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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 12.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NEWS BY MAIL AND CABLE.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In the House of Lords, Earl Granville announced that he would on Thursday move a vote of thanks to the commander, officers and men of the British army in Egypt. He would then propose that the House adjourn until November 10th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Dhurchill made along historical review. He declared, amidst loud cheers from the Tories, that the House of Commons had ever been jealous against Monarchial or Ministerial tyranny.

Mr. Gladstone contended that the precedents quoted by Lord Churchill were inapplicable. The House had full power to take the present course. Lord Churchill had small knowledge of Parliament if he thought the Government would be upset by a vote of want of confidence on the appropriation bill. He cited a precedent in 1820, when the House adjourned in July and reassembled in August, and transacted business of various kinds. Thus, he said, Lord Churchill's assertion was entirely destroyed, smashed, pulverized. (Cheers)

Sir Stafford Northcote commended Lord Churchill's action. He asked Mr. Gladstone whether he would adhere to his financial view of the situation or make a statement in reference to the war in Egypt.

The House, by 209 to 142, defeated Lord Churchill's motion.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would move a vote of thanks on Thursday to the British army in Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone stated, regarding the first rale of procedure, that the Government would adhere to its main proposal, and propose, as a second rule, that motions for adjournment could only be made by leave after questions were finished and orders of the day commenced. The motion for granting leave should be put forthwith on more than forty members supporting it by rising in their not be subject to the rule precluding any 144.

the decision of the Government to adhere to

Mr. Barttelot (Conservative) declared that with murdering the Joyce family. he would oppose closure by all the rules of the House. He called upon the Opposition to

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett (Conservative) made a similar declaration.

Mr. Gladstone called attention to the com-

mittal of Mr. Dwyer Gray. He was glad to see Mr. Gray in the House to-day. The pre-cedents, Mr. Gladstone affirmed, were completely in favor of the appointment of a committee in Mr. Gray's case, and he moved the appointment of such a committee. The Govemment contemplated submitting early next session a measure dealing with committals for contempt. Mr. Parnell asked Mr. Gladstone to en-

large the scope of the inquiry to be made in Mr. Gray's case, else the time occupied by the committee would be wasted. He contended that the question to consider was the modification of the power of the judges. Mr. Lewis (Moderate Conservative) endorsed Mr. Parnell's views.

Mr. James (Attorney-General) explained that the motion for the appointment of a committee was a matter of privilege. The House could not go beyond the case that raised the point of privilege.

Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried. Sir Stafford Northcote enquired when the papers relating to Egypt would be presented, what the Government's intentions were as to the policy to be pursued towards that country, and whether it was proposed to charge to Egypt a large portion of the cost of the War ?

Mr. Gladstone said the papers, would be presented at once. Regarding their policy, the Government would hold out no expectation of laying down a definite scheme for the approval of the House during the limited time at its disposal. The Government's declarations must be very reserved. If the Opposition wished to attack the policy, the Government would arrange to bring forward an issue. Other matters could be discussed after the rules were disposed of. He did not know that it would be necessary to ask for more money this year.

Sir Wilfred Lawson (Radical) gave notice that he would oppose the vote of thanks to the army in Egypt.

The Parnellites voted with the minority in favor of Lord Churchill's motion.

LONDON, October 25.—In the House of Commons debate on the cloture question was amendment providing for the exclusion of tee, from the power which the rule proposes to confer on the Speaker. Gladstone opposed

the amendment. LONDON, Oct. 25 .- The Speaker read a letter from Judge Lawson, announcing the though speaking soon after, made no seply, release of E. Dwyor Gray. The letter was Ministers meanwhile follow steadily the line to the letter was

The discussion on Bir D. Wolff's smond 50 against Gibson's two-thirds smondment, sensation. THE BOX OR BUT HERE

until the adjournment.

Parnell, McCarthy, Sexton and Healy be on the Committee in Gray's case. Dublin, Oct. 25.—The Corporation has re-fused to vote General Wolseley the freedom of

DUBLIN, Uct. 23.—Inc Corporation has refused to vote General Wolseley the freedom of the city.

Egan has been requested to send a telegram to Mooney, at Enfalo, President of the Irish National Land League of the United States in orming him that the only money paid to members of Parliament was for travelling expenses. In all £1,600 was given for this purpose, including the expenses of Parnell and Dillion to America. Sexton received £300 salary yearly, not £700 as alleged.

At the opening of the Commission Court today, Judge Barry, charging the grand jury, said, although the cases to come before the Court were few, they were most serious. He believed there was direct evidence against the ten mencharged with murdering the Joyce family. He could not say whether the fewness of the cases under the Crimes' Act was due to the improvement of the country.

Lower Oct. 26.—Davitt, at Glasgow last

London, Oct. 26.—Davitt, at Glasgow last night, denied that there were spilts in the Irish national forces. He said there were differences of opinion between Parnell and himself, but no difference of principles.

London, Oct. 26 .- In the House of Lords the vote of thanks to the British army in Egypt was carried without division.

The House of Commons was crowded. Sir Charles Dilke said no convention had been concluded with Egypt for charging the cost of the army of occupation to the Egyptians. Soudan and Upper Egypt were undoubtedly disturbed, but the newspaper reports were exaggerated. Great Britain had not been consulted in regard to the appointment of Baker Pacha, but the Government did not object to his appointment.

Mr. Gladstone, moving the vote of thanks

to the British sumy in Egypt, said he would not ask the House to commit itself to the Government's policy. He said the Indian contingent was the most worthy brotherhood into which they entered. It would be the duty of the Government to propose suitable annuitles for Admiral Seymour and Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had accepted peerages. He concluded with a peroration on the confidence the country might repose in its military forces.

While the vote of thanks to the army in Egypt was being considered in the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Wilfred Lawson, amid cheers and groans, moved the previous question, which is equivalent to indefinite words stigmatizing Arabi's movement as a

revolt. Bejected-230 to 25.
Sir D. Wolffs amendment excluding the places. Mr. Gladatone gave notice of a fur-ther addition by which motions to bring in from the power which the rule proposes to bills and bills that passed committee shall confer on the Speaker, was rejected by 204 to

Davitt, at Greenock. This will, in great measure, frustrate the his intention of visiting the Highlands and obstructive blocking of bills. Mr. Glad- the Island of Skye for the purpose of becomstone then moved a resolution giving pre- ing acquainted with the case of the crofters. cedence to the rules of procedure whenever | He denied that anybody connected with the Land League had anything to do with the Sir Stafford Northcote expressed regret at action of the tenant farmers in the Highlands.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27 .- The Grand Jury has returned a true bill against the ten mon charged

with murdering the Joyce family.

Dudlin, Oct. 27.—Walsh, accessory to the murder of Constable Kayanagh, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. He will be confined in England.

Lady Florence Dixle publishes a pamphlet seeking to prove that there is a large discrepancy and balance unaccounted for in the total of the Land Lesgue funds. She adjures the "victims of this great modern swindle" to raise a protesting voice and loudly demand where the money has gone. She calls upon all true Irishmen in Ireland and America to unite to give their country glory, prosperity and greatness, and no longer assist in dragging her down to a chaos of degradation and ruin. She urges Irishmen to drive from their midst self-seeking adventurers and upstarts.

London, Gct. 27.—The Irish Parliamentary party to-day passed a resolution in favor of amending the Arrears of Rent bill.

London, Oct. 27.—The following is the full computities amounted to investigate the impuri-

amending the Arrears of Rent bill,

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The following is the full committee appointed to investigate the imprisonment of Gray:—Gladstone, Northcote, Goschen (Liberal), Whitehead (Liberal), Mowbray (Conservative), Raikes (Conservative), Giffard (moderate Conservative), Plunkett (Conservative), Attorney-General James Foster (Liberal), Dillwyn (Liberal), Parnell, McCarthy Sexton, Healy.

By the amendment to the Arrears bill agreed upon by the Irish parliamentary party arrangements can be made with the landlord respecting the rent for 1881. The party also decide to support various amendments to the cloture rules.

rules.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles
Dilke read telegrams from the British ConsulGeneral in Egypt denying that political prisoners in Egypt are cruelly treated.

Mr. Parnell announced that he would ca'l
attention to the administration of Land and Coercion acts, and move a resolution in reference
thereto.

thereto.
The cloture rules were taken up.
An amendment was adopted that the question must have been adequately discussed before cloture is pronounced.

DUBLIS, Oct 28.—Three hundred people of Tory Island are withou let 1. Other portions of the population in the western Island are threathened with starvation.

LONDON, Oct. 29 .- Two rather important events marked the opening week of the session. The first was the open adoption by the Opposition of a policy of obstruction, and the second was the open insubordination in the Tory ranks, not yet amounting to revolt, but seriously compromising Northcote's position. Chnrchill's motion of adjournment on the first night, though sanctioned by North-

cote, looked uncommonly like taking the leadership into his own hands. Lord Ran-dolph, it is known, has resolved to pursue tactics much more hostile than Sir Stafford approves, and the latter, though sustained by a powerful section of his party, has twice this week shown a lack of courage to enforce his

authority.

Lord Randolph on Friday night assailed the chairman, when the House is in commit. Northcote in a derisive speech, taunting his leader with lack of courage, avowing to sympathize with Irish obstruction, and his determination to avail himself of all the forms of the House to defeat the cloture. Northcote, Ministers meanwhile follow steadily the line passenger was burned to death. Three pre-

ment on the cloture question was continued An immense majority of the proposed amendments are purely frivolous.

The non-resistance of the Irish members of Parliament to the new rules has taken every one by surprise, and baffled all attempts on the part of the press at explanation. Gladstone's opponents say he has driven another bargain, but perhaps there is some clue to the truth in the remark of an Irish member -- We are going to have cloture sure enough, but we mean to take care that it works as well against others as it does sgainst us."

(BY MAIL.)

The Registrar's statistics issued on Wednesday for Ireland disclose that the extent of land in crops has decreased by 114,300 acres, while the land in grass has increased by 34,-600 acres; and the land returned as bog marsh and barren mountain land has increased by 80,000 acres. It is remarkable also that of the total decrease of 75,000 acres of tillage Uister is responsible for 40,500, the screage of flax alone having decreased by 34,-600 acres during the year.

A Dungannon telegram states that at Coalisland Chapel, in the County Tyrone, a man named Hamilton, who is boycotted for having taken a boycotted farm, attended mass on Sunday, accompanied by two policemen. As soon as he entered the congregation left, and one of the police escort had to help the priest to celebrate mass. Three men have been sent to prison under the Crimes Act for intimidating Hamilton on a former occasion. He was hooted from another chapel the previous Sunday.

At ten o'clock on Tuesday night, at Killertiny, near New Inn, County Tipperary, Michal Dwyer, a young man, son of a widow, who holds ten acres of land from Mr. J. O. Armstrong, Bathmines, Dublin, was reading at the kitchen fire, when he heard a tap at the window. He went at once to see who was there, and just as he had the door open, and was standing at the threshhold, he was fired at thrice by two or three persons, who instantly ran away. The shot took effect above the right knee. Dwyer was conveyed to the Cashel County Infirmary on Wednesday.

A Cork correspondent telegraphs :- A very forcible illustration of the peace which is returning to Ireland was experienced on Saturday, at Drishane Castle, Milistreet, the occapostponement. Storey (Badical), seconded the motion. The motion was rejected by 354 to 17. The Parnellites voted with the minority. Mr. Molloy (Liberal), moved to amend the vote of thanks by omitting the estate, in large numbers, joined in congratuation. lating their landlord, amongst them being men who during the past two years had suf-fered considerably from boycotting, as well as men who took an active part in boycotting. Such a demonstration in the centre of one of the most disaffected parts of Ireland augurs well for its future peace and happiness.

> apostle of temperance in Ireland, was celebrated on Tuesday in Dublin by a large meeting of the working classes in the Anticut Concert Rooms. Mr Michael Davitt made a speech, enjoining the necessity of temperance and education to advance the cause of Irish nationality and the prosperity of the country. England, he said, did not want Ireland to be educated, for if the people had been educated they would never have been contented with M P, said it was one of the characteristics of the Parnell party in the House of Commons that they were temperate (applause). They were often to be found in the House until 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning without having in the interval been sustained by dramdrinking.

> > FENIANISM AGAIN.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 28. — Several prominent sympathizers with the Irish people here, have received a circular, sent to all Irish Societies in this country by New York parties, styling themselves the "United Irish Revoutionary Council of Fenian Brother-hood. Irish Bevolutionary Brother-hood, United Irishmen, and Advanced Nationalists." The circulars states; "For the destruction of Irish cabins we mean to give England the destruction of factories and castles. If England's soldiers protect men demolishing Irish hearthstones, unroofing Irish homesteads, Irishmen shall wrap her supporters in flames, and sink her ships to perdition that awaits her as a nation. We recognize the fact that this is a war of to their political friends in this Province, in extermination, that England has now the fullest confidence that their policy will be inaugurated, and if so, we are free to use as just and their acts as generous as in Domevery means within our grasp. To our American friends we would say we have the authority of John Quincy Adams for the political utterance 'All messures are just when it is liberty that deals the deadly blow." The circular requests the friends willing to assist the work to communicate with Major P. N. Horgan, New York city, in the strictest confidence.

New York, Oct. 29 .- At a meeting of subous charges were made against the trustees, among them that trustee Carroll received \$860 without consideration, trustees Luby and General Bourke \$50 each for writing paragraphs, and trustee Devoy \$1,000 for no work at all. The committee will drop the investigation if the trustees will hand the fund over to responsible persons. It was charged that John Breslin had been paid \$2,500 as "supervising architect of rams," and that the trustees used the fund to thwart the interests of skirmishing. O'Donovan Rossa says he is satisfied with the progress of the new movement to raise funds for the destruction of British ships and buildings.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A PULLMAN. London, Oct. 30 .- The Pullman sleeping car attached to the train which left London for Glasgow, caught fire from a stove and one

CHURCH AND SENATE.

POLITICS IN THE PULPITS—PROTEST BY FRANK SMITH AND JOHN O'DONOGHOE.

TORONTO, Oct. 30 .- The following memorandum, signed by Hon. Frank Smith, Senstor and member of the Privy Conneil, and by the Hon. John O'Donoghoe, Sanator, is said to have been forwarded to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ontario and the Archbishop of Toronto, as a protest against using the pulpit for political purposes :-

MEMORANDUM.

To their Lordships the Archbishop and Bishops of Ontario:--

The undersigned, occupying with the consent of their countrymen and by nomination of the Crown, positions in the Government of full assurance that in any public declaration the Dominion and in the Senate, representing the Catholics of Ontario, desire to approach your Lordships for the purpose of making certain explanations and stating the views they entertain regarding the current politics

of the country.
At the outset, the desire to state their complete confidence in the wisdom of your Lordships as the guardians of Oatholic faith and morals in this Province; and in regard to the current controversy concerning the character of the text-books to be used in the matriculation examinations for the High Schools and University, they submit to any decision of the authorities of the Church.

But the line of distinction between what is of faith and morals, and what is of a purely political character, in public affairs, is a line recognized by the Church, and is very necessary to be maintained, alike for the dignity of the Church and for the peace and perfect civil freedom of the people; and it is for the purpose of stating their views as to the main-tenance of that distinction that the undersigned address your Lordships at this time and in this manner.

There are two political parties in this country, one calling itself the Conservative or Liberal Conservative, the other the Liberal or Reform party; each claiming the confidence of the country, each having a certain following among the people, each having certain traditions and a certain policy, and each finding a certain measure of support among the Catholic people.

The undersigned, in common with large numbers of their Catholic fellow-countrymen, are in alliance with the Conservative or Literal Conservative party. They recognize in anat party and in its policy the strongest claim on their support as citizens; and as Catholics they declare that the history of the country will show that it is from this party only that the Catholic people have received fair representation in the Cabinet and in the Senate, a fair distribution of the public patronage, and a fair support at all times for Catholic candidates at the polls.

On the other hand they assert with confidence that the relations between the Liberal or Reform party and the Catholic people have been most unsatisfactory to the latter. When the Reform party had power to use and paironage to bestow, the Catholic people, even that pertion of the Catholic people in direct alliance with them, remained without such a measure as the Land act. Mr Healy, representation of a proper character in the Government and the Senate; Catholic candidates were openly abandoned by the Liberals at the polls; and the public patronage was distributed without regard to their interests under a system of administration which practically recognized such interests as regarded the rest of the population. And for several years at an earlier period than this, the Catholic Church, its doctrines, ceremonies, religious orders, bishops, priests and people were the victims of the incessant and biasphemous vituperation of the recognized organs of the Liberal party; while in the press, in the legislature and at the polls the Conservative party acted in friendly accord with and support of the Oatholic Church and

people. The alliance between the two parties in Dominion and in Provincial affairs is now complete. The Conservatives and Reformers of Ontario are now in alliance with the Conservatives and Reformers of the Dominion. Each has made public profession of this union. And as Catholics, the undersigned, in common with thousands of their fellow-Catholics are desirous of legitimately giving their aid inion affairs. Though the Conservative party in Ontario affairs have been for years in Opposition, there is nothing in the published speeches of their leaders or in their published resolutions adopted in Convention. with which as offizens they do not heartily concur, and nothing that as Catholics they are called on to disagree with. Our Separate School system owes much to the wisdom of the Conservative party. That scribers to the Skirmishing fund to-day, vari- party are supported in the Legislature by some of our fellow-Catholics. They have nominated several of our fallow-Catholics as their candidates; and when in power, they will be as faithful to their Catholic friends as the Catholic Conservatives have been to them

The undersigned have seen with pain and anxiety that His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto holds views extremely hostile to the Liberal Conservative party. Not content Major Archibald George Asten Constable with holding these views in private, His Grace died at Brooklyn on October 26th, aged sixtyhas openly declared his political hostility to our party in his pulpit, and has endeavored to fasten on those Catholics who are Conserfered in elections by means of letters appealing to the Catholic electors, even in a case where a Catholic was a Conservative candidate, and, it is alleged, materially aided in se-

curing his defeat.

The undersigned respectfully represent to It is calculated to lower the dignity of his New York until his death,

high office and lesson respect for the teachings of the pulpit.

It is calculated to sow dissensions among our people and prevent harmonious action in the matters of essential moment to at least the temporal welfare of the Church.

It is likely to prevent the nomination of

Catholics to candidature for public positions, and to deprive them of all opportunities for an honorable public career.

It is likely to bring the Church into the

secular courts on a charge of undue influence at elections.

And especially it is eminently calculated to produce the most damaging results in an uprising of anti-Catholic feeling in a mixed community like our own; an uprising which could not be confined to one party, but would spread to both, and exclude Catholica from their due share of influence in public affairs.

The undersigned confidently approach your Lordships with these representations, in the that may be made on this subject, your Lordships will relieve Conservative Catholics from the unjust and offensive odium cast on them by His Grace of Toronto, and will in private use your influence to prevent the pulpit of the Metropolitan Cathedral from being used to denounce them.

In concluding this protest, the undersigned submit for the consideration of your Lordships the following language, alleged in a leading journal to have been used by His Grace in his pulpit at St. Michael's on a Sunday:

The following is, we are informed, a ver-batim report of a sentence in the sermon of Archbishop Lynch on a recent occasion:

"There are two kinds of Irish, the noble Irish, who might be in rage, but have a true nobility of spirit, and the bastard Irish, who would sell themselves for a situation. Some Catholics would keep in with the Orangemen, and let in the Orange Government. As far as we can, we will prevent the present Ontario Government being put out."

If this language is correctly reported, it is obviously most offensive to all Conservative Catholics, and most improper to be used in the pulpit. It has been published for several days and has been neither denied nor explained. Our information leads us to believe that the report is not, in the main, incorrect, and as Conservative Catholics we are compelled to protest in the strongest manner against such unjustifiable and injurious language.

FRANK SMITH, JOHN O'DONOGUOE.

OBITUARY.

James Araby, the colebrated Hungarian

post, is doad. Rev. Mr. Charland, formerly parish priest of Beaubarnols, died at that place on October 25th.

Ex-Congressman John Hanna died yesterday (October 24) at Plainfield, Ind., aged 55 Detective Chabot, formerly of the Quebec

police force, died suddenly at St. Anselme on October 18th. Four Quebecers in Pensacola have suc-

cumbed to yellow fever, namely, Messrs. Gurry, Chamber, Edward Burns and Thomas Gallagher. News has been received of the death, in the Tyrol, of the Rev. Father Routhier, of the Dominican Order. The late gentleman was

a French Canadian. Rev. John McNulty died at Dundas, diocese of Hamilton, Oat., on the 30th Sepember instant. Deceased was a member of

he Society of One Mass. Miss Elizabeth Galbraith, daughter of the late J H Galbraith, founder, Quebec, dropped dead yesterday morning (Oct 25th) at Beauport while walking in the garden.

Frank Queen, proprietor and founder of the New York Clipper, died at Philadelphia on October 18th of paralysis. He gave largely to charity. In one instance he built a church in Philadelphia coeting \$80,000 and presented it to the congregation.

A young son of Mr. Timothy Sher, provision dealer, Quebec, aged 11 years, died last evening, October 17th, while under the influence of chleroform in the surgery of Dr. Ross, dentist. The chloroform was administered by a city medical practitioner.

The nuns of St. Joseph and the Hotel Dieu, of Montreal, have just sustained a serious loss by the death of Sister Monique Beld, who died on Friday of apoplexy at the age of 59. She was the sister of Sister Reid, of the General Hospital, and of Sister Saint Elizabeth, of the Good Shepherd.

The funeral services were held over the remains of Adelaide Phillips yesterday afternoon, (Oct 25th) in King's Chapel, Boston. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The musical and dramatic professions were largely represented. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. The remains were taken to Marshfield.

Professor X. A. Willard died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart at Little Falls, Mass., on he morning of October 26th. He was a voluminous writer on agricultural topics, and the most eminent authority on matters pertaining to the dairy in the United States. He was the author of a practical dairy husbandry and practicel butter book. Major Archibald George Asten Constable

one. His father was a large publisher in Edinburgh, and first published Sir Walter Scott's novels, and was also the publisher of vatives the stigma of being in alliance with a party antagonistic to the interests of the siderable service in India as commander of cli of the Homo Church. His Grace has also actively inter- an artillery regiment, and received numerous other gentlemen. medals of honor. He participated in the Afghan war of 1842, went afterward to Australis, then to South America, thence to Canada, where he lived several years, and was major in a brigade. He served on the Union side during the civil war in this country, unreferred to the Committee considering Mr. marked out from the beginning by the sengers escaped with great difficulty. The your Lordships the unwisdom and impropriety der Commodore Foote. After that he was Gray's case.

Cray's case.

Liberal whips, and calculate on a majority of socident is novel in England and creates a of such action on the part of the Archbishop. Commender Foote. After that he was considered to the Committee considering Mr. Liberal whips, and calculate on a majority of socident is novel in England and creates a of such action on the part of the Archbishop. The condens the distribution of the Committee considering Mr. Liberal whips, and calculate on a majority of socident is novel in England and creates a liberal whips, and calculate on a majority of socident is novel in England and creates a liberal whips, and calculate on a majority of socident is novel in England and creates a liberal whips, and calculate on a majority of socident is novel in England and creates a liberal whips, and calculate on a majority of socident is novel in England and creates a liberal whips, and calculate on a majority of socident is novel in England and creates a liberal whips, and calculate on a majority of socident is novel in England and creates a liberal whips, and calculate on a majority of socident is novel in England and creates a liberal whips, and calculate on a majority of socident is novel in England and creates a liberal whips.

The following is the programme of the Irlsh National League:— Resolved, That an association be formed to attain for the Irish people the following ob-

First—National self-government. Second
—Land law reform. Third—Local selfgovernment. Fourth—Extension of the parliamentary and municipal franchises. Fifth -The development and encouragement of the labor and industrial interests of Ireland. That this association be called "The Irish National League." That the objects of the League be defined as follows:—

ABTICLE 1. The restitution to the Irish people of the right to manage their own affairs in a parlia-

ment elected by the people of Ireland. ARTICLE 2.

(a) The creation of an occupying ownership or peasant proprietary by an amendment for the purchase clauses of the Land act of 1881, so as to secure the advance by the State of the whole of the purchase money and the extension of the period of repayment over the sixty-three years. (b) The transfer by compulsory purchase to county boards of land not cultivated by the owners and not in the occupation of tenants for resale or reletting to laborers and small farmers in plots or grazing commonages. (c) The protection from the imposition of rent on improvements made by the tenant or his predecessors title, to be effected by an amendment of the Healy clause of the Land Act of 1881. (d) The admission of leaseholders and other excluded classes to all the benefits of the Land Act, with the further amendments thereof included in the Land Law (Ire-land) Act Amendment bill of Mr. Redmond.

ARTICLE 3. (a.) The creation of county boards and the transfer thereto of the fiscal and administrative powers of grand juries.

(b.) The abolition of the principle of nomination by government to membership of the following boards:—The Local Govern-ment Board; the Board of Works; the General Valuation and Boundary Survey; the Board of National Education; the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Board; the Prisons Board; the Fishery Board; and the transfer of their powers to representatives elected by county boards. (c) The transfer to county boards of the management of union workhouses, lunatic asylums and other justitutions supported by local rates. (d) The substitution of local for imperial control in the appointment and management of the police. (c) The extension to county boards of the power to nominate county sheriffs, as at present exercised by municipalities in the case of city sheriffs. (f) The vesting in county boards of the right of nominating magistrates now enjoyed by lord lieutenants of counties. (a) The abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

ARTICLE 4. (a) The extension and assimilation of the Irish parliamentary and municipal franchises to those of England. (b) The adoption of the English system in the registration of voters. (c) The securing that any measure of popular enfranchisement introduced for Great Btitain shall also be extended to Irs-Iand.

ARTICLE 5. Separate legislation to elevate the condition of agricultural laborers, to secure-(a) The providing of laborers' dwellings, with half-acre allotments in the proportion of one to every £25 valuation in the case of all holdings, pastoral or agricultural. (b) The abolition of payment of poor rate in respect of laborers dwellings. (c) The repeal of the quarter-acre clause, so as to entitle laborers to outdoor relief during illness.

Co-operation in the movement for fostering frish industries by the appointment, in connection with each branch of the organization. of an industrial committee, on which manufacturers, shopkeepers, artisans and farmers shall have proportional representation, and the functions of which shall be:— (a) To encourage the use and safe of Irlsh products. (b) To co-operate with the National Exhibition Company in securing the genuineness of articles offered for sale as Irish manufacture, and in the organization of local exhibitions from time to time. (c) To obtain scientific reports of the industrial capacities of their various districts, and stimulate the establishment of local manufacturing and cottage industries. RULES.

The Irish National League shall consist of branches and Central Council.

The Council shall consist of thirty members, twenty to be elected by county conventions and ten by the Irish parliamentary party. The branches in each county shall send delegates to an annual county convention, and each delegate shall cast his vote for the candleate nominated to the Central Council in manner provided by the rules. Members of Parliament shall be ineligible for election to the Council by a county convention.

The branches to be organized, rules framed and the method of nomination and election to the Council settled by an Organizing Committee.

