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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 14.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 14, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DAVITT'S ADDRESS!

"The Land for the People."

STARTLING ARRAY OF FACTS AND FIGURES.

Powerful Arraignment of the Land System by the Founder of the League Before the "Land Reform Union" of England,

Special Correspondence to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

I'The following is the text of the paper upon Land for the People," which our correspondent, Michael Davitt, read before the im. mense meeting of English Land Reformers which was held in St. James' Hall, London, on the 30th of October. That great demonstration is not unlikely to become the Irishtown of the English land agitation which may shake the power of England's aristocracy.]

The Land Reform Union is to be already congratulated on the success which has attended its efforts. Its mission is undertaken at an auspicious moment. The question of social legislation is the question of the hour, and the leader of the party of hereditary obstruction has, with great credit to himself, pointed with courageous hand to the poverty f the masses, and has thereby opened up within the domain of practical politics an inquiry into the causes of such wretched-We are assembled here to-night for no party or political purpose. In consenting to address this meeting, on the invitation of the Land Reform Union, I abandon no particle of my principles as an Irish Nationalist, Neither the Land Beform Union or this meeting is in any way comnitted to my views on Ireland's right to felf-government. As Englishmen you are proud of your country and its greatness. I am proud of mine also, poor, small and irsignificant as it may be in comparison with yours, because it not only has a record of centuries' struggle for liberty, but it is free

The Rights and Liberties

from any sin against

hree points to be considered in the advocacy the remedy. I will deal in this order with the subject of the evening. In England and individuals hold as theirs, within these three countries, 40,500,000 acres of land. To give a clearer idea of this stupendous menopoly of the carth's surface, the estates of these S.142 landlords amount to over 9,000,000 more acres than the entire area or extent of England and Wales put together; or to 6,000,000 over double the size of Ireland, or 8,000,000 over twice the extent of Scotland. Assuming that this land brings in fifteen shillings per ecre per annum, which is an under estimate, this small group of persons receive, in round igures, an income of £35,000,000 a year, I need scarcely add, without doing any work whatever for it: Let us, now, take one hundred persons from the city ground-rent

Landlerd Class

in England, Scotland and Ireland, such as the Dukes