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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 12.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND THE LAND WAR IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT!

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.

In the House of Lords, Lord Churchill made a long historical review. He declared, amidst loud cheers from the Tories, that the House of Commons had ever been jealous against Monarchical 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 rule 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 could be finished and orders of the day commenced. The motion for granting leave should be put forth on more than forty members supporting it by rising in their places.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice of a further addition by which motions to bring in bills and bills that passed committee shall not be subject to the rule precluding any proposed business being taken after 12 a.m. This will, in great measure, frustrate the obstructive blocking of bills. Mr. Gladstone then moved a resolution giving precedence to the rules of procedure whenever set down.

Sir Stafford Northcote expressed regret at the decision of the Government to adhere to closure.

Mr. Bartlett (Conservative) declared that he would oppose closure by all the rules of the House. He called upon the Opposition to do the same.

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

Mr. Gladstone called attention to the committee of Mr. Dwyer Gray. He was glad to see Mr. Gray in the House to-day. The precedents, 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 Government contemplated submitting early next session a measure dealing with committals for contempt.

Mr. Farnell asked Mr. Gladstone to enlarge 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. Farnell'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 obligations 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 closure question was resumed. Wolf (Conservative) moved an amendment providing for the exclusion of the chairman, when the House is in committee, 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 release of E. Dwyer Gray. The letter was referred to the Committee considering Mr. Gray's case.

ment on the closure question was continued until the adjournment.

Parnell, McCarthy, Sexton and Healy will be on the Committee in Gray's case.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The Corporation has refused to vote General Wolsey the freedom of the city.

Egan has been requested to send a telegram to Mooney, at Buffalo, President of the Irish National Land League of the United States, informing him that the only money paid to members of Parliament was for travelling expenses. In all 21,600 was given for this purpose, including the expenses of Parnell and Dillon 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 ten men charged 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.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Davitt, at Glasgow last night, denied that there were splits 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 army 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 annuities for Admiral Seymour and Sir Garnet Wolsey, 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 postponement. Storey (Radical), 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 words stigmatizing Arab's movement as a revolt. Rejected—230 to 25.

Sir D. Wolfe's amendment excluding the Chairman, when the House is in Committee, from the power which the rule proposes to confer on the Speaker, was rejected by 204 to 144.

Davitt, at Greenock, last night announced his intention of visiting the Highlands and the Island of Skye for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the case of the crofters. He denied that anybody connected with the Land League had anything to do with the action of the tenant farmers in the Highlands.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—The Grand Jury has returned a true bill against the ten men charged with murdering the Joyce family.

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

Lady Florence Dixie publishes a pamphlet seeking to prove that there is a large discrepancy between the amount for the total of the Land League funds. She accuses the "victims of this great modern swindle" of raising 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 the chaos of degradation and ruin. She urges Irishmen to drive from their midst self-seeking adventurers and upstarts.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Irish Parliamentary party today passed a resolution in favor of amending the Arrears of Rent bill.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The following is the full committee appointed to investigate the impromptu of the Gray-Gladstone, Northcote, Goschen (Liberal), Whitehead (Liberal), Mowbray (Conservative), Raikes (Conservative), Giffard (Moderate Conservative), Finckell (Conservative), Attorney-General James Fyler (Liberal), Dilwyn (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 decided to support various amendments to the closure bill.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke read telegrams from the British Consul-General at Alexandria, and from political prisoners in Egypt are cruelly treated.

Mr. Farnell announced that he would call attention to the administration of Land and Colonies, and move a resolution in reference thereto.

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

DUBLIN, Oct. 28.—Three hundred people of Tory Island are without fuel. Other portions of the population in the western Islands are threatened 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. Churchill's motion of adjournment on the first night, though sanctioned by Northcote, looked uncommonly like taking the leadership into his own hands. Lord Randolph, 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 Northcote in a decisive speech, naming 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 closure. Northcote, though speaking soon after, made no reply. Ministers meanwhile followed steadily the line marked out from the beginning by the Liberal whips, and on a vote on a majority of 50 against Gibson's two-thirds amendment.

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 closure sure enough, but we mean to take care that it works as well against others as it does against 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 Ulster is responsible for 40,500, the acreage of flax alone having decreased by 34,600 acres during the year.

A Duganogram telegram states that at Coal-Island 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 Killertilly, near New Inn, County Tipperary, Michael Dwyer, a young man, son of a widow, who holds ten acres of land from Mr. J. O. Armstrong, Rathmines, 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 threshold, he was fired at three or four times, 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, Millstreet, the occasion being a harvest home on the Wallis estate, and the celebration of the landlord's majority. The tenantry and laborers on the estate, in large numbers, joined in congratulating their landlord, amongst them being men who during the past two years had suffered 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.

The centenary of Father Matthew, the apostle of temperance in Ireland, was celebrated on Tuesday in Dublin by a large meeting of the working classes in the Anti-Social 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 such a measure as the Land Act. Mr. Healy, 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 drinking.

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 Revolutionary Council of Fenian Brotherhood.

Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, United Irishmen, and Advanced Nationalists. The circular 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 extermination, that England has now inaugurated, and if so, we are free to use every means within our grasp. To our American friends we would say we have the authority of John Quincy Adams for the political utterance: 'All measures 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 subscribers to the Skirmishing fund to-day, various charges were made against the trustees, among them that trustee Corroll 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 hawk 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 passenger was burned to death. Three passengers escaped with great difficulty. The accident is novel in England and creates a sensation.

CHURCH AND SENATE.

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

Toronto, Oct. 30.—The following memorandum, signed by Hon. Frank Smith, Senator and member of the Privy Council, and by the Rev. John O'Donoghue, Senator, 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 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 Catholic 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 maintenance 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 Liberal Conservative party. They recognize in that 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 patronage to bestow the Catholic people, even that portion of the Catholic people in direct alliance with them, remained without 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 blasphemous 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 Catholic 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 to their political friends in this Province, in the fullest confidence that their policy will be as just and their acts as generous as in Dominion affairs. Through 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 citizens 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 party are supported in the Legislature by some of our fellow-Catholics. They have nominated several of our fellow-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 with holding these views in private, His Grace has openly declared his political hostility to our party in his pulpit, and has endeavored to fasten on those Catholics who are Conservatives the stigma of being in alliance with a party antagonistic to the interests of the Church. His Grace has also actively interfered 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 securing his defeat.

The undersigned respectfully represent to your Lordships the unwisdom and impropriety of such action on the part of the Archbishop. It is calculated to lower the dignity of his

high office and lessen respect for the teaching 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 candidatures 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 Catholics from their due share of influence in public affairs.

The undersigned confidently approach your Lordships with these representations, in the full assurance that in any public declaration 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 verbatim 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 rags, 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."

It is 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'DONOGHUE.

OBITUARY.

James Araby, the celebrated Hungarian poet, is dead.

Rev. Mr. Charland, formerly parish priest of Beaufort, died at that place on October 25th.

Ex-Congressman John Hanna died yesterday (October 24) at Plainfield, Ind., aged 55 years.

Detective Chabot, formerly of the Quebec police force, died suddenly at St. Anselme on October 18th.

Four Quebecers in Pensacola have succumbed 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, Ont., on the 30th September instant. Deceased was a member of the 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 costing \$80,000 and presented it to the congregation.