The Organizing Committee shall consist of five members of the Mansion House Committee for the Relief of Evicted Tenants, five members of the executive of the Labor and Industrial Union, five members of the Council of the Homo Rule Lesgue and fifteen

The Organizing Committee shall have all the powers of a Central Council until the Council is elected, and no longer.

London, Oct 28 .- The Bey of Tunis died last evening.

Tunis, Oct. 28 .- Sidi Ali, brother of the dead Bay and legitimate successor to the throne has assumed power.

PROFIT; \$1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200 —all of this expense was stopped by three Bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."-N.E.

Mr. H. C. Barwick, for many years manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in St. Catharines, Ont., died at Canaedaigus, N. Y., on Sunday morning, October 22nd. He was removed to that place a few weeks ago, in consequence of having shown strong symptoms of a diseased mind, and placed in an asylum, where he had the viry best medical attendance. He was a man of strict integrity, and as a banker leaves an unblemished record.

*That wonderful catholicon known as Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given the lady a world-wide reputation for doing good. It is like a living spring to the vital constitution. Her Blood Parifier will do shan't see her again. I shall go out and not more to cleanse the channels of the circulation and purify the life of the body than all the sanitary devices of the Board of Health.

THE SKIRMISHING FUND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The contributors to the skirmishing fund met again on Sun-The investigating committee reported far as it could in the investigation of the tions could find out anything about Montana charges made by Luke Clarke, of Wilkes- that was not to Montana's honor. barre, Pa., respecting the collection of \$6,000 by Messrs. Devoy, Bourke, Luby and others in his neighborhood. The committee reported that it had had letters from almost do what he would, she would never go home. everybody of note in Wilkesbarre and surrounding towns, and that all substantiated Mr. Clarke's charges. Mr. O'Dwyer reported should be done to save her from any distress. that his committee had not yet come to a conclusion with the lawyers about commencing action against the trustees. Mr. Cronin said that he had received an anonymous communication, felling him that the trustees were about to make a report, and would have done so last week but for a disagreement. Captain Slyman said that he noticed that Trustee Reynolds, of New Haven, was receiving money to swell the Skirmishing fund. Some \$400 was acknowledged last week in the Irish Nation from people in Providence. He thought that Mr. Reynolds, as one of the trustees, should be applied to for an accounting. The Investigating Committee was directed to apply to him.

* * "A fair outside is but a poor substitute for inward worth." Good beaith inwardly, of the bowels, liver and kidneys, is sure to secure a fair outside, the glow of health on the cheek and vigor in the frame. For this, use Kidney-Wort and nothing else.

THRILLING ADVENTURE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25 .- On the arrival of the

THE PERILS OF A BARE-HEADED MAN - MIRACU-LOUS ESCAPE.

night train on the Canada Atlantic Bailway at the new station on Elgin street last evening, the unusual sight of a bare-headed man lying asleep on the cowcatcher was seen. he got there was a mystery to many, and probably no other man but the engineer could explain the enigma. It seems that Mr. H. B. Wood, who resides at No. 37 Mosgrove street, went driving in the direction of Hurdman's bridge, about 8 o'clock last evening. He passed Cassidy's Hotel at the bridge on his return shortly after nine o'clock, and drove in the direction of the railway bridge. A few minutes afterwards Mr. Cassidy heard the night train coming with a rush, and the locomothat Mr. Wood's horse wandered on to the railway track just south of the bridge, and Mr. Wood falling asleep, the vehicle was left standing at right angles across the rails, the kerse a little to one cide. On came the iron horse and in a twinkling the buggy was caught up by the cowcatcher, torn away from the horse, and hurled over the declivity into the river below. Mr. Wood, by the suddenmess of the shock, was cleverly landed on the platform above the cowcatcher with the buffalo robe in which he was wrapped still around him. Strange to say he did not wake till the station was roached, but reposed calmly in his novel position while being whirled through the air at the velocity of thirty miles an hour. His hat was blown off during the involuntary trip, but he is thankful for his escape with only the loss of the buggy. The horse escaped with a scratch and was caught this morning.

Mr. W. Maguire, merchant, at Franklin, writes :- I was efflicted with pain in my shoulder for eight years-almost helpless at times-have tried many remedies, but with no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll. After a few applications the pain left me entirely, and I have had no pains since.

HINTS FOR SLEEPERS.

Poor eleepers will find it advantageous often to raise the head of the bed a foot, and bring the head a little higher than the shoulders. The object is to make the work of the heart in throwing blood to the brain harder, so it will not throw so much. A level bed, with the head almost as low as the feet, causes an easy flow of blood to the brain and prevents sleep. Persons who find themselves restless and unable to sleep at night would do well to place the head towards the north, as it is undoubtedly conducive to health. A hot mustard foot-bath, taken at bed-time, is baneficial in drawing the blood from the head and thus inducing sleep. A hearty mesl and a seat near a warm fire after a long walk in the cold wind in winter will induce deep sleep in the majority of persons, no matter how lightly they ordinarly slumber. Active outdoor exercise and avoidance of excessive and long-continued mental exertion are necessary In all cases of sleeplessness. Where these means fail such remedies as are known to diminish the amount of blood in the head should be resorted to—of course under the direction of a competent physician. Oplum, chloral, etc., increase the quantity of blood in the head and are highly injurious. Their use should never be resorted to:

Don't wear dingy or faded things when the ten-cent Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are perfect.

THE LAST TWO WEEKS Over 300 poor have taken advantage of the liberal offer made by M. Souvielle, ex-Aide now. The rude wind of misfertune which hardly put it so boldly as to think of her troubled. Surgeon of the French Army, and furnished had blown across him had swept that emotion gratis with his Spirometer, for the cure of away, as a gust of wind may sweep a taded Catarrh, Catarrhai Deainess, Bronchitis, flower from a window. It was too unreal cles should know of his plan and his dreams Asthma, and all diseases of the throat and and sickly a little passion to bear the keen until they had been made known to her. lungs. Call or address, M. Souvielle, ex. Aide atmosphere of genuine pain. He was con- Fall of these thoughts, lifted by them Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillips' scious that the feeling was gone, and he was out of himself, he went to see Geraldine. Square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, To- | glad of it. He looked back on that stage of | He had not heard anything of what had

By JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P.

CHAPTER XXV .- Continued. "I need not ask you, I suppose, why the

poor girl did this?" "No," Montana said, " you need not. You can guess. But believe one thing, Marion-I had nothing to do with it. I hardly ever spoke a dozen words at a time to the young lady. But some young women of that age must always be romantic."

"Yes, I suppose so. If it is not the curate or the music-master, it must be the first good. looking stranger that turns up. We must take her home to her father."

"Do what you think best," Montana said. "I need not ask you to be kind to her. I return till late at night, when I can feel certain that you and she are gone. I have something to say to you at some other time about Miss Rowan, but that will keep. Goodnight."

Marion clasped his hand with increasing warmth of friendship. In his eyes, now, Montana was invested more than ever with heroic and noble attributes. He now understood why that it had discovered that the threatening Montana had sent for Geraldine, and why he cable message to Sir William Vernon Har- had sent for her in that peremptory and court. Home Secretary at the time of the mysterious manner. He appreciated all the wholesale imprisonment of Land Leaguers, delicacy of his conduct and his words with cost, instead of \$117, only \$12. It was regard to poor Melissa, and he felt satisfied said that the committee had proceeded as that no plottings, plaunings, or investiga-

Presently Geraldine sent for him, and he

went to her, and found Melissa in an un-abashed and defiant mood. She declared that Geraldine and Marion did their best to soothe her, and to promise her that everything Mr. Aquitaine was to be telegraphed to at once, in order to relieve him from slarm. Everything was to be made as smooth as possible-Marion would take care of that. Everything should be put in the gentlest way -Geraldine and Marion would take the responsibility of all that had been done. It is to be fraged that Captain Marion sometimes went a little beyond the strict limits of the possible or the credible in his assurances that there were numberless ways of making the

Marlon's heart misgave him even while he was most earnestly endeavoring to re-assure the obstinate little jugitive. Melissa herself gave unhesitating expression

whole affair seem the simplest and most

natural thing in the world to Mr. Aquitaine.

to her utter scepticism. "Suppose," she said scornfully, "that we tell my father I got into the train by mistake, thinking it was a picture-gallery? He would be sure to believe that. Or why not say that I was walking in my sleep? Nothing is more common than for a girl to walk in her sleep; I have seen all sorts of odd stories in newspapers about such things. Or, can't we say that Geraldine telegraphed for me to fly at once to her side, because she wanted my advice about a wedding-dress? There are lots of explanations."

"We don't mean to tell lies, Melissa," Captain Marion said, a little angrily. "Oh, don't we? I thought we did.

we don't, I am afraid we can't make much of She was truly an unmanageable little ob-

ject of sympathy. At last, however, she consented to go to Captain Marion's house. "Let's have it all out at once" she said;

"let Sydney preach at me to begin with."
"Sydney shan't say a word to you," Marion declared sharply. "And Katherine, too, will be glad to see

ve to he reach rodae bellug bra b and made an object of pity." way!" Geraldine remonstrated, with something like abger in her voice. Marion was

silent. With all his kindness of nature and his pity for Melissa, he did at that moment think her a very wicked little girl. But it made no difference in his treatment

of her, in his patient, gentle way with her. Geraldine telt her heart swell with gratefulness and affection for him. As they drove away from the fated house,

Melissa gave one wild, and look back. Then real longing to do great work which should she shrunk into a corner of the carriage and satisfy his own energy and serve his felwas silent for a few moments. No one speke, lows. The scheme had an alturing savor Suddenly she looked up.

energetically. "I go with you now. Captain far more poetic than the writing of poor Marion and Geraldine; but I'll not go back verses. It was more generous in its scope to my father's bouse; no, never, never! I don't care what is said or what is done: I'll not go home again."

The next morning Mr. Varlowe was buried He was laid in a graveyard two or three miles out of London, clear of the streets and the crush of traffic, and the brick and mortar, and the fogs. The funeral was very quier. Olement particularly desired that but few persons should be present. Montana was there, self, it would be only accepting alms in and Caplain Marion, and one or two others, and that was all.

Clement did not exchange a word with Montana. They merely shook hands, and Montana's grasp expressed as much sympathy and kindliness and encouragement as a mere clasp of the hand could well be made to express. But he said nothing, and Clement seemed to avoid looking directly at him. To Captain Marion Clement said a few words, telling him frankly that he wished | called "Varlowe?" to be alone for a day or two, and to remain behind in the church-yard when the rest had gone. They appreciated his humor, and went away as soon as the grim ceremonial was over, and Clement was left alone. He stayed for some time in the cemetery, and looked saily enough over the fair landscape spread out before him, the soft, sloping hills and pleasant fields and gentle waters steeped in the sunlight of late summer. It was his humor to be alone there, and to walk home slone. The few miles of walk, he thought, would give him strength, and bring refreshment to his soul. He wanted to be alone, and to look the past and future steadily in the face, and to prepare to meet life in his own strength. An absolute change, such as years might not have made, had taken place in him within the last few days. Before Mr. Varlowe grew ill he was still but a boy, with a boy's vague sentiments and whims and ways, and now he had turned completely out of the cloud of half poetic illusion and and encourage him to make it a dream, and sensuous, intellectual reverse, and reality. Was there a faint, distant that he must make for himself a hope that she might one day come to think strong and a useful career. Of his passion well of him—so well that she might even for Melissa Aquitaine there was nothing left

could thing seriously of Melissa Aquitaine, or fail to see her weaknesses, and her faults, and the North; or of poor Melisa's flight; her incapacity for understanding anything Meanwhile, Melisa's escapade was not serious or great

He reached his lonely house. He opened the door with his latch-key and let himself in. He stood for a moment at a window that looked out upon the garden, and thought of the evening, which now seemed so long ago and yet was so very recent, when he stood at the same window with Geraldine Rowan. In all his suffering and sorrow, as he re-entered that house, spectral with the memory of the dead, he could not help recalling that evening, and thinking of the new and strange sensations which had come up within him when he saw her there, and looked into her kindly sympathetic eyes.

CHAPTER XXVI.

IMPULSE ON BOTH SIDES.

One effect produced upon Clement by late events was an unaccountable chill in his feel. oddly enough, they had never said anything ings toward Montana. It was not anything about it till the supposed scandal of the so definite as actual distrust. He had not thought the matter out in any way, or asked himself anything as to the nature of the change in his feelings. But the change was there, present always, and filling him with a as if every man, woman and child in the certain pain. He was unwilling to see Mon-tana. He shrunk from speaking to him. He would, if possible, have avoided thinking of him. Perhaps this may have come merely from the unlucky accident by which he had been prevented from being with Mr. Var-lowe to the last, and of which Montana was the innocent cause. But, whatever its source, the feeling in Clement's mind was there. Ho no longer thought with eagerness of Montana's great scheme. He shrunk from the idea of taking part in it, or allying his fortunes in any way with Montana's leadership. Sometimes he felt that this was ungrateful and unworthy on his part, and he tried to put away the thought or to stifle it, but it would come back again.

In the old days, when men believed in ghosts, it sometimes happened that one was dimly, darkly conscious of the presence of some spectral visitant in the room with him. He saw nothing, he heard nothing out of the common, but the air was chill with the mysterious, unseen presence; and as darkness looks with its hundred eyes, so this invisible companionship made its presence palpable by its myrlad touches. Somewhat in the same way a phantom had arisen between Clement Hope and Montana. Unseen, its presence was felt Voiceless, it bade Clement stand apart from Montana.

Clement was very busy for some few days. He threw an unresting energy now into all he had to do; it relieved him from grief, and, indeed, energy belonged to his nature, long as it had been suppressed. There were many matters of business to arrange in consequence of Mr. Varlowe's death. There were two wills made by Mr. Varlowe, one of several years' standing, with the contents of Clement was familiar. 1t left which everything to him, in the event of the missing son not re-appearing; if the son should reappear, it divided the property equally between Clement and him. The second will, made shortly before Varlowe's death, left the whole to Clement unconditionally. The property, in houses and in money, was very considerable. Clement would be comparatively rich man should the son not more money than he wanted or cared for. He was resolved that he would not lead an idle life any more. The one thing that had tried and troubled him during the life of his benefactor was the way in which he had to live-striving for nothing, accomplishing nothing. Until lately he had hoped o devote himself to Montana's acheme and Montana's service; now he no longer felt any not found a new colony for himse "For shame, Melissa, to talk in such a principle than Montana's vast enterprise, but new colony, where striving, high-hearted men and women, now borne down by the cruel conditions of life in great cities, should breathe free, fresh air, and earn a happy living by energy and combination? The idea grew more and more fascinating as Clement turned it over day and night. That way, he felt, his inclinations, his capacity and his ambition lay. There was nothing else left in our modern civilization for one who had a of romance and of herolem about it. "Mind, I am not going home," she said, It was nobler than mere exploring. It was than any effort of beneficence here at home could be; its results, if it succeeded, would be more abiding than any work of art Clement was ever likely to give to the world. It would enable him to repay to many men and women all the unspeakable kindness his benefactor had lavished so long upon him. "The money isn't mine in any sense," Clement kept saying to himself; "if I took it for myanother form. I'll earn it by making it of use to others; and I'll make the giver's name live forever in the grateful memory of men and women." For he was resolved that the little Eden he proposed to found should perpetuate Mr. Varlowe's name. In the United States, as Clement knew, there were thriving settlements called after all manner of private individuals utterly unknown to the world be-

They shall remember me here, and say I

fore. Why should not his new colony be

have done well," he thought again and again, with pride and melanchely pleasure. Who were to remember him? The Marions? Well, he should like them to remember him with kindness; but it was not the thought of their kind remembrance that made his eyes light and his voice tremble. Melissa? Alas, no! He only felt ashamed of himself now when he recalled his foolish, unreal fancy for poor Melissa. He knew only too well that that was not love at all. He knew it now by positive experience. Now, indeed, he felt what genuine love was; and, mingling with every thought, selfish or unselfish, which rose up in his mind as he planned his new Utopia, was the belief that Geraidine would approve of what he was doing. He longed for the mere pride and delight of telling her what he meant to do, even while it was only yet a thought or a would smile approval of his dream, loving him.

At least, he would go and see her. No one else should know of his plan and his dreams Fall of these thoughts, lifted by them

nothing of the inquiries that were going on in

the town from which she came. In London hardly anybody knew anything about it, and of the small minority who knew anything a still smaller minority took the slightest in-terest in the matter. But in Melissa's own town it was, as she had predicted, a public talk and scandal. It proved utterly impossible to keep it from the knowledge of everybody. Not more than an hour or two had she been missing when Marion's re-assuring telegram came to Mr. Aquitaine, and yet in that time, inquiry enough had been made and alarm enough manifested to set the town in a sort of commotion. Soon there came the testimony of the man in the art gallery, and the testimony of the porter at the station, and then it turned out that a great number of persons had seen Melissa, and recognized her, and wondered where she was going, although, story came out. At last there were so many rivals for the honor of having seen, and noticed, and suspected, and guessed all about whole place had followed, watched and studiously recorded every movement of the daughter of the great house of Aquitains on that day, and was well aware of what she was doing, where she was going, and why she was leaving her home.

Mrs. Aquitaine took the matter calmly and sweetly. It did not strike her as anything very remarkable. It was silly of the girl to have gone making an atternoon call on a strange gentleman, she thought, and especially foolish to go flarrying up to London on a hot day in that kind of way; but, beyond that, Mrs. Aquitaine was not impressed. She would have received Melissa composedly, and been as sweet and kind and languidly contented as ever. Mr. Aquitaine took the affair differently. Out of his very affection for the girl and his tenderness to her, and his sudden disappointment and anger, there grew for the time a strange harshness in him.

He wrote to Captain Marion a quiet, cold letter, in which he absolutely declined to go for his daughter, or to see her, or to have anything to do with her for the present. "She has made herself the heroine of a scandal," he wrote, "and until that scandal is forgotten, if it ever is, I don't want to see her here. You are so kind, that I can ask you to take charge of her for the present; and in London nobody knows anything or cares anything about the name of Aquitaine. I will take her abroad after a while, when I have thought over what is best to do, but for the present I

shall not see her." This was a relief to Melissa. She had dreaded a scene—her father coming up and upraiding her, and trying to take her home again. She was now quietly miserable. She avoided as much as possible seeing any one. She did not often come down to dinner with the rest of the family. When she did she was silent, or spoke aggressively by fits or

Geraldine was very attentive to her, and girl, and he could not accomplish his wish. "I am greatly afraid about Melissa," Geraldine said to him.

"Why afraid, Geraldine? What can happen to her now?" "I don't know; but there is something clarming to me in her ways, in her silence, and her looks. I am afcald she will try to

get away from us, or to do something. These vague words, "to do something," me. We were in the same toat, I rather think, only she had the good-luck not to fall shown him a path to tread. Why should he generally mean what the speaker dreads to say more plainly, but has distinctly in mind. proportions, indeed, and a much more modest | If Geraldine could have allowed her thoughts a full expression, she would have said that ine, frankly, "and I shall be sorry to leave she was afraid Melissa might at some moment you whenever it is to be. You have always be tempted to kill herself.

Marion was not alarmed. "Oh it is nothing," he said; "she is a silly petulant girl. She will scor come right. I wonder at Aquitaine. It is ridiculous of him to go on in else." that obstinate way. He had much better A strange sensation went through Marion's come up and take Melissa home and be kind heart as he looked into the girl's face and saw to her. But he will soon give in, you'll find. her so beautiful, so affectionate, and so out-He is a very kindly-hearted fellow, only obstinate—all these Northern men are obstinate. He will soon come up, and be very ever go away? Could she do any better than glad to have the whole thing forgotten. All will come right. Don't be alarmed, Geraldine. Pray don't, like a dear girl, conjure up any unnecessary phantoms to worry and distress us. We have had enough of that sort

of thing lately." These were dreary days for Geraldine. How many were they? Not many, surely—three or tour at the most of this blank and melancholy seclusion; but they seemed very long. Montana did not come near tham all the time; that was a relief. He would not come. Geraldine supposed, while Melissa was there. Marion went and saw him sometimes; but Geraldine for these few days was relieved from his presence, and that was something of a set-off against the discomfort of the life she was leading. She watched over Melissa the eyes of one to the eyes of the other. with an auxious cere, as if the girl were her sister; and she received little but petulance in return.

So much gloom had come over the household that even Sydney Marion, usually very patient, began to complain openly of it, and wondered why nobody could do anything to and that I want to marry you. I don't wonder brighten their life for thom. Katherine spoke bitterly of Mellsza. She

had an especial solte against her just now! because her being immured in the house kept Montana from visiting them. Trescoe was still in the North. He had gone there when Captain Marion returned, and Katherine had been delighting herself with the hope that Montana would come very often, and that she could admire him without the check of Frank's angry looks. Melissa had not only committed the unpardonable impropriety of falling in love with Montana, and telling him so, and going to his house, but she was guilty of the additional offence of keeping Montana away from the place where Mrs. Trescoe was anxiously looking out for him.

Marion was determined that the moment Trescoe came up from the North, he and Katherine should go off to the Continent at once, and he sincerely hoped that they would not come back until Montana had crossed the dream. At least, she would believe it a Atlantic. "Then," he thought, "things will into a man. He felt as he walked home that generous thought; her soft, kindly eyes come right again." To-morrow, or at farthest the time had come for emerging straightway would smile approval of his dream the day after, everything would come right With Captain Marion's buoyancy of tem. perament things were coming right again tomorrow, or the day after at the farthest. But

> She said as much. "I am so sorry for you, Captain Marion. You try to make every one happy, and you ought to be so happy yourself; and yet I know you are greatly distressed by all this. It is very hard on you."

"Well, for the matter of that, it is a good ronto, offices for Canada. French and Eng- his existence with a sort of shamefaced pity. been happening in Captain Marion's house deal narder upon you, Geraldine; for you are I suppose lish Specialists attend to the poor gratis. 11tf It seemed strange to him now that any one since he last was there; he knew young, and I brought you over here for a holi- loved—

day, and it doesn't seem likely to be much of a holiday after all. If your mother only knew, she would have a good right to scold taken in London exactly as people took it in me; only I don't believe she ever scolded any one in her life. 2

"I must return to her very soon," Geraldine said; "I'am afraid she must miss me. "There, I knew!" Marion exclaimed. " knew you would want to get back at once. I expected that; I only wanted that. You are the only person who keeps us alive here -I haven't another rational creature to speak to; an now you are talking about going back to America!"

"I don't like to desert you, indeed, Captain Marion; but I am always thinking of my mother; and I think I ought to go home for many reasons. "Yes, yes, I know some of them: and I

know how dreadfully stupid things are here for a young woman-" "No, no, it isn't that," Geraldine pleaded,

warmly. "No, I don't believe it is; but of course it is natural you should want to get back to your home—although it isn't your home.

after all. America isn't your home. Why

can't you make your home here?" Then Marion suddenly stopped, remembering what Katherine had said, and what, according to her account, many others were saying. He was straid Geraldine might misunderstand him, and become em-

"I don't see why Mrs. Rowan might not come over and live in England," he said. "Sne has friends enough here, I am sure."
"Her ides was," Geraldine explained

"that there is a better opening for young women in America than here. You see, Captain Marion, I can't always lead this easy, pleasant kind of life-" "Pleasant!" Marion interjected "Mighty

pleasant some of us have made it for you!"
"I shall have to do something," she went on, without noticing his interruption. "My mother has only a small income; and it is only for-for herself." Geraldine could not bear to say " for her own life." "I shall have to do something. I can do a good many things in a sort of way; and I could get on better out in America than here, where there are ever so many women who can do all I can, and a great deal better. So we thought of fixing ourselves in the States."

"But you'll never have to do anything. You are certain to get married, Geraldine." Geraldine colored slightly, and shook her

"Well, at all events, your mother doesn't expect you just yet. She was quite willing to leave you in our charge for twelve months at least, and there's a long time of that to run. You must not talk of leaving us yet. I could not do without you now.'

" I should not like to leave you," Geraldine said, simply-"at least, until you can do without me.

"My dear girl," Marion asked, impulsively, I wonder when that would be? I want you very much; you are the only reasonable being I have now to talk to. I am not so very happy in my girls as I expected to be. Perhaps I oughtn't to speak of this even to you, Geraldine, but I have got into the way of tried as much as possible not to leave her telling you everything. You see, we don't alone. Captain Marion, of course, was always kind, but there was something in his don't hit it off as I hoped we might do. manner that showed Melissa how completely Katherine has changed greatly—one can't he had changed his opinion with regard to help seeing that—and Sydney is so undemonreappear; even should the son come back, and her. Indeed, Marion was doing his best to strative and cold. I dare say she is affected division take place, he would still have avoid feeling a certain dislike for the poor tionate enough, but she doesn't show it. tionate enough, but she doesn't show it; and something is troubling her now, I think, and she dossn't tell me, and there is no confidence between us. So I wish you to stay as long as you can, Geraldine. I really can't spare you at present. Old that I should talk in this way, but really I should miss you much more than one of my own daughters.'

"I wish I were your daughter," said Geraldine. "So do I. At least"—then he hesitated for a moment-"at least, I know I am just as

fond of you as if you were." "And I am very fond of you," said Geraldbeen so kind and good to me, and I feel as if I had known you since I was a child. I suppose your being my father's friend makes me feel so, but I don't feel the same to any one

A strange sensation went through Marion's spoken. "If she really cares for no one-for no young man," he thought, "why should she stay bara?"

At the same moment a thought like that was passing through Geraldine's own mind. "He has been better than a brother to me. am not in love with anybody. I wish I were. Nobody that I care for is likely to be in love with me. If it would make him happy that I should stay with him always, why should I not do so? It would delight my mother, I know. The world begins to be very blank and dreary. I don't care to look far forward. What could I do better than this, if it would please him?" What could I do better than devote my life to

him?" Surely some light of the thought that was in both their minds must have passed from

"Do you know what people have been saying of us, Geraldine?" he asked, and he took

her hand in his. She answered No, but she could not keep

from bluebing.
"They say I am very fond of you, my dear, at their saying it, Geraldine, although it made me angry on your account. Why should a girl like you marry a man like me? You would look for twenty times my merits, and half my years, wouldn't you?"

He had taken both her hands in his now,

and he looked appealingly into her eyes. There was a moment of silence. He waited patiently. He knew she understood him. She could hardly speak. The tumult in her "fighting soul" was too much for her as yet; and still she had been expecting this, somehow, for many minutes before Marion's words were spoken. Spoken as they were, and by him, the words were a proposal of marriage. "You,don't answer," Marion said; "you are not angly with me, Geraldine?"

"Oh-no-how could I be angry? Yes, if you would really like it-if it would please you-to have me for your wife, I will marry you, Captain Marion, with-with pleasure."

A strange, keen pang went through Marion's heart—a mingled joy and pain. Geraldine, then, was willing to marry him, at his age; that beautiful, proud girl! But she did not love him. She would marry him to please him, and also, he was sure, to be free forever from the importunity of one whom she feared. well of him—so well that she might even he looked worn and sad. Geraldine had She did not pretend to love him; she had care for him? Even in his own heart he seen him thus of late, and had been greatly made her meaning clear enough in the fewest made her meaning clear enough in the fewest words-if he liked her enough to make her his wife, he might have her. Well, it ought to be happiness to him to have her on any terms. She would make his life happy. His daughters could not make him happy any more. His hopes that way had all gone.

