid liver or any kindred diseases of their curative properties. They only cost 25 cents per bottle.

Do not suppose that because it is recommended for animals that Arnica & Oil Liniment is an offensive preparation. It will not stain clothing or the fairest skin. Downs' Elixir will cure any cough or cold,

no matter of how long standing. Journalists in India are excused from jury

A PRINCELY FORTUNE. A man may possess the fortune of a prince, but can never possess happiness without good health; to secure which the blood must be kept pure and every organ in proper action. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and regulate all the organs.

A "paint mine" has been discovered at Corinth, Me. DANGER IN THE AIR.

In the chilling winds, the damp atmosphere, and suddenly checked perspiration, colds are lurking. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures colds, coughs, asthma and bronchitis, and all complaints tending towards consump-

A clerk in Indianapolis was arrested for embezzling l cent.

A GOOD GUARANTEE.

H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa., writes that he has guaranteed over 300 bot-tles Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, bilious attacks and liver and kidney troubles. In no case has it disappointed those who used it. In Canada it gives the same general satis-

Nearly 2,000 watches are made daily in New England.

"OH! BUT I SALIVATED HIM!" was the actual exclamation of an honest physician, spoken of one of his patients to whom he had given calomet for the cure of biliousness and a diseased liver. And he had salirated him for certain, from which he never recovered. All these distressing consequences are avoided by the use of Dr. Pierce's " Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a purely vegetable remedy that will not salivate, but produce the most pleasing effect, invigorate the liver, cure headache, dyspensia, biliousness, constipation and piles. By druggists.

A Vermont woman, eighty years old, is a petitioner for divorce.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla thoroughly cleanses the Ayor's Sarsaparilla thoroughly cleaness the blood, stimulates the vital functions, and restores the health and strength. None whose blood is impure can feel well. There is a weary, languid feeling, and often a sense of discouragement and despondency. Persons having this feeling should take Ayor's Sarsaparilla to purify and vitalize the blood.

(a) to some States in our neighbouring republic, that a column of divorces should be printed to after the marriages. The Catholics, however, thank God, do not take advantage of the law which is

CONTRARY TO THE DIVINE LAW, and this is a magnificent proof of how the

For a vacant place in a Paris bank paying \$200 a year there were 6,000 applicants.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Fills aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve personal distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

A Marblehead man has a maltese cat, thirty-two years old, deaf and blind of one

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly ob-structs the perspiration as sudden tran sitions from heat to cold. rarifies the blood, quickens the circula tion and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold-In such cases uso Bickle's Anti-Consumptive

PORTUGAL'S QUARREL WITH THE VATICAN.

ROME, Nov. 5.—There is no truth in the news telegraphed to London that the diffi-culty between Portugal and the Vatican, raised by the former against the appointment of Monsignor Agliardi as Apostolic Delegate in India, has been arranged by the Holy See recognizing the Portuguese contention in favor of the supreme jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa. On the contrary, it appears that Portugal is now threatening to break off her diplomatic relations with the Holy Sec.

Should she decide upon taking that step, the Pope would be deeply grieved, but he would not recede from his firm resolution of putting an end once for all to the double Roman Catholic jurisdiction exercised in India by the Archbishop of Goa and the Vicars Apostolic. It would be impossible now for the Pope to recede without placing himself in the false position of having to declare the nullity of an act which he has performed and of a document which he has signed after long and serious consideration.

In August last a Pontifical brief was despatched to India formally depriving the Archbisaop of Goa of any spiritual jurisdiction within the Apostolic Vicariates of Hyderabad, Calcutta, Pondicherry, Singaporo, Colombo, and two others from the end of November next; and, in the course of next

Freeman's Worm Powders are

changes ble climate like ours, leads to chronication. In the first place marriage was insti-disease and ultimate misery. An accessional tuted in Paradise before the fall by Almighty dose of McGde's Compound Butternut Pills God himself who gave away the bride to Adam, and he pronounced her the hone of his bone sand the flesh of his flesh, so they we two in one and that for lite. If marriage were only for a while then a most grievous injustices would be done to the woman, the weaker part, for she loses her dignity for every other man, and is

HEIGHTENED IN DIGNITY

in the eyes of her husband in all society. She belongs to her 'husband alone, as he belongs to her alone. Now, by divorce she is cast down and trampled upon, and no very honor-able man will take her for his wife. The mother should be looked up to by her children as the greatest woman on earth, but when divorced from their lawful father she loses that dignity in the eyes of her children, who should love and respect her. They may cling to her if she has ample means to support them, but they will go with the father if he is rich. Children will even despise both. When the marriage tie can be broken it leaves both man and woman open to very severe temptation, to form acquaintances and become en tangled in the midst of crime with other men and women, whereas if they know that

THEY ARE MARRIED FOR LIFE, and that both the laws of God and the coun try will not tolerate divorce, then they would respect each other's feeling more, and if they have quarrelled they will become reconciled, as St. Paul advises them. The end of matrimony is to forward the mutual love and as sistance of the parties one to the other. "It is not good," says our Lurd, "for man to be alone; let us make him a help like unto himself" (Genesis ii., 18). Man becomes alone when he is divorced. All ideas of ever separating should be precluded. In the second place, marriage was instituted to people the earth as well as heaven; and the rearing of children who are born naked and helpless, and who need both the father's and mother's care for years requires that the parents' union be fixed and stable. But what becomes of children of divorced parents. Some may go with the father, some with the mother; brotherly and sisterly affections are broken, but honor,

love, and respect for parents are likewise crushed, and misery, GREAT MISERY, IS THE RESULT.