A young son of Mr. Timothy Shea, provision dealer, Quebec, aged 11 years, died last evening, October 17th, while under the influence of chloroform 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 Bell, who died on Friday of apoplexy at the age of 69. 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 the 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 practical tractor book.

Major Archibald George Asten Constable died at Brooklyn on October 26th, aged sixty-one. His father was a large publisher in Edinburgh, and first published Sir Walter Scott's novels, and was also the publisher of the Edinburgh Review. The Major saw considerable service in India as commander of an artillery regiment, and received numerous medals of honor. He participated in the Afghan war of 1842, went afterward to Australia, 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, under Commodore Foote. After that he was connected with Harper's publishing house in New York until his death.

THE NEW LEAGUE.

The following is the programme of the Irish National League:—

Resolved, That an association be formed to attain for the Irish people the following objects:—

First—National self-government. Second—Land law reform. Third—Local self-government. 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:—

ARTICLE 1.
The restitution to the Irish people of the right to manage their own affairs in a parliament elected by the people of Ireland.

ARTICLE 2.
(a) The creation of an occupying ownership or peasant proprietary by an amendment of 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 letting 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 the 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 (Ireland) 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 Government 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 institutions supported by local rates. (d) The substitution of local for imperial control in the appointment and management of the police. (e) 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. (g) 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 Britain shall also be extended to Ireland.

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 Irish 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 sale of Irish products. (b) To co-operate with the National Exhibition Company in securing the genuineness of articles offered for sale as Irish manufactures, 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.

ARTICLE 6.
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 candidate 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 Home Rule League and fifteen other gentlemen.

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

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Bay 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."—W.E. Farmer.

Mr. H. G. Barwick, for many years manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in St. Catharines, Ont., died at Canadajung, 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 very 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 lying spring to the vital constitution. Her Blood Purifier will do 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 Sunday. The investigating committee reported that it had discovered that the threatening cable message to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary at the time of the wholesale imprisonment of Land Leaguers, cost, instead of \$117, only \$12. It was said that the committee had proceeded as far as it could in the investigation of the charges made by Luke Clarke, of Wilkesbarre, 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 everybody of note in Wilkesbarre and surrounding towns, and that all substantiated Mr. Clarke's charges. Mr. O'Dwyer reported 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, telling 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 health 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.

THE PERILS OF A BARE-HEADED MAN—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—On the arrival of the night train on the Canada Atlantic Railway at the new station on Elgin street last evening, the unusual sight of a bare-headed man lying asleep on the cowcatcher was seen. How 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. Wood, residing at the night train coming with a rush, and the locomotive whistling "down brakes." It appears that 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 horse a little to one side. 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 suddenness 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 reached, but reposed calmly in his normal 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 afflicted 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' Eucalyptic Oil. After a few applications the pain left me entirely, and I have had no pains since.

HINTS FOR SLEEPERS.

Poor sleepers 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 take the work of the heart in throwing blood to the brain, so it will not throb so much. A low 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 beneficial in drawing the blood from the head and thus inducing sleep. A hearty meal 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 ordinarily 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. Opium, 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. Souville, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, and furnished gratis with his Splanometer, for the cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Call or address, M. Souville, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronto, offices for Canada. French and English Specialists attend to the poor gratis. 111

THE COMET OF A SEASON!

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 me, Marlon—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 shan't see her again. I shall go out and not 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. Good-night."

Marlon 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 Montana had sent for Geraldine, and why she had sent for her in that pert and mysterious manner. He appreciated all the delicacy of his conduct and his words with regard to poor Melissa, and he felt satisfied that no plottings, planings, or investigations could find out anything about Montana that was not to Montana's honor.

Presently Geraldine sent for him, and he went to her, and found Melissa in an unashamed and defiant mood. She declared that what he would, she would never go home. Geraldine and Marlon did their best to soothe her, and to promise her that everything should be done to save her from any distress. Mr. Aquitaine was to be telegraphed to at once, in order to relieve him from alarm. Everything was to be made as smooth as possible—Marlon would take care of that.

Geraldine and Marlon would take the responsibility of all that had been done. It is to be feared that Captain Marlon sometimes went a little beyond the strict limits of the possible or the creditable in his assurances that there were numberless ways of making the whole affair seem the simplest and most natural thing in the world to Mr. Aquitaine. Marlon's heart misgave him even while he was most earnestly endeavoring to re-assure the obstinate little fugitive.

Misses herself gave unhesitating expression 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 Marlon said, a little angrily.

"Oh, don't say I thought we did. If we don't, I am afraid we can't make much of it."

She was truly an unmanageable little object of sympathy. At last, however, she consented to go to Captain Marlon'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," Marlon declared sharply.

"And Katherine, too, will be glad to see me. We were in the same boat, I rather think, only she had the good-luck not to fall out, and have to be rescued and pulled ashore, and made an object of pity."

"For shame, Melissa, to talk in such a way!" Geraldine remonstrated, with something like anger in her voice. Marlon 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 felt her heart swell with gratefulness and affection for him.

As they drove away from the faded house, Melissa gave one wild, sad look back. Then she shrunk into a corner of the carriage and was silent for a few moments. No one spoke. Suddenly she looked up.

"Mind, I am not going home," she said, energetically. "I go with you now, Captain Marlon and Geraldine; but I'll not go back to my father's house; 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 in a grave-yard 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 quiet. Clement particularly desired that but few persons should be present. Montana was there, and Captain Marlon, 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 kindness 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 Marlon Clement said a few words, telling him frankly that he wished 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 early 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 alone. 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 into a man. He felt as he walked home that the time had come for emerging straightway out of the cloud of half poetic illusion and dream, and sensuous, intellectual reverie, and that he must make for himself a strong and a useful career. Of his passion for Melissa Aquitaine there was nothing left now. The rude wind of misfortune which had blown across him had swept that emotion away, as a gust of wind may sweep a faded flower from a window. It was too unreal and sickly a little passion to bear the keen atmosphere of genuine pain. He was conscious that the feeling was gone, and he was glad of it. He looked back on that stage of his existence with a sort of shamefaced pity. It seemed strange to him now that any one

could thing seriously of Melissa Aquitaine, or fall to see her weakness, and her faults, and her incapacity for understanding anything 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.

IMPULSES ON BOTH SIDES.

One effect produced upon Clement by late events was an unaccountable chill in his feelings toward Montana. It was not anything 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 certain pain. He was unwilling to see Montana. He shrank 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. Varlowe to the last, and of which Montana was the innocent cause. But whatever its source, the feeling in Clement's mind was there. He no longer thought with eagerness of Montana's great scheme. He shrank from the idea of taking part in it, or alluding to 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 looked with his hundred eyes, so this invisible companionship made its presence palpable by its myriad touches. So now 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 unceasing 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 which Clement was familiar. It left 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 a comparatively rich man should the son not reappear; even should the son come back, and the division take place, he would still have 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 led him to this way in which he had to live—striving for nothing, accomplishing nothing. Until lately he had hoped to devote himself to Montana's scheme and Montana's service; now he no longer felt any inclination that way. But Montana had shown him a path to tread. Why should he not found a new colony for himself, on smaller proportions, indeed, and a much more modest principle than Montana's vast enterprise, but a new colony, where striving, high-hearted men and women, now borne down by the cruel conditions of life in great cities, should breathe the 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 real longing to do great work which should satisfy his own energy and serve his fellows. The scheme had an alluring savor of romance and of heroism about it. It was nobler than mere exploring. It was far more poetic than the writing of poor verses. It was more generous in its scope than any effort of beneficence here at home could be; its results, if it succeeded, would be more enduring than any work of art. It would enable him to repay to many men and women all the unrepayable 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 myself, it would be only accepting alms in another 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 before. Why should not his new colony be called "Varlowe"?