"You are sure that you are quite willing, Geraldine? I don't ask you if you love me; to me; and now he is gone I don't feel I suppose I have passed the age for being as if I were good for much. But I mean.

"I am very fond of you," Geraldine truit said.

"And you are really willing?" "I am really willing. I am very grate.

He pressed her hand to his lips. Somehow, he did not venture to kiss her, although she had promised to be his wife. But Geraldine drew toward him and, her face crimsoning all over, she kissed him. He grew as red as a

boy might do.
"My sweet, darling girl!" was all he could say for a moment. Then he told her that he would leave her to herself to think this all over; and he was on the brink of saying that if she found she did not quite like it he would not hold her to her word. But he stopped himself, remembering that this might seem almost an insult to the girl.

"What will your mother say ?" he asked. "She will be glad," Geraldine answered. simply,

This was a relief and a joy to Marion. He kept his word, and left Geraldine for the moment. When their convertation was begin-ning, Marion would-baye held any man or woman mad who suggested the possibility of its ending as it did of Geraldine Bowan consenting to be his wife, or, indeed, of his allowing himself to ask her.

CHAPTER XXVII.

"AN' TWERE TO GIVE AGAIN-BUT TIS NO MATTER. Geraldine sat for a while listless

and thoughtful. The excitement of her sudden impulse had gone from her and left her in a condition of mental reaction, almost of collapse. She was not sorry for what she had done. She still felt that it was the right thing to do. In that, as in many other events of her life, she had acted entirely on impulse, and she had no misgivings as yet about this impulse. It would please Captain Marion, she thought, and make him happy; and what better use could she turn her life to than to make him happy? She saw that he was not happy with his daughters, and that he was not likely to be, and, at any rate, Sydney would probably soon marry and leave him. He was far too young to be left to a lonely life-too young in spirit and heart, at least; too young even in years. It would please her mother, Geraldine thought. Mrs. Rowan looked on Captain Marion as her dearest friend. It was nothing of a sacrifice, for Marion was not really an old man, and Geraldine told herself that she did not feel as young as her years, and life might possibly be a hard struggle enough for her mother and for herself if she did not marry. Then there was the certainty of escaping any farther persecution from Montana. The moment it was known that she was engaged to Captain Marion, her soul and spirit would be free from the depressing influence that had seemed of late to be weighing her fatally down. All things considered, she again told herself she had done right, and that she could not but be glad. But how is it with a young woman who has just promised to marry a man, and has to begin to reassure herself that moment, telling her soul that she has done right, that she is certain to be happy, that she has no excuse for repentance or regret?

Geraldine started from her dreamy, depressed mood as a door opened and a servant came in with a card. Why did she turn so red when she looked at the name? Why was she so embarrassed? Why did she get up and go to the window and look away from the servant while hastly saying that the owner of the card was to be admitted to see her? The sudden sensation that passed through Geraldine's heart at the moment brought the first doubt with it. She had never thought of this before; she did not dare to allow her mind to dwell upon it now. But it is certain that a strange, sharp pang of regret, and of something like shame, shot through her heart as she took the card in her hand and read the name of "Clement Hope."

Then there came a sudden reaction—a rush of feeling the other way. "I can be so kind and friendly with him now," she said to herself; "I may be as friendly as ever I please, and I can do a great many things to help him and to make him happy, and Captain Marion will assist me." She became confident and courageous again at the thought. "A married woman can do so much that a girl must not attempt to do. I shall make myself ever so useful to him as well as to others. Yes, I have done right. I know now I have done right. I wonder what will he think? 1 wonder will he be glad-will he care at all? Perhapps I might do something for him with Melissa. But, oh, that's impossible! Melissa is not fit for him any more."

Clement Hope entered the room. Geraldine had not seen him since that sad gray morning when she ran away back into tho dismal house where Mr. Varlowe lay dead, rather than meet him face to face and look on him while he heard the news that the kind old man had died in his absence. Clement was more embarrassed than she,

which was but natural. He was cruelly conscious of being in love with her, and he was ashamed to think that she must have known of his imaginary passion for Melissa; that perhaps she believed in it still. He began the conversation by talking of the fine weather. Geraldine, however, out this short very promptly. She received him with a cordiality the most frank and warm. She looked at him with sympathetic eyes. He had grown paler and thinner, she thought, and more like a picture by Andrea del Sarto than over. They talked for a while of the Marions, and Mr. Trescoe, and Mr. Aquitaine. Coraldine was at first in doubt whether it was well to speak of Melissa, but it occurred to her that if she said nothing about the girl it might lead Clement to suppose that she knew of his hopeless passion; and so she thought the best thing was to speak of Miss Adultaine as of any one else. Clement colored a little when she first mentioned Melissa, but not for the reason that

Geraldine might have supposed. So far, both he and Geraldine had seemed instinctively to avoid the mention of Montana's name. Geraldine had distinct reasons for wishing to keep that name as much as possible out of her thoughts, and Clement had his reasons undefined but strong. Still, they could not talk over things in general very long without sooner or later being forced to say something of Montana. Each, after a while, became conscious that both were unwilling to come to the subject, and that it would have to be come to; and the result was that before long they stumbled on it awk-

wardly. "Have you seen Mr. Montana of late?"

Geraldine asked. No, Clement said, he had not seen him. "I suppose I ought to go and see him, but I don't know. I don't quite know yet what I mean to do with myself. I must turn to" an active life of some kind. You see, Miss Rowan, my father, as I like to call him, brought me up in a way very pleasant to me, but not likely to make a man well fitted for an active career. He was very fond of me; he was only too good and kind

(Continued on Third Page:

to try. I mean to turn to sain to something. Of the world stanting apart. He saw a shining: I sha'n't hang about the world as I used to path, along which they two were to walk do, thinking I was going to be a post, or a painter, or an author of some kind, and thought it would be premature, and in his making no approach to anything. I don't peculiar position unreemly, he felt inclined making mean to think any more of poetry or paint then and there to make open love to the girl so successfully administered to the patrons of ing, or authorable. I mean to go in for a and to claim her love in return. But he immoral literature, who, in their blind zeal career of some energy, at all events."

"I thought," she said, "you had made up your mind to throw in your lot with Mr. Montans, and to be one of his helpers in the new colony. That would be a great scheme, wouldn't it?-I mean, if it could be carried

"Yes, if it could be carried out," said Clement, speaking each word slowly and with difficulty-"If it could be carried out; but I have been growing rather scaptical lately." "Only growing sceptical lately?" Geraldine

"Yes, only growing sceptioal. "I was a great believer in it. You were not, I suppose?" he asked, looking suddenly at her.

" No." Geraldine answered, " I never; believed in it, and I never believed in him. Don't think me too womanish in my instincts, and don't think that I am only jumping to conclusions, as men say women always do. but I never had much faith in Mr. Montana. I know you had once; have you now?"

"I wish you hadn't asked me that." Olement said. "I'don't like to ask myself. There is no reason in the world why I shouldn't have just as much faith in him now as I ever had, but then..."

"But then-" Geraldine said; "quite so; the but then, Mr. Hope; it is the best plece of news I have heard for some time, and indeed I have not heard much that was you have ceased to put a perfect faith in Mr. Montana."

"I don't know how it is, or why; I haven any reason. Nothing has happened. He ought to be the same to me. But somehow he is not, and there's an end of it. Something seems to stand between him and me. I dread going to see him. I dread his coming

to see me." "Is that," she asked, "perhaps, because it was owing to him that you were sent out of the house at a wrong time that morningthat dismal, meiancholy morning?"

"I don't know," Clement said. "I don't think it is because of that; that may have been the beginning of it. But that surely was no fault of his. Ιŧ can't be that. But ever since that morning I cannot bring myself to the same feeling for Montana. You will think me very moment my one strong desire is never to see him sgain."

"Tuen why should you see him again?" said Geraldine. " Why not avoid seeing him? Take my word for it, Mr. Hope, you are better without seeing him. I wish I were never to see him again. I would give a great deal to be able to get away from London and never see him again."

"Shall I tell him what I saw and heard that morning?" she asked of herself. " Would it be right? Would it not be right? I cannot be mistaken. I did hear Montana call that poor old man 'father;' I did hear the old man welcome him as his son." Then again, she thought it better the whole thing should rest, and be as a dream to her. To what end recalling a miserable, torturing question? It could but make Olement unhappy. If he needed to be warned against Montana, there might be good reason; now it would be only to distract and distress him for nothing.

"But I haven't come to make you, a mere formal call," Clement suddenly said. "I want to tell you what I am going to do." Then he went to work and explained his plans. Geraldise listened with an interest which kindled as he went along. Soon she became thoroughly absorbed in his projects, and with the spirit in which they were conceived. This was exactly what she would have him to do. With all her dilike and mistrust of Montana, there had always been a certain fascination about his time so practical in its beneficence; and succeed. She saw him in a new light. All the lofticat purposes and the most resolute see from the first the courage, earnestness, and purpose that were in him. Then she began to sek herself whether, after all, she ever first, she had not had the same impressionter than to play spaniel to the whims and

"This is the reason," she kept saving to herself, "why I always thought him too good action of the Government in suspending for her. I knew there was much more in the trials of persons arrested in convection him than he showed on the surface. I knew with the rioting at Montceau les Mines is that he was made for something better than much criticized, but taken as a resolution not to waste his time over amateur efforts at to allow the miscreants to enjoy with impupoetry and art."

She began to feel proud of him now, and proud of her own friendship for him, and of be blown up.
the evident sincerity of his friendship for her. Clement, for his part, was delighted beyond measure at the interest she showed in his plans and the spmpathy she gave to his ambition. He felt happy beyond expression. Every word she spoke was so kind, so sympathetic, so tender in its interest, that the

surging up in Clement's mind. Her emphatic kindiness, her almost tender expressions of sympathy, were utterly misunder, and mild aperient. A very few dozes of stood by him. Already in fancy he saw, these Pills will convince any discouraged in-Geraldine Rowan the partner of all his pur. valid that his cure lies in his own hands, and intervals, being careful not to overload the Poses and schemes. He saw a bright future a little perseverance only is demanded for its stomach at any time, nor to eat too soon after with him and her together, and all the rest completion.

to try. I mean to turn to and do something, of the world standing apart. He saw a shining dared not venture on this just yet. "It will come," he told himself in rapture; "it is sure to come. It has almost come already." He was very happy. When he was going away sho pressed his hand with a warm and almost affectionate pressure. That meant on her part, 311 may be openly your friend now, for I never can be anything eise."
To him it seemed to say, "Trust me; I shall be with you always." So he went away in a tumult of hope and delight, and she stole to her bedroom and shut herself in there and sat for a while in thought, and found that in spite of herself tears had come into her eyes. They were not teers of mere unhappiness. She did not repent of what she had done, now that she had seen Clement. On the contrary, his visit strengthened her in the convistion that she had done right. What though he was a generous and noble young man, with a high purpose and force of character—a young man that any girl might love and be proud of loving? His heart was gone; it was given away-thrown. away on a girl who cared nothing for him, and who was not worthy of him. Poor Clement; he loved Melisea Aquitaine so deeply and hopelessly still; and he was determined to struggle with that futile love like a man. but then- There it is. I am glad to hear and go out into the great thrilling world of enterprise and do something worthy of a man. So Geraldine kept saying to herself, and so she believed; and it was for this reapleasant lately. I am sincerely glad that son that she felt more convinced than ever that the had done right in consenting to marry Captain Marion.

(To be Continued.)

A. D. Noyes, Newark, Michigan, writes: "I have enquired at the drug stores for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, but have falled to find it. We brought a bottle with us from Quebec, but it is nearly gone and we do not want to be without it, as my wife is troubled with a pain in the shoulder, and nothing else gives relief. Can you send us some?"

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 26 .- The Times says :- The British Government has informed France that it makes no objection to the abolition of capitulations with Tunis and the establishment of French tribunals in the honorable conduct of which it has full confidence. ridiculous, Miss Rowan, but at the present Great Britain, however, can permit nothing detrimental to her commercial treaty with Tunis. France has given the fullest assurance on this point, and it is perfectly understood by her that whatever arrangements England may make with Egypt the rights of French citizens shall be respected equaliy with those of the British.

CONSUMPTION CUBED.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrb, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped, self-addressed envelope DB. J. C. RAYMOND,

164 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11-G

THE ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY. Paris, Oct. 26.—The published details o the Anarchist conspiracy shows that it is scheme, even for her. It seemed so composed of a small number of staunch supnoble in its purpose, and at the same porters in all towns and manufacturing vilisgestin France. The members are mostly now it was especially charming to her to young men who distribute revolu-find an idea of the same kind taken up by tionary papers. Each group has a Clement in a sort of rivalry. She not only distinctive name. A letter seized by the wished him success; she felt sure that he must authorities recommends that the groups pretend to be trades unions. All groups in the the half-sensuous languor of his character department form a federation, some having a seemed to have gone, and he had become a secret symbol, and there federations are links strong, blave, enterprising young man, with between the groups and a central committee. Several persons arrested on Saturday belong determination. She wondered how she could to the federations. The central committee is ever have so misread his character as not to composed of a delegate from each federation. It mosts monthly in Geneva.

Letters in Prince Krapotkine's handwriting show him to be a member of the conspiracy. did misread him, and whether, even from the | The disturbances in August at Montceau les Mines were not ordered as the committee that he was made for something much het- disapproved of them as premature. They were due to clericalism. The dynamite pretty bumors of a girl like Melissa Aqui- found by the authorities was manufactured at Stauvier, Switzerland. A succession of fires at Amiens produced great uneasiness. The nity. The two Republican newspapers at Lyons has been warned that their offices will

Horsford's Acid Phosphate As a Brain Tonic.

DR. E. W. ROBERTSON, Cleveland, O giys: "From my experience can cordially recommend it as a brain and nerve tonic,

Wild and wilder hopes were meanwhile adapted to supply the medical wants of youth because his medicine acts gently, though

THE MARUION QUESTION.

Archbishop of Toronto: Your GRACE, Allow me to congratulate for party or political purposes, are ready to sacrifice conscience, Christianity, and reason itself to uphold a doctrine which they know well is wrong. I am really surprised to notice that the Mail newspaper has become the champion of that sort of morality as is contained in "Marmion," a work brillightly written, it is true, but all the more offensive to Christian morality; and principally so to Catholic lestings. And this is the work which, according to the Mail, should be imposed on the boys and girls and the young men and young women attending our schools; to be studied, analyzed, and admired by them, and to be proposed to them as a model in any sense of the word, not to speak of the temphers and of the members of our religious communities who would be expected to explain it. But every weapon is available at the time of an election contest, should it even raiso religious prejudices.

The Mail and all those concerned should know that we have always considered, and consider now more than ever, that Your Grace is the able defender and advocate of Catholic rights and of sound Christian moral. Ity, and that if until now very few have come forward to help you, (it is not correct to say that nobody else has upheld you, for amongst others Father Stafford, of Lindsay, has written able articles in condemnation of the morality of Marmion) it is because we know well that Your Grace is quite competent for the task.

No; Your Grace is not alone. You have with you the Bishops, the clergy of the Catholic Church; you have the faithful laity, all those really worthy of the name of Catholic and who prefer conscience to party; you have with you all these cutside of the Catholic Church, who want only books of sound morality to be placed in the hands of their sons and daughters, and also who object to religious prejudices being kept alive between the members of the community and imbibing these prejudices even in the school-

As for some of the other effusions of that paper, so coarse and so offensive to Your tive. When he laughed his keen, hazal-Grace's dignity and personal worth, I believe that it means to be witty. Let some think so. A just and unprejodiced public is of a laughed his keen, hazal-grave eyes sparkled like gems. Sometimes when in the heat of elequence his rather heavy face would light up from within and glow in a wonderful way on if the free different opinion.

I have the honor to be, My dear Lord Archbishor, Very respectfully yours, (Signed), †JOHN FRANCIS JAMOT, Bishop of Peterboro'. Peterboro, Oct. 19, 1882.

A SAINT AT THE ZOO. Capt. Harry Piper, Alderman and Superintendent of the Zoological Garden, lately communicated the following facts to a reporter of one of Toronto's most influential papers : lection of animals at Central Park, New York, a monsterous Russian bear, which we have named 'Peter the Great,' on account of his tremendous size. Not long after 'Peter' arrived we found that he was suffering from the rheumatism, and in a pretty bad state. Pete was not the only one in the 'Zoo' which had a touch of that delicious torture; the lion likewise had it, and in fact I was just being cured of a had cage of the rheumatism mysels, by the use of St. Jacobs Oll, the Great German Remedy. I found St. Jacobs Oil an excellent remedy, for it cured me in a short while, and my case was a very aggra-vated one. I argued that if it cured men it must be good for animals as well.

murder of last night still excites the city. a splendid specimen of Goo's bandiwork and and the proceedings closed this evening at nine o'clock, when the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder. Prisoner, on hearing the result, shuddered, and was some time recovering his composure. The medical testimony reveals the fact that the bullet passed through the apex of the heart, thence through the inferior lobe of the left lung, finally passing through the body at the ninth rib near the junction with the backbone. The rib was severely shattered and the soft tissue badly disorganized. The builet turned upwards at a most acute angle and held slightly outward, passing through the thick muscles and celular tissues of the back, terminating near the infecior border of the shoulder blade, where it rested in close proximity to the spine. Prisoner will now go direct to the grand jury and stand his trial at the assizes now in session.

Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes : -" During ten years' active practice I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll and Hypophos. phiks of Lime and Soda came under my notice, I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction, and is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family almost as a beverage during heavy colds, and in every metance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscular or nervous system."

TO SAVE LIVES. THE NEW STATISTIC BUREAU-INTERVIEW WITH

Every word she spoke was so kind, so sympathetic, so tender in its interest, that the poor youth felt his head quite turned with wonder and delight. A new world was opening upon him out of the ruins of his old world. The light that fell upon his path secured all rossate and divine.

"Bs sure," Geraldine said, "you don't de saything in this without coming to me and telling me of it flast. We must talk over everything together. I am sure I can help you," for what she was thinking of was that Marion would, for Clement's sake and itor ber sake, withdraw his interest from Montana's scheme, and give it all to Clement.

Need it be said that Clement readily promised to consult her in everything? Geraldine was growing broyantly happy for the moment as they sat and talked. It delighted her to think that now she could openly assist: Clement's plans; and bis avowed friend. Now that her own deatiny was settled, no misunderstanding could come of any intendship, however frank, that she might express for the young man. She would be able to withdraw the sympathes of Marion altogether from Montana. Clement Hope, Marion, and beside water models and will accomplish all, that is surpoiled and wilder hopes were meanwhile surpointed the many limitance.

Wild and wilder hopes were meanwhile surpointed the surpointed on the surpoint of the connection and supply the medical was capitally though the medical was settled. He also promised to surpoint the province and also have a regular promised to grow the surpointed out the connection of speedily in the surpointed province and also have a regular province of the despitation of the print of th

FOR DYSPEPSIA. - Take, one teaspoorful of Perry Davie' Pain-Killer in sugar and water immediately after each meal. Let severe exercise.

To His Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, D.D,

A Torontonian's Remarkable Dream.

The work of the Assassin truthfully pictured—A wonderful colucidence—The truth of the Story vouched for by the through by the Breamer,

(Written for the Detroit Evening News)

On the night of April 6th, A.D., 1868, I refired to rest in my usual state of health, but quite fatigued by the labors of the day. I lived in Toronto, Oatario. I fell aslesp and dreamed that I was in Ottawa, the capital of the Deminion, a city I had never visited in my life. There was no doubt as to the place, for Patliament was in session. I found myself in the spacious Chamber of the House of Commons. I listened with keen interest to a debate in which Sir John Macdonald, Alexander Macket zie, Edward Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the Bluke, eratwhile Irlah patriot and poet, lecturer, orator and statesman and others took part. I was personally acquainted with several of the speakers and with many of the members. I sat in one of the galleries. I noticed the movements of distinguished men, how they were dressed, how they sat at their desks, what they were doing. Edward Blake sat as still as a statue, with a rowdy hat on drawn down in front so as to cover his eyes; be looked like a rough farmer who had dropped in amongst strange company, afraid to move lest he should make a fool of himselt. Sir John, between drinks, was alert and vigorous, moving about continually, chatting and laughing in a low tone, apparently paying no attention to the debate in progress, but not a word escaped his notice, as I soon found out. When McGee got up to speak, 1 exclaimed, "What an ugly man!" and he certainly was homely at first glance. He was tall, stout, heavy-shouldered, deep-chested. His complexion was dark; his head large, solid-looking and compact, hair dark brown and curly, coming well down over the forehead and making it appear rather low. His rose was a trifle retrousse, but bis lips were beautifully formed and sensitive. When he laughed his keen, hazaland glow in a wonderful way, as if the fires from his burning soul could be seen through the fleshly vail. His presence was striking, almost noble, quite statesmanlike, parliamentary. He looked the orator and statesman, every inch, when speaking. One could not ignore that presence. One had to lister, but listening soon became a pleasure, then a matter of keen enjoyment, and soon one was carried away in raptures of enthusiasm. What a voice! The quality was simply exquisite, rich, clear, sweet, pene-The lowest tones were distinctly trating.

I remember a few of his words uttered during the debate. "The honorable member - talks of bribery and corruption! Sacred consistency! Can it be possible that the honorable member has forgotten the manner in which, not many years ago, he conducted his canvass in a certain constituency not a hundred miles from Goderich? Did he not, while soliciting the votes of the plous electors, distribute copies of the Word of God with great profusion? Does to not, with shame, recall the fact that the good people kindly received the Gospel but rejected the missionary?" There followed a roar of laughter in which the honorable member in question appeared to join in a troubled, queer

NoGee finished a great speech, alas, too soon. The House rapidly thinned and I

went out with many others into the street. The moonlight was exceedingly bright. I wandered about almiessly and after a long walk balted in a street in the black shadow of a building. My attention was attracted by a light in a hotel opposite. The light of the with great brilliance. The door of a British officer, dressed in a full scarlet uniform pacing up and down a long room, with his hands behind his back. As I stood looking at the officer, a man came swiftly out of the shadows about 50 yards to my right. He glided over the street until instantly fired a pistol at the officer, who fell dead without even a groan. I had not seen the man's face clearly, but as he turned around in a quick flurried manner his hat fell off and I saw his face and recognized him as distinctly as if it had been broad daylight. I exclaimed in horror, "Dick Foley, how could you do that!" and I awoke in affright, perspiration streaming from every pore.

I was so pervous that I knew I could not go to sleep sgain: I arose, lighted a lemp, and looked at the clock. It was precisely 2 o'clock in the morning. My wife asked me what the matter was and I answered, "I have had an ugly dream, that's ali. I'll be all right pro-

At the breakfast table I related my dream to my wile and some friends who were visiting us. We all agreed that the dream was a

very remarkable dream indeed. I went to business as usual, and before I had walked five blocks from home, had ceased to think of the dream As I reached the central part of the city I saw several groups of people, and as I passed I heard them speaking in low tores. In front of the post office quite a large crowd had gathered. I instinctively felt that there was serious news of some sort. There was comething strange in the air and surroundings. The first person I saw whom I knew was the chief clerk of the post office and I said, "Williams, is there any news? What has happened?"

He answered, with an astonished manner, Why! haven't you heard | D'Arcy McGee was shot dead this morning at five minutes to 2 o'clock in Ottawa! He was in the House until the adjournment a few minutes before he was shot."

Good heavens! My dream! This is all very strange, but the most extraordinary part of it remains to be told. One Whalen was convicted of the dastardly

हैं दिस्तार के कि शुक्रा के किया के किया के हैं। अंदर्भ के अपने के किया किया के हैं कि किया

murder. Technical objections were taken HOW TO BECOME RICH SUDDENLY. by his counsel, the Hon. John Hilyard Cameron, to the course of procedure adopted on the trial by coursel for the Crown. On a writ of habeas corpus Whalen was brought from his cell in Ottawa before the Judges of the Quach's Bench, convened in Osgoode Hall, Τοτουτο.

I had not forgotten my dream, by sny means; but it was not in consequence of the same that I went to see Whalen, I went out of curiosity, like bundreds of others; but imagine my surprise-almost amounting to consternation—when I saw the man of my dream! Dlok Foley! Yes, there was Dick Foley, almost, but upon cool inspection, not the same. The resemblance was very startling. Foley was an old acquaintance, and if I had been wide awake I could conceive that I might on that moonlight night easily have taken Whalen for Foley, at a distance of say 60 feet. Whalen was a medium-sized man, about 35 years old, of florid complexion, sandy bair, with full eide whickers, bushy eye-brows and gray, sharp eyes, not at all an evil-looking man. Dick Foley answered this description in a general way. The men were formed alike, made up so as to resemble each other closely. Whalen was the murderer I saw in my dream! I remembered his face clearly; the identification, with the aid of Foley's image, was complete beyond the shadow of a doubt!

Now poor McGee was in one sense a Biitish officer, but he was not on that night dressed in a scarlet uniform; he was not shot while walking about a long room. He was shot first as he was outerlog the door of his hotel, after leaving the House of Commons. Strange! that McGes was to me the central figure of the debate. The only words uttered which I dreamed that I remembered were those of McGee, quoted above. As a matter of fact be did not speak those words on that night, but years before in Toronto when I heard them fall from his lips.

Was I present in spirit on that eventful night? Did I see in dreamful fashiou, the is their life. However, we may criticise dark deed committed at the door of the hotel?

Was my dieam only a coincidence? Two living witnesses can testify that I related them the dream as told above, substantially, at the breakfast table on the morning of McGee's death, before the tidings of his demise reached either myself or them.

Lord Chesterfield, the pink of politness in his day, says that a true gentleman should be always quaviter in modo, fortiter in re, which mesne, mild in manner, strong in action. This is precisely the character of Ayer's Cathactic Pills. Nothing operates so mildly and yet so powerful in removing disease.

THE THREE BEET SUGAR FACTORIES. PROSPERITY AT LAST-THE TRUE POSITION OF THE COATICOOK, THE FARNHAM AND THE

BERTHIER FACTORIES. influence of Dollowing Lacts to a reporter of one of Toronto's most influential papers:

Some time ago we purchased from the colection of animals at Central Park, New York, a monasterous Russian bear, which we have a monasterous Russian bear, which we determine the divine sources of power might blow. That voice had also marvellous depth of force and pathos too. His English was the best Titz Post was informed by a rirector of this ever spoten by mortal man. His style was informed by a rirector of this ever spoten by mortal man. His style was informed by a rirector of this ever spoten by mortal man. His style was informed by a rirector of this ever spoten by mortal man. His style was informed by a rirector of this ever undignified or colloquial; always long to the pathology of the was printed or spotential pathology of the was with the pathology of the was wit The misfortunes that beset the three Province about the visionary schemes and failures of Quebec capitalists.

BILIOUS ATTACKS,

if neglected, lead to many serious troubles such as Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and general Debility. Persons suffering should attend to their complaints at once, and save a great deal of unnecessary pein and expense. McGale's Compound Buiternut Pills will act promptly, and safely. They may be used in any climate and at any season. Price 25 cents per box, five boxes \$1 00, mailed free of costage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps, B. E. McGale, Chemist, Montreal.