The objection now which is made is that as people have no real experience of each other until they get married, it may turn out that their tempers and dispositions are at great variance, and there will be much hardship for them to be obliged to live with one whom they don't like, and if they separate, they are not able to get married. We would answer this, that in the first place people should agree notwithstanding their positions, and they can do so by the grace of God, by prayer, and the sacraments; and again it is a hardship for a man or woman to be divorced, and not to be able to get married again, but this inconvenience must be borne with for the public good. Inconvenience would arise if the marriage tie were not perpetual. The law of divorce has been enforced in Protestant countries for a long time, and the facilities of obtaining divorce are becoming greater every day, and the number of divorces in proportion. so that this suggestion is a good one at least for some States in our neighbouring republic that a column of divorces should be printed

and this is a magnificent proof of how the Catholics cling to the teaching of the bible though they are accused of neither reading nor respecting it. What father or mother would give their daughter to a man with the provise of divorce, that he could send her home when he got displeased with her. In the old English services the promise was that they took each other for man and wife "until death us do part." But now it may be said until divorce us part. Corrupt society even ladies will tolerate many heinous crimes in a man. The shadow of one of these would blast a woman's reputation for life. Woman's rights, therefore, must be respected Matrimonial contracts between Christians is sacrament.

Colonel A. Ragsdale, of Meridian, in order to prevent the marriage of his daughter with a young man who was objectionable to him. had her placed in a private insane asylum. With the assistance of legal ability the young man had her released and they married at

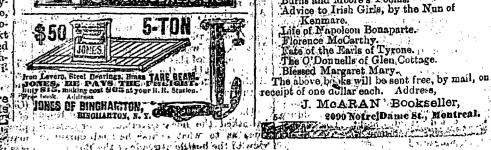


sufficient to scent a handkerchief or even a room It is put up in a new style of glass-stoppered ottles and sold by all perfumers and druggists.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO.,

(SOLE AGENTS,) MONTREAT





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THE SURE CURE WALL TA THE PORME C KIDNEY DISEASES. LIVER COMPLAINTS. CONSTIPATION, PILES. AND BLOOD DISEASES

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTHY.

[*Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy fever used." Dr. P. C. Pallou, Monkton, Vt. "Eidney-Wort is slways rollable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt. "Kidney-Wort has cured my wite after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Itil, Ga IN THOUSANDS OF CASES

pareliments operation and strengthens and strengthens and strengthens and strengthens and strengthens and strengthens are strengthens. The natural action of the Kidneys is esserted. The Liver is cleaned of all disease and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are gradiented from the synthetic.

PRICE, \$1.00 LIQUID 03 DET, SCLD BY DRUGGISTS. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington V&

An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

" Calvert Texas. May S, 1882. "I wish to express my appreciation on the

to spitifary sidenias Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.
"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a sewere cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try Aven's CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung J. W. WHITLEY. diseases.

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of Aver's Chemix PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr.J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Burdock BLOOD

BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESTION, JAUNDIC **ERYSIPELAS**, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN,

HEADACHE,

DROPSY, FLUTTERING AC YTIC YA THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE 3KIN.

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMAOH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. r. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Torento.

CURES RHEUMATISM

WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

FREEMAN'S

Purgative. Is a sale, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

DIAMONIO DYES THE Bast Dyas Ever Mado.

FOR SILK, WOOL, OI. COTTON. -EA OF FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTOX. CAN DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or may fabric or fancy article cently and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Oardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will be offer one to four 1bs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes by these calce. You will be delighted. used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sont peat-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a Sc. stamp.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT. Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.

For gilding Fancy Bankots, Frames, Lamps Chandeliors, and for all kinds of ornamonial work Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only WELLS THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

CHEAP AND HANDSOMELY. BOUND BOOKS THAT NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT.

Arabian Nights Entertainment. Scottish Chiefs.
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Advice to Irish Giris, by the Nun of

Blessed Margaret Mary.
The above by ke will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of one dellar each. Address,

plaints: It not only conserve processes and the second of the conserver of अंतर कि न वेद या प्रेस के तियों अल बेटावर्ड



THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE

DYSPUPSIA. Loss of impresite,

indigestion. Sour Stomach. Habitual Costiveness. Sick Headache and Billiousness. ice 3.5, per nottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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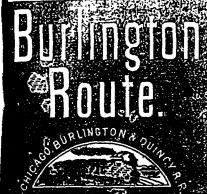
The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One triel will prove its merits. Its effects pre in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction, Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle.