They shall remember me here, and say I have done well," he thought again and again, with pride and melancholy 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, he planned his new Utopia, in the belief that Geraldine 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 dream. At least, she would believe it a generous thought; her soft, kindly eyes would smile approval of his dream, and encourage him to make it a reality. Was there a faint, distant hope that she might one day come to think well of him—so well that she might even care for him? Even in his own heart he hardly put it so boldly as to think of her loving him.

At least, he would go and see her. No one else should know of his plan and his dreams until she had been made known to her. Full of these thoughts, lifted by them out of himself, he went to see Geraldine. He had not heard anything of what had been happening in Captain Marlon's house since he last was there; he knew

nothing of the inquiries that were going on in the North, or of poor Melissa's flight.

Meanwhile, Melissa's escape was not taken in London exactly as people took it 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 interest 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 Marlon's reassuring 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 then it turned out that a great number of persons had seen Melissa, and recognized her, and wondered where she was going, although they did not know exactly what she was doing, or if it till the supposed scandal of the story came out. At last there were so many rivals for the honor of having seen, and noticed, and suspected, and guessed all about her and her flight, that it would almost seem as if every man, woman and child in the whole place had followed, watched and studiously recorded every movement of the daughter, and suspected, and guessed all about her and her flight, that it would almost seem as if every man, woman and child in the whole place had followed, watched and studiously recorded every movement of the daughter, 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 afternoon call on a strange gentleman, she thought, and especially foolish to go hurrying 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. One of his very affection for the girl and his tenderness to her, and his sudden disappointment and anger, these grew for the time a strange business in him.

He wrote to Captain Marlon 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 I ever see, 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 upbraiding 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 and starts.

Geraldine was very attentive to her, and tried as much as possible not to leave her alone. Captain Marlon, of course, was always kind, but there was something in his manner that showed Melissa how completely he had changed his opinion with regard to her. Indeed, Marlon was doing his best to avoid feeling a certain dislike for the poor girl, and he could not accomplish his wish.

"I am greatly afraid of Melissa," Geraldine said to him.

"Why afraid, Geraldine? What can happen to her now?"

"I don't know; but there is something alarming to me in her ways, in her silence, and her looks. I am afraid she will try to get away from us, or to do something."

These vague words, "to do something," generally mean what the speaker dreads to say more plainly, but has distinctly in mind. If Geraldine could have allowed her thoughts a full expression, she would have said that she was afraid Melissa might at some moment be tempted to kill herself.

Marlon was not alarmed. "Oh it is nothing," he said; "she is a silly petulant girl. She will soon come right. I wonder at Aquitaine. It is ridiculous of him to go on in that obstinate way. He had much better come up and take Melissa home and be kind to her. But he will soon give in, you'll find. He is a very kindly-hearted fellow, only obstinate—all these Northern men are obstinate. He will soon come up, and be very 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 phantasms to worry and distress us. We have had enough of that sort of thing lately."

They were dreary days for Geraldine. How many were they? Not many, surely—three or four at the most of this blank and melancholy seclusion; but they seemed very long. Montana did not come near them all the time; that was a relief. He would not come, Geraldine supposed, while Melissa was there. Marlon went and saw him sometimes; but Geraldine for these few days was relieved from his presence, and that was something of a relief against the discomfort of the life she was leading. She watched over Melissa with an anxious care, 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 Marlon, usually very patient, began to complain openly of it, and wondered why anybody could do anything to brighten their life for them.

Katherine spoke bitterly of Melissa. She had an especial spite against her "just now" because her being impured in the house kept Montana from visiting them. Trescoe was still in the North. He had gone there when Captain Marlon 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.

Marlon 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 Atlantic. "Then," he thought, "things will come right again." To-morrow, or at farthest the day after, everything would come right. With Captain Marlon's buoyancy of temperament things were coming right again to-morrow, or the day after at the farthest. But he looked worn and sad. Geraldine had seen him thus of late, and had been greatly troubled.

She said as much.

"I am so sorry for you, Captain Marlon. 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 deal harder upon you, Geraldine; for you are young, and I brought you over here for a holiday after all. If your mother only knew, she would have a good right to scold me; only I don't believe she ever scolded any one in her life."

"I must return to her very soon," Geraldine said; "I am afraid she must miss me." "There, I know!" Marlon exclaimed. "I know 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 have another rational creature to speak to; a new you are talking about going back to America."

"I don't like to desert you, indeed, Captain Marlon; 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 Marlon suddenly stopped, remembering what Katherine had said, and what, according to her account, many others were saying. He was afraid Geraldine might misunderstand him, and become embarrassed.

"I don't see why Mrs. Rowan might not come over and live in England," he said. "She has friends enough here, I am sure." "Her idea was," Geraldine explained, "that there is a better opening for young women in America than here. You see, Captain Marlon, I can't always lead this easy, pleasant kind of life."

"Pleasant!" Marlon 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 her 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."

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"But you'll never have to do anything. You are certain to get married, Geraldine."

Geraldine colored slightly, and shook her head.

"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," Marlon 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 telling you everything. You see, we don't get on together so well, my girls and I; we don't hit it off as I hoped we might do. Katherine has changed greatly—one can't help seeing that—and Sydney is so undemonstrative and cold. I dare say she is affectionate enough, but she doesn't show it; and something is troubling her now, I think, and she doesn'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 say you at present. Odd 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 Geraldine, frankly, "and I shall be sorry to leave you whenever it is to be. You have always been 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 else."

A strange sensation went through Marlon's heart as he looked into the girl's face and saw her so beautiful, so affectionate, and so outspoken. "If she really cares for me no one—no young man," he thought, "why should she ever go away? Could she do any better than stay here?"

At the same moment a thought like that was passing through Geraldine's own mind. "He has been kinder than a brother to me. I 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? The world delights 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 the eyes of one to the eyes of the other.

"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 blushing.

"They say I am very fond of you, my dear, and that I want to marry you. I don't wonder 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 Marlon's words were spoken. Spoken as they were, and by him, the words were a proposal of marriage.

"You don't answer," Marlon said; "you are not angry 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 Marlon, with—with pleasure."

A strange, keen pang went through Marlon'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. She did not pretend to love him; she had 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; I suppose I have passed the age for being loved."

"I am very fond of you," Geraldine truly said. "And you are really willing?" "I am really willing. I am very grateful."

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.

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

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

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.

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WEDNESDAY... NOV. 1, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 2.—All Souls. FRIDAY, 3.—Of the Octave of All Saints. SATURDAY, 4.—St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor...

TO SUBSCRIBERS

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions, &c., to THE TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebtedness...

The Dwyer-Gray case promises to be one of the leading features of the present session of the Imperial Parliament.

Tax False Prophet, who is now carrying fire and sword from Sudan into Egypt, is the eldest son of Senonssi, the founder of a powerful monastic order in North Africa.

NON-RESISTANCE OF THE IRISH PARTY TO THE CLOTURE

The stand taken by the Irish members of Parliament in regard to Gladstone's new gag rules, has taken the political world by surprise.

free speech and parliamentary debate, gag rules are not desirable; but if the closure is adopted, then the minority will have the right and power to use it as an instrument of self-protection...