DANVILLE BAZAAR.

A GREAT EUCCESS. MR. EDITOR .- The third annual bazzar,

which was held in the Town Hall of Danville last week, was a fine success and far surpassed the expectations of the interested parties. During the four days and nights the hall was thronged with people, ospecially the two last mcon shone on the houses across the way nights, who came, far and near, to take part in the proceedings and to encourage the ladies by the hotel was sjir and I could see their presence. The tables were richly decorated with valuable articles, "donations of the generous hearts of the place," to capture the attention, and especially a twenty-five cent piece, of the numerous visitors. On the refreshment tables were to be seen a great variety of fancy cooking, capable of satisfying he came to the door. He pushed it open and the keen appetites of our country friends. During the bazzar fine music and singing resounded now and then throughout the hall, to charm the delicate cars of some and to soften the hearts of others, so as to entice the dimes out of their pockets. For we all know the motive of having bazsars. The most attractive thing of all was the "Wheel of Fortune," under the leadership of N. Descoteaux, and surely a better man could not be found in the an extra effort to push our circulation. Par-Province; but the poor fellow was very hear e | ties requiring sample copies or further inforfor a few days after. Space will not allow me to inscribe here the names of those who took part in the bazaar. The ladies done their duty, and they did it nobly, generously, and with that spirit of good will that no gentleman seemed to refuse their kind demands. They deserve oredit and congratulations. Let them and everyone else, who contributed, in any waw whatever towards the success of our bazzar, accept, in the name of our beloved pastor, Rev. L. A. Masson, his most slacere thanks and gratitude. The true Catholics of this piece owe him a dobt of gratitude for the many services he rendered them, and the deep interest he always took in everything concerning their welfare and happiness, either spiritual or temporal. As we are now on the eve of bullding a new Jatholic Church in this village, it is to be hoped that everything will go on in such way as to draw credit on the Catholic population, and that the sacrifices we have to make on such occasions will be recommensed by the sweet fruits we are in hones to enjoy hereafter. It is to be hoped also that the ill feelings which, unfortunately, exist among a few of our parishoners may be banished, and that every one may work in good faith, union and charity. With such intentions we will soon have a church which will be a credit to the Catholic population, an ornament to our village, and a worthy abode of He who gov-

erns all things. QUIDAM,

In the quiet hours of reflection when a man site down and reff c's upon the seemingly u. ven distribution f wealth in this country, and oven all countries, it causes a dismal attack of blues to pervide the epigastrium of where the anpply of food One whole ' for time nily is to come from the merrow. If the power the millions accredited to Van terbie, Gould, Ksene, Stewart, Wanamaker, Lorillard and many others whose names are a familiar as household words. He sans for sudden wealth, and in his despair of ... would stop at no extremity, however deeper to, to have even the title of rich s the more fortunate seem to despise. He everlooks entirely a fact made known to every body for years through the press that The Louisiana State Lottery Company at New Orleans, La., on the second Tuesday of every month destributes hundreds of thousands of dollars in princely fortunes to applicanta to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, for the sum of \$5 a whole ticket, or one fifth fractionally for \$1.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1883

FREE TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1882.

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past few years made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the Taux WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The Thue Wirness is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 34 years in existance.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its triends to assist us it they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the Taue WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would de-fend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too chesp to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are light or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1883, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enterged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50 the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash (\$1.50 ench) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 16 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$3.50.
Our readers will oblige by informing their

friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the True Witness; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Eastern, Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITHERS will be mailed to clergymen. school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

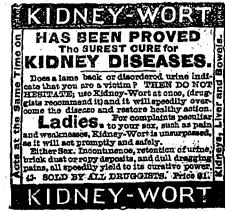
Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of five or more, \$1 per annum in advance.

New subscribers for the True WITHER Cotween this date and the 31st December, 1882. will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make mation please apply to the office of THE Post Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig etreet, Montreal, Canada.

Bemittances may be sent by P. O. money order, bank diast, registered letter, or by express, at our risk.

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded to promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amount due and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 761 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.



IS PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Company,

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 10c per line (agate), for per line every subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contract, en application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion, (not: to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers in the country shou'd always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by the date on the address label when their subscription expires.

Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any respectable news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL, CANADA.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. KOVEMBER.

THURSDAY, 2 .- All Souls. FRIDAY, 3.—Of the Octave of All Saints. SATURDAY, 4 .- St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. SS. Vitalis and Companions, Martyrs. SURDAY, 5.—Twenty-third Sunday after Pen-

tecost. Epist. Phil. iii. 17-iv. 3; Gosp. Matt. ix. 18-26. MONDAY, 6 .- Of the Octave. See of Baltimore founded, 1791.

TUBBDAY, 7 .- Of the Octave. WEDRESDAY, 8 .- Octave of All Saints. The four Coronati. Martyrs.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions, &c., to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter.

THE Dwyer-Gray case promises to be one of the leading features of the present session of the Imperial Parliament. The Committee appointed to investigate the imprisonment of the famous obstructionist, is composed of the most noted men in the House of Commons. belonging to all parties. Gladstone and Northcote, Parnell and Foster, Mowbray and Healey, Attorney-General James and Sexton, Plunkett and McCarthy are among the num-Lawson attempted to crush.

natives up to a high pitch of religious excitement and to a determination to fight for devastations of war.

The stand taken by the Irish members of rules, has taken the political world by surprise. They have pitched their tents on cloture.

able measure. In the interests of troducing the wedge of discord and distrust struggle will be on the closure. The leader safety and happiness of his adopted country ining at home.

free speech and parliamentary debate, gag rules are not desirable; but if the cloture is adopted, then the minority will have the right and power to use it as an instrument of self-protection, just as the majority will enuments would be so characterized by inenjoy an equal right and power to use it as a justice on the part of the Federal ministry means of repression.

THE IMPERIAL EMIGRATION POLICY A FAILURE.

According to the London correspondent of gration policy inaugurated by the Imperial Government in England has turned out to be a complete failure; this is welcome and not unfortunate news, as that the clause of the Land Act of last year which related to emigration did not prove a success, and he then says that no better result can be predicted for these portions of the arrears of the Rent Act of the past session which deal with the same subject. The Government gave a free grant of £100,000 to assist emigration from certain districts, but no emigrant was to receive any larger advance than £5. If more than this amount was necessary to get the emigrant out of Ireland, the Boards of Guardians were to furnish him with the difference and were for that purpose given unlimited borrowing powers. As a matter of fact it required considerably more than the Government's five pounds to help an emigrant to pack up his baggage and take his departure, and it is here that the Government's emigration policy has failed. Power and instructions were given to the Boards of Guardians to make good the balance in aid of the emigrant, but they refused to act in the matter. The reason why these once haughty bodies refused to carry out the plan of the Government is given in the most melancholy language by the Globe correspondent. "Unhappily the Boards of Guardians at the present time are composed of a very different class to that from which they were elected years ago; they are comprised for the most part of shopkeepers and employees of labor, very often Land Leaguers." Many of these men, wisely concludes the correspondent, are, for obvious reasons, opposed to emigration. Then, if the people are so resolute in their opposition to leave the country, why endeavor to force them to do so. The money which is thrown away on the development of emigration schemes would be put to far better use if it was spent on public works in the country. Governments, however, do not always possess the senses of hearing and of sight and consequently remain deaf and blind to the true aspects of a question; and the policy of England towards the Irish people would indicate that the English Government are uncommon-

DISMEMBERING THE CONFEDERA-TION, OR THE "REBEL ARGU-

ly deaf and blind to the true and real interests

MENT. There is one childish peculiarity which characterizes our young and flourishing Canadian Confederation and which, by a general endeavor of the country at large, should be made to sent day are in consequence crying out walls of the Pantheon wheron hang the glocease evincing itself at every turn and exercising its baneful influence on oc- of the treaty by the hierarchy and clergy. ber. The weight of the tribunal indicates | casions of the most trivial nature. | The late Minister of Public Worship, Mr. | he roams through the majestic the importance of the man, whom Judge The peculiarity which we allude to consists Paul Best, declared that "the Church must aisles of Westminster Abbey where in the childlike means which a separate and keep its treaty with the State," but forgot to all England's greatness is centered. individual province of the Dominion hastens | add that the State must do likewise with the | Memorials such as these, of brave and honor-THE False Prophet, who is now carrying to adopt when it has some grievance to re- Church. The French Government has tailed able men must inspire a sentiment of patriotfire and sword from Soudan into Egypt, is the dress. If it has what it calls "popular and to a remarkable degree in the observation of ism and ambition, and consequently must ful monastic order in North Africa. The the Federal Government must disallow father, on his deathbed, predicted that Islam for superior reasons, then this province, was to have a new Messiah in the person of feeling itself thus outraged and tram- army is decidedly against the Concordat, but grateful people? Is it that no great men, his sen, El Mehdi. The sudden appearance pled upon by the centralizing power it never strikes the Government that such a worthy of the honor, have been given to of El Mehdl on the scene, after having passed at Ottawa, will point to the "monster of dis- law, if passed, will constitute a most grievous some twenty years in mysterious solitude | memberment," and will announce through its and seclusion, and his declaration that the loud-mouthed politicians that there can be Concordat provides that excommunicated time had come to realize the prediction no other alternatives in the matter but a disof his illustrious father, have worked the ruption of the Confederation or an acquiesence in the demand for its provincial rights. We have seen British Columbia the glory of Islam. The False Prophet ac. threaten time and again to bolt cessions, and the Concordat gives the Church none shines through the darkness of the past cordingly finds himself at the head of an in. from the Dominion if an Anti-Chinese flamed population, who are reinforced by the Bill was not sanctioned by Parliament, or if cating and robbing the clergy of their entire a greater title to recognition, than that of campibal tribes of Central Africa, and who the Canadian Pacific Railway did not become threaten to give Egypt another taste of the an accomplished fact in the near future. We stipends which would enable them to live historian, the olator and the statesman, the NON RESISTANCE OF THE 1RISH proclaim its readiness to cut adrift all ecclesiastical stipends. The truth is that literature; his eloquence on the platform or PARTY TO THE CLOTURE. ernment did not satisfy its hunger for more | Church, and the relations between the | passed neither before nor since his death; his Parliament in regard to Gladstone's new gag | territory, in the way of dove-tailing some | two are pretty well strained. We believe | statesmanship made him one of the fathers of sixty-two millions of acres into its already that France has no advantage to our Confederation and made him a power in extensive frontiers. And now we have a derive from its policy of forcing the Church | the councils of the nation. Either of these neutral grounds, and have resolved to remain similar spectacle to behold in Manitoba, al. from its position of importance and dignity phases of his career would entitle him to simple spectators of the battle between the though it has scarcely outgrown the as a State establishment. The violations of honorable distinction; but we have, more-Ministerialists and the Opposition over the swaddling clothes which became a the rights of justice and of the freedom of over, his patriotism to consider. McGee weak and infant condition. Manitoba The object or reason for this inaction in has provincial rights, as well as its the face of a direct attack made on the Irish | Sister Provincies, and it wants the Federal party by the Government has not yet been Government to respect them, or give it a fathomed by the English press, which ap iticket-of-leave. The organs of the disaffectpears to be altogether passed in their attempts | ed ones call these childish threats of dismemto give an explanation of the "new move." bering the Domision, "A spirit of robust in-The secret of this non-resistance dependence, manifesting itself among the his Government would have to stand a series of the Irish members appears to lie in people; a spirit which is not of the stuff to of attacks, the results of which it would at Fenianism, but strongly denounced and optheir high estimation of the cloture, submit tamely to Ottawa." If this present be difficult to point out. posed its introduction into this country, as the most powerful instrument of spirit of independence was only mani. There is one thing certain, however, knowing the amount of treachery and rottenobstruction Gladstone could place in their fested in another direction, say towards and that is the Ministerial party ness which existed among a large portion hands. We endeavored to show, the other Downing street, it would be sure day, how the gag rules could be made to to meet with more general sympathy and enwork both ways and how Parliament could | couragement. But all this talk of "defying" be made as mute in the future as it was talk. the powers at Oltawa, of making it "posi- the autumn session, which he asserted, amid a traitor to her cause. McGee was never an ative in the past. The idea has evidently tively dangerous" for the Dominion Ministry cheers from the Tories, was the off- enemy of Ireland, nor a traitor, as the empty been fully discussed and found to be what and of disrupting the Confederation, if proving of Ministerial tyracny. Glad- jails, while he lived, could testify. He stood was wanted to save the new situation in which | cial demands are disallowed, is simply the party will be placed. An Irish member ridiculous and at the same time quoting a precedent which dates as citizens who were misled for sinister purposes. multitude gazing on the "Jersey Lily;" Venerable Archbishop spoke of his old age, is reported as having said: - We are going highly reprehensible. The fashion of far back as 1820, and managed to have the We remember the dead orator having stat- but Providence has favored the ad- and of the day which was fast approaching at to have cloture sure enough, but we mean to indulging in such attempts at puerie coer. motion of want of confidence defeated by a ed in a lecture delivered at a concert in the mired and the admirers, and all have take care that it works as well against others | cion is already antiquated and can never be | majority of only 67. The Premier gave | Mechanics' Hall of this city, that he carried

between the Federal and Provincial Governments is unpatriotic to a degree.

We will concede that rare occasions may arise when a conflict between the two Govthat the Province unfairly dealt with would be justified in seeking satisfaction elsewhere strongly opposed, and all true citizens of the Dominion should be opposed, to politicians the Globe, who weeps over the fact, the emi- and newspapers carrying on discussions of local questions of more or less moment in such a treasonable fashion. The use, therefore, of what we would call the " Rebel Argument," or the threat to force a dismember the correspondent imagines. He admits | ment of the Confederation, should be considerably curtailed.

THE CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The relations between the Church and the

State in France as it exists under the Repub-

lican regime, are growing more and more in-

explicable. Inconsistency seems to be their

chief characteristic. During and after the

reign of terror, which plunged France at the

close of the last century into a state of unsur-

passed disorder and anarchy, all religious sen-

timent was crushed out from the light of day.

The churches were closed for a period bordering on two years, and the clergy were despoiled of their endowments. At the end of this time the people felt the want of a God, and a high tide of religious feeling and ideas set in and began to sweep over the land. The religious movement was fervent to a degree, and it was in need of a master hand to direct it and unify its tendencies, which, as can easily understood, were not towards the one and undivided faith. Bonaparte, ever ready and eager to seize all opportunities to satisfy the impulses of his unbounded ambition, and to display his genius for leadership, headed this return movement towards religion. He had full command of the material forces of the nation, and now when the spiritual forces were awakening to life, he saw at a glance, the supreme importance of having them placed also at his service for the execution of his ambitious designs. Bonaparte accordingly approached the Holy See, and commenced negotiations with Pius VI. for the draiwing up of the Concordat. The object of this treaty was to govern the relations between the Church and the State and to create obligations which both were to respect. The Concordat, on the whole, was not very favorable to the Church, and its most objectionable feature was the proviso that bishops should not be allowed to leave their dioceses, nor to 'correspond with Rome, nor to issue any proclamations to their flocks without permission from the in marble or brass for the benefit and admira-Minister of Public Worship. Provisos of this character, which the Holy See was ing the names of men who were great in forced to accept at the time, notwithstand- letters, in council, and in war, are the most ing their too considerable restraint on the freedom of the clergy, were less stringently enforced by Napoleon's successors, so that many of the articles of the Concordat hecame obsolete. The Republicans of the preagainst what they call "flagrant violations" to serve a term of years in the so destitute of these expressive tributes of a violation of the rights of the Church. The priests or apostates shall be incompetent to mortal services to their fellow-countrymen. marry, but the Government has authorized the mayors to perform the civil marriage rite for them. The State prohibits religious proproperty, obliged itself to give the priests McGee. The name suggests the poet and the have heard Ontario, and the echoes of its suconveniently according to frugal rules," and patriot and the martyr. McGee's writings rabel cry are still leaping from ear to ear, now the Government is gradually suppressing are an excellent specimen of successful worship will not by any means ensure the was sorrowfully misunderstood as a patriot durability of the French Republic.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL

PARLIAMENT. THE Imperial Parliament reassembled yes- in his truly Irish heart. Because McGee, a terday, and Mr. Gladstone at once found that | Minister of the Crown, not only withheld will lose considerable strength in the com- of its most active and loud-mouthed leaders, ing Parliamentary battles. Lord Churchill he was pointed at by his deluded countryopened the fire by a motion protesting against | men as being the enemy of his native land and stone slightly saved his position by between the prison cells and many of our

of the Conservatives deprecated the decision of the Government to adhere to this arbitrary and unwise measure which is considered alto- records of this troublesome period show gether "un-English," and which will go so far to wipe out the honorable traditions of the House of Commons. the assassin's bullet deprived him of life. Other Conservatives expressed their determi- The position of McGee at the time was a nation to oppose the closure by every method | delicate one, for it was no easy task to serve than in the Confederation; but we are of obstruction. As far as the Home Rule party is concerned, we do not see how anything but unrelenting and undivided opposi- and his respect of common rights dictated tion can be offered by it to these gag rules. his line of conduct towards Canada, while Then there is a considerable number of Radi- his love for his countrymen directed by Wiscals who are not much more in favor of being | dom, instice and experience, made him follow abruptly and arbitrarily silenced in the middle of a debate, so that opposition tably misunderstood, but which is fifty-six. from this quarter may also be ex- now fully appreciated. McGee's memory pected. If Mr. Gladstone makes the tenure of office dependent upon the approval of his rules by the House, there is some trust him; the country owes him honor, but reason to believe, or some prospect to they owe him a larger debt of gratitude. A indicate, that his Government may have to project for a memorial is accordingly in order, seek re-election and an endorsation by the country. The most satisfactory feature of the first sitting of the House was the presence of Dwyer Gray, whom the Premier was happy to see in his place. He moved the appointment of a committee to investigate the committal to jail of the intrepid journalist. Mr. Gray has therefore the satisfaction to know that his conduct in protecting the interests of justice and protesting against the shameful verdict of a drunken jury will be weighed and considered by less prejudiced and arbitrary men than Judge Lawson.

> THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE. There is at present going the rounds of the press a narrative telling of a remarkable dream, and recalling the memory and tragic end of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The dream is a striking coincidence, and a perusal of it cannot fail to awaken feelings of the deepest regret at his cowardly assassination. Canada has never seen the death of a more illustrious son, and no worthier name has been written on its scroll of fame than that of McGee. Still, what has the country, on which he shed so much lustre. done to honor his memory? Nothing; but this is not strange when we consider that Canada has not yet been taught to appreciate distinguished careers or brilliant and useful services to the people, in the way of erecting statues or monuments to men whose work of life is deserving of recognition in death. Gratitude springing fresh and warm from the sources of sentiment is, beyond doubt, the most acceptable reward the patriot or the statesman who serves his country faithfully can receive from his countrymen; still its expression should find a perpetual echo tion of future generations. Monuments bearpatriotic teachers a nation could place over its youth.

The Brenchman is never more inspired with zeal and ambition to serve his country than when he casts his eyes around the four We admit, with the honorable writers, that ries of France; nor can the English youth fall to be filled with admiration when eldest son of Senoussi, the founder of a power- provincial rights" to enforce, but which its own obligations under the Concordat. To prove to be an incentive to equally high and pletely justified in opposing the political compel ecclesiastical students and priests noble action. And how is it that Canada is party in whose behalf their present protest is when the Government is engaged in turning Canada or produced by it? No; the country has adopted and given birth to men who have rendered im-The names of Cartier, Papineau, Lyon Mackenzie, Maisonneuve and of others could be hesitation in asserting, although not present recalled as deserving of this distinction, but at his sermons, that the Archbishop never the right to hold them. The State, after confis | with more brilliancy, and, consequently, with | public policy, which was of a purely political by a considerable number of his fellowcountrymen who could not be persuaded at the time that after the interests of Canada those of Ireland and her sons were uppermost his sympathy from that reckless enterprise. Archbishop.

ABBEY'S Park Theatre in New York was burned to the ground at the most opportune moment,-when it was empty. A few hours later and the theatre would have been packed from the floor to the dome with a been spared the torments of fire. Mrs. Langparty not to avail themselves of the still or struggles for provincial rights are no a radical opinion was expressed in opposition for his interference. McGee knew that these who were to compose the first night's existing forms of the House to friends either to our country, our constitution to the vote. There will, therefore, be a regular men were but the victims of a trescherous audience, ought not to grumble at being dis-

he endeavored to prevail against their punishment; and he succeded, for the that no arrests for participation in the Fenian movement were made until the interests of Canada, and shield those who endeavored to injure it. His cath of office a course, which was at the time lamenshould therefore be doubly treasured by those who once imagined they had reason to misone that would be a worthy proof of national appreciation and an emblem of the greatness of Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

A POLITICAL PROTEST.

A Catholic Conservative bombshell has just been shot into the mixed atmosphere of politics and religion in the Province of Ontario. It has fallen in the shape of a card or memorandum of an uncommon character, and will, no doubt, in due time, become an historic document. The memorandum is a remarkable one for numerous reasons; for its | ble of a bitter taste. He went home and died authorship, it having been written and signed soon after in great agony. The alter bread by the Hon. Frank Smith and the Hon. John O'Donohe; for its destination, it being addressed to His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto and their Lordships the Bishops of Ontario; for the circumstances under which it was published, it having been brought to light after a political defeat and in the heat of a being borne by the ambulance men to the scandalously conducted controversy; for its elaborate contents, which deal with the duties and rights of the clergy and hierarchy in matters of public policy; with the political pursuits and objects, and conduct of the Conservatives and Liberals; with the relations of Catholics to the two parties; and with the action of His Grace Archbishop Lynch in the now famous "Marmion" discussion finally, this card is remarkable for its object, which we consider to be no other than one of retaliation for the defeat which was suffered in the late bye elections. Now, as to the merits of this noteworthy document. We find that it is couched in respectful Ianguage, and that its tone is as moderate as the nature of the protest would admit. As Catholics, the writers express their entire confidence in the wisdom of the hierarchy as far as faith and morals are concerned, but as politicians they do not recognize the same wisdom in their lordships when public affairs of a purely political character are to be dealt with, and, in consequence conclude that the Bishops should not interfere beyond the line of distinction thus laid

the dignity of the Church and the peace and Northwest. His only thought is duty to God freedom of the people are to be better maintained by a non-interference of the clergy in public affairs; but we venture to say that if the Hon. Messis. Smith and O'Donohoe had Paris. Referring to the recent elevation o fully scanned the political situation in the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Czacki, to the Car Ontario, they would have understood and dinalate, at which President Grevy was seen that the hierarchy and clergy were compublished. Mesers. Smith and O'Donohoe have failed to recognize the fact thai Archbishop Lynch based his interference in the late elections in favor of Mr. Mowat, on the principle which they lay down in the beginning of their letter, namely that whatever is of faith and morals, must be protected by the bishop and the priest. Now we have no favored or attacked any question of character from his pulpit. His Grace knows his duty, and respects his position better than that. But what the Archbishop was perfectly justified in doing, was to oppose a political party that would attempt to ride into power on the strength of an immoral book. The Conservative organs for weeks, gave their readers nothing but columns of immorality, slander and vituperation to wade through, and all in opposition to the hand that shielded the faith and morals of his flook. It was, therefore, impossible for the Archbishop of Toronto to oppose "Marmion" without opposing the political party who lent their support to the cause of immorality. Consequently, His Grace was justified in the line of conduct he was forced to adopt in regard to the Conservatives, while the protest, under the circumstances, is deprived of its raison detre, and cannot meet with the approval of Catholics. We are, therefore, of opinion that the honorable writers have added to the mistake of the Conservatives of Ontario in upholding "Marmion" by publishing and addressing to the hierarchy an uncalled-for protest against the protective action of the

CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., used to liken Dr. Pusey to a church bell, summoning others to the household of faith, but himself remain ing without.

Ten Sisters of Mercy have gone from New Orleans to Pensacola, Fla., at the call of the board of health of the latter place, to nurse the yellow fever patients. A general hospital has been organized and placed under their

Since the establishment of the Carmelite monastery in Baltimore, in 1797, there have been forty-five deaths in the community Twelve of the decessed nuns had lived past three score and ten; eight had nearly attain. ed it. The average age of the departed was

The Marquis de Comillas, a Basque noble man, has given 2,000,000 reals, or \$1,025,000. to the Jesuit, Father Tomas Gomez, that he may establish a national ecclesiastical semin. ary on the Marquis estate at San Vincente de la Basquera. Here 200 students, selected from the poorest classes in the Basque coun. try, are to be supported, instructed as in the Roman seminaries and ordained priests.

The Very Rev. Peter Francis Tests, Eng. land, has been elected Father-General of the Servite Order, in the room of the late Very Sev. John Angelo Mondani whose death was so generally regretted. Pending Father Testa's appointment the office was filled by Father Boslo, who was the founder of th Servite community at Fulham, and may well be called the patriarch of the order in England.

A young priest in Carlentini, in the Province of Syracuse, of most estimable character. recently while celebrating Mass and swallowing the consecrated host, was sensiis supposed to have been poisoned. The affair is wrapped in great mystery, as no motive can be assigned for the commission of so heinous a crime. The sacristan of the church has been arrested.

During the recent Anglo. Egyptian war, a priest, Rev. Father Bellord, a chaplain of one of the British regiments, was severely wound ed at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. While field hospital, he learnt that an Irish soldier lay on the field in imminent danger, and though suffering acute pain, he insisted upon being carried to the poor fellow, and was happilv. in time to afford him the consolations of religion before he died.

An order issued by the Spanish Minister of War repeals the decree of April 17th, 1880 by which the doors of the military hospitals were thrown open to the Sisters; the sick and wounded soldiers are henceforth handed over to the tender mercles of mere mercenaris and the Sisters of Mercy are banished from the sufferers' beds. The service rendered by the Sisters of Mercy differs as much from that rendered by the ordinary nurse, whether tender or otherwise, as the care of a true mother differs from that of a stepmother. Surely experience ought to teach the true worth of the poor Sisters who look to God alone for a reward of their actions.

An itinerant Protestant minister, who has travelled through the most remote regions of North America, thus speaks of the Catholic missionaries in those parts :- "In the most unexplored prairies, through swamps and creeks, under the rays of the scorohing sun, during rains or in arctic frosts, here on horse back, there on foot, sometimes carrying his frail bark cance, sometimes marching on snowshoes over the icy fields, pulling from but to hut his sled, visiting the sick stricken down by fever or small-pox, the Catholic missionary carries his Master's standard and the light of civilization to the farthest regions of the

Henri Rochefort, the notorious Communist writing in his organ, the Intransiquant, speak of the mockery of keeping up the Concordating present, he says: "What is the good of this pomp and pride and circumstance, and this exchange of Latin speeches, at the very time God out of the schools, in expelling the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, shutting up convents, and proclaiming that the State has no religion? Aye, what's the good of it? We are told that the Concordat will have it so. A pretty thing, that Concordat."