DOWNS' ELIXIR N. H. DOWNS'

SOLD EVERYWHERE,

Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of consumption, Coughs, colds, Whocping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. Sold Everywhere. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR

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GOING WEST. MLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM

hicago, peoria & St. Louis, Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER,

Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, con-gin Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO, all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to KANSAS CITY,

ourists and health-beekers build not forget the fact that Round Trip trains at duced rates can be purchased via this Grent hrough Line, to all the Health and Pleusing some of the West and South West, Including Manutanus of COLGRADO, the Varley of the mentite, the

CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Republic. HOME-SEEKERS

old also remember that this line leads direct to beart of the Government and Rai-road Lands in rasks, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washingknown as the great THROUGH CAR LINE ericu, and is universally admitted to be the izest Equipped Railroad in the World for all clauses of Travel. Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Ruit-na Coupou Ticket Offices in the United States and

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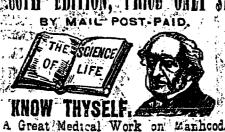
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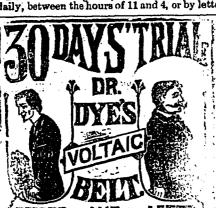
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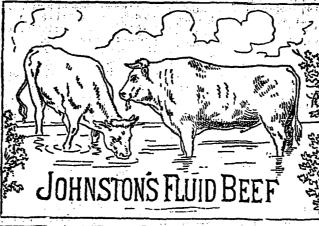
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Marie Uphra Hermine Lebrice de Keroack, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Albert Joseph Corriveau, of the same place, manufacturer, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Albert Joseph Corriveau, Defendant. Action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS,

Attorneys to Plaintiff

Attorneys for Plaintiff, Montreal, October 27th, 1884. 13-4

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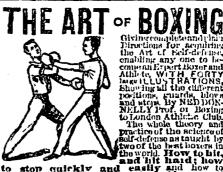


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October 14th, 2884

Ootober 14th, 1884

Stock sales 125 Bank of Montreal (ex div) 1871; 25 do 1871; 10 do 187; 45 Merchants (ex-div) 1091; 5 Eastern Townships 110; 5 Union 661; 10 Gas 1781; 100 do 179; 10 Passenger 1171; 50 do 118; 10 de 1172.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLKSALE MARKETS.

In some branches of trade business has alackened perceptibly, while in others, such as coal, woollens, tweeds and dry goods, there is, if anything, an increase in the number of orders. The last ocean steamers of the season are carrying fair cargoes of produce, and the open weather has been with the exception of Sunday's storm most favorable to them. The in-land navigation closes on the 20th, when the Welland canal will shut its gates. The mar-ket prices of staple goods are quiet but steady and in view of the already considerable depreciation in them there is an underlying feeling of confidence that few lesses can be sustained on that score, that it is a question of time more than anything else and that trade will show a marked revival in the spring. Our advices from the States which were discouraging are now more favorable, and Henry Clews & Co., the well known bankers, write from New York as follows :-

Activity in trade and commerce is reviving. Confidence is being restored. Money is plentiful, property is cheap, and commodities are selling below the cost of production. The period of inflation has passed, and the equalisation of values has occurred. The resources building. The condition of the farmers is primarily the source of the prosperity or depression in the affairs of the nation, and general trade reflects their successes and failures. The abundant and excellent crops this year have supplied, and will yield sufficient funds which will be to them a profit. The greater portion of the wheat crop has been distributed, and beginning with the middle of next month the corn crop will be marketable and probably at paying prices. Business throughout the country responds to these conditions, and merchants report the indications of more satisfactory trade than have existed for two years. The reduction in the manufactures of prints on a legitimate demand and supply basis, and better trade in this department is anticipated. In financial circles values have been subjected to the strain of depreciation and now their course is in the direction of stability. The movement of the new crop of corn promises to be favorable to the railroads, and the volume of transportation from this source, and others, will be likely to settle differences as to charges between them."

Wook.—The market appears to have underdifference. Prices maintaiu Ordinary Cape is quoted at 16c to 17c and Australian at 17c to 22c. Domestic wool is quiet and steady. We quote:-A supers, 27c to 28c; B 21c to 23c; and unassorted, 21a to 23c.

SALT-Owing to the season's imports being now all in store prices are higher. All the salt on the wharves has bean cleared out and prices now represent the value of lots ex-store. quote:—Elevens, 571c to 60c; twelves, 55c and factory filled \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bag. Higgins' Eureka remains at \$2.40 for sacks, \$1.20 for halves, and 60c for quarters.

Fors-Although the trade is not by any means lively yet a more active movement has taken place, and all the arrivals have met with a fair sale. Some large lots of mink, beaver, otter, bear and marten have been received, which have sold on the basis of quotations. Some small parcels of skunk, rats and coon are offering, which, although a little too early caught, have encountered a fair market. Our quotations for strictly prime market. Our quotations for strictly prime skins are as follows:—Beaver, fall, per lb., \$2.75 to \$3.25; beaver, winter, per lb, \$3.00 to \$3.50; bear, large, per skin, \$8 to 12; bear cub, per skin, \$4 to 7; fisher, per skin, \$4 to 7; fisher, per skin, \$4 to 7; red fox, per skin, \$1 to 1.25; cross fox, por skin, \$2 to 5; mink, large dark, per skin, \$1 to 1.25; mink, small, 500 to 750; muskrat, per skin, 80 to 10e; otter, large dark, per skin, \$10 to 12; otter, small, \$7 to 0. raceoon, per skin, 40c to 60e; and skunk, upper grades can be bought cheaper. Sales 9; raccoon, per skin, 40s to 60e; and skunk, upper grades can be bought cheaper. Sales per skin, 25c to 60c. Skin not prime may be valued at 25c to 50c per cent less than these

fruit is very firm at 84c. Sultanas, on the other hand, are plentiful at 61c to 710. Currants remain quiet at 61c to 71c as to quality. Plums are nominally at 410, but that figure unchanged. Provisions—Western mess pork would be shaded to effect sales. Turkish figs sold at \$15.50 to \$16, and western short cut are plentiful and quoted at 10½c to 15 for ordinary grades, with Malaga fruit at 4c to 6c.