THE IMPERIAL EMIGRATION POLICY A FAILURE

According to the London correspondent of the Globe, who weeps over the fact, the emigration policy inaugurated by the Imperial Government in England has turned out to be a complete failure...

DISMEMBERING THE CONFEDERATION, OR THE "REBEL ARGUMENT"

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 cease evincing itself at every turn...

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

We will concede that rare occasions may arise when a conflict between the two Governments would be so characterized by injustice on the part of the Federal ministry...

THE CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE

The relations between the Church and the State in France as it exists under the Republic are growing more and more irremediable.

The Frenchman is never more inspired with zeal and ambition to serve his country than when he casts his eyes around the four walls of the Pantheon where hang the glories of France...

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

The Imperial Parliament reassembled yesterday, and Mr. Gladstone at once found that his Government would have to stand a series of attacks, the results of which it would at present be difficult to point out.

of the Conservatives deprecated the decision of the Government to adhere to this arbitrary and unwieldy measure which is considered altogether "un-English" and which will go so far to wipe out the honorable traditions of the House of Commons.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE

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.

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he endeavored to prevail against their punishment, and he succeeded, for the records of this troublesome period show that no arrests for participation in the Fenian movement were made until the assassin's bullet deprived him of life.

A POLITICAL PROTEST

A Catholic Conservative bombshell has just been shot into the mixed atmosphere of politics and religion in the Province of Ontario.

We admit, with the honorable writers, that the dignity of the Church and the peace and freedom of the people are to be better maintained by a non-interference of the clergy in public affairs...

THE ARCHBISHOP'S VISIT

His Grace Archbishop Bourget visited the Church of the Sacred Cross on Sunday. He was accompanied by Rev. Father Primeau, parish priest of Boucherville...

At eleven o'clock a Low Mass was celebrated by Rev. Mr. Ploette, and His Grace attended, surrounded by Rev. Fathers Antoine and Leconte, O.M.J., and other priests.

CATHOLIC NEWS

His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., used to liken Dr. Busby to a church bell, summoning others to the household of faith, but himself remaining 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.

Since the establishment of the Carmelite monastery in Baltimore, in 1787, there have been forty-five deaths in the community.

The Very Rev. Peter Francis Testa, England, has been elected Father-General of the Servite Order in the room of the late Very Rev. John Angelo Mondani whose death was so generally regretted.

A young priest in Gardentini, in the Province of Byracosa, of most estimable character, recently while celebrating Mass and allowing the consecrated host, was seized of a bitter taste.

During the recent Anglo-Egyptian war, a priest, Rev. Father Ballard, a chaplain of one of the British regiments, was severely wounded at the battle of Tel-el-Kehir.

An order issued by the Spanish Minister of War repeats 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 mercies of mere mercenary nurses.

An itinerant Protestant minister, who has travelled through the most remote regions of North America, thus speaks of the Catholic missionaries in these parts:—"In the most unexplored parts, through swamps and creeks, under the rays of the scorching sun, during rains or in arctic frosts, bare on horseback, there on foot, sometimes carrying his frail bark canoe, sometimes marching on snowshoes over the icy fields, pulling from hut 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 Northwest."

Henri Rochefort, the notorious Communist, writing in his organ, the Intransigeant, speaks of the mockery of keeping up the Concordat in Paris. Referring to the recent elevation of the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Czacki, to the Cardinalate, at which President Grevy was present, he says: "What is the good of this pomp and pride and circumstance, and this exchange of Latin speeches, at the very time when the Government is engaged in turning 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. Dulac, commissary of police, and a strong force of 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.

His Grace Archbishop Bourget visited the Church of the Sacred Cross on Sunday. He was accompanied by Rev. Father Primeau, parish priest of Boucherville, and other members of the clergy.

At eleven o'clock a Low Mass was celebrated by Rev. Mr. Ploette, and His Grace attended, surrounded by Rev. Fathers Antoine and Leconte, O.M.J., and other priests.

Rev. Mr. Primeau delivered an eloquent 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 Bishop in its financial troubles.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

SERMON PREACHED AT THE CEREMONY OF BLESSING A BELL.

The following sermon was delivered by the Rev. 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:—

"I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness; prepare ye the way of the Lord." John 1, 23.

God speaks to us at different times and in different ways. St. Paul in his epistle to the Hebrews. He has indeed innumerable voices or ways of making himself heard or understood. Fire, hail, snow, ice, stormy winds, fulfil his order; peals of thunder are indications of his 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 the Catholic Church bell.

Religion has drawn this voice into existence; she cherishes a special predilection for it, and has assigned to it a mission amongst her faithful children. This mission the bell fulfils, and it is to hoped will continue to fulfil to the end of time. Each of its sonorous ringings we may regard as a warlike appeal, a bringing back of the past; sometimes it is a lesson, sometimes a reproach and oftentimes an encouragement. Our parish bell in its own sweet tones spurs us up to our Christian 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 patriotic 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 adoring love, as if it were a member of each man's household. To direct your affection to the bell of St. Mary's, to strengthen feelings of attachment that might otherwise 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 is profane, and in setting it apart for sole religious purposes. There is in the life of every Christian, an event that is never forgotten, which is ever most highly valued and which, in view of its ever the source of consolation and hope, and this event is Baptism. 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 sponsors; both are washed with blessed water and receive unctions of consecrated oils. Like the Nephites of old that were dressed in white garments for a certain time after their baptism, the newly consecrated bell is robed in white through respect for the holy oils used by the consecrating bishop. Our Holy Mother the Church blesses or consecrates our mortal bodies; she blesses or consecrates the linens, the sacred vessels, the vestments, in a word everything that is used for Divine Service in order to 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 ever accompanied by internal purity of soul. The multiplied unctions performed by the Bishop are 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 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 ceremonies are calculated to raise our hearts to God, and to impress on us the pious 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 how to make it take a place in the harmonious agreement that intelligent creatures should constitute to pay a becoming homage to 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 rings 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 things of this world and of the next, with human joys and human sorrows. That which makes the Catholic bell are the services that it renders; the noble emotions that it kindles in our souls; the noble emotions that it summons into existence in the human heart's cover of poor pure man. The parish bell charms, it instructs, it moralizes, it associates itself with all the important acts of our existence, with all our solemn 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 unctuous soul of the parish. You must not think that I mean to say that the bell, or the material of which it is made, has any such thing as a soul; but as the soul that resides in the human heart directs all man's actions, so does the bell put in movement the spiri-

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Oct. 25.