Considerable excitement has been aroused in Paris by the expulsion of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul from the building where they kept a religious school for little girls. The operation was conducted by M. Dulsc. commissary of police, and a strong force o police. On the officials presenting themselves the Sister Superior refused to produce the keys, and a locksmith was sent for who opened the front doors and those of the various class rooms. M. Lefevre and M. Garagenges, members of the committee of free schools, were present and entered a formal protest against the action of the authorities but no actual violence was attempted on either side. The expulsion against which the clerical press protest with great vigor was carried out in obedience to the decree of "laicization" applicable to public schools under the judisdiction of the municipality.-New York Sun.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S VISIT.

MGR, BOURGET AT THE CHURCE OF THE FACER COUR.

His Grace Arobbishop Bourget visited the Church of the Sacre Cour on Sunday. He was accompanied by Rev. Father Primeau, parish priest of Boucherville, and other members of the clergy. At nine o'clock His Grace celebrated high Mass, at which no less than 3,000 children were present. Immediately after Mass one of the children read an address to the venerable apostle of the Church, who found touching words to thank the children for their devotion and love. At eleven o'clock a Low Mass was celebrated by Ray. Mr. Picotte, and His Grace

attended, surrounded by Bev. Fathers Antoine and Lecompte, O.M.J., and other priests. Rev. Mr. Primeau delivered an oloquent

sermon, after which the citizens presented His Grace with an address of welcome, to which he replied. He thanked them most feelingly for the kind manner in which they had replied to the call of their pastor, Rev. Mr. Dubuc, to assist the Bishopric in its financial troubles. Many persons in the church wept as the

which he would have to leave the population of the diocese of Montreal to go to another world. In the afternoon the ladies of the as it does against us." This utterance amply of much avail. Politicians and newspapers notice that he would move a vote of thanks in his pocket a list of names which would try is well out of the misfortune, with only congregation had a special ceremony for explains the determination of the National which utter such a cry in their contensions to the British army in Egypt, and immediately have been registered on the prison books but her costumes destroyed, and the New Yorkers them. The ceremony was brought to a close party not to avail themselves of the still or struggles for provincial rights are no a radical online was expressed in opposition to the Blessed Sacrament. Although the parish of the Sacre Cour is comparatively a new one, and not very rich, defeat an othewise highly objection or our liberty, and their conduct in thus in- lar fight all along the line, but the greatest misguidance, and while seeking to secure the appointed and being obliged to pass the eve- it subscribed and paid \$500 on Sunday towards clearing off the diocesian debt.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

SERMON PREACHED AT THE CERE MONY OF BLESSING A BELL.

The following sermon was delivered by the Bev. Father Hogan, P.P. of St. Ann's, on the occasion of blessing the bell of St. Mary's Church, in this city, on Sunday last :-

derness; prepare ye the way of the Lord."

"I am the voice of one crying in the wil-John 1, 23. God speaks to us at different times and in different ways says St. Paul in his epistle to the Hebrews. He has indeed innumberable voices or ways of making himself heard or understood. Fire, hall, snow, ice, stermy winds, fulfil his order; peals of thunder are indications of this powerful anger; the voice of a priest in the pulpit; the voice of conscience; divers events that confound human wisdom, make us reflect and bring to our memories our duties and our last end. The world by its charming harmony, the heavens in their boundless extent unite in chorus to show forth the glory of God. But besides these voices of heaven and earth; of nature and of grace; of the priest and of events, there is one with which we all from childhood are familiar; it is the voice of drawn this voice into existence; she cherishes a special predilection for it, and faithful children. This mission the bell fulfils, and and it is to be hoped will continue to fulfir to the end of time. Each of its sonorous ringings we may regard as a warning an appeal, a bringing back of the past; sometimes it is a lesson, sometimes a reproach and oftentimes an encouragement. 7aO parish bell in its own sweet tones spurs us up to our Ohristian duties; it takes part in all our joys and sorrows, in all our principal feasts, let them be either religious, individual or social; it whispers God's name into our ears, and enters into and elevates all our patrictic and Christian emotions. Hence it is that the parish Church bell is treated by all not only with respect, but even with an amount of endering love, as if it were a member of each to the beil of St. Mary's, to strengthen point of view he is the enemy of God. feelings of attachment that might otherwise every Christian, an event that is never forgotten, that is ever most highly valued, and which, in weal or in wee, is ever the source of consolation and hope; and this event is Bap. tism. By the reception of this Sacrament, the offspring of man is elevated from being merely a child of nature, and made a child of God; having renounced the allurements, and inclinations inseparable from human nature, he is dedicated to the service of his maker; so that all the leanings of his will, all the affections of his heart should incline to and be directed towards the author of his existence. Although the Church bell has nothing to be atoned for, although it is not susceptible of infused grace, yet the Church of God has established a ceremonial for its consecration, which bears a striking similarity to the ceremonies attending the purification and dedication of a child in the Sacrament of Baptism. The Church gives to the bell that she consecrates, as well as to the child that she baptizes, the name of a saint; both the one and the other have tive wallings of the bell follow the remains sponsers; both are washed with blessed water of him who was once a parishioner. For all and receive unctions of consecrated oils. these reasons, as well general as personal, baptism, the newly consecrated bell is robed and veneration. In the services of that bell in like manner the Conservatives, under the in white through respect for the holy oils | you will enjoy a right that was denied to our used by the consecrating bishop. Our Holy fathers. For the days were, when the parish vestments, in a word everything that is used for Divine Service in order to worthily adapt these things to the end for which they are destined. Hence, whatever has been blessed or consecrated for religious service can never be employed or set apart for common or profane purposes. The exterior or interior washings of the bell remind us that bodily cleanliness and external decency should be even the bell towers were levelled to the ever accompanied by internal purity of soul. The multiplied unctions performed by the Bishop were indicative of the efficacy of the Divine grace and Christian courage that we should display in the incessant conflicts of life. The Bishop makes seven unctions on the exterior of the bell, and these signify the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost, who is pleased to communicate himself to all those, who at the sound of the bell come to the Church to pray with piety and devotion. The four unctions made on the interior of the bell are indicative of the charity that should animate both pastors and people; a charity that should inflame them with a lively, active interest in the concerns of the Church, and which should stimulate them to oppose spiritual assaults, no matter from what direction or source they may come. All these unctions are made by the sign of the cross, to signify that all the graces which we receive come from the merits or satisfaction of Christ on the cross. The incense and sweet perfumes that are burned during the ceremony, are figurative of the acceptable prayers of the faithful that ascend to the | donal, Mr and Mrs James Cuddy, Mr Dooley Most High. In fine, the singing of the psalms the saying of the Gospel, the giving of a name, the tolling of the bell; in a word all these ceramonies are calculated to raise our hearts to God, and to impress on us the plous respect that we should cultivate for the things of religion, and how the Church understands the means of spiritualizing what of its nature is material, and now to make it take a place in the harmonious agreement that intelligent creatures should constitute to pay a becoming homage o their Creator. Now let us ask ourselves to what source are we to attribute that enduring love that the faithful cherish for their parish bell. It is not to the metal of which it is composed; it is not to the shape or form that the artist threw around it; neither is it to the sound that it flings against the air; but it is to its correspondence, to its affinities with religion, with arts, with home, with nature, and with society; it is to its relations with heaven and with earth, with the things of this world and of the next, with human joys and human sorrows. That which makes it the Catholic bell are the services that it renders us, the sentiments that it lights up in our souls, the noble emotions that it warms into existence in the human heart's cover of poor pure men. The parish bell charms, it instructs, it moralizes, it associates itself with all the important acts of our existence, with all our solomn festivals, it regulates our daily and weekly life—private as well as public-it is our monitor, our guide, in fact, we may call it the active speaking animating soul of the parish. You must not think that I mean to say that the bell, or the Kingston, Ont. material of which it is made, has any such thing as a soul; but as the soul that resides

so does the bell put in movement the spiri-

tual workings of the parish. Every daymorning noon and night-it reminds man of his duty is announcing the Mystery of the Incarnation; in shouting out fearlessly as it were: The Augel of the Lord declared unto Mary. And the Word was made Flesh. A man, whose name, historians will never pass in silence, I mean Napoleon the first, being thrown on the Island of St. Helena complained that the sound of the Angelus bell was wanting to him, and said-"In this Protestants land, I cannot accustom myself to hear it no more. Never did the sound of the bell strike my ear, without turning my thoughts, to the religious sentiments of my the words of a man, whose life was anything but comformable to the laws of the Church, whose calmness and self-composure, the roaring of cannons could not disturb. Yes, brethern, they are the words of a warrior the voice of God, and that it was the commanding expression of his Thurch. When on Sunday mornings tols bell will ring out, it will remind the faithful that it is a day of repose from all servile work, that is the Lord's Day and must be sanctified. Every one is attired in his nestest article of dress; from every street, from every lane and from every alley, the faithful rush and converge to one Catholic Church bell. Religion point. The bell seems to say to them, hasgin, and in a short time the parishioners are has assigned to it a mission amongst her assembled and united as a family animated with the common sentiment of paying homage to their Gud, realizing the desire of the royal prophet when he said: "How good and how pleasant it is for brethern to dwell together in unity. At the most solemn moment of the sacrifice, when both chanters and organ are fordered to be silent, the tones of the hell announces that the predigy is consummated, that the God of Heaven h s descended on St. Mary's altar.

Besides these different functions of the

parish bell to which I have already alluded, there are others which, owing to their intimate relations with the different events of human life, will not be considered unworthy of notice. An infant is brought to the church to be baptized. All that is visible in him is man's household. To direct your affection purely a natural production. In a spiritual child is purified and made a child of God, an exist, let me begin by saying a few words to you of the imposing rite that His Lordship is about to perform in separating it from all that tell the mother to put an end to is profane, and in setting it apart for sele her sorrows, that she has been instrumentreligious purposes. There is in the life of al in giving the subject to heaven. As the child grows up he has need of religious instruction. He must know the principal things that our Saviour has revealed; he must understand his duties toward God, towards himself, and towards his fellow-man, and hence the bell at stated times calls him to the presence of his pastor, to learn from him the truths that are necessary to be know. When the time arrives for that closest and most intimate union with God, I mean time of first Communion, the the bell sings night and day to remind the youth of approaching favors, and exhort him to make a becoming ments of his actual distress, and invites them to pray for him. Death closes his temporal career, and the slow, sympathetic, mournful notes of the church bell seem to bespeak the widow's woe, the orphan's loss, the sister's bereavement. Even to the grave the plain. Like the Niophtes of old that were dressed in you ought to cherish for your church bell white garments for a certain time after their | unmistakeable sentiments of respect, love churches dismantled and made silent, but ground as under the mistaken impression that Catholic faith could be pressed out of Irish hearts, by the suppression of the tones of and universities or no? Not much. But Church beller To-day, thanks to God, things "Marmion" was a good campaign cry all the are changed for the better. Every church of same; at least they so imagined. They dare importance has its bell, its belfry or its tower, and no sooner is the call given, than the faithful assemble for the divine offices, fearless of prohibition or of legal consequences. Here, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the action of your bell is as free as the air in which it swings. Respect it, love it, obey it, and remember that in obeying it, you obey the voice of God, from whom you are to expect contentment in this world, and everlasting happiness in the next. Amen.

> At the interesting ceremony of blessing the bell of St. Mary's Church on Sunday last by the Bishop of Montreal, the following were present as Sponsors :-- Mr and Mrs Bannerman, Mr and Mrs J Barry, Mr and Mrs W Brennan, Mr Bridges and Miss O'Neil, Mr and Mrs Carrick, Mr and Mrs Cassidy, Mr and Mrs J J Curran, M.P., P J Coyle and Mrs Macand Mrs Kavanagh, Mr Fahey, N.P., and Miss Delaney, Mr and Mrs Feron, Mr and Mrs Gaynor, Dr Guerin and Miss Guerin, Mr and Mrs Ed Hart, Mr and Mrs Heffernau, Dr Hingston and lady, Mr and Mrs Hoolahan, Mr King and Miss Rourks, Rev Jas Lonergan and sister, Mr and Mrs Jas Lonergan, NP, Mr and Mrs McCarthy, Mr and Mrs Morley, Mr and Mrs Mullally, Mr J E Mullen, John in pure bigotry and sectarianism. The editor Murray and daughter, Mr and Mrs C O'Brien, and his manipulators were as sure of winning James O'Rourke and mother, Mr and Miss Purcell, Mr and Mrs Riordan, Mr M P Ryan, Mr Smith and Mrs Condon, Mr Jas Sheridan, Mr and Mrs Toohey, Mr and Mrs Walsh, Mr and Mrs T Murphy.

A DENIAL FROM EGAN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Patrick Eagan, late treasurer of the Land League, replying to Lady Florence Dixie's pamphlet, alleging large discrepancies in the finances of the League, re-asserts the accuracy of the League accounts, and charges her with being instigated by Richard Pigott.

CORNS! CORNS!

and of all sizes, are alike removed in a few grinding—economy. There is an utter abdays by the use of Putnam's Painless Corn sence of red tape in the departments. Mowat Extractor. Never falls to cure, never causes pain, never leaves deep spots that are more annoying than the original discomfort. Give Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor a trial announce you, sometimes he is away on an Beware of substitutes. Sold by druggists everywhere. N. C. Polson & Co., props., Kingston, Ont.

in the human heart directs all man's actions, off the debt of the Church of the Gesu, netted the handsome sum of \$2,400.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Oct. 25.

It was once thought that in the future Toronto would bear about the same relation to Montreal as dues Chicago to New York, and the same proportion also as regards size, wealth and population. But if Toronto moves forward during the next ten years as rapidly as it is moving now, and if Montreal does not hasten faster than at present in spreading itself, the former will assuredly outstrip the latter. There is nothing surer childhood, never without arousing in me impressions that I cannot express." These are summation. Ten years ago the population of summation. Ten years ago the population of Montreal was 140,000, of Toronto 56,000; today Toronto and its suburbs, Yorkville and Parkdale can boast 100,000, while Montreal, if St. Jean Baptiste and Hochelsga be counted Mr Cronin was at his place of business in, has only 185,000. Immigration, too, is in the latter town attending to his daily who felt and was forced to acknowledge that drifting in this direction, while Montreal has avocations, when he was suddenly selzed the sound of the parish bell was the scho of to depend for population on its natural in with weakness, and almost fell to the the voice of God, and that it was the com-Montreal; and no doubt the commercial trade of the Northwest than any other spot in it will bring lie still in the womb of the future. The road is not yet built; the trade has no existence, and even when these things come one city as much as the other. Meanwhile circle of friends and acquaintances. He was Toronto is going ahead; there is a splendid the brother-in-law of Mr. Stafford, formerly country around it; it has a backbone. Canada, however, is large enough to contain two great cities, and, judging from present appearances, she will have no more for a centuryexcept, indeed, San Franciscos arise on the Pacific Coast and Chicagos on her prairies like mushrooms, as they have arisen to the south of us. But hardly.

The most amusing event of the day is the result of the late by elections, and the sad figure the Mail cuts after it. Ontario is truly the Empire Province, it is solid, it is wealthy; it has a solid Government, but it is not Conservative. While the other Provinces are struggling against financial difficulties-no. tably poor Quebec-borrowing, establishing Credits Foncier and Credits Mobilier, and trying all manner of experiments to keep their heads above water, Ontario marches serenely onward with its annual surplus of millions of dollars and its Liberal administration. Now we all know that Sir John, with his thousand other good qualities, is generous to a fault, Sir John, takes the keenest delight in destributing loaves and fishes among his Conservative friends, and it must be confessed that his Conservative friends are still more delighted in receiving them. But there is a limit to everything, and broad as is the furniture and stored goods were destroyed or bosom of Canada it is not boundless; it has damaged. to stop somewhere, and with it the patronage of Sir John and Sir Charles, for Sir Charles is also generous to a fault-with the money of other people. It is amazing, it will by and by become startling, how the great Con-servative party has built up such a tremendous bureaucracy in Canada, for remember that during the past thirty and odd years they have ruled in federal politics, except for Ottawa any time and you will realize the force of this. Look over the blue books of and mark the increase. What guise his appearance. 1880. will it be in 1890? But, if you would see officialism in all its splendor, you must go to Ottawa while Parliament is in session, you will then see four isnitors to each double door, a feat of officialism the world's annals cannot find a parellel for. Officialism is insatiable. At all events, it is profoundly dissatisfied so long as Ontario remains ontside its grasp. When Blucher first saw London, he exclaimed, "Mein Gott! what a fine city to sack." And generous Sir Knights, look upon the rich surplus province as a fine one to devour. Isn't "Marmion" was read in the high schools stated, was not insured. same; at least they so imagined. They dare not try the issue on a question of finance, the there, as indeed it is everywhere; and so they audacionaly trotted out the Protestant horse. Perhaps you are nor aware the chief editor of the Mail is a Catholic—an Ultramontane, bless you, but is malleable and ductile and elastic enough to crawl through the eye ci a cambric needle for salary. Allegiance to party and consideration for himself overcome his fine religious feelings very often indeed. Perhaps, he argues, if he were not there some one worse might, though it must be confersed that would be difficult. Nevertheless, the Mail editor looked decidedly distrait outside the Protestant horse. I should have told you that this incomparable creature is a universal genius, that if the command of the Egyptian army were offered him he would have no hesitation in accepting it, with the understand he had no difficulty in entering tilated, the lists with His Grace the Archbishop and business, but that he (the editor) did. He commenced the campaign in earnest after the convention, and dealt out portions of "Mar-mion" every day to the Mail readers, who paid four out of six of the by-elections as mortal men could be of anything still in the future.

They thought they had the Protestant blood aroused throughout the Province, the Protestant feeling worked into fever heat. What then must have been their astonishment, their chagrin, their disgust, when on the morning of the 18th they discovered the Reformers had carried all the constituencies but one! The fact is the Protestants voted as usual with their parties, while the Catholics moved to the polis en masse to resent the insult offered their beloved and illustrious Archbishop. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that the dear Conservatives will have to keep their hands off the surplus for four or five weary years more. It is really no wonder Tender corns, painful corns, soft corns, the Mowat Government has a surplus. It bleeding corns, hard corns, corns of all kinds practises the most rigid—I had almost said is as accessible as one of Mr. Mousseau's clerks. If you want to see Fraser you simply walk in; sometimes the porter is there to

Archbi-hop, not a syllable about "Marmion," but a long editorial praising Parnell! It is almost incredible, but it is true. Why the change? Simply because Macdonald Tupper and Bunting and the rest of them find they have blundered and wish to remedy the evil. " Is it too late?" is what anxious

Conservatives are asking themselves. The last Shamrock victory is really discoursging; it has given the champions the claim to invincibility which will make clubs fight-shy of them.

The weather here is simply delightful; it is the veritable Indian summer.

AN UNTIMELY DEATH. It is with much pain and deep regret that the many friends of the late Mr William Vincent Cronin will hear of his untimely death, which occurred Thursday at Cornwall Canadian Pacific towards the building up of sistance, and five medical gentlemen were summoned and did all in their power to remetropolis is more favorably situated for the lieve bim, but it was of no avail. The late gentleman barely had time to receive the last Canada, but then the great railroad and traffic consolations of the Church when he expired. Mr. Cronin was still in the prime of life, and already had given undeniable proof of sterling business integrity and commercial aptitudes. to pass it may happen that they will benefit His early demise will be mourned by a large President of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Mr. M. J. Doherty, merchant, of Sorel, and of Mr. Turner, of city, and brother of Miss Annie Cronin, Principal of the Cronin Academy. His remains were brought in from Cornwall this morning, and taken to the residence of his father, at 21 Montcalm street. The funeral obsequies will take place to-morrow morning to St. Mary's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. We extend our sympathy to the family and relatives in their and bereavement. Death was caused by congestion of the brain.

SCOTCH NEWS

It was resolved on Wednesday at the meeting of the Congregational Union at Bristol to petition Parliament in faver of closing publichouses on Sunday. An interesting discussion took place on the work of the Salvation

Considerable damage was done on Monday in Glasgow by the bursting of a main water pipe in Garscube Road, near Doncaster Street. Several houses and cellars were flooded, and

The ceremony of cutting the first sod of a new line of railway between Airdrie and Whifilet, connecting the former town with the entire Caledonian system, was performed on Monday by Provost Black, of Airdrie, in presence of a large number of spectators.

A Glasgow lawyer's clerk was apprehended at Bath on Tuesday night, charged with forgthe period between 1873 and 1878, visit ing a cheque for £491, the signature being that of a lady, a client of his master. A large sum of money was found in his posses-1860, and see the civil list; then over sion, and an attempt had been made to dis-

> Felix Franz Stumm was on Wednesday at Worship Street Police Court committed for trial on a charge of forgery in connection with the mysrerious disappearance of Mr. Stanger, a London baker, who has been missing since November last. The charge of conspiracy against Mrs. Stanger has been allowed to

The new steamer Balgairn, belonging to Messis. J. & A. Davidson, of Aberdeen, has been wrecked on Leversay Island, in the Sound of Benbecula, South Ulst. She left Mother the Church blesses or consecrates bell incurred the anathema of heresy and of it a great disgrace Ontario should have five Aberdeen on Monday for her maiden voyage mother the University of Cardiff, where she was to lead for Ceylon our mortal bodies; she blesses or consecutes the linens, the sacred vessels, the linens, the sacred vessels, the linens, the sacred vessels, the linens of the control of the contr like the Christians during early persecutions, now, therefore, understand why it was that about two o'clock on Wednesday morning, were compelled to hear Mass in glens, in from the united Conservative throat the and there is reason to fear that the vessel will valleys and under hedges, while scouts cry arose last month that "Mowar be lost. Besides her crew of forty hands on the neighboring hills, looked for the yeo- must co." Do you think for a moment that several Aberdeen gentlemen were on board, men. Christ's presence in Ireland was for Sir John A. Macdonald or Mackenzie Bowell, but all have been saved. The Balgaire, bidden by law, nor dare his visit to his people or John O'Donohoe or John Costigan, or that which was only launched on the 15th of be made known. Not only were the old child of genius, the editor of the Mail,-do August last, had a carrying capacity of over you think any of those gentry when they as- four thousand tons, and was the largest vessembled in convention to overthrow the sel ever built at Aberdeen. She is valued at Mowat Government, cared a thrancen whether between £50,000 and £60,000, and, it is

At Monday's meeting of the Glasgow Town Council it was stated that for the last week not try the issue on a question of finance, the Mowat-Fraser Government is impenetrable of 24 per 1000. During the corresponding period for the three preceding years the rate had been 22, 23, and 20. The ventilation of tram cars was dwelt on at considerable length in the report of the Medical Officer (Dr. Russel), who stated that noises every means were adopted to ventilate and keep them clean they would do more than any other agency to spread infectious diseases, especially those of children. The Council adopted the recom- supplied with ours and other portions of a mendation of the Health Committee that the Clerk be instructed to forward an extract of the storm, the boats' heads might have been the report to the Tramway Committee and kept to the wind, the frequent capsizing Company, with a view to steps being taken by might not have resulted, and the fatal strain them for complying with Dr. Passell's sug-gestions, and the Clerk was also directed to been avoided. The jury then refired, and in bring the matter under Lotice of the Magis- forty minutes returned the following vertrates' Committee at 'ne meeting for granting certificates for etage carriages, in order that channel fleet thrown in, and hence you will all tramway cars may be sufficiently ven-

TRANWAY ACCIDENT .- On Monday aftertelling him he (His Grace) did not know his | noon, a boy named Samuel Muir, four years of age, residing with his mother in New City Road, was seriously injured by being run over by a tramway car in New City Road. The boy received a severe laceration of the flesh their three cents and received the worth of it of one of his legs, extending from the thigh to the ankle. He was removed in a cab to the Western Infirmary.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The great six days' walking match in New York was brought to a close at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, the score then being Fitzgerald 577; Noremac 567; Herty 541, and Hughes 535. Shortly after six o'clock, the pedestrians retired to their tents to prepare for the night. From their appearance as they staggered in, it was evident the strain upon them had been enormous. There was but a faint hope of getting a crowd to witness the finish. At At eight o'clock, when the men came on the track, a considerable crowd had gathered, and the band struck up a lively air. Herty seemed better able to bear the tortures of the last mile than the others. There was a deathly pallor on Hughes' face, and his sunken eyes had an almost idiotic stare. Rowell came in and watched the last efforts of his former rivals. Coming near ten o'clock the audience was enthusiastic and cheered the walkers lustily. At ten c'clock the race was over. The gross receipts were \$26,373. Rent, \$10,000, and other expenses, including 15 per cent to Peter Duryes, and advertising, will

LOCAL NEWS

-At a meeting of the students of the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Guillaume Prevest; Vice-President, W. Trudeau; Secretary, A. Thibault ; Assistant Secretary, Joseph Lauzon.

ORDINATIONS.

The following ordinations were made by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre on Saturday :-Minor Orders—Messrs DA Twomey, Kingston; G M Fitzgerald, Springfield. And yesterday: Sub Deacons .- Messrs J H Mangan; BA Smith, Albany; T J Murphy, D H Riley, Boston; D A Twomey, Kingston; M J Brady, London; and G M Fitzgerald, Springfield. Deacon.—Mr J Peemans, Cong; S Viat.

MONTREAL BRANCH LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

At the meeting of the Ladles' Land League, held last evening at 678 Dorchester street, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing six months:-President, Miss McDonnell; Vice-President, Mrs Evans; Treasurer, Mrs Lane; Recording Secretary, Miss E Hayes; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M J McDonnell. And the Executive Committee, consisting of the following ladies:-Mrs O'Neil, Miss McLoughlan, Miss Connaughton, Miss Lennon, Miss Nora Sullivan, and Miss Mary Hayes.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Dr. Prevost, of Alfred, County Prescott Ontario, and son of Mr. W. Prevest, Q. C., of this city, announces his intention of running as the Liberal Candidate in that county for the Ontario Legislature at the coming general elections. It elected, as he has a chance to be, he will be the first French Canadia a who ever held a seat in the Legislature of Ontario, although the French Canadians in that Province number over 225,000.

LIVE STOCK HOTEL AND MARKET. Nearly opposite the Grand Trunk cattle yards, Point St. Charles, and in close proximity to the siding where live stock are loaded and unloaded, the erection of the new horse market referred to about two weeks ago, was commenced yester-day by Messrs. Acer & Kennedy, and when finished will be the largest in Canada. The above firm will commence building the new hotel previously spoken of on Thursday next.

A PRECIOUS RELIC.

Mr. J. A. Chicoyne, of Sherbrooke, has recelved the panel of a window taken from the famous Chateau of Jacques Cartier, at St. Malo, in France. There are various paintings on it representing scenery in the vicinity of St. Malo.

REVIEW OF BOOKS, ETC.

The Catholic World for November has the following contents: God or Nothing, Otwald Keatings, DCL; Our Lady of the Lilacs, Elizabeth Raymond-Barker; The 'Salvation Army" in Great Britain, Henry Bellingham, M P; The Comedy of Conference-Part II; To a Water-Lily; A Real Barry Lyndon, Alfred M Williams; Oxford and Cambridge, Arthur Fetherstone Marshall; Mr Bancroft's New Novels, W J Tenney; In the Next House, Sarah T Smith; The Monks and Nuns at the Reformation, S Hubert Burke; The Festival of All Saints in Vienna, Mary Alice Seymore; The Catholic Element in English Life and Letters, John McCarthy; Puy-en-Velay, M P Thompson; The Letter-Book of an Irish Viceroy, W Francis Dennehy; New Publications.