Filberts are quoted at 7½c to 8½c; Ivica almonds at 12c to 13c; Farragona at 13c to cut western, per brl, \$16 25 to \$16 75; hams, almonds at 12c to 13c; Farragona at 13c to cut western, per brl, \$16 25 to \$16 75; hams, almonds at 12c to 13c; Farragona at 13c to cut western, per brl, \$16 25 to \$16 75; hams, almonds at 12c to 13c; Farragona at 13c to cut western, per brl, \$16 25 to \$16 75; hams, almonds at 12c to 13c; Farragona at 13c to cut western, per brl, \$16 25 to \$16 75; hams, almonds at 12c to 13c; Farragona at 13c to cut western, per brl, \$16 25 to \$16 75; hams, almonds at 12c to 13c; Farragona at 13c to cut western and 10½c for Canadian. Grenoble at 11½c. Tea and Coffee—

Buyers show no energy, and the pails, 10½c; bacon, per lb, 13c to 14c; shoul-Buyers show no energy, and the volume of business is no more than moderate. An invoice of 400 packages good medium Japans was placed at about 23c, and we hear of sales of about 300 half chests, at 170 to 21c. Coffee is quiet and unchanged. We quote:—Mocha, 23c to 26c; Java, 18c to 22c, and Jamaica, 14c to 18c. Spices and Rice—The demand for spices has been of fair average | ed at \$3.80 to \$3.90 per 100 lbs., as to tares proportions at steady prices. Advices from Poultry—Offerings continue light, and the London report an upward tendancy to pepper in London. We quote:—Black pepper are quoted as before:—Turkeys &c to 10c; 17c to 18c; white, 25c to 27c; nutmegs, 45c ducks &c to 10c; chickens &c to &c; and geese to 70c; chilies, 14c to 18c; ginger, 13k to 18c; cassia, in chests, 9k to 11c; do. in bales, 7k to 8k per pound. Game—Venison is in mutton, per lb, 9c to 12c; lambs, each, \$2 to 18c; cassia, in chests, 9k to 11c; do. in bales, 7k to 8k, and pimento, 5k to 9k. So, and carcases at 5c to 6c per lb. Part. per lb, 8c to 10c; sait do do, 11c to 12c; Rice is steady and unouanged at \$3.50 to 10c; sait do do, 11c ridges have advanced, and are now quoted at fresh hams, per lb, 10c; smoked do do, 12c ridges have advanced, and are now quoted at fresh hams, per lb, 10c; smoked do do, 12c ridges have advanced, and are now quoted at fresh hams, per lb, 10c; smoked do do, 12c ridges have advanced.

Brender (K. 1997) - See See See See

There was no change intuities to cal money was a collaborated at 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling clinicing any decisive result. Payments are excelled at 81 premium for 60 and bills 9 premium for 60's, 93 to 91 premium for demand bills over the counter.

day bills. 9 premium for demand bills be tween banks, 83 premium for 60's, 93 to 93 ing up the results of the year's business.

Premium for demand bills over the counter.

Drafts on New York range from 1.18 to 3.

Premium.

The stock market was irregular but fairly steady for miscellaneous stocks, which are coming in for more attention. Bank of Montreal was weak and declined 3 per cent to 187. Gartaberrie, and Summerlee, \$18.50 to 19.00; ex dividend. Mr. Duncan McIntyre, who was a large purchaser recently, 15 said to bave ceased buying. A reaction was to be expected after the late rise in the stock.

Stock sales. 125 Bank of Montreal (ex div).

Tin-plates have been dealt in at \$4.50 for Tin-plates have been dealt in at \$4.50 for charcoals and \$4.00 for cokes. Canada plates remain steady at \$2.90 to \$3.00. Ingot tine is unchanged at 20c for Straits, and 21c for Lamb & Flag; ingot copper at 15c, and lead at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Latest London cables quoted tin at £75.7s 6d, and copper £58 for best selectori.

CANNED GOODS.—In canned goods trade has been quiet and featureless. Lobsters-continue firm at \$5.75 to \$6.00 per case of four dozen. Mackerel are slow of sale at \$4 25 to \$4.50 per case. Salmon are quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.60 per dozen, finnan haddies at \$1.55 per dozen, and sardines at \$11 per case. Tomatoes have been dealt in in a small way at \$1 to 1.10 and peaches at \$2.80 to \$3 per dozen. Canned meats are quiet and un-changed. Corned beef in 2-lb. tins sells at \$3.50 per dozen; roast beef in 2-lb tins at \$4.25 to 4.50 per dozen; dried beef in 1 lb tins at \$2.80 per dozen; and lunch tongues in 2-lb. tins at \$6.60 per dozen.