It was once thought that in the future Toronto would bear the same relation to Montreal as does 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 than this; everything points to such a consummation. 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 Hochelaga be counted in, has only 185,000. Immigration, too, is drifting in this direction, while Montreal has to depend for population on its natural increase. Great things are expected from the Canadian Pacific towards the building up of Montreal; and no doubt the commercial metropolis more favorably situated for the purpose of the North than any other spot in Canada, but the great railroad and traffic it will bring it still in the womb of the future. The road is not yet built; the trade has no existence, and even when these things come to pass it may happen that they will benefit one city as much as the other. Meanwhile Toronto is going ahead; there is a splendid 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 century—except, indeed, San Francisco arise on the Pacific Coast and Chicago 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—noably 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 liberal surplus of millions of dollars and its liberal annual distribution. Now we all know that Sir John, with his thousand other good qualities, is generous to a fault. Sir John takes the greatest delight in distributing 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 bosom of Canada it is not boundless; it has 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 be by and become startling, how the great Conservative 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 the period between 1873 and 1878, visit Ottawa any time and you will realize the force of this. Look over the blue books of 1860, and see the civil list; then over 1880, and mark the increase. What 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 janitors to each double door, a feat of officialism the world's annals cannot find a parallel for. Officialism is insatiable. At all events, it is profoundly dissatisfied. When a Minister remains outside its grasp, when Blucher first saw London, he exclaimed, "Main Gott! what a fine city to sack." And in like manner the Conservatives, under the generous Sir Knight, look upon the rich surplus province as a fine one to devour. Isn't it a great disgrace Ontario should have five millions, while honest Tories have to work for their living? Of course it is. You will now, therefore, understand why it was that from the united Conservative throat the cry arose last month that "Mowat must go." Do you think for a moment that Sir John A. Macdonald or Markensie-Bowell, or John O'Donohoe or John Costigan, or that child of genius, the editor of the Mail—do you think any of those gentry when they assembled in convention to overthrow the Mowat Government, cared a threnner whether "Marmion" was read in the high schools and universities or no? Not much. But "Marmion" was a good campaign cry all the same; at least they so imagined. They dare not try the issue on a question of finance, the Mowat-Fraser Government is impregnable there, as indeed it is everywhere; and so they audaciously trotted out the Protestant horse. Perhaps you are not 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 of 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 confessed that would be difficult. Nevertheless, the Mail editor looked decidedly distrustful 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 channel fleet thrown in, and hence you will understand he had no difficulty in entering the lists with His Grace the Archbishop and telling him he (His Grace) did not know his business, but that he (the editor) did. He commenced the campaign in earnest after the convention, and took out portions of "Marmion" every day; the Mail readers, who paid for their three cents and received the worth of it in pure bigotry and sectarianism. The editor and his manipulators were as sure of winning 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 polls 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 the Mowat Government has a surplus. It practices the most rigid—I had almost said grinding—economy. There is an utter absence of red tape in the departments. Mowat is as accessible as one of Mr. Moussette's clerks. If you want to see Fraser you simply walk in; sometimes the porter is there to announce you, sometimes he is away on an errand. This kind of thing is revolting to the soul of officialism. "Those Ontario Ministers have no style about them, you know; the Harbys and the Fardees are all the same, and they must all go." The change in the Mail editorials of Monday was surprising. Not a word of abuse of the

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Oct. 25.

Archbishop, 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 and 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 discouraging; it has given the opponents 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. Mr. Cronin was at his place of business in the latter town attending to his daily avocations, when he was suddenly seized with weakness, and almost fell to the floor. Friends rushed to his assistance, and five medical gentlemen were summoned and did all in their power to relieve him, but it was of no avail. The late gentleman barely had time to receive the last 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. His early demise will be mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was the brother-in-law of Mr. Stafford, formerly President of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club; of Mr. M. J. Doherty, merchant, of Sorel, and of Mr. Turner, of this city, and brother of Miss Anne 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 Ote des Neiges Cemetery. We extend our sympathy to the family and relatives in their sad 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 favor of closing public houses on Sunday. An interesting discussion took place on the work of the Salvation Army.

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 furniture and stored goods were destroyed or damaged.

The ceremony of cutting the first sod of a new line of railway between Airdrie and Whitist, 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 forging 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 possession, and an attempt had been made to disguise his appearance.

Felix Franz Stumm was on Wednesday at Worship Street Police Court committed for trial on a charge of forgery in connection with the mysterious 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 drop.

The new steamer Balgairn, belonging to Messrs. J. & A. Davidson, of Aberdeen, has been wrecked on Loversay Island, in the Sound of Benbecula, South Uist. She left Aberdeen on Monday for her maiden voyage to Cardiff, where she was to load for Oeylon and San Francisco. The accident took place about two o'clock on Wednesday morning, and there is reason to fear that the vessel will be lost. Besides her crew of forty hands several Aberdeen gentlemen were on board, but all have been saved. The Balgairn, which was only launched on the 15th of August last, had a carrying capacity of over four thousand tons, and was the largest vessel ever built at Aberdeen. She is valued at between £200,000 and £300,000, and it is stated, was not insured.

At Monday's meeting of the Glasgow Town Council it was stated that for the last week there had been 24 deaths, being at the rate 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. Russell), who stated that unless 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 recommendation of the Health Committee that the Clerk be instructed to forward an extract of the report to the Tramway Committee and Company, with a view to steps being taken by them for complying with Dr. Russell's suggestions, and the Clerk was also directed to bring the matter under notice of the Magistrates' Committee at a meeting for granting certificates for stage carriages, in order that all tramway cars may be sufficiently ventilated.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, 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 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; Norcross 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 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 o'clock the race was over. The gross receipts were \$26,873. Rent, \$10,000, and other expenses, including 15 per cent to Peter Duryee, and advertising, will reduce the net receipts to almost nothing.

After the race was over, the crowd connected with the recent walking match, \$800 was left to be divided with the stakes among the contestants. Fitzgerald received \$9,649, Norcross \$1,149, Herty \$549, and Hughes \$60.

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 Prevost; Vice-President, W. Trudeau; Secretary, A. Thibault; Assistant Secretary, Joseph Lavoie.

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; B A 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 Vlat.

MONTREAL BRANCH LADIES' LAND LEAGUE. At the meeting of the Ladies' 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 McLoughlin, Miss Connaughton, Miss Lennon, Miss Nora Sullivan, and Miss Mary Hayes.

A NEW DEPARTURE. Dr. Prevost, of Alfred, County Prescott, Ontario, and among his intention of running as the Liberal Candidate in that county at the Ontario Legislature at the coming general election. It is stated, as he has a chance to be, he will be the first French Canadian 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 on about two weeks ago, was commenced yesterday 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. Chloeyne, of Sherbrooke, has received 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, Oswald Keatinge, D C U.; Our Lady of the Lilies, Elizabeth Raymond-Barker; The "Salvation Army" in Great Britain, Henry Bellingham, M P.; The Comedy of Confession—Part II, T A Waterbury; A Real Barr; Lyndon, Alfred M Williams; Oxford and Cambridge, Arthur Featherstone, 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 Seymour; The Catholic Element in English Life and Letters, John McCarthy; Pay-an-Veley, M P Thompson; The Letter-Book of an Irish Vicar, W Francis Donnelly; New Publications.

The American Catholic Quarterly Review contains highly interesting 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; 5. American Free-thinking; 6. Superior Instruction in Our Colleges; 7. Labor Discontent; 8. The Coming Transit of Venus; 9. England's Latest Conquest; 10. Irish Climate and its Causes; 11. Book Notices.