The American C tholic Quarterly Review contains highly in resting articles in its October number, which are well worthy of an attentive perusal. The contents are as follows:-1. The Origin of Civil Authority; 2. Cardinal Newman as a Man of Letters; 3, Cesare Cantu and the New Guelphs of Italy; 4. The Attitude of Society Towards Religion ; tent; 8. The Coming Transit of Venus; 9. England's Latest Conquest; 10. Irish Crime and its Causes; 11. Book Notices.

Wilford's Microcosm is to hand. This religio-scientific monthly contains a good amount of valuable reading. The number of contributors to it is large, and many of them are eminent scientists and theologians. The various theories and discoveries in regard to science and religious thought are ably discussed and unfolded. The volume is interesting and instructive.

THE "ASIA" DISASTER.

PARRY Sound, Ont., Oct. 28 .- The adjourned coroner's inquest into the loss of the "Asia" was held last night. No further ev!dence being forthcoming, the coroner recapitulated what had been already laid before the court, and then charged the jury, laying be'ore them the fact that the evidence before them showed an insufficient equipment of the boats, and that had those boats been properly book's equipments they might have weathered

dict :-"That John Savage, John McDonald, John McCalper, and two others, names unknown, came to their death through the wreck of the steamer "Asia" and undue exposure in open boats; that that undue exposure was caused by an insufficient equipment of those boats. inasmuch as there were only three cars in the three boats and nothing with which to bail out the boats; that the aforesaid insufficient equipment was the result of gross and culpable negligence on the part of some person or persons unknown to this jury, and that those persons are therefore guilty of manslaughter."

SHOCKING STATEMENT BY A LEAD-ING ENGLISH PAPER.

The London Daily Telegraph of Oct. 2 contains one of the most remarkable articles on Ireland which we have ever read. It contrasts the late and the present regime of coercion, and holds that the comparative failure of Mr. Forster's Act "was due to its absurd and excessive leniency. The system of Earl Spencer has given the Irish a touch of cold and polished steel and has proved successful. "The transfer of cases to Dublin, the wholesale challenging of jurors, and the reserved power of trial by judges alone, together with the tight hand held over the Press, have already produced good inpit." This is pretty plain speaking, but the following is frankness itself :-

We must now, however, be led into a fools' paradise, or believe that the convictions in estate, and was valued at \$40,000, insured. Dublin illustrate a new feeling in Ireland in C. H. George, decorator, who occupied a store favor of the law. The trials are not "trials | under the theatre, losses \$75,000; Parsons & by jury" in the ordinary English sense of the term. Of all places outside Ulster, Dublin probably contains the largest proportion of loyal citizens, and there is, of course, little is \$250,000; Goldsmith, fruit dealer, and Dunbar, drugglat, \$1,000 each: The total loss by fire loyal citizens, and there is, of course, little is \$250,000. Abbey's loss is \$100,000. Arsympathy, in the capital city, with agrarian rangements have been made for the first appearance of the first appearance cont to reter Duryes, and advertising, will probably contains the largest proportion of drugglet, \$1,000 each: The total loss by fire reduce the net receipts to almost nothing.

After payment of all expenses connected with the same, and they must all go."

After payment of all expenses connected with the recent walking match, \$903 was left to be divided with the stakes among the contestants, the debt of the Church of the Gesu; netted the net receipts to almost nothing.

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to timidity or political partizanship. The Attorney General had to empanel special jurors, all men of what is called the "better classes," and these had to be sifted by a liberal use of the right of the Crown to challenge. It has been said that the majority of those thus set aside are Catholics, and the charge is doubtless quite true. Out of every hundred Protestants in Dublin there may be one sympathizer with treason and crime; but of every hundred Catholics there will probably be at least fifteen. This is no libel on a creed; it is simply the result of memories of oppression handed down by tradition even to the present day. To secure an honest verdict the crown, has therefore had to challenge scores of men presumably sympathetic with defiance of authority and law. For it is one of the marked social characteristics of the bulk of the Irish people that, while the actual disturbers of the peace are few, the number who are friendly to them in a passive way may be counted not by units but by the thousand. We are, therefore, forced to rule Ireland by devices quite as contradictory to "Liberal principles" and the "zights of man" as Mr. Forster's gentle imprisonment of untried suspects. We must, to convict murderers, secure by hook or crook, by law of challenge, metropolitan, and loyal juries, and we must, to save society, prohibit midnight walks, impose enormous fine on suspected localities, suppress newspapers, and send editors to jail. It is useless not to look these facts in the face. The Liberals have restored comparative peace to Ireland by "old Tory" methods without the old Tory motives. Castlereagh and his minions hanged and dragooned the people in order to keep up a hateful tyranny in Church and State. Mr. Gladstone has to do so in order to put down the tyranny of a lawless mob. In the last century, as now, we have had to use "un-English" and arbitrary expedients, and to deal with the masses of the people as presumably sympathizers with crime. This attitude is forced on us, because the situation is ruled by the ultimate fact that the majority of Irishmen have been taught by agitators to detest all authority and law, and to indulge in Socialistic dreams of redistribution. We have no thought of allowing Ireland under any circumstances to drift into anarchy, or to separate from Great Britain, while the hope of the peasant that England will consent to the confiscation of the whole of the landlords' proparty is a wild illusion. We have, therefore, no choice but to keep up an iron and exceptional rule as long as the people show themselves impervious to ordinary sentiments and ordinary law. The Dublin Freeman's Journal, says : Here

we have a plain, open declaration of the policy of the Irlsh Executive. There must be "wholesale challenges" of jurors. They must by "by hook or crook," "by law or challenge secure Protestant and loyal jurors," because so many of the Catholics of Dublin sympathize with treason and crime. Now, if this is the policy of the Government, why not, in God's name, openly avow it? Then we would know where we were. But when wo find. first. that Catholics are set aside from juries in a wholesale manner; next, that the officials of the Crown solemnly declare that they are not set aside on account of their religion; and then a leading English paper declaring that they are and must be set aside by "hook or crook," eo as to secure Protestant jurors, what are we to think? We would much prefer that Catholics should be excluded from serving on juries by an express statute declaring that they were not to be trusted on their oaths. But what we want to know is what the representatives of the Catholics of Dublin have to say to this open avowal of the policy by which the country is now governed, according to the Daily Telegraph. There is no mistaking the position now, at any rate-no more subterfuge or sham. "Protestant" juries must be secured, "by hook or crook," by law or challenge, in order to maintain the method of Castlereagh and to "secure an honest verdict." If we had said which an eminent legal authority stated are vested in the Executive would be exercised in our regard. We hope we shall not be suppressed for daring to quote them, "brutally frank" as they may be.

THE PARK THEATRE BURNED.

New York, Oct 30, 5 p m.—Abbey's Park Theatre, in which Mrs. Langtry was to ap-pear to-night, is now on fire and likely to be entirely burned. Several explosions followed the breaking out of the fire in rapid succession. The flames spread so rapidly that the building soon became a total wreck. A great crowd gathered. The cause of the fire is unknown. None of the actors were in the building, as there was no rehearsal this afternoon. Henry Clarke, a stage hand, was burned in his endeavor to lower the drop curtain. He jumped from a window into the street from a height of twenty feet and broke his leg. Wm. Doran, scene painter, was badly burned. Both were taken to the hospital. The fire started in the proscenieum, in the rear of the second tier of boxes on the right of the stage. It is believed to have been caused by gas explosion. The flames spread with great rapidity, caught the drop curtain and drove the stage hands, who were setting the stage to rights, from the building. They made a vain effort to put out the fire with extinguishers, but these would not work. Mrs. Langtry's costumes for the play in which she was to appear to-night, "An Unequal Match," were burned, also the costumes of all the other members of the company, as well as very valuable scenery. Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Labouchere witnessed the fire from the balcony of the Albemarie Hotel, and were greatly shocked. Much delay was caused by the failure of the automatic alarms on the stage to work. Ten minutes elapsed before the arrival of the firemen. Then the flames were bursting through the roof and the building was doomed. The theatre was small but elaborately decorated. The main entrance was on Broadway, through a three storey building, in which were stores and offices, and on the third floor the property room. This was an old building. The theatre itself was built in 1874. It extended from 22nd half way to 21st on Broadway, and was newly frescoed and upholstered for Mrs. Langtry's debut. The scenery for the play was elaborate, especially for the second act, being painted on satin and embroidered. It was all destroyed. The fire spread so rapidly that a valuable painting could not be removed

from the office. At 11 c'olock to-night John Leo, stage carpenter, was reported missing. It is thought: he perished. It is now stated that Mrs. Langtry's wardrobe was not destroyed. Shewas about to send it to the theatre when the fire broke out. Abbey's loss is covered by insurance. The building belonged to the McComb

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF THE HOLY FATHER ON ST. FRANCIS OF ASSIST AND THE PROPAGATION OF HIS TRIND

The Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., has addressed a long Encyclical Letter (dated September 17) to all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic World in the grace and communion of the Apostolic See. His Holiness says :-

"A happy circumstance enables the Chris fish world to celebrate at a not far distant interval, the memory of two men who, having been called to receive in heaven the eternal reward of their holiness, have left on earth a crowd of disciples, the ever-increasing offspring from their virtues. For, after the centenary solemnities in honor of St. Benedict, the father and law giver of the monks of the West, the opportunity of paying public honors to St. Francis of Assisi will likewise be furnished by the seventh centenary of his birth. It is not without reason that We see therein a merciful intention of Divise Providence. For, by calling on men to celebrate the birthdays of these illustrious Fathers, God would seem to wish that they should be induced to keep in mind their signal merits, and at the same time to understand that the Beligious Orders they founded ought on no account to have been the objects of such unbefitting acts of violence, lesst of all in those States where the seeds of civilization and of fame were cast by their labor, their genius and their zeal."

The Holy Father then expresses his confidence that the celebration of these feasts will be of advantage not only to the birthplace of Francis but to the wante world, and highly approves of them. He also tays that from his youth he had been accustomed to admire Francis, and to pay him a particular veneration; he also glories in being a member of the Franciscan family, and having "climbed with eagerness and joy the sacred heights of Alvernia; then the image of the great man presented itself to Us wherever We trod, and that solitude teeming with memories held Our spirit rapt in stient contemplation."

After suggesting an imitation of the virtues of St. Francis and the advantage to be derived therefrom, the Pope writes that it is his wish " not only that these letters convey to you the public testimony of our devotion to St. Francis, but that they should mercover excite your charity to labor with Us for the salvation of men by means of the remedy We have pointed out."

Speaking of the 12th century, when St Francis appeared, the Sovereign Pontiff

8ays:-"That period is sufficient'y well known, and its character of mingled virtues and vices. The Catholic faith was deeply rooted in men's souls, and it was a glorious sight to see multitudes inflamed by plety set forth for Palestine, resolved to conquer or die. But licentiousness had greatly impaired popular morality, and nothing was more needed by men than a return to Christian sentiments. Now the perfection of Christian virtues lies in that disposition of soul which dares all that is arduous or difficult; its symbol is the Cross, which those who would follow Jesus Christ must carry on their shoulder. The effects of this disposition are a heart detached from mortal things, complete self-control, and a gentle and resigned endurance of adversity. In fine, the love of God and of one's neighbor is the mistress and sovereign of all other virtues; such is its power that it wipes away all the hardships that accompany the fulfilment of duty, and renders the hardest labors not only bearable, but agreeable. There was a dearth of such virtue in the 12th century; for too many among men, enslaved by the things of this world, either coveted madly honors and wealth, or lived a life of luxury and self-gratification. All power was cen tred in a few, and had almost become an instrument of oppression to the wretched and to others, had not avoided defiling themselves with the prevalent vice. The extinction of charity in divers places was; followed by

against one another. "In this century appeared St. Francis. Yet with wondrous resolution and simplicity he undertook to place before the eyes of the ageing world, in his words and deeds, the complete model of Christian perfection.

scourges manifold and daily; envy, jealousy,

and haired were rile; and minds were so div-

ided and hostile that on the slightest prefext

neighboring cities waged war among them-selves, and individuals armed themselves

After speaking briefly of St. Dominic and his work, the Holy Father proceeds:

"It was certainly no mere chance that sels of the Gospel: " Do not possess gold, nor silver, nor money in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, nor two coats, nor a staff (Matt. x., 9, 10). And again: 'If thou wilt be perfect, go sell what thou hast, and give to the poor . . . and come, follow me.' (Matt. xix, 21)."

The Pontiff then traces the chief events in

the life of St. Francis and the rise of his Order, recounting the names of the principal of the illustrious persons who were enrolled amongst the members entitled, by Gregory IX. " Soldiers of Christ, new Machabees." The Third Order of St. Francis receives special commendation, the Holy Father saying: "Thus domestic peace, incorrupt morality, gentleness of behavior, the legitimate use and preservation of private wealth, civilization and social stability, spring as from a root from the Franciscan Third Order; and it is in great measure to St. Francis that Europe owes their preservation."
A very general interest will be felt in the

following sentences of this admirable Ency-

"Italy, however, owes more to Francis than any other nation whatever; which, as it was the principal theatre of his virtues, so also most received his benefits . and, indeed, at a time when many were bent on multiplying the sufferings of mankind, he was always offering the right hand of help to the afflicted and the cast-down; he, rich in the greatest poverty never desisted from relieving others' wants, neglectful of his own. In his mouth his native tongue, newborn, sweetly uttered its infant cries; he expressed the power of charity and of poetry with it in his canticles composed for the common people, and which have proved not unworthy of the admiration of a learned posterity. We owe to the mind of Francis that a certain breath and inspiration nobler than human has stirred up the minds of our countrymen so that, in reproducing his deeds in painting, poetry and sculpture, emulation has stirred the industry of the greatest artists. Dante even found in Francis matter for his grand and most sweet verse; Cimabue and Giotto drew from his history subjects which they immortalized with the pencil of a Parrhasius; celebrated architects found in him the motive for their magnificent structures, whether at the tomb of the Poor Man himself or at the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, the witness of so temples men from all parts are wont to come

the divine bounty large and copiously flowed. Hence it is clear that from this one man a host of benefits has flowed into the Christian and civil republic. But since that spirit of his, thoroughly and surpassingly Christian, is wonderfully fitted for all times and places, no one can doubt that the Franciscan institutions would be specially beneficial in this our age. And especially for this reason, that the tone and temper of our times seem, for many reasons to be similar to those; for as in the twelfth century divine charity bad grown cold, so also is it now; nor is the neglect of Christian duties small, whether from ignorance or negligence; and with the same bent and like desires, many consume their days in hunting for the conveniences of life, and greedily following after their pleasures. Overflowing with luxury, they waste their own and covet the substance of others; ex tolling, indeed, the name of human fraternity. they nevertheless speak more fraternally than they act; for they are carried away by selflove, and the genuine charity towards the poorer and the helpiess is daily diminished. In the time We are speaking of, the manifold errors of the Albigenses, by stirring up the masses against the power of the Church, had disturbed society and paved the way to a certain kind of Socialism. And in our day, likewise, the favorers and propagators of Marchallers, have increased who shetinately terialism have increased, who obstinately deny that submission to the Church is due, and thence proceeding gradually beyond all bounds, do not even spare the civil power; they approve of violence and sedition among the people, they attempt agrarian outbreaks, they flatter the desires of the proletariate, and they weaken the foundations of domestic

and public order." Recommending the institutes of St. Francis as a remedy for these "great miseries," the Holy Father, amongst other advantages obtaics, notes the following .- " Lastly, the question that politicians so laboriously aim at solving, viz., the relations which exist between the rich and poor, would be tacroughly solved if they held this as a fixed principle, viz., that poverty is not wanting in dignity; that the rich shout the merciful and munificent, and the poor content with their lot and labor; and since wither was born for these changeable goods, the out is to attain heaven by patience, the other in heerality.

The Holy Father then no wince ste special desire he has to see the sp ead of the Third Order, and directs the attention of the Bist ops

to this end. In conclusion, he write: --"We ask it above all, and yet with more reason of the Italians, from whom community of country and the particular abundance of benefits received demand a greater devotion to St. Francis, and also a greater gratitude. Thus, at the end of seven centuries, Italy and the entire Christian world would he brought to see itself led back from disorder to peace, from destruction to safety, by the favor of the Saint of Assiel. Let us especially in these days beg this grace, in united prayer to Francis himself; let us implore it of Mary, the Virgin Mother of God, who always rewarded the piety and the faith of her client by heav.

enly protection and by particular gifts." His Holiness then bestows his Apostolic Benediction on all the Bishops and on the flock committed to each of them.

The persons employed in constant mental toll, study or anxiety, Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is especially adopted, namely, to Teachers, Clergymen, Editors, Lawyers, and impecunious business men.

OF HOCHELAGA AGRICUL

TURAL SOCIETY. The annual ploughing match under the auspices of the above Society took place on Thursday, on the farm of Mr. Geo. Buchanan at Cote St. Michel. The ground was rather stiff for want of rain, but nevertheless worked well. The lots were drawn a little before strument of oppression to the wretched and nine o'clock, the President, Mr Joseph despised masses; and those even who ought by their protession to have been an example Henderson; the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr Hugh Brodie, and the Directors baving been previously on the ground and staked it out. Shortly after nine o'clock the men commence ed ploughing, the number of entries being seventeen. Amongst the nestest and and cleanest teams in harness were those of Mr James Henderson, Mr George Buchanan, Mr Thomas Irving, and Mr James Drummond The judges were Messrs Robert Ness, of Howick; William McDuat, Lachute; Alex Millar, of St Therese | Jean Baptiste Lecours, of St Laurent; Louis Brousseau, of St Hubert, and Charles Daunais, of Terrebonne. Amongst hose on the grounds were Hoa Senstor Ogilvie, Mr John Ogilvie, M Alphonee Desjarding, M.P. Mr W. Stephen, and geveral of the leading agriculturists of the County. After brought to the ears of the youth these coun- luncheon had bee , partaken of by those present, the judges commenced their labors, which was followed by the reading of the prize list by Mr Brodie, the Secretary, and the awarding of the medals, &c., to the successful competitors. The following is the

PRIZE LIST.

FIRST CLASS PLOUGHMEN.

For the best two ridges-1st, James Henderson, jr, Petite Cote, \$10 and silver medal, presented by Mr. A. Desjardins, MP; 2nd, Samuel Nesbitt, Petite Cote, \$8; 3rd, Thomas Brown, Petite Cote, \$6; 4th, William Henderson, Petite Cote, \$4.

For the neatest and cleanest team and harness—1st, William Henderson, Petite Cote, \$3; 2nd, William McDonald, ploughman for Mr Geo Buchanar, Cote St Michel, \$2; 3rd, Jas Henderson, jr, Petite Cote, \$1.

SECOND CLASS PLOUGHMEN.

For the two best ridges-1st, Moses Mc-Donald, ploughman for Mr George Buchanan, Cote St. Michel, \$10 and ellver medal presented by Hon J L Beaudry; 2nd, Alex Drummond, Petite Cote, \$8; 3rd, J B Digenais, Cote St Michel, \$7; 4th, John McNally, ploughman for Mr. W B Dickson, Longue Pointe, \$6; 5th, Louis Verdie, Cote St Michel,

For the neatest and cleanest team and harness, 1st, Alex Drummond, Petite Cote, \$3; 2nd, Moses Macdonald, Cote St Michel, \$2; 3rd, Louis Verdie, Cote St Michel \$1.

YOUNG PLOUGHMEN.

For the best two ridges, 1st, Andrew Roddick, ploughman for Mr Thos Irving, \$8 and a silver medal presented by Mr Joseph Brous. seau; 2nd, Thomas Scott, Cote St Michel, \$6; 3rd, John Drummond, Petite Cote, \$5; 4th, Alex Drummond, Petite Cote, \$4; 5th, William Leney, Petite Cote. \$3.

For the neatest and cleanest team and harness, 1st. Andrew Roddick, \$3; 2ad, John Drummond, \$2; 3:d, William Leney, \$1.

In the evening Mr. Buchanan invited the ploughmen and their friends to supper, which was done full justice to, everyone leaving very much pleased with the manner in which they had been treated by their worthy host

THERE IS BUT ONE American perfume that has stood the test of time, and that is MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, Which, many and so great miracles. And to these for over seventy years, has been in constant use, and which is to-day admitted to be the in veneration for the father of Assisi of the enly fragrant water adopted to the various

JOHN KELLY.

HIS LECTURE ON THE SISTERS OF

CHABITY. A lecture for the benefit of the Church of Our Lady of Loretto, of Hempstead, L. I.,

Mr. Kelly's appearance on the stage elicited loud and continued applause, and in introducing him to the autience ex-Senator Murths said :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-In behalf of the deserving clergman whom you have come here to-night to assist in his endeavors to provide suitable accommodations for the people of the parish to which he is assigned in his name and in his behalf I tender you his sincere and grateful thanks for your attendance here this evening. (Applause.) 1 believe you will be amply repaid for leaving your homes and firesides this evening by the substance of the lecture about to be delivered by a distinguished citizen of New York (loud applause), who will speak to you of that noble army of women who have devoted their lives to the work of alleviating the sufferings of humanity. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. John Kelly, of New York. (Loud applause.)

MR. KELLY'S LECTURE.

On advancing to the front of the stage Mr. Keliy was again loudly applauded. He sald that in keeping with the object which had brought him over to Brooklyn, the theme he had to offer for their entertainment was: "The Sisters of Charlty, Their Origin and Works." For 250 years the Sisters of Charlty had been noted for their self sacrificing devotion to the sick and the poor, their labors of love and pity in the prisons of every land, and their care for foundlings and orphans and all the suffering members of humanity. What Edmund Burke said of Howard, the philanthropist, might be applied to the Sisters of Charlty : "Their life is a circumnavigation of charity," for they were found everywhere, like ministering angels, nursing the sick, relieving the destitute and caring for the helpless, without stopping to inquire whether they were Gentile or Jew, Mohammedan or Christian [Applause] The founder of the order, St. Vincent de Paul, did hardly less for the cause of religion and charity in the Seventeenth Century than St. Augustin did in the Fifth. St. Vincent de Paul said of the members of the order that they needed a much higher degree of virtue than other women to enable them to perform the numerons and responsible duties necessarily devolving upon them. The founder of the order, St. Vincent de Paul, was born on Easter Tuesday, April 24, 1576, in Saxony, not far from the base of the Pyrenees. He was the son of humble parents, owning a little land which they worked with the assistance of their six children-four sons and two daughters. Vincent was the fourth child, and the task allotted to him, like that given to David of old, was to tend his father's sheep and lead them to the pasture. (Applause.) In the trunk of an old oak tree the youthful shapherd fashioned for himself allittle oratory, and there he spent many hours of each day prayer. His superior intelligence induced his father to educate him for the church, and at eleven years of age he commenced his studies under the care of the Franciscans. His progress during the next four years, especially in Latin, was so rapid that it attracted the attention of a wealthy lawyer, who invited him to become the instructor of his children. He remained there five years, and then, by the advice of his patron, on December 20, 1596, being then in his twenty-first year, he entered upon a religious order at Toulouse, where he spent the succeeding seven years in the study of theology. He then went to Saragossa and in the year 1600 entered the priesthood, after sixteen years of study as a preparation for the grand work upon which he was to enter. Thre years later he was captured by a Barbary pirate, carried to Tunis and sold into slavery. His first master was a fisherman, and his last an apostate Christian from Nice, who had three wives, one of whom became the happy instrument of St. Vincent's release from slavery, as well as of her husband's return to Christianity. In company with his master St. Vincent escaped across the Mediterranean in a small skiff, and landing at Avignon was soon engaged as a private tutor. It was while so employed that he first resolved to undertake one of his greatest works, the es-

tablishment offthe

CONGEGATION OF MISSION PRIESTS. which afterward spread all over the world and which made the Lome of the priory of St. Lazarus beloved among the French people (Applause) The amount of good done by the members of that order no human tongue or pen could relate, and there was bardly a town or city in the United States that had not enjoyed the benefit of their magnificent services. (Applause.) St. Vincent afterward became a minister of state, councilior of the queen mother and colleague of Cardinal Richelieu, and greatest and grandest of all, the founder of that order whose fame is world wide and which for two and a half centuries has turned away the wrath of man when everything else has falled. (Loud applause.) It was in 1633 that St. Vincent Da Paul founded the order of the Sisters of Charity. St. Vincent was a man of middle height and good figure, his head was bald and large but not out of proportion, he had a bold forehead and an eve that was remarkable for its keen and gentle expression. In matters of business he was never hurrled, nor was he ever discouraged when difficulties and perplexities beset him. His manner was conciliatory; he was a good listener, and in giving advice did not use many words. He was postessed of a certain natural eloquence which touched all hearts, and he was very conservative—one of his favorite maxims being, " If things are well a person should not be too ready to change them for the purpose of making them better." His greatest virtue, however, was humility. Such was the man who was raised up by Providence to found, among other great works, the Order of the Sisters of Charity. His first effort in that direction was founding the confrateruity of charity, out of which grew the Orier of the Sisters of Charity. which has since developed into a vast organization for the benefit of the poor. (Applause) At first voluntary organizations were formed, but St. Vincent de Paul's practical eye soon discovered that what was needed was an incloistered order of self-denying souls who would devote themselves to the service of the poor and the sick. The work grew; it was blessed of heaven from the beginning and the sisters were soon spread over the whole of France. Then they crossed over into Ireland, Italy and Germany, and now all the countries of Europe bave reason to be grateful to them. The United States owes them no less a debt of gratitude.

WHEN ESTABLISHED HERE. The order was established in America in

1809 by Mother Seaton, the house being at the chapel. I wenty years afterwards a large tion for him. Whatever he writes to Rome Emmettsburg, Md. In 1879 there were 166 part of Montreal was destroyed by fire and will faithfully reflect their views. As to the poor, to whom, as he had utterly despoiled uses of the bath, the handkerchief, and the houses of the United States, tothe chapel also disappeared in the flames, views of the Irist Catholics generally, they
himself of all human things, so the glits of toilet. gether with retreats, hospitals and schools The following day the statue of the Virgin have been accurately interpreted by the Arch-

of 1,079 sisters: In New York the ously preserved from the flames. The bishops. The Vatican cannot expect to hear mother house it at Mount St. Vincent loss seemed irreparable, and for a one voice and one opinion from the Irish on the Hudson, and the whole number the rules were allowed to remain Catholics. The present system enables to ber of sisters employed throughout the world in their condition, when the Governor in 1879 was 26,050, and thus the mustard seed asked for the land to erect a barracks. which St. Vincent de Paul planted in France The citizens became alarmed at this demand was delivered last evening by Hon. John in 1633, had fructified one hundred, yes and opposed it energetically, and immediately Kelly, of New York, in the Academy of a thousand fold in blessings to the decided to rebuild again, and the work of re-

whole world. [Loud applause]. Mr. Kelly then apoke of the services rendered by the Sisters of Charity during the cholera personages of Montreal having contributed to year of 1832 in Baltimore and other cities, and also of their heroism on the battle fields and in the hospitals during the rebel- rich ornaments used at Notre Dame lion, in that connection saying that Benjamin F. Butler had paid a beautiful tribute to the Sisters of Charity in his lecture on the "Irish Soldier." In conclusion, he said when Thomas Campbell, the author of "Ger-trude of Wyoming" lay dying at Boulogne, Sisters of Charity kept watch at his bedside, and when John Howard former days of Montreal. Payne, the author of " Home, Sweet Home," lay on his deathbed at Tunis four bisters of Charity watched over him night and day, and he learned from their example a patient sub mission to the Divine will. (Applause, allow it to disappear for the sake of giving a Among the soldiers of the cross, the Sisters of few feet more of land to the Syndicate or Charity were the avant couriers, and they were the pioneers of the church militant. (Loud

applause) On motion of Edward Rorke a vote of

thanks was tendered Mr. Kelly.
In response Mr. Kelly spoke of the pleasure he always experienced in visiting Brooklyn, and continuing said: I congratulate you that you have grown so large in to few years. You will pardon me I know, if I say that I hope at some day, and not far distant, probably it will come within the next generation, that the two cities of Brooklyn and New York will become united and form one grand municipality. It does not require that a man should be a philosopher or a prophet to demonstrate that. Because the circumstances naturally surrounding us show very clearly that at some time or other this will take place. You call this the City of Churches, there are all the different denominations, and you are all doing the best you can to get to the place where we all would like to go. Let me say in closing, that when you pass from this realm that I hope you will do so to go to that place you are all striving to get to. [Applause]

The audience then dispersed .- Brooklyn

A LONDON DRUGGIST says: "During the many years I have been in the drug business. I have never hed a medicine that gave such general satisfaction, or for which there was such a large sale, as there is for Mach's Magnatic Medicine, advertised in another column of your paper."