CHEMICALS AND DEUGS, -There seems to have been nothing beyond a jobbing movement of goods in any line and not a great deal in that way. Prices show no variation, but are steadily held. We quote ex-store:— Bleaching powder, \$2.35 to 2.45; bicarb, sods, \$2.35 to 2.50; sal sods, \$1.05 to 1.15; caustic sods, \$2.25 to 2.35; sods ash, \$1.60 to 1.75; alum, \$1.75 to 1.85; sulphate of copper, \$4.75 to 5.00 for American and \$5.50 to 5.75 for English. Drugs.—The distribution of general drugs has been less active and trade has fallen off materially, the orders received being light, both in number and for quantity of goods. It is apparent that buyers are afraid to operate largely or that they do of the country and the energy and enterprise not need supplies, which causes a quiet tone of the people have begun the good work of upto pervade the trade. In payments there is building. The condition of the farmers is still ample room for improvement. Iodide potas. continues strong at \$3.50 to \$4. Quinine is quiet and rather easy at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for Howard's, and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for German in bulk. Opium is unchanged at \$4.25 to \$4.50; morphis at \$2.20 to \$2.30; to provide thier necessities, leaving a surplus | tartaric acid at 55c to 60c, and cream of tartar

HIDES AND SKINS .- There is about the same degree of steadiness in the hide market that has prevailed for some time, but the movement is not active and is principally confined to small lots, as tanners are cautious buyers. In brief, the market is quiet but steady. A car of Toronto sold at 93c for No. 1, and 93c for No. 2, and a round for of bulls fabrica has placed the markets for cloths and brought Sc. Dry flints from the Northwest are at 16c. We quote :- No. 1 To onto, 91c to 95c, and No. 2 at 9c. No. 1 Hamilton, 95c; No. 2. 84c. Western buff hides—No. 1 at 95c; B at 85c to 9c, and No. 2 at 8c to 84c. Green butchers' hides have been fairly active and steady at 81c, 71c and 61c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The average quality of receipts is satisfactory. Lambskins are higher at 75c.

Oils.—Foreign advices report a strong mar-ket for cod oil. In England a ring of specugone but little change—certainly none of a lators, having bought heavily at £32 to £32 los, have forced the price up to £35 per tun, which is equal to 2s 6d per gallon. Our marnothing stimulating in it, however, and the ket is quiet and steady at 57c to 58: for raw, omount of business resulting is light, and the and 60c to 61c for boiled. Steam refined market quiet throughout. All durable wool remains well in hand and are offered with indifference. Prices maintain a steady tone quoted at \$1.25 to 1 30, and olive oil at 95c barrey, 40c; rye, 55c. Pork.—Dressed hogs, 40c; rye, 5 to \$1. Petroleum-Petroleum has had a very fair call from both city and country buyers, which has resulted in a good, steady move ment, with a firm tone to the market. We quote:-Uar lots, 17gc; broken lots, 17gc, and single barrels, 18c to 184c.
Fish.—The market has been moderately

active, but the stocks held are not large. Green ood has improved from the late depression, and No. 1 is now quoted \$4 to \$4.50. Herrings are quiet and about steady, Labrador being quoted at \$6 to \$6.50. Cape Breton have been dealt in at \$4.75 to 5.371 as to quality. Salmon has advanced \$2 per tierce in Newfoundland. There has been a fair demand here at \$13, \$12 and \$10 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. British Columbia are quoted at \$12. Dry cod is easier at \$1 to \$4.25. Lake trout are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per half brl., a carload selling at within that range, and sea trout at \$8.50 to \$8.75 per or).

of 50 barrel lots of superior were made at \$3 75, and that figure is the best price now obtainable. Extrus were pressed for sale at GROCERIBS-There has been a more active \$3 65, and there was business lower. Funcy emand for refined sugar, but the tone of the and spring extra are weak and lower at \$3.50 narket is, if anything, easier, although no to \$3.55. Flour—Patents, \$3.90 to \$4.75; hange has been made in prices. We quote: Superior extra, \$3.75; Extra superfine, \$3.60 \$2 60 to \$2 70. Ontario bags.—Medium, \$1 75 to \$1 85; Spring extra, \$1 65 to \$1 70; Superfine, \$1 45 to \$1 55; City bags (delivered) \$235. Cheese—We quote fine to finest fall 114c to 114c, fair to good grades 9c to 11c, and medium 7c to 8c. Butter and eggs are dull and unchanged. Provisions—Western mess pork ders, 10c to 11c; tallow, com. refined, per 1b, 7c to 8c. Dressed hogs—Owing to the very light receipts the market is firm and higher at \$8.50 to \$7 per 100 lbs., but any increase in the supply would quickly affect the market. Ashes—The market for pots was dull and nominally unchang-

oo per rair]

50c to 55c per rair

Fair to good grades brought 326 to 41c, and inferior down to 2c. About 500 sheep and lambs were offered, which met a good sale at full prices. Lambs went at \$3 to \$4 50

The following were the exports of live

1 Stock from prontical garing	tue week enging						
November 22, with comparisons :-							
Per To	Cattle. Sheep.						
Lake Winnipeg. Liverpool	226 1,615						
Ontario Live pool	13 790						
SiberianGlusgow .	505 476						
Norwegian Glasgow .	287 491						
Total	1,031 3,372						
Last week							
Cor. week 1883	. 631 2,442						
Cor. week 1883	. 231 1,410						
Cor mask IRSI - 3	. 429 8331						
Total to date.	57,100 59,084						
To same date 1883	50,385 102,835						
To same date 1882	.42,393 ~ 70,055						
To same date 1881							
The week's shipments were distributed as							
follows:-	17						
' To	Cattle. Sheep.						
Liverpool	239 2,405						

Glasgow 792 The Lake Winnipeg took out 860 quarters beef, making the total shipments for the season 16,622 quarters.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The exports of lumber from Montreal to the United Kingdom for October were 9,595,-195 feet.

At Utica, N.Y., yesterday 4,770 boxes of cheese were sold at prices from 11c to 12c, the bulk going at 111c; 300 boxes were consigned. Trade is brisk.