Wilford's Microcosm is to hand. This religious-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 evidence being forthcoming, the coroner returned a verdict that had been already laid before the jury, and then charged the jury, laying before them the fact that the evidence before them showed an inefficient equipment of the boats, and that had those boats been properly supplied with oars and other portions of a boat's equipments they might have weathered the storm, the boats' heads might have been kept to the wind, the frequent capsizing might not have resulted, and the fatal strain on men's powers of endurance might have been avoided. The jury then retired, and in forty minutes returned the following verdict:—

"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 inefficient equipment of those boats, inasmuch as there were only three oars in the three boats and nothing with which to bail out the boats; that the aforesaid inefficient 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 LEADING 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 charging of jurors, and the reserved power of trial by judges alone, together with the tight hand held over the Press, have already produced good fruit." This is pretty plain speaking, but the following is frankness itself:—

"We must now, however, be led into a fool's paradise, or believe that the convictions in Dublin illustrate a new feeling in Ireland in favor of the law. The trials are not 'trials 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 sympathy, in the capital city, with agrarian crime. But the ordinary jurors of the metropolis could not be trusted to rise superior

LOCAL NEWS.

to timidity or political partisanship. The Attorney-General had to empanel special jurors, all men of what is called the "bitter class"; 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. One 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 "rights of man" as Mr. Forster's gentle imprisonment of unfriended suspects. We must, to convict murderers, testify by hook or crook; by law of challenge, by look or croak, by loyal jurors, and we must, to save society, prohibit midnight walks, impose enormous fines on suspected localities, suppress newspapers, and send editors to jail. It is useless not to look these things 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 dragoned 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' property 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 Irish Executive. There must be "wholesale challenges" of jurors. They must be "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 we 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," so 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 subterfuges 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 ourselves what we have here quoted from the Daily Telegraph, we presume that the powers which an eminent legal authority stated are vested in the Executive would be exercised in our regard. We hope we shall not be surprised for daring to quote them, a "bitter 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 appear 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 proscenium, 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 Albemarle 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 story 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 in 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 o'clock 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. She was 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 estate, and was valued at \$40,000, insured. C. H. George, decorator, who occupied a store under the theatre, losses \$75,000; Parsons & Scarlett, occupying the second floor, tailors, \$30,000; Goldsmith, fruit dealer, and Dunbar, druggist, \$1,000 each. The total loss by fire is \$250,000. Abbey's loss is \$100,000. Arrangements have been made for the first appearance of Mrs. Langtry at the Grand Opera House next Monday night.

DENIAL FROM EGAN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Patrick Egan, 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.

CORN'S CORNS!

Tender corns, painful corns, soft corns, bleeding corns, hard corns, corns of all kinds and of all sizes, are alike removed in a few days by the use of Putnam's Painless Corn 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. Beware of substitutes. Sold by druggists everywhere. N. O. Polson & Co., props., Kingston, Ont.

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GRATEFUL WOMEN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so grateful for it, as those who have used...

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

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

THE MONTREAL & SOREL RAILWAY.

A special train was run over the Montreal & Sorel Railway to-day, conveying the Messrs. Mackinnon, Tramo Manager...

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE.

Is three times the man he was before he began using 'Wells' Health Renewer', \$1.00.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external.

Written for THE TRUE WITNESS.

Another translation of the "Cradle Song of the Blessed Virgin Mary, fit, domini."

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

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The funeral of the late Mr. Thos. Kelley, one of the oldest and best known printers of Quebec...

THE COMET.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1888 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes...

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DR. KANNON.

C.M.M.D., M.O.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. Langell's Asthma and Catarrh Remedy. Rev. J. B. Howard, Dundas, Ont.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian 1000 Government Bond

ISSUED IN 1884. These Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings...

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

EARS for the MILLION

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil. Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.

HEALTHY CHAIRS.

His virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and his QUALITY CHAIRS are the only ones that can be personally testified to by those who have used them.

A PERPETUALLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

TILL WARNED, OR BY 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 purifier and strengthener of the digestive organs.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

Practical and Analytical Chemists. Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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The Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED his usual importation of PRUSSIAN DRIED FLOWERS, in various colors, shades, and designs.

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THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIERS PREPARED BY LANMAN & KEMP NEW YORK.

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Black ants puncture grapes. When crows begin to fall off in milk feed some grain.

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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 highly bred cows.

THE COMPOST HEAP.

The Massachusetts Ploughman, among other things, talks suggestively about the compost heap, saying that it is a good plan to have one on the farm.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stricture Irritation, Inflammation, all Kidney, and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchupatona." \$1.

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Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect.

WHEN TO APPLY MANURE.

The common practice is to cart the manure 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.

ROTATION.

Successive crops of the same character exhaust lands of the particular food they require with great rapidity.

BONES FOR FOWLS.

Poultry breeders do not seem to appreciate the great value of bones for their fowls, and but a limited few ever make use of them for this purpose.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture these CELEBRATED CHIMNEYS AND BELLS for CHURCHES, ACADemies, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.

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SUCCESSOR TO BELL CO., MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free.

\$200.00 Reward!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bitters, especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hop Bitters. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or receipts of Hop Bitters published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.

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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 \$267,000, a "rest" of \$500,000, or more than 25 per cent of the capital...

Edison Electric Light (parent) stock is quoted in New York at 450 bid, 500 asked. Yesterday the Bank of British North America, Bank of Montreal and Canadian Bank of Commerce reduced their rates of sterling exchange in New York to 4.82 for sixty day bills and 4.86 for demand.

Morning Stock Sales—350 Montreal 206 1/2; 75 do 206; 50 do (ex-div) 203 1/2; 50 do 203 1/2; 160 do 203; 25 do 203 1/2; 142 Peoples 86; 150 Toronto 180; 25 do 179 1/2; 15 do 179; 10 Ontario 126 1/2; 40 Robellion 75; 350 St Paul & Manitoba 148; 25 do 147 1/2; 100 do 148; 305 Commerce 137; 15 Merchants 127 1/2; 50 do (ex-div) 125 1/2; 35 do 125 1/2; 150 Telegraph 128 1/2; 50 do 127 1/2; 10 Gas 188 1/2; 80 Dundas 118; 25 do 117; 350 North-West Land 37; 15 Canada Paper 125; 150 City Passenger 127; 75 do 126; 150 do 126 1/2.

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 148 1/2.

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 some 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 purposes is at 7 per cent. 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 noon the whole list of stocks with very few exceptions showed a decline. Montreal was down 1/2 per cent to 206 1/2 (regular), 203 1/2 (ex-div); Ontario dropped 1/2 to 125 1/2; Toronto to 179; Telegraph to 128; City Passenger 1/2 to 126 1/2, and Gas to 186. St Paul & Manitoba advanced 1/2 to 147 1/2; Robellion 1/2 to 74 1/2, and Merchants 1/2 to 127 1/2 (regular). Commerce was steady at 137.

New York, Oct. 31, 1 p.m.—Stocks quiet higher. Am. Ex, 92; O.S., 70; D & L, 136 1/2; Erie, 40 1/2; Ill. C, 147 1/2; K & T, 35 1/2; L, 8; M. U., 102 1/2; J. O., 72 1/2; N. P., 45 1/2; N. Y., 144 1/2; N. Y. C., 133 1/2; P. M., 39 1/2; St. P., 97 1/2; W. U., 80 1/2.

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 disappointed in the time to come.