THE SHRINE OF BONSECOURS.

A Sketch at the History of the Oldes Catholic Monument in Montreal, which the Syndicate wants to Replace tya Railway Station.

To the east of Bonsecours Market stands the chapel of our Lady of Good Help (called Notre Dame de Bonsecours). To any stranger who has visited our city this old and sacred monument of Ville Marie, the Montreal of two centuries ago, is pointed out as among the first things in our limits worthy of attracting his attention. To the population of Montreal, in general, it is known to exist and to be a very old monument, but how many are intimately acquainted with its history, or are aware of the great and noble deeds which religion has inspired in the shade of its old walls, which for two centuries have braved the events and witnessed the generations

which have come and gone?

The Chapel of Bonsecours was erected in 1670, exactly 212 years ago, when Montreal was nothing more than a small village, and is in fact the only monument of that period now existing. To destroy a monument like this even for a railway station, or to open up a street, would be simple foily. Togo to the source, it was in 1657, that the Venerable Sister Marguerite Bourgeoys, conceived the idea of erecting a chapel for the purpose of encouraging faith in the Mother of God, that she obtained permission to construct Bonsecours from Rev. Father Pijeard, Parish Priest of Ville-Marie. The land upon which it stands was given by M. de Malsonneuve, the founder of Montreal, and the site upon which Bonsecours is a railway in an and locket that he stole from the keeper at Lonely Island has given up the watch, chain and locket that he stole from the body of Mrs. Woods. It is now in the possession of Mr. Bledsee. The watch is in good condit on and etopped attwenty minutes past one. The lighthouse keeper now admits that the watch was in his possession when he gave up the other articles, which speaks poorly of his honesty.

ENGLAND AND THE HOLY SEE—

A cablegram, Oct. 13, announced the arrival in Rome of Mr. George Errington, the lrish Home Rule M. P. for County Long-land upon which it stands was given by M. de Matsonneuve, the founder of Montreal, and the site upon which Bonsecours is arrested and the site upon which Bonsecours is arrested. the site upon which Bonsecours is erected was at a distance of about 400 steps from the then limits of Montreal. Immediately, the pioneers began drawing stones, lumber, &c, with a view of going on with the work of construction. However, at this time, the revd. gen-tlemen of St. Sulpice, the Seigneurs of Montreal arrived here at the calling of M. de Malsonneuve, and shortly afterwards M. de Quelus, the Superior, had to go to Quebec to attend to his duties of Victr-General, and the work of constructing Bonsecours was allowed to remain in abeyance, and for some reason or other the work was not again commenced until thirteen years afterward. A wooden edifice was then erected, and all the population attended the opening ceremony. But probably the whole popula-tion of Montreal then did not exceed more than 2,000 to 3,000 all told. Numerous miracles took place, and all at once the whole faith and confidence of the faithful were centred in the little shrine of Bonsecours, erected at so much trouble by the greatest and noblest woman who ever attached her name to Canadian history. A few years afterwards, Sister Bourgeoys went to France and obtained several contributions from the French nobility to complete and adorn the chapel. Mr. Pierre Chevrier, Baron de Fancamp, also presented the chapel with a statue of the Virgin. The statue was placed in the chapel, where it remained until 1675, when the gentlemen of the Seminary obtained permission from Mr. Dudoupt, then Governor of Montreal, to go on with the stone work. The cross was planted on the edifice on the 29th of June of the same year.

The work of construction was then carried on rapidly, and the chapel was soon after completed. The bell which was placed in the beliry, was cast out of an old cannon used in the defence of Montreal against the Iroquois, and was presented to Sister Bourgeoys by de Maisonneuve. The venerable nun also obtained permission that the chapel should be attached for ever to the parish of Montreal. It was so declared by the Bishop of Quebec on the 6th of Nevember, 1678. From that time Mass was celebrated every day in the chapel, and whenever a public effect: calamity was impending or an encroachment by the Incians on hand, the faithful flooked to it to ask the protection of Heaven. The Indians were also in the habit of going

and other institutions under the care was found to be intact, having been miracul- bishop of Jashel, Dr. Oroke, and by the other a thousand fold in blessings to the decided to rebuild again, and the work of reconstruction was commenced, and again Bon secours was in existence, all the leading its re-erection. The benediction took place on the 30th June, 1775. In 1800 several were taken to the chapel to ornament it. In 1831 the statue of the Virgin, which had been placed there 160 years before, was robbed, and since that day it has never since been found.

The Minerve, referring to this, says that the citizens prevented Bonsecours Chapel from being used as ground for barracks 125 years ago, and surely the City Council will not allow it to disappear for the sake of giving a making a street look more irregular. The history of a city is in its monuments. Bonsecours must remain where it is and no sacrilegious hand be permitted to touch it,

Dr. Holman's Pad is the only true cure for all stomach and liver troubles. Sold by druggists. Holman Pad Co., 744 Broadway, New York

THE "ASIA'S VIOTIMS.

STILL SEABCHING FOR BODIES-STARTLING DIS-CLOSURES.

Owen Sound, Ont., Oct. 24 .- The party

sent for the body of Mrs. Woods and to

search for other bodies, victims of the "Asia" disaster, arrived here early this meraing by the steamer "Northern Belle," of the Great Northern Transit Company's Line. The party left here on Sunday, the 15th October, by steamer "Emerald," and arrived at Killarney the following day. Their intention was to proceed from Killarney to Lonely Island for the body of Mrs. Woods and make a thorough search of the Island around there before returning. The weather proved so rough that they were unable to reach Lonely Island until yesterday morning. the meantime they visited Hog Island, Wigwimikong, Manitowaning and Cape Smith. At Hog Island they found the body of Miss McNabb, of Sullivan Township. It had been covered with gravel and boards, but there was no real attempt at burlal. The party had a burial case with them which they used to encase the body, and brought it to this place. While at Manitowning they were informed that the bodies of a man and woman had been found at Cape Smith, to which place they proceeded and examined them. The woman proved to be Mrs. Walters, who was a lady's maid on the ill-fated steamer. The man could not be identified. They exhumed the bodies of those that were buried and found that in every case, excepting these exhumed at Killarney, the victims had their pockets cut and everything of value abstracted and in some cases even the shoes and stockings bud been stolen off their feet. The "Asia" disaster appears to have been a harvest to both Indians and white people. The Indians are spending money rather lavishly at some of the villages on the island. One Indian is known to have paid out fifty dollars in gold for a waggon. Another thirty five dollars for live stock, while some have offered silver spuons, knives and forks for sale. The body of Mrs. Woods will be sent by early train to-morrow to her friends in Cincinnati. The Indian lighthouse

relations with the Vatican. On October 2, the London correspondent of the Dublin Free-man's Journal telegraphs collows to that

paper:-An announcement is made by the Roman correspondent of the Standard that Mr. Ecrington is expected shortly to return to Rome for the purpose of renswing the negotiations broken off some time since for the establishment of diplomatic relations between England and the Holy See. Those who know anything of the nature of Mr. Errington's mission last year will read this statement with great surprise and not a little incredulity. The Standard correspondent has up to the present enjoyed the monopoly of the belief that Mr. Errington was ever charged with so important a mission. Certainly nothing that Mr. Gladstone said in the course of the debate raised by Sir H. D. Wolff last session could be construed into supporting such a theory, while there was a good deal to discredit it. Of course, the Vatican is asserted to be prime mover in the effort to renew the negotiations, but if anything of the kind is on foot at all, which is doubtful, for many reasons the advances are much more likely to come from the English Government than His Holiness, who, of the two, has the least to hope for from their success. A correspondent of the London Daily News.

writing atout the diplomatic relations between the Pope and England, says :- "The idea of establishing diplomatic relations between the Vatican and St. James's is no longer entertained. It originated during the last visit of Cardinal Howard to England. Its final abandonment is to some extent due to what was passed recently at Rome when information was sought on the subject from an ex member of Parliament whose views as a Catholic Conservative, carry some weight at the Papal head-quarters. The ex-member of Parliament was recently questioned on the subject by Pope Leo himself, and by the Cardinal Secretary of State, Cardinal Jacobiniand who also had interviews with some of the Irish coolesiastics of Rome, such as the head of the convent of St. Isidore-and replied, it is generally understood, somewhat to this

"The existing machinery by which the Holy Father can learn everything of importance about the Catholics of the United Kingdom seems to be sufficient for the object in there to pray immediately on their arrival at view. As to the Catholics of Great Britain, Montreal and departure from it for their no one knows their wants and wishes bitter perlicus seafaring journies. In 1734 the than Cardinal Manning. Cardinal McCabe is convert and hospital were destroyed thoroughly acquainted with the sentiments of and the nuns found refuge near the the influential Catholics of Dublin. The chapel, and eleven of their number leading merchants, the professional men and who fell victims to sickness were interred in the priests of his diocess have a great affec-

Catholics. The present system enables the Pope to know the diversity of views that txists. To substitute for the reports of the variour prelates the despatches of a Nuncio would not afferd any more information, and would perhaps lead to trouble."

THE LABOR MARKET.

THE LABOR MARKET.

The labor market is now unsettled in several of the more imoriant colliery districts. In the Forest of Dean both the iron and coal trades continue well employed, and in Lancashire most of the pits are on full time. The leading textile industries show an average amount of employment, and labor generally is fairly settled. In the Metopolis no specially large works that in the Metopolis no specially large works have been entered on, but there is a fair amount of miscellaneous work going on. The boot and shoe trade in London is somewhat dult, but at Leicester. Nottingham and Norwich a good business is being done. Beveral important rall, way, dock and other large works are in progress. Expiration of the rervice of the Reserve will shortly throw a good deal of labor on the market. Labor News.

THE DIET ELECTIONS.

BEBLIN, Oct. 27.-The returns from 425 election districts show that 133 Conservatives, 92 of the Centre party and 38 Progres. sists were elected. Prof. Virohow, Dr Loswo and Richter were returned by sweeping ma. forliles. Virobow received 852 votes against 153 for Court Chaplain Stoecker.

COAST DEFENCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The annual report of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, reterring to our defences again t maritime attack, says: Two features requiring prompt attention are the completion of the improved barbette batteries, supplied with 12-inch rifled guns, and the application of one system of torpedoes to all harbors. Plans have been prepared for two double-turreted iron forts—one for each shore—at the Narrows, at the entrance of New York harbor. Each turret is intended to receive two 100-ton guns. No naval ship yet built or deslaned could remain under their close fire long enough to do them any damage. The extension of the turret system to Boston and other harbors is suggested. He recommends an appropriation of \$20,100 for the coming year for preparing the forts for, successfully operating and detending torpedoes.

UNITED STATES.

The grand jury have begun the invoctions tion of the asylum at Ward's Island, New York, for the insane.

The Sentence of Ike Shipman, one of the Eastman rioters at Atlanta, has been commut. ed to imprisonment for life.

George Letcher, Attorney at Nichelsville, Ky., shot dead Edward Evans, a physician, in a dispute over au attorney's fee. Jailed.

Near Kansas City, Mrs. Freylinger, shot and killed Mr. Mole. The trouble grew out of the renting place on which Freylinger lived. John Warner, a prominent manniacturer of

Amsterdam, NY., paid riotous Italius \$3,000 out of his own pocket and saved the town from in ther danger. The bodies of Homer Stewart and James

Sullivan have been found terribly mangled in the tunnel of Lancaster mine, Silverton Col. It is thought they were killed by premature blast.

New Advertisements.

A CURE GUARANTEED.

SEPORT OF MIN & NERVE FOOD, AFTER For old and Young, Male and Female

Windsor, Ont., Canada

Sold in Montrea by B. E. MoGALE, St Josephistreet, and all Druggists everywhere, 128 G

Health is Wealth DEE.C.WES

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysieria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, N rvous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobseco, Wakefulness, Mental 1 epression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insacity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhess caused by over-exertion of the brain, self abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's 'reatment. One Dollar a box or six b xes for five dollars; sent by mail paid on receipt of price We guarantees x boxe to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the money if the trea ment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND FRAIN TREAT

JOHN LEWIS. Chemist, Victoria Square, Montreal, P.Q

I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of Piles, 2 to 4 in all the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFTLA, PSORI-ASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send to Boston for \$2 page pamphlets free, showing its wonderful cures. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston and Montreal.

In case of failure, dealers please refund the money and charge it back to me.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so provalent in this coundry as Constipation, and no remody has every equalic the establishment Ridancy Wort as a few of the case, this remody will overcome it, the case, this remody will overcome it, the case, this remody will overcome it, the case, this remody will overcome it.

This distressing complete the work of the complicated with constipation. Etidney Wort strengthers the weakened parts and quickly source all kinds of Piles over when physicians and medicines have before failed:

19 ET you have either of those troubles

PRICE'SI. USE Druggists Sell

GRATEFUL WOMEN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful to show such an into protect in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy particularly adapted to the many itis the sex is almost universally cleansed with soap or pear subject to. Ohills and fever, indigestion or not injure or discolor them. deranged livers, constant or periodical sick beadacaes, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders or different parts of the bdy, a feeling of lassitude and despendency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.— Courant.

THE MONTREAL & SOREL RAILWAY.

A VIFIT OF INSPECTION.

SOREL, Oct. 25.—A special train was run over the Montreal & Sorel Railway to day, conveying Messrs. Mackinnon, Traffic Manager; Alden, Superintendent, and others of the South Eastern Railway, and Hon. Jav. Armstrong, President; O N Armstrong, Managing Director; If Armstrong, Superintendent, and others of the Montreal & Sorel Railway. The South Eastern officials were on a visit of inspection preparatory to taking over the road on Wednesday next. They expressed themselves highly next. They expressed themselves highly next the road in such good condition as it proved to be. After partaking of lunch, which had been prepared at Pich.'s Hotel, and examining the works in councetion with the northern division of the South Eastern, the party re-embarked at 4:30, and arrived at Longueull at 6:20, being at the rate of 30, miles an nour, which augurs well for the future of the new line. A VISIT OF INSPECTION.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer", \$1.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of jour rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents . bottle.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Si le ack or Bowels, hore Throat, Rheumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Rollever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

Written for THE TRUE WITNESS Another translation of the "Cradle Song of the Elessed Virgin."-"Domini, fili, domint."

Sleep, my darling, sleep, Thy mother sings for thee; Oh! sleep, my boy, my treasure, Upon thy mother's knee. Ten thousand, thousand angels, Will chant thy Juliaby.

Sleep, sweet heart, thy mother's throne! S'I's thy mother's jubilee;
What on earth, or in heaven's home,
Can sweeter, holier be?
While angels, yea, ten thousand,
Cry out in ecstacy.

That nothing may be wanting, Thy couch with illies fair, I'll strew; and roses, blushing rotes Will perfume the midnight air. ruardian angels. Will protect us with their care.

Woulds't music?—gentle shepherds, With strains, so soft, so sweet; The echoes of the heavenly host, Thy infaut ears will greet. While angels, yea, ten thousand, Will sing—"Tis just and meet." Brockville, Oct. 19th, 1882.

As a cure for all diseases of the Lungs, DOWN'S ELIXIR has no equal.

The funeral of the late Mr. Thos. Kelley. one of the oldest and best known printers of Quebec, and a charter member of the Typographical Dulon, took place Monday atternoon, October Erd, and was followed by a large number of his late confreres and the public generally.

late confreres and the public generally.

J. Kibby, in the employ of Sir John Macdonald's private secretary, has received the meancholy intelligence of the death of a younger brother, wounded in Alexandria during the bombardment of that city, from the effect of which he had partially recovered, but voluntering, like a brave Briton, for the march on Telel-Kebir, he, in consequence, suffered a relapse and died. Two other brothers were killed in Her Majesty's service, one at Alma and the other at Balaklava.

One done of BAXTER'S MANDRAKE MITTERS will relieve Sick Headache. One bottle effects a cure. Price 25c per bottle.

THE COMET.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Commander Sampfor of the naval observatory, observed the counct this morning for the first time through the great equatoril telescope. Its appearonce was quite different from that seen through the smaller instrument. The nucleus has a well-defined centre, quite circular and of considerable apparent diameter. The elongated appearance of the nucleus is due to two masses of nebulous matter, one between the nucleus proper and the sun, and the other on the side toward the tail. Both masses are somewhat detached from the nucleus, the one in the direction of the tall being brighter, but neither presenting the condensed, sunlike appearance of the nucleus. These luminous portions of the comet probably led to the belief that the comet had split. The spectroscope shows the character of the comet's light to have been unchanged during the past week. This indicates that incandescent carbon vapor is the principal source of light. The search for the small comet reported east of the great comet was

EPPE'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND CONFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast lables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors tille. It is by the judicious use of such ardoles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to Beist every tendency to disease. Hundreds d subtle maladies are loading atound us hady to attack wherever there is a weak pint. We may escape many a fatal shaft keeping ourselves well fortified with pure tood and a properly nourished frame."

Guil Service Gazette: Made simply with boilag water or milk "Sold only in packets and ins (1 th and in Taballad". James Errs & ins († 1b. and 1b.) labelled Javas Errs & 0., Homoopathic Chemists London, Eng-Also makers of Errs's CHOCOLATE feednor for afternoon use.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To remove smoke-stains from ivory, immerse the pieces in benzine, and go over them with a brush.

Lampshades of ground glass should be cleansed with soap or pearlash; these will Satin shoes may be cleaned by rubbing

them with blue and stone fiannel, and afterward cleaning them with bread. Wash a silk handkerchief in water in which the best castile scap has been lathered. Then snap between the fingers until nearly dry.

Do not iron it; but fold and press under a

Mics in stoves when smoked is readily cleaned by taking it out and thoroughly washing with vivegar a little diluted. If the black does not come off at once, let it soak a little.

Tomatoes peoled, sliced and fried in butter make a very satisfactory side dish. Sprinkle salt and pepper and a very little sugar over them, and serve them hot These are excellent with beefsteak and paked p tatoes for breakfast.

Take coach varnish and renew all your oilcloths. Wash them clean, wire dry, and apply a coat of varnish. Be careful not to step on them until they are dry, If this is done once a year the oil cloths will last twice as long as they will without is.

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Is a Positive Cure For all those Painful Complaints and Weakne so common to our best female population. A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman.

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Doth the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at: 7 and 255 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass, Price of of ther, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozonges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for oither. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constitution, blimmer and torpidity of the liver of antipation,

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Tickets only 35,00. Shares in proportion.

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Who manage all the drawings of this Company, both ordinary and semi-aunual, and attest the correctness of the published Official Lists.

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FOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Ausrian 100fl Government Bond ISSUED IN 1881.

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Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller promium. Every bond musr draw a Prize as there are no blanks. The three nighest prizes amount to

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Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Dealness Known,

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This Oll is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeleth. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a resonative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle. at \$1 per bottle.

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It has performed a miracle in my case.

I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.

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My deainess helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

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EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will
continue to weaken their systems by the use of
the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the
Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater putifier and
strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal. Price 35c. 51 ti Agriculture.

FARM AND GARDEN KOTES.

Black ants puncture grapes.

ome grain. Feed pigs a little grain, even while they are running in clover.

Old carpets and bags are good for covering potatoes in cellars.

Bonedust used as a fertilizer for wheat may profitably be mixed with ashes.

The value of manure heaps is vastly increased by their frequently being worked OVer. Sow lime before wheat, sow ashes with

wheat and sow salt on top in a dry time in

spring. Corn smut is injurious to animals, acting both as a poison and mechanical irritant. For this reason the smut should be kept from the feeding stalls.

A few bulbs of crocus and snowdrop planted about on the lawn produce a very pleasing effect early in the spring, they bloom before it is necessary to use the lawn mower, and remain from year to year.

When bark splitting occurs on one side near the collar of young apple trees, in rich soil, wrap the openings so that the combined layer will not be exposed. It may be well to apply a plaster of grafting wax

Young tea roser, which were set out last shud rewell much band form thower buds.

The American Agriculturist says: " Though ensiloing may take place at any time before curing should be put in bundles and large stooks, to remain until the ground freezes."

The beetle of the apple borer is striped brown and white, and measures about threefourths of an inch in length. It deposits its eggs during the early summer in the bark of the trees near the ground. Here the large is hatched, becoming a whitish grub, which saws its way into the trees, perforating in all directions and sometimes completely girdling

Dahliss appear to best advantage when they are set singly in conspicuous places, wherever they will make the most show The same remark applies to lilies and the amarylis, and any regular or formal manner of planting them should be avoided. If it is necessary, for any cause, to plant them near each other, we should keep them two feet apart, at least.

A short time has been sufficient to produce great changes in relation to corn. Its uses have multiplied and increased. It is now employed to make starch and glucose, as well as to make alcohol, whiskey, high wines and vinegar. Considerable quantities of it are converted into mait. In all the great dairy districts it is extensively employed for teed ing milch cows.

Large, coarse boned horses are frequently troubled with weakness of the ankles or knuckling. This should be treated by rub-bing with stimulating liniments, turpentine, or with infusions of cak-bark. Give the animal, also, one teaspoonful of Peruvian bark or gentian root, and the same quantity of sulphate of iron powdered and mixed together once a day, in a tablespoonful of molasses. For the weakness of the passage apply oak or willow bark infusion. The medicine men-tioned will help this trouble also. Be gure and give no resin or saltpeter, as these will

FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

WHEN TO APPLY MANURE The common practice is to cart the manura from the farm-yard once a year, usually in the spring. In this way the hauling is done when other work is pressing and while the ground is soft. It is better to draw out the manure exposed in open yards as it accumulates and drop it into heaps in the fields where it is to be used. With the best facilities for keeping the manure—that is, with a barn-cellar—there is less loss in keeping it under cover, and when well rotted apply it to the ground just at the time when it will be of the most benefit to the crop. Manure is considered as so much capital used in growing the crop, and bears interest only as it is used by the plants. If beets or turnips need the most manure in midsummer it is economy to apply it then, provided there is the proper facility for making, storing and turning out this valuable tertilizer every month in the year. Grass lands can make use of manure at nearly all times and upon these it may be spread in winter with economy of labor and excellent results .- American Agriculturist.

ROTATION. Successive crops of the same character ex-haust lands of the particular food they re-quire with great rapidity. The aid which nature so freely renders, where crops rotate, is withhold in such a system of cultivation, bef cause the farmer is violating her laws. fight against paters is to war at fearful odds, and it is not difficult to forecast the result. To work in harmony with her insures a comparalively easy victory. One of the most beautiful of her provisions is, that while one crop exhausts the soil of that element which enters most largely into its composition, by the operation of some mysterious law, it prepares that same soil for some other crop of a different character. As an illustration of this RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER, principle, we know that clover does not successfully follow itself, although it leaves the ground in the best possible condition for corn or wheat. One crop, therefore, restores in a measure what another has taken. By raising continuously the same plant you inter-fere with this heautiful contrivance of nature to rebuild ber wasted strength.

BONES FOR FOWLS.

to afford the poultry quite a treat from time to time, and when this is not the case, or when the supply runs short, enough can be procured each week from the nearest butcher at a very small price, many butchers being glad to give them away to get rid of them. These can be crushed by using a large stone and a heavy hammer, though there is now a very good and cheap mill made for the purpose—costing but \$5 without legs and \$7 with legs—which pays for itself several times over during the season, where large flocks of fowls are kept, as it not only crushes and grinds bones, but also oyster shells, corn, etc. The bones crush best when dry, and should be reduced to about the size of a small pea. They are put in small troughs or boxes, under cover, where the fowls can eat what they want and to suit their pleasure. - Poultryman.

BREEDING UP.

It would be an absolute waste of excellent material for farmers desirous of improving the blood of their cattle to butcher good, well formed common cows, to replace them with When cows begin to fall off in milk feed highly bred cows. Such a rapid change is not necessary by any means, though of course it would be desirable, Every farmer, how-ever, can put his hands on a number of good strong cows, of mixed breeding, while animals from blooded herds would make quite an addition to the expense account, and which might necessitate a curtailing of expenditures in some other quarter. Get a pure blooded thrifty bull and put him to the best cows to be had, and by careful breeding the herd will increase in value and usefulness annually; whereas, on the other hand, when a mongrel sire is used the stock yearly becomes poorer. Rather than breed a scrub bull to a large number of cows sell off half of the latter and the former, and secure a blooded sire. We have referred to this matter on several occasions, but while so much no grade and low grade stock continues to flood our markets there is room for much to be said on the sub-

> got than if only one party were interested .--Drovers' $\it Journal.$ THE COMPOST BEAP.

feel that they cannot bear the expense a

neighber or two should be called in, and by

that means a more desirable animal could be

The Massachusetts Ploughman, among other things, talks suggestively about the composi spring can now be removed, potted and hear, saying that it is a good plan to have blaced in a sheltered or shaded position, will one for the benefit of the farm. The composition speedily form new roots, and in time start | reap may be made of road-scrapings, the scourings of ditches, the cleanings of ponds, clippings from banks and hodge rows, acrapings and aweepings of farm-yards, garden refrost, the successful curing of corn fodder can fuse, house refuse, and indeed all sorts of rubonly be done after the nights are cool, if not bish may be added to a compost heap. Even cold. It should stand until about the time of weeds will decay, and then help to swell the the first frosts before cutting, and after partly material for enriching the land. The heap should occasionally be covered over with layer of time, and a layer of salt now and then is also a good addition. These materials are boneficial in themselves, and keep weeds from seeding on the top of the heap. The compost should be turned over from time to time, and when well mixed the land may be dressed with it either in spring or autumn.

> CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kldney, and Urinary Complaints, cured by Buchupaipa." \$1.