There has been a fair movement in apples at steady prices, but the market was quiet. Car lots have been sold at from \$1.85 up to \$2.15, and small lots of choice at \$2.25 per brl.

There was a very light supply of hay on the

market, and prices were well sustained at \$7 to \$9.50 per hundred bundles as to quality. Straw was unchanged at \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles. The following is a statement of flour in-

pected for the week ending 22nd November, 1884, as reported by L. A. Boyer, flour in-

Spring Extra..... 75 80 Superfine.....

THE OTTAWA MARKET.

FLOUR.-No. 1 brand per barrel, \$4 to \$4.25; strong bakers, per brl, \$4.75 to \$5; double extra, per brl, \$5.50 to \$5.75; patent extra, per brl, \$6; buckwheat flour, per brl, \$1.75 to \$5; oatmeal, per brl, \$3.75 to \$4.00; cornmeal, per brl, \$3.25 to \$3.50; oracked wheat, per brl, \$5.50 to \$5.75; provender, per cwt, \$1.20 to \$1.30; bran, per cwt, 70c to 80c; canaille, per ton, \$22 to \$24. Grain—Spring wheat per base 80c; fall de 80c. Spring wheat per bus, 80c; fall do, 80c; Scotch do, 80c; oats, 35c; corn, 68c; peas, 50c; beans, \$1 to \$1.25; buckwheat, 50c; back pork, per bri, none; backs, none; h 15c; smoked rolls, per 1b, 14c; smoked bacon, 14e; dry salted bacon, 9c to 11c; lard, 12c. Vegetables—Potatoes, per bag, 30c to 40c; turnips, 30c per bag; carrots, per ton, \$7; cabbage, per doz, 30c to 55c; celery, per doz, 50c; onions, per bag, \$1.25; beets, per bunch, 3c; corn, per doz, 10c; tomatoes, per bush, 60c; red cabbage, per doz, 60c; parsnips, per bag, 50c; squash, each, 10c vegetable marrow, 5c to 10c; pumpkins, 10c. Game -Plover, per brace, 50c; snipe, per brace, 50c; prairie hens, per brace, \$1.20; mallard duck, do, \$1.25 to \$1.50; black duck, \$1.00; partridge, do, 40c to 50c; wood duck, do, 50c to 60c. Hay and Straw—Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$14; straw, per ton, \$6. Dairy Produce—Butter, print, per 1b, 19c to 23c; pails, 13c to 17c; firkins, 16c to 18c; rolls, 16c to 18c; cheese, 11c to 13c; eggs, 22c to 24c. Hides-Green butcher, 8c; No. 1, 75c to 8c; No. 2, 6c to 7c; No. 3, 5c to 6c; rough, CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE 5½c; sheepskins, 50c to 60c; Calf skins, none.

Meats—Beef, per cwt, \$4.50 to \$5.50; beefand PROVISIONS.

If anything, wheat is held with more conboiling beef, 7c to 8c; mutton, per lb, 7c to 12c; lamb, per lb, 7c to 12c; lamb, per lb, 7c to 12c; veal, none. Fruit—Apples, per brl, \$2 to \$2.75; grapes, per lb, 10c to 12c; pears, per lb, 7c to 10c— \$1 to \$1.25 per basket.

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET. Wheat, spring, \$1.20 to \$1.22; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.20 to 1.25; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.15 to 1.20; Wheat, Clawson do 1.15 to 1.17; Wheat, Red, do 1.10 to 1.20; Buckwheat, 90c to \$1.00; Oats, do 80c to 82; Corn, do 90c to 1.00; Peas, 90c to 95c; Barley do 90 to 1.28; emand for refined sigar, but the tone of the narket is, if anything, easier, although no hange has been made in prices. We quote: granulated 6½ to 6½, and yellows 4½ to 5½ as to quality. Syrup has remained quiet at 30c to 50c per gallon as to quality. Molasses is dull and slow of sale. We quote: Barbadoes 31c to 32c, Porto Rico and Trinidad 26c to 28c, Cienfuegos, Cuba and sugar house 25c. Fruit—The stock of Valencia raisius is exceedingly light and well concentrated, and prime fruit is very firm at 8½c. Sultanas, on the wheat flour, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Oatmeal, fine, do 2.00 to 2.25; Oatmeal, granulated 2.25 to 2.40; cornmeal \$2 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$16 to 18; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 10; eggs, retail, 21c to 22c; eggs, basket, 20c to 21; buttor, pound rolls, 20c to 22c; do crock, 18c to 20c; do tubs, 14c to 19c; cheese pound, 114c to 12; lard, 11c to 12; Turnips, 20c to 25c; Potatoes, per bag, 30c to 50c; Apples, per hag, 30c to 50c; Onions, per bushel, 60c to 80c; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$5.25 to 6; beef, per cwt, \$4.00 to \$6.00; mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c; lamb, per lb., 8c. to 9c.; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 20c; wood per cord, \$4.75 to \$5; venl, per lb, 5c to 7c; turkeys, 75c to \$1.50; chickens, per pair, 50 to 75 ducks, do, 60c to 75c.

THE QUEBEC MARKET.