GRAPESTOCKS.—Business has been rather quiet the past week. In fruit, sales are reported of 3,000 boxes of Valencia raisins at 7 1/2 to 8c, an off-brand lot selling as low as 7 1/2c. Smaller quantities are quoted at 8c to 9c. Sales of currents have taken place at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c, and we hear more is offered at the inside figure, jobbing lots at 6 1/2 to 7c. Pergos currents are steady at 8 1/2 to 9c. Sultana raisins have been placed at 12c to 12 1/2c. New figs are steady at 14 1/2 to 15c, for 1-1 1/2 boxes. In sugar, the market for refined has been quiet during the week, and prices have ruled somewhat in favor of buyers, and we quote granulated 9c to 9 1/2c, although it is understood the inside figure would be shaded for large quantities. Yellows have also ruled quiet at 7 1/2 to 8c. 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 the new crop teas are arriving upon a market overstocked with old. Sales are reported of fine new Japan at 40c to 23c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to good, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38c to 43c; choicest, 45c to 60c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c; seconds, 30c 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, 35c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Iwankey, common to good, 60c to 70c; Oolong, 65c; Congou, 20c to 35c; good to choice, 40c to 50c; 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Bouchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 38c to 45c; fine to choicest, 50c to 70c. Sycamore—Barbadoes may be quoted at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c. Granulated 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c; grocers' "A" 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c; crushed, 8 1/2 to 9c; powdered, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c; yellow, 7 1/2 to 8c. Syrup 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 48 1/2 to 50c. Syrup, 56c to 75c. Sugarhouse, 35c to 38c. Coffee are generally quiet and steady. Mocha 29c to 31c; O G Java, 22c to 28c; Plantain,

tion O 19c to 22c; Maracabo, 12c to 14c; Jamaica, 10 1/2 to 15c; Rio, 10c to 12c. Fruit is quiet. London layers, \$5 to \$10; \$3.25; loose muscatels, \$2.25 to \$3.00; layers, \$2.50 to \$2.95; Malaga, \$1.04 to \$1.11; Valencia, nominal; Samos, 9c to 10c; currants, 5c to 7c. Spices are firm with sales of black pepper at 16c and cloves at 26c to 27c. There is demand for canned macos at \$4.80 to \$4.40 and for lobsters at about \$4.30 to \$4.40 in lots. Hennessy's brandy is sold at \$5.50 in wood.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—In pig-iron business has been in small volume the past week in consequence of a scarcity of orders. No. 1 Gartherrle 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 \$22 1/2. 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 \$3.25. Ingot tin is easier; being quoted from London at \$101.15. Prices here are 25 1/2 to 26c. Ingot tin 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. Cointness, \$35 00 to 25 50; Langlois, \$24 50 to 25 00; Summeris, \$24 to 24 50; Gartherrle, \$24 to \$24 50; Calder, \$23, and Eglington, \$22 to 22 50. Bars, per 100 lbs, \$2 to 2 25; Canada plates, per box; Hinton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3.10 to \$3.15; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal, \$10 to \$11.25; No. 28, 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 Iron per lb, 12 1/2c. 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, per lb, 1 1/2 to 1 2c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4.25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$3.25 to \$3 50. Ingot Tin, 25 1/2 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, 1/4 inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bid, \$1.85 to \$2 00.

COALS AND STOKES.—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 few. Owing to good crops and the long prices farmers are getting for mostly everything they produce, remittances continue to give every satisfaction. Men's thick boots, \$2 25 to 2 35; 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 bull brogans, \$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 pebbled and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do inferior balmorals, 45c to 50c; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1.25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prunella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 80c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; infants' coats, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$5.50.

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 sole at 26c and selected weights at 26 1/2 to 27c. Ordinary descriptions, however, are in larger supply and sales drag. In black leather business on spot has not attained satisfactory proportions, the only sale of any importance we heard of being that of five tons of medium splits at \$25. Waxed upper is very dull, and stocks are said to be accumulating. Prices rule somewhat in favor of buyers. A fair movement is reported in buff and pebbled at about former quotations. Advances from England are very satisfactory, and shipments of splits are going forward. We quote hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 26 1/2 to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 24 1/2c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24c; No 1, ordinary, 22c to 23c. Buffalo sole, No 2, 22c to 23c; No 2, 18c 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; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 28 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 15c to 16c; pebble, 12 1/2 to 15 1/2; rough, 25c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

OLDS.—Sales of steam refined seed are mentioned at 80c per imperial gallon; pale seed may be quoted at 70c to 72 1/2c; and straw seed at 67 1/2c. Newfoundland cod oil is firm at 67 1/2 to 70c; Hallux "A" 66c. Cod liver oil 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 74 for boiled. Refined petroleum, Carlets, 19c to 19 1/2c; broken lots, 20c; single barrels, 21c. American, 23c to 25c. Coarse salt has sold at 62 1/2 to 68 1/2c. Factory filled, \$1.25 to \$1.45; hallis, 70c to 80c; quarters, 40c to 45c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Fair business at last week's decline. No 1, \$3 50; No 2, \$3 50; No 3, \$7 50. 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 75c to 85c. Calfskins, 14c per lb. FISH.—One lot of 1,000 barrels Labrador herrings has just been sold on spot at \$6 25 per barrel, and several other large lots have been placed at the same figure, and we quote \$6 25 to 6 50, although it is a question if any could be bought now at the inside rate. No 1 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 1 1/2 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 Shore salmon are quiet at \$20, \$19 and \$18 respectively.

WOOL.—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 18 1/2c, prices ranging from 17 1/2 to 18c as to quality. Australian and Montevideo are quiet and unchanged. In Canadian wool there is very little doing, lamb wools being quoted at 30c to 33c, and unsorted pulled at 27c to 27 1/2c.

In Liverpool at 2 30 p.m. breadstuffs were quiet but steady. White, 8s 9d to 9d 1/2; club, 9s to 9s 5d. Weather fine. Receipts of wheat the past three days, 495,000 centals, 247,000 being American. The local market for grain and flour was quiet and easy. A few cars of red winter wheat sold at \$1.03, and a lot of 5 cars red winter was sold on p.t., but known to be under \$1.03. The sale was also made of a round lot of Canada red winter "A" \$1.05 in store. Peas quiet and easier. The sale of a cargo is reported on p.t., but said to be at about 90 1/2c. Oats are dull, a lot being offered at 36 1/2c, without finding a customer.

Barley remains quiet at 60c to 70c, and rye at 68c to 70c. In ocean freights an engagement is reported of 10,000 bushels heavy grain as per charter to Liverpool. Flour is dull with prices drooping. Recent sales include 250 bbls superior at \$5.05, 125 do at \$5.05, 500 extra at \$4.90, 150 do at \$4.90, 250 spring extra \$4.90, 125 do \$4.90, 125 choice do \$5.00, 125 Canada strong bakers' \$5.75, 240 Ontario bags (spring extra) \$2.37. We quote prices of flour as follows:—Superior extra, per bid, \$5 00 to 5 05; extra superfine, \$4.90; spring extra, \$4.80 to 4 85; superfine, \$4.60 to 4 70; Canada strong bakers', \$5 75 to 6 25; American strong bakers', \$6 75 to 7 25; fine, \$3 75 to 4 00; middlings, \$3 60 to 3 70; pollards, \$3 45 to 3 55; Ontario bags, medium to strong, \$2.55 to 2 60; spring extra, \$2.32 to 2 40; superfine, \$2.20 to 2 35; city bags (delivered), \$3.30 to \$3.35.