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Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles combine the endicest eatherite principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of eff c4. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are ne most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by deraugement of the stemach, liver, and howels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Aven's Puts are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

Aven's Pills are an effectual cure for Aven's Pills are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbress, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Woyms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Goat, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive augustus. state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these Pills are the most thorough and searching calluntic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the lowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and carich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

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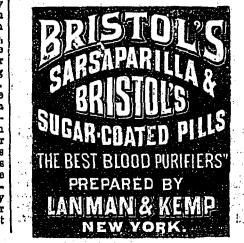
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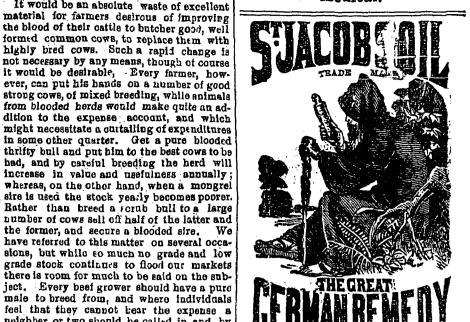
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the great value of bones for their fowls, and but a limited few ever make use of them for this purpose. No matter whether the birds are confined or not, they are sure to be benefited by a moderate quantity of bones, though those which are kept in close confinement need them most. Nearly every family of any size have refuse bones enough from the kitchen PECIAL NOTICE.—NOW



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Scalds, General Bodily

Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Froster Feet and Ears, and all other

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This Great Household Medicine Ranks

Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

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Its Scarobing and Mealing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis. Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulius, Gout, Rhenmatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to inil.

Both Pills and Olntment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and acts, at 1s. 14d, 2s. 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s., and 33s each, and by all medicine vendom throughout the civilized world.

N. .-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, netween the hours of il and 4, or by letter.

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BALTIMORE, MD., U.S.A. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Timer Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free, VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, Q.



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SUCCESSOR TO Meneely & Kimberly, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Hells.

Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

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\$200.00 Reward!

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THOUSANDS OF THE BEAUTIFUL and talented succumb to the dread scourge, consumption, whom a course of the saving pulmonic, Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, might have rescued from the grave. Coughs unwisely treated or neglected shape a sure, undeviating course towards fatal lung disease. How many persons of vigorous physique and plenty of nervous stamina have succumbed to the consequence of a simple cold! The only safe course is a sure remedy, and assuredly none has met with higher commendation in professional quarters, or is better known for the thoroughness of its action, than the above. Asthma, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, soreness and weakness of the chest are remedied by it. Sold in 50 cent and \$1.00 bottles. See you get the

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, Oct. 31, 1882. The Federal Bank, the branch of which has just opened in Montreal, has a paid-up capital of \$2,267,000, a "rest" of \$600,000, or more than 25 per cent of the capital, a circulation \$1,700,000, and on September 30th its commercial loans reached \$9,700,000. The Directors of the institution are Messrs S Nordheimer, President; J S Playfair, Vice-President; D Gurney, Jr., Wm Galbraith, G W Torrance, Benj Cronyn and Jno Kerr.
The capital of the proposed Central Bank

of Canada is to be \$1,000,000, and its head office at Toronto.

Edison Electric Light (parent) stock is quoted in New York at 450 bid, 500 asked. Yesterday the Bank of British North Americs, Bank of Montreal and Canadian Bank of Commerce reduced their rates of sterling per 1b, 111 to 12c1; do Spring, per 100 lbs, exchange in New York to 4.82 for sixty day \$3.75 to \$4.25; do Tire, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bills and 4.86} for demand.

bills and 4.86 f for demand.

Morning Stock Sales—350 Montreal 206 f;
75 do 206; 50 do 206 f; 50 do (ex-div) 203 f;
50 do 203 f; 160 do 203; 25 do 203 f; 142
Peoples 86; 150 Toronto 180; 25 do 179 f;
15 do 179; 10 Ontario 126 f; 40 Richellen 75; 350 St Paul & Manitoba 148; 25 do 1472; 100 do 148; 305 Commerce 137; 15 Merchants 127½; 50 do (ex-div) 125½; 35 do 125¾; 150 Telegraph 128½; 50 do 127¾; 10 Gas 186¾; 50 Dundees 118; 25 do 117; 350 North-West Land 37; 15 Canada Paper 125; 150 City Passenger 127; 75 do 126; 150 do

Last night in New York St. Paul & Manitoba stock closed at 146. It opened to-day at 148 and advanced to 149; afterwards selling

At the Stock Exchange this morning, there was another paring down of prices. To day being the close of the month there was no change made in the rate of interest though brokers reported that more money was forthcoming at 7 per cent than previously. It requires considerable courage to purchase with stocks at present prices, yielding about 5 per cent, while money for carrying purpsoes is at 7 per cent. The two highest dividend paying stocks on the list are Gas and Bank of Montreal. At 200 Gas would pay 6 per cent, while Montreal at the same figure pays 5 per cent. At moon the whole list of stocks with noon the whole list of stocks with very iew exceptions showed a de prunelia balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60c to \$0c; child's pebbled and buff 2061 (regular), 2031 (ex-dividend); Ontario dropped 1 to 1251; Toronto 1 to 179; Telegraph 1 to 128; City Passenger 4 to 1261, and Gas I to 186. St Paul & Maritoba advanced to 1471; Richelleu 1 to 743, and Merchants to 1272 (regular). Commerce was steady at

KEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1 p.m.—Stocks quiet higher. Am Ex, 92; CS, 70; D & L, 1398; Erie, 40½; III C, 147¼; K & T, 35½; L S, drng. In black leather business on spot has 115½; M C, 102½; J C, 72½; N P, 45½; N W, not attained satisfactory proportions, the only 144½; N Y U, 133½; P M, 39½; St P, 97½; sale of any importance we heard of being

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

During the past week business has been quiet in nearly all branches of the city wholesale trade. The stringency in the money market has continued right up to the date of this report, but some relaxation is expected after the turn of the month. Particulars as to the fall dividends will be found elsewhere. The breadstuffs market has, generally speaking, ruled easier, and we know of some traders who look for even lower prices in the near future. In wholesale dry goods the demand has been seriously interfered with by the mild weather, but of late an improved enquiry has sprung up. A fair number of orders have been received for fall and winter clothing. Depending on a good harvest, some traders have been rather free in sending goods into the country, and it is to be hoped that their feeling of great confidence" will not be dis-

appointed in the time to come. GROCERIES. - Business has been rather quiet the past week. In fruit, sales are reported of 3,000 boxes of Valencia raisins at 73c to 8c, an off-brand lot selling as low as Smaller quantities are quoted at 8c to 71c. Smaller quantities are quoted at occurs. Sales of currents have taken place at 68c. to 63c, and we hear more is offered at the inside figure, jobbing lots at 630 to 70. Pergos currants are steady at 81c to 9c. Sultana raisins have been placed at 12c to 121c. New figs are steady at 142c to 151c, for 1-1b boxes. In sugar, the market for refined has been dult during the week, and prices have ruled somewhat in favor of buyers, and we quote granulated 90 to 91c. although it is understood the inside figure would be shaded for large quantities. Yellows have also ruled quiet at 73c to 81c. In raw sugar we hear of a large sale of Trinidad, comprising about 1,000 hogsheads, on p.t. Teas are still very flat, from the fact that new crop tess are arriving upon a market overstocked with old. Sales are reported of fine new Japans at 40c to 43c, and of low grades at 150 to 16c. We quote:-Japan tea, common, 18c to 23c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to good, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38 toc 430; choicest, 450 to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 00c to 00; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c medium to good, 38c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c.

Sugars—Barbadoes may be quoted at 7½c to 7½. Granulated 9½c to 9½c; grocers' "A" 9½c to 9½c; crushed, 8½c to 9½c; powdered, 10½c to 10½c; yellow, 7½c to 8½c. Syrups and Molasses quiet. Antigua is worth 49c to 52c. Barbadoes is quiet and steady at 54c to 55c. There is a small enquiry for Trinidad at 48½c to 50c. Syrup, 56c to 75c. Sugarhouse, 35c to 38c. Coffees are generally quiet and steady. Mocha 29c to 31c: O G Java. 22c to 28c: Planta—ed at 35&c, without finding a customer. 38c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c.

tion O 19c to 22c; Maracalbo, 12c to 14c; Jamales, 10fc to 15c; Bio, 10c to 12c. Fruit is at 68c to 70c. In ocean freights an engagement is reported of 10,000 bushels heavy to \$2.95; sultanes, \$10ft to \$11; Valencies, nominal; Samos, 9c to 9fc; currants, 6c to 77c. There \$4.90. 25c conving evers \$4.90. 25c conving evers

has been in small volume the past week in

of 200 boxes of charcoal sold at \$5 25. Ingot tin is easier, being quoted from London at £101 15s. Prices here are 25½c to 26c. Ingot copper is firm at 20c to 21c. Iron pipe is in improved demand. A small dividend is looked for in the case of the Messrs. Hope, as a large proportion of the goods are pledged to the Bank of Commerce for advances. Coltness, \$25 00 to 25 50; Langloan, \$24 50 to 25 00; Summerice, \$24 to 24 50; Gartsherrie, \$24 to \$24 50; Calder, \$23, and Eglinton, \$22 to 22 50. Bars, per 100 lbs, \$2 to 2 25; Canada piates, per box; Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 10 to \$3 15; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 25 to \$5 50; Coke, IC, \$4 40 to 4 50. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Lyon per lb 121c. Lead pig per 100 lbs Iron per 1b, 12½c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, 25% to 26c. Ingot Copper, 20c to 21c. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coll chain, 4 inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6 per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Boots and Shors .- It is quite probable

that the spring prices will be advanced 5 to 10 per cent in consequence of the increased cost of manufacture. Western jobbers are expected here in full force by the first of next month, when some large orders will undoubtedly be taken, if we may judge from the orders which have already been given in by a Deleware grapes sold in baskets at 8c per 1b. few. Owing to good crops and the long prices Potatoes were easier than on our last reference. farmers are getting for mostly everything they at 800 to 90c. produce, remittances continue to give every satisfaction. Men's thick boots, wax, \$2 25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's bufi congress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$150; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

LEATHER. — Dealers have not experienced much of a demand not even for best grades of sole leather. Sales are reported of round lots of No. 1 B A solo at 260 and selected weights at 26to to 27c. Ordinary descriptions, however, are in larger supply and sales Brussels sprouts, \$1 25; beets, 50c bush. Waxed upper is very dull, and stocks are mira, \$5 bri; Canada cranberries, 50c; Cape said to be accumulating. Prices rule some-what in favor of buyers. A fair movement is Mears.—Beef, per lb, trimmed, 80 to 15c; reported in buft and pebbled at about former quotations. Advices from England are very veal, per lb, 8c satisfactory, and shipments of splits are going forward. We quote hemiock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 26 to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 24 c; \$10 per 100 lbs. No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; No 1, ordinary, 22c to 23c. Buffalo sole, No 2, 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 40c; heavy, 33c to 36c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfekins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 15e to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c;

leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.
Oils—Sales of steam refined seal are mentioned at 80c per imperial gallon; pale seal may be quoted at 70c to 721c; and straw seal at 674c. Newfoundland cod oil, is firm at 673c to 700; Halliax "A" 660. Cod liver oll is firm at \$1.70 to \$1.80; and olive oil has been sold at \$1 per Imp. gallon. Linseed oil rules quiet at 70c to 72 for raw, and at 72c to 74c for boiled. Befined petroleum. Car lets, 19c to 1910; broken lots, 20; single barrels, 21c. American, 23c to 26c. Coarse salt has sold at 62½c to 68½c. Factory filled, \$1.25 to \$1.45; halfs, 700 to 800; quarters. 40c to 45c.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Fair business at last week's decline. No 1, \$9 50; No 2, \$8 50; No 3, \$750. Western States hides are quoted at \$10 25 to \$10 50 for No 1, and \$8 50 to \$8 75 for No 2. Sheep and Lambskins are worth

750 to 850. Calfakins, 14c per lb. Fish.—One lot of 1,000 barrels Labrador herrings has just been sold on spot at \$6 25 per bbl, and several other large lots have been placed at the same figure, and we quote \$6 25 to 6 60, although it is a question if any could De bought now at the inside rate. No I small herring are quoted at \$5 to 5 50, Cape Breton at \$6 to 6 25, and No 2 at \$4 50 to 5. Anticosti herring are steady at \$5 12½ to 5 25. Green Cod is steady at \$5 75 to 5 85. There is a fair call for dry cod at \$6 to 6 50, as to size of lot. North be bought now at the inside rate. No Shore salmon are quiet at \$20, \$19 and \$18

respectively.
Wood.—The mills are taking fair quantities of foreign wool, and we hear of sales aggregating some 40,000 lbs of greasy Cape at 18c to 181c, prices ranging from 171c to 19c as to quality. Australian and Montevideo are quiet and unchanged. In Canadian wool there is very little doing, lamb supers being quoted at 30c to 33c, and unassorted pulled at 27c to 27 c.

In Liverpool at 2 30 pm breadstuffs were quiet but steady. White, 8s 9d to 9s 1d; club, 9s to 9s 5d. Weather fine. Receipts of wheat the past three days, 405,000 centals,

cha 290 to 310; O G Java, 22c to 28c; Planta- [ed at 36]c, without finding a customer.]

pepper at 160 and cloves at 260 to 270. There \$490, 250 spring extra \$490, 125 do \$480, is demand for canned mackerel at \$4.80 125 choice do \$500, 125 Canada strong to \$4.90 and for lobsters at about \$4.30 to bakers' \$5.75, 240 Ontario bags (spring ex-\$4.40 in lots. Hennessey's brandy is sold at tra) \$2.37}. We quote prices of flour as \$5.50 in wood.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—in pig-iron business has been in small volume the past week in \$4.80 to 4.85; superfine, \$4.60 to 4.70; Canada consequence of a searcity of supplies. No. strong bakers', \$5.75 to 6.25; American 1 Gartsherrie is firm and quoted at \$24.50 strong bakers', \$6.75 to 7.25; fine, \$3.75 to 1 Gartsherrie is firm and quoted at \$24 50 with a cash sale at \$23 50 on spot. Calder is steady at \$24, and Eglington has sold at \$250. Despatches quote warrants at 50s 6d. Bar iron is firmer and higher. Tin plates are without important change. A lot of 200 boxes of charcoal sold at \$5 25. Ingot

was quiet, with a leaning towards case, the closing rates being to to to lower than on Saturday at 93% November, 94% December. Corn closed to to to lower at 67% November, 60% the year. Oats were slightly easier, closing to lower November at 33#c, and unchanged for the year, at 33gc.

The dairy produce market is firm. Choice creamery has sold here for the States at 270 to 28c, and Tamoursska butter sold here and in Quebec at 17 to 17% for the lower ports. In the Townships Americans are operating at favored points near the lines, and paying 22c to 23 for fine fresh dairy. Shipments have lately gone forward as shown by consular advices to Boston, New York, and Hartford, Conn. The cheese market is firm at quotations. The New York stated markets are in another column. For jobbing lots 1c to 2c per lb must be added to our quotations:—Creamery, choice October, per 1b, 27c to 28c; do, choice September, per 1b, 25c to 26c; do, choice August, per 1b, 23c to 24c; Townships, fine to choice per 1b, 21c to 22c; Morrisburg, fine, per 1b, 20c to 21c; Brockville, per 1b, 19c to 20c; Western dairy, per lb, 18c to 19c; low grades, per lb, 16c to 17c. Cheese—September and October choice, 111c to 120; August, 101c to 110; July, 90 to 100; common grades, 70

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .- Oct. 31 The attendance to-day was a good average one, and there was a plentiful supply of fruit and farm produce. Fall apples sold at \$2.50 to \$4 per brl, and fameuse at \$4 to \$5, as to quality. Jamaica oranges are in the market and quoted at \$9 per bil; Louisiana \$10. Dejeware grapes sold in baskets at 8c per 1b.

DAIRY PRODUCE, -Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 35c; tub butter, 20c to 24c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; cook ing, 21c to 22c.

POULTRY.-Fowls, per pair, 80c to 90c; chickens, 35c to 75c per pair; turkeys, each, 90c to \$1.10; geese, spring, 80c to \$1 each; ducks, 75c to 90c per pair; pigeons, per pair, 30c to 35c; live fowls, 70c to 75 per pair; chickens, 30c to 50c; ducklings, 60c

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; oat meal, do, \$2 70; cornmeal, do, \$2 to 2 20 moulie, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1. Grain—Oats, per bag, 95c to \$1; peas, per bush, \$1 10 to 1 15; beans, none; buckwheat 80c per bushel; corn, 91c per bushel.

VEGETABLES-Potatoes, new, per bag, 80c for white; 90c rose; carrots, new, 50c per bushel; onions, per bushel, 75c; Montreal cabbages, per doz, 40c to 45c; lettuce, 50c; vegetable marrows, \$1 50 per dozen; Montreal turnips, \$1 50 per brl; colery, 30c per dozen; cauliflowers, \$1 to 150 per dozen; tomatoes, 50c per bushel; artichokes, \$1 per

FBUIT.—Apples, per barrel, \$2 50 to \$4 oranges, Jamacias, \$9 brl; Louisianas, \$10 lemons, \$5 per box; bananas, \$4 to \$6 50 that of five fons of medium splits at \$25. | per bunch; Delaware grapes, 8c per lb; Al-

mutton, 10c to 12½c; lamb per lb, 10c to 12½c; veal, per lb, 8c to 121c; pork, per lb, 13c; hams, per lb, 15c; lard, per lb, 15c; sausages per.1b, 13c to 14c; dressed hoge, \$9 75 to

Figs. -- Salmon, 30c per lb; salmon trout 10c to 12c; smelts, none; pike and lobsters, 10c; white fish, 10c; halibut, 15c; haddock and cod, 6c; mackerel, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 12c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; aword fish, 15c.

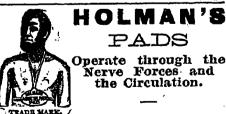
MARRIED.

MURRAY-MCCORMICK.—At Ste. Brigide, Que., on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Taupler, Mr. D. W. Murray to Miss Ellen J. McCormick, both or Brigide'

New Advertisements.

WANTED, - By an Elderly WANTED, — Dy an Lady of experience, a situation as Housekeeper in a Ciergyman's house, or private family, where there is another servant kept Address, D. & J. SADLIER & CO., P. O. box 242 Montreal Canada. 121 1848, Montreal, Conada.

TEACHERS WANTED. — For the R. C. Separate School, Prescott, a MALE TEACHER, holding a second-class certificate, required for 1st January next. Also, TWO FEMALE TEACHERS, holders of second or third-class certificates. One required immediately, and on the 1st January, 1883. Applications received by JOHN GIBSON, Secretary, Separate School Board, Box 205, Prescott. O. 12 4



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the following shippers were in town:—Hugh Paton, New York; Chas. Clapp, Lowell, Mass.; C. Buhormester, Schenectady, N.Y. On the local market 3 horses were sold by Mr. McGuire for \$550. The shipments this week were as follows:—Oct, 25th, 9 horses,

\$1,269; 2 do, \$239. Oct. 26th, 2 do, \$550.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-Out. 30. At the Viger market to-day were 450 to 500 cattle, 350 of which were from the West. Prices for butchers' cattle ranged from 2c to 50 per 1b, as to quality. Beceipts of sheep and lambs were 600, mostly lambs, which sold at \$2 50 to \$4 50 each. Sheep realized \$4 to \$8. About 25 calves were sold, the price being \$8 to \$15. There was a very good demand for choice cattle, the bulk of the offerings being poor stook. Jas Cahill, of Brookville, sold 20 cattle at \$25 each; and Richard Wood, also of Brockville, sold 14 at \$23 each. Price & Delorme sold 26 head at 4c per 1b, live weight. J B Boy had two loads of cattle under offer. He sold 128 dressed hogs on Saturday at \$9 25 per 100 lbs. Live hogs to-day were quoted at \$7 to \$7 60.

Unrevised statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of August, (cents omitted) :- Spirits, \$319,020; mait liquor \$550; malt, \$22,179; tobacco, \$173,368; petroleum inspection, \$1,597; manufactures in bond, \$2,762; seizures, \$2,949; other receipts, \$1,909. Total excise revenue, \$524,-337. Canals, \$55,204; slides and booms, \$7,-141; culling timber, 9,478; hydraulic and other rents, &c., \$892; minor public works, \$296; inspection of weights and measures, \$1,731; inspection of gas, \$37. Total revenue, \$599,458.

PARIS, Oct. 80.—The central committee of the Radical Republicans repudiates all connection with the fom-inters of disorders in Lyons and Monteau les-Mines.

THE FALL DIVIDENDS. DIGBURSEMENT OF \$1,252,000.

During the past week our columns have daily recorded the half-yearly fall dividends of the local and Western banks, most of which are payable early in the month of Decomber. Our enumeration given below is based on the paid-up capital of each institution, and shows the amount each corporation intends to disburse to its shareholders. We have also included the Gas dividend announced a short time ago and the annual dividend of the City Passenger Railway Com-Dany. The figures for Ontario Bank are estimated on the reduced capital now

\$1,500,000. Bank of Montreal, 5 p.c.... \$600,000 Merchants' Bank, 3½ p.c.... 210,000 Toronto Bank, 4 p.c.... 80.000 Ontario Bank, 3 p.c..... Hamilton Bank, 31 p.c.... Ville Marie Bank, 3 p.o..... 15,000 Quebec Bank, 3½ p.c..... Jacques Cartier Bank, 3½ p.c.... 87,500 17,500 Gas, 6 p.c.... C. P. B., per annum, 7 per cent... Total.....\$1,252,000

> SPORTING NEWS. PUGILISTIC.

Richard K. Fox has deposited \$1,000 and issued a challenge, offering to back Tom Allen. ex-champion puglist of America, to fight any puglist, Sullivan preferred, for the champiouship of the world and \$1,000 to \$2,500 a side, within 100 miles of New Orleans.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR SHARES IN THE PYE

(LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Companies Joint Stock Acts, limiting the Liability of each Shareholder. ---:o: ---

In 5,000 Shares of Fifty Dollars each,

FIRSTISSUE OF \$150,000 AT PAR

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS, viz.: \$7.50 on application, and \$7.50 on allotment; balance, not to exceed ten per cent. (10 per ct.) at one month's notice.

NOTICE of Application having been made in the Official Gazette, for Letters Patent inder the Companies' Act, 1877, the following gentlemen are appointed Trustees for such

unds as may be subscribed, until allotment takes place : To wit, --Hon. Jas. Skead, (Senator) Ottawa, Ontario; Joseph M. Currier, Esq., (Ex. M.P.) Postmaster, Ottawa, Ontario; George H. Dumesnil, Esq., (N.P., Ex-President Banque Ville Marie) Montreal.

DIRECTORS! (Other names to be added.) BANKERS:

TORONTO.....QUEBEC BANK. BROKERS:

MONTREALJ. WILSON STEVENSON, Esq., 419 Notro Dame Street.

MR. EDWARE KING, Elgin Street. TOBONTO.....(To be selected.) BARRISTERS:

MONTREAL....ROBERT C, COWAN, Eq.; B. C. L., Advocate, 181 St. James Street.
OTTAWA......MESERS, PINHEY & CHRISTY, Wellington Street. TORONTO..... MESSRS. BOSWELL & EDDIS, 20 Adelaide Street, E.

AUDITORS:
MONTREAL....P. S. BOSS Esq., 182 St. James Street.
OTTAWA......EDWARD KING, Esq., Elgin Street. TREASURER.:

SECRETARY: W. G. BAIN, Esq.

Head Offices: -- 181 St. James st., Montreal, Que, MANUFACTURING WORKS: HULL, opposite OTTAWA, Ont.

Prospectus and form of application to be had of the Bankers, Brokers, Barristers, Auditors, or at the Company's Office.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is organized under "The Canada Joint Stock Companies' Act." for the The Manufacturing and Sale of PYE'S IMPROVED HARVESTER, which is secured by

Letters Patent, and also other Harvesters, Reapers, Lawn Mowers, and Agricultural Imple-

ments of an order superior to that of any other now in use. CAPITAL STOCE - - - -

\$250,000. In 5,000 Shares of 850 each. The first issue of Stock shall be for the amount of \$150,000, thus reserving a future issue, if required, of \$100,000. This Stock is now for sale at par upon the following conditions,

\$7.50 payable on application, and \$7.50 upon allotment per Share. Future calls to be made at the discretion of the Board, subject to one mouth's notice, said calls not to exceed ten per cent each.

From estimates formed it is probable that not more than four further calls, which would make 70 per cent in all, will be required PRODUCTION.

It is proposed at the outset to manufacture the Pye Mowing Machine slone for the first season, not less than 2,000 machines. Orders for one thousand of these have already

COST.

It is believed that two thousand of these machines can be sold per annum, and the Directors feel safe in saying that there will be no difficulty, from the number of orders already on hand, of declaring a very handsome half-yearly dividend, the gross profit on 2,000 machines will be \$115,000.

These machines, for simplicity, lightness and durability, are unsurpassed, and may be worked by one horse in place of two, and are so totally devoid of complication that no mending or repairs are necessary.

The present intention of the Company is to purchase at Hull, where land and buildings of a most desirable location have been approved of. Of a most desirable location have been approved of.

Contracts have been entered into between Gustavius Griffin, Esq., M. D., B. A., for and on behalf of the Company, and Joseph M. Currier, Esq., for the vendors to purchase a well known property, consisting of about 20 acres, located at Hull, opposite Ottawa, Ont., for the construction of the works, on very reasonable terms. Buildings suitable for offices,

drying house, shed, &c., are already on the premises and in tenantable repair. A contract between Gustavius Griffin, M. D., B. A., as before, and the well-known firm

of Mesars. T. W. Currier & Co., of Ottawa, Ont., for the construction of the machine, mould-

ing, foundry and other shops on satisfactory terms.

Also a contract between Gustavius Griffin, Eiq., M.D., B.A., for and on behalf of the Company, and Mr. George Pye, Civil Engineer, inventor and patentee, of Ottawa, Ont., on the other, whereby the Company acquires the right to manufacture and sell "Pye's Improved HARVESTERS," Reapers, Lawn Mowers, and other agricultural implements, for the Dominion of Canada, on very satisfactory terms, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Directors at their first general meeting, prior to allotment.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that a careful canvass has been made among those most familiar with the merits of the "Improved Harvester," and the results are exceedingly encouraging, having secured subscriptions to the amount of Forty-Saven THOUSAND DOLLARS. Copies of contracts may be seen at the Company's Office, or on application to the

The Directors of this Company are well known for their integrity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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THE LEANS by WHICH EVERY PRIEST MAY RENDER HIS MINISTRY HONORABLE AND FRUITFUL.

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a Pendant to the Programmes, with the view of showing the various styles of composition suitable to the different modes of Preaching the Word of God, and of improving the Delivery, particularly of young Preachers; for which purpose the work will contain several illustrations constituting an easy and appropriate system of Gesticulation. 8vo, cloth, 230 p. \$1.50.

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"The translation has been carefully made, and is true to the original. We commend it highly to the public."

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This book is written to assist mothers in the proper discharge of their duties. Let them read it often, and see to it that it is often read by their daughters. It will teach them how to act towards. God, towards their neighbors and towards themselves.

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