Beef, 1st quality dressed, per 100 lbs, \$10 to \$10; 2nd do do, \$8 00 to \$9 00; 3rd do do \$700 to \$\$00; veal, per lb, 10c to 12c; mutton, per lb, 9c to 12c; lambs, each, \$2 to to 140; flour, Hungarian roller process, per

cattle has continued very quiet and the smart traditions of the continued Receipts of hogs have been rather more most. to \$5.25 commeal, white her resulted in an easier market, \$3.80 commeal, yellow, do, \$3.40 to \$3.50; general sales being made at 55 per 1b. The salmon No 1 per bit, of 200 bs, \$13.00 to offerings of hutchers cattle at Viger market \$14.00 salmon, per 1b., 10c to 11c; codish, offerings of hutchers cattle at viger manus.

were about 700 head? for which there was a fairly active demand. Choice heifers and \$4.75 to \$5.00; dry codish, per quintal, steers were scarce and would self-quickly at high prices. The best on the market, however, bring 4½c to 4½c per 1b. live weight to \$5.75; fowls, per pair, 50c to 75; chickens, so were scarce and would self-quickly at \$5.50; fowls, per pair, 50c to 75; chickens, to \$5.75; fowls, per pair, 50c to 75; chickens, services and would grades brought 3½c to 4½c, and the services are pair, 40c to \$1.2 eccs. per pair, \$1.00; selfmon, per 1b., 10c to 11c, counten, were pair to \$5.50; do do, in draft, \$4.75; to \$5.00; dry codish, per quintal, \$4.75; to \$5.00; cod, oil, per gallon, 57c to 58c; Labrador herrings, No 1 per bair, \$4.00; selfmon, per 1b., 10c to 11c, counten, were about 700 head? for which there was a green per hrl. \$4.75; to \$5.00; dry codish, per quintal, \$4.75; to \$5.00; cod, oil, per gallon, 57c to 58c; Labrador herrings, No 1 per bair, \$4.00; to \$5.75; fowls, per pair, \$1.00; to \$5.00; dry codish, per quintal, \$4.75; to \$5.00; cod, oil, per gallon, 57c to 58c; Labrador herrings, No 1 per bair, \$4.00; to \$5.00; cod, oil, per gallon, 57c to 58c; Labrador herrings, No 1 per bair, \$4.00; to \$5.00; cod, oil, per gallon, 57c to 58c; Labrador herrings, No 1 per bair, \$4.00; to \$5.00; cod, oil, per gallon, 57c to 58c; Labrador herrings, No 1 per bair, \$4.00; to \$5.00; cod, oil, per gallon, 57c to 58c; Labrador herrings, No 1 per bair, \$4.00; to \$5.00; cod, oil, per gallon, 57c to 58c; Labrador herrings, No 1 per bair, \$4.00; to \$5.00; cod, oil, per gallon, 57c to 58c; Labrador herrings, No 1 per bair, \$4.00; to \$5.00; cod, oil, per gallon, 57c to 58c; Labrador herrings, No 1 per bair, \$4.00; to \$5.00; cod, oil, per gallon, 57c to 58c; Labrador herrings, No 1 per bair, \$4.00; to \$5.00; cod, oil, per gallon, 57c to 58c; labrador herrings, No 1 per bair, \$4.00; to \$5.00; cod, oil, per gallon, 57c to 58c; labrador herrings, No 1 per bair, \$4.00; to \$6 per pair, 400 to \$1; geese, per pair, \$1 to \$1 40; turkeys, do, \$1 50 to \$4; ducks, do, 50c to \$1; snipe, per brace, 40c to 40c; plover, do, 40c to 40c; woodcock, do, \$1 00 to \$1 05; qualis, do, 60c to 60c; wild duck, do, 50c to 75c; black duck do, 75c to 90c; potatoes, per bushel, 30c to 40c; oats, do, 34 lbs. 37c to 38c; salt butter, per lb., 15c to 20c; fresh do do, 18c to 22c; do do do (prints) 23c to 28c; cheese, per lb., 10 to 11c; eggs. per dozen, 20c to 25c; maple sugar, per lb.; 8c to 9c; apples, per brl., (winter) \$3.00 to \$3.50; lemons, per case, \$10 to \$10; oranges, per box, \$7 00 to \$7 00; onions, per case, \$2 00 to \$2 00; hay, per 100 bdls., \$600 to \$900; straw, per 100 bdls., \$3 to \$4; wood, per cord (2 ft. 6 in.) \$250 to \$4.00; wood, per cord, (3 feet) \$2.70 to \$4.75.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET. spring, do, 70c to 72c; wheat, goose, do, 55c to 56c; barley, 50c to 67c; oats, 33 to 34c peas, do, 58c to 60c; rye, do, 59c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$6.00 to \$6.25; chickens, per pair, 40c to 55c; ducks, do, 55c to 75c; geese, each, 60c to 80c; turkeys, each, 75c to \$1.50; butter, pound rolls, 21c to 23c; but ter, tub dairy, 17c to 20c; eggs, fresh, per doz, 21c to 23c; potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c; apples, per bbl, 75c to \$1.75; tomatoes, per peck, 12c to 15c; beets, per bag, 35c to 40c; parsnips, do, 45c to 50c:

Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

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rival of the long anticipated Jewish Messish; great financial crisis, 1886; great war throughout the entire world, 1886; Satan, the chief Anti-Christ, time of his birth, incidents connected with Satan's birth, powers and advance skirmishers, Satan's Temple, Ten Commandments Satan's Engine and macriptions, what Satan's says regarding to all netime to says regarding his ensign to all nations, etc Price, 25 cts.; stamps. Address, AUGUST ROHE, St. Paul, Minn.