Last night in Chicago the wheat market was quiet, with a leaning towards ease, the closing rates being 1/2 to 1/4 lower than on Saturday at 93 1/2 November, 94 1/2 December. Corn closed 1/2 to 1/4 lower at 67 1/2 November, 68 1/2 the year. Oats were slightly easier, closing 1/4 lower November at 33 1/2, and unchanged for the year, at 33 1/2. The dairy produce market is firm. Cheese creamery has sold here for the States at 27c to 28c, and Tamourse's butter sold here and in Quebec at 17 to 17 1/2 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 lb, 27c to 28c; do, choice September, per lb, 26c to 26 1/2; do, choice August, per lb, 23c to 24c; Townships, fine to choice per lb, 21c to 22c; Morrisburg, fine, per lb, 20c to 21c; Brockville, per lb, 19c to 20c; Western dairy, per lb, 18c to 19c; low grades, per lb, 16c to 17c. Cheese—September and October choice, 11 1/2 to 12c; August, 10 1/2 to 11c; July, 9c to 10c; common grades, 7c to 8c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 25 1/2; tub butter, 20c to 24c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; cooking, 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 75c per pair; chickens, 90c to 50c; ducklings, 60c to 70c. EGGS, per 100 lbs, \$3.25 to 3 50; oatmeal, do, \$2 70 to 2 80; moile, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, 100 lbs, \$1.10. GRAIN.—Oats, per bag, 95c to \$1; peas, per bush, \$1 10 to 1 15; beans, non-bush, 90c to 95c; corn, 10c 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 marrow, \$1 50 per dozen; Montreal turnips, \$1 50 per bushel; celery, 30c per dozen; cauliflower, \$1 to 1 50 per dozen; tomatoes, 50c per bushel; artichokes, \$1 per bushel; sweet potatoes, \$1 25; spinach, 75c; Brussels sprouts, \$1 25; beets, 50c bush. FRUIT.—Apples, per barrel, \$2 50 to \$4; oranges, Jamaica, \$9 per; Louisiana, \$10; lemons, \$5 per box; bananas, \$4 to \$6 50 per bunch; Delaware grapes, 8c per lb; Almitra, \$5 per; Canada cranberries, 50c; Cape Cod, 75c per gallon.

MEATS.—Beef, per lb, trimmed, 8c to 15c; mutton, 10c to 12 1/2c; lamb per lb, 10c to 12 1/2c; veal, per lb, 8c to 12 1/2c; pork, per lb, 13c; hams, per lb, 15c; lard, per lb, 15c; sausages, per lb, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 75 to \$10 per 100 lbs. FISH.—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; sword fish, 15c.

MARRIED.

MURRAY-McCORMICK.—At St. Brigid, Que., on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Tanner, Mr. D. W. Murray to Miss Ellen J. McCormick, both of Brigid.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—By an Elderly Lady of experience a situation as Housekeeper in a Clergyman's house, or private family, where there is another servant kept. Address, D. & J. SADDLER & CO., P. O. box 348, Montreal, Canada. 12 1

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 26, Prescott. 12 4

HOLMAN'S PADS

Operate through the Nerve Forces and the Circulation.

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD, THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE CURATIVE PAD, the only remedy that has an honestly-acquired right to use the title "PAD," has complete control over the most persistent CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE, BLADDER, SPLEEN and MALARIOUS BLOOD-POISONING. Beware of all BOGUS PADS only made to sell on the reputation of the genuine.

Full treatise sent on application. From Price Dues 25 per cent for Duties, viz: send \$1.50 for "Regular" Pad.

HOLMAN PAD CO., 60 G. St., 744 Broadway, New York

MONTEAL HORSE MARKET—Oct. 28.

Business was very dull this week, and only the following shippers were in town:—Hugh Paton, New York; Chas. Clapp, Lowell, Mass.; O. Burhormer, Bohensdorf, 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.

MONTEAL CATTLE MARKET—Oct. 30.

At the Vigor market to-day were 450 to 500 cattle, 350 of which were from the West. Prices for butchers' cattle ranged from 26 to 5c per lb, as to quality. Receipts of sheep and lambs were 800, 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 stock. Jas Cahill, of Brockville, 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 lb, live weight. J B Roy 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; malt liquor \$550; malt, \$22,179; tobacco, \$173,368; petroleum inspection, \$1,697; 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; cutting 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. 30.—The central committee of the Radical Republicans repudiates all connection with the promoters of disorders in Lyons and Montecau lez-Mines.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR SHARES IN THE PYE IMPROVED HARVESTER MANUFACTURING CO., (LIMITED).

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

CAPITAL \$250,000

In 5,000 Shares of Fifty Dollars each, FIRST ISSUE 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 cent.) at one month's notice.

NOTICE of Application having been made in the Official Gazette, for Letters Patent under the Companies' Act, 1877, the following gentlemen are appointed Trustees for such funds as may be subscribed, until allotment takes place:

To wit,—Hon. Jas. SKRAB, (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: President:—GUSTAVUS GRIFFIN, Esq., (M. D., B. A., President Canadian Magneto-Electric-Light Co.,) MONTREAL, Que. Chairman, Executive Committee:—JOSEPH M. CURRIER, Esq., (Ex. M. P., Post-Master,) OTTAWA, Ont. Managing Director:—HENRY J. BOSWELL, Esq., M. P., Proprietor Le Minerne, MONTREAL. HON. JAS. SKRAB, (Senator,) OTTAWA, Ont. ROBERT WALKER, DIAMOND.

(Other names to be added.)

BANKERS: FEDERAL BANK, Notre Dame Street. OTTAWA. OTTAWA BANK. TORONTO. QUEBEC BANK.

BROKERS: J. WILSON STEVENSON, Esq., 419 Notre Dame Street. OTTAWA. Mr. EDWARD KING, Elgin Street. TORONTO. (To be selected.)

BARRISTERS: MONTREAL.—ROBERT C. COWAN, Esq., B. C. L., Advocate, 181 St. James Street. OTTAWA.—Messrs. PINHEY & CHRISTY, Wellington Street. TORONTO.—Messrs. BOSWELL & EDDIS, 20 Adelaide Street, E.

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

TREASURER: GEORGE H. DUMESNIL, Esq., N. P., Ex-President "Banque Ville Marie," MONTREAL, Que.

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 following purposes, viz:—The Manufacturing and Sale of PYE'S IMPROVED HARVESTER, which is secured by Letters Patent, and also other Harvesters, Reapers, Lawn Mowers, and Agricultural Implements of an order superior to that of any other now in use.

CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000. In 5,000 Shares of \$50 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, viz:—\$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 month'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 alone for the first season, not less than 2,000 machines. Orders for one thousand of these have already been received.

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.

Contracts have been entered into between Gustavus 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 tenable repair.

A contract between Gustavus Griffin, M. D., B. A., as before, and the well-known firm of Messrs. T. W. Currier & Co., of Ottawa, Ont., for the construction of the machine, moulding, foundry and other shops on satisfactory terms.

Also a contract between Gustavus Griffin, Esq., 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 Harvester," 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-Six Thousand Dollars.

Copies of contracts may be seen at the Company's Office, or on application to the Solicitors.

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

THE FALL DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS 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 December. Our enumeration given below is based on the paid-up capital of each institution, and shows the amount each corporation intends to distribute to its shareholders. We have also included the Gas dividend announced a short time ago and the annual dividend of the City Passenger Railway Company. The figures for Ontario Bank are estimated on the reduced capital now, \$1,500,000.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Dividend Amount. Includes Bank of Montreal (\$800,000), Merchants Bank (\$210,000), Toronto Bank (\$80,000), Ontario Bank (\$45,000), Hamilton Bank (\$35,000), Ville Marie Bank (\$15,000), Quebec Bank (\$87,500), Jacques Cartier Bank (\$17,500), Gas, B. P. (\$120,000), C. F. B. (\$42,000).

Total.....\$1,252,000

SPORTING NEWS.

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