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This department is now complete, it is a new one. Don't understand that the keeping of these goods is new with us. We always kept them, they formed part of the Show Room Stock. Why did we move them? Simply because the business outgrew the space devoted to this line of garments, so from necessity we had to form a department for them alone. Here you will find a complete stock, and this means a good deal. We will only mention the heads under weich the department is divided, and allowing a medium stock in each branch (though we have the fullest) you can easily estimate what aggregate stock you have to choose from Cotton Night Dresses.

Chemises. Drawers. Corset Covers

" Drawers, plain and embroidered. Ladies' Flaunel Night Dresses.

"Chemises, "Children's Cashmere Dresses.

Opera Flannel "
Mother Hubbard "

Babies' Cloaks. Robes. Wrappers.

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How few there are who have any idea of how HOUSE FURNISHING

and decoration depend on the taste and skill of the upholsterer. His the genius to combine liere, relieve there, and make a harmonious blending in all the apartment contains, be it hall, parlor or chamber. Fo fill this long felt want we undertake that an order in this depart-ment will meet with prompt attention, and its execution governed by taste and skill. The

UPHOLSTERY GOODS are all new in texture and style. Of Curtains we have just added a line of lace ones that are marvels of elegance and richness in pattern these we can furnish you with. A large selec tion of Poles to choose from, in Gilt, Black Walnut, Ebony and Brass, we can measure, hang the curtains and poles, and finish with the most tasty designs in Lambrequins.

FOR LAMBREQUINS. We have an elegant assortment of fabrics woven for that purpose and draperies, they are worth looking at if only for comparison. If you purpose buying we have a line of table covers, and piano covers that match in the prevailing styles. They are in Flowered patterns. Floral patterns, or all colors, and embroidesed.

Notre Dame Street,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Canada. Superior Court. No. 2220. Dame Annie Stevenson Anderson, the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized cster en justice, Plaintiff, vs. David Morrice, of the said City of Montreal, merchant, Defendant. An action for separation des biens has been entered in the above cause.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Wheat, fall, per bushel, 70c to 72c; wheat, hay, per ton, \$8 to \$14; atraw, per ton, \$7 to \$\$ 50.

kinds restored to their original beauty by

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Ladies' Flannel Skirts, plain and embroidered.

" Slip Bodies.
" Wrappers. Cashmere Children's Night Dresses, all prices.

Babies' Wrappers, trimmed in Lace and Embroidery. We must stop here, though we have only touched one-half of the branches the deonly touched one-man or partment is divided into.

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selection we have of

17**6**5, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 177*5*, 1777

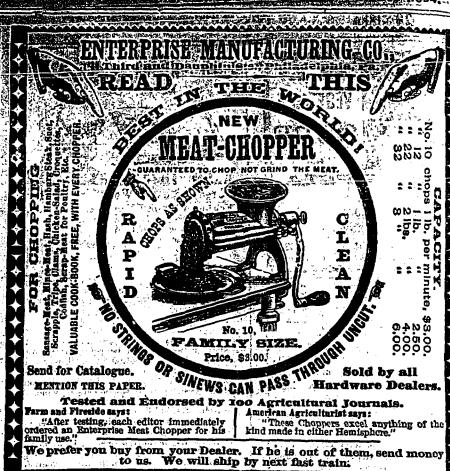
Montreal, 15th November, 1834.

A. W. ATWATER,

16 5 Attorney for Plaintiff

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
MONTREAL—Superior Court. No.
Dame Angelina Maria Hovey, of the City and
District of Montreal, wife of Frederick William
Howard, of same place, trader, and duly
authorized for the purposes hereof, Plaintiff, vs. the said Frederick William Howard, Detendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 22nd November, 1884.



ONLY 15 CENTS for THREE FRENCH DOLLS WITH AN ELEGANT WAR DROBE OF 32 PIECES.



Consisting of Reception Dresses, Evening Dresses, Street Costumes, Morning Dresses, Cloaks, Hats and Bonnets, Hand Satchels, San Umbrellas, Music Portfolios, Overcoats, Sallor Suits, Military Suits and Drums, Street Jackets and Dress Suits, Watering Place Suits, Travelling Costumes, &c. These dresses and suits in this elegant wardrobe r-present Nine: Different Colors, and they are lovely beyond description, several of them being from designs by Worth, of Paris. There is one little Boy and two little Girl dolls in each set, with pretty faces and life-like beautiful features, and their wardrobe being so extensive that it takes hours to dress and undress them in their different suits. Every childs and in fact every mother that has seen them so into extacles over them. Children will get more real enjoyment out of a set of these French Dolls than out of artic les that cost \$10.

Every person thut buys them sends immediately for more. A Lady writes us that her little boy and girl played for five hour, with a set of these French dolls, and they felt very bad indeed to think that they must stop and ent their supper, and if mothers only knew how much smusement there is in those dolls they would not only give 15 cents but 50 cents for them rather than not have them. Sample set, consisting of three dolls with their wardrobe of 32 pieces by mast, pear paid, for 15 cents. 2 sets, 6 dolls, 64 pieces tor 28c. Ten sets for \$1. If you send for one or two sets we will send our secret Method and Full Directions how you crom make more than One Hundred Dollars a month out of these dolls. This is an opportunity too valuable for you to lose.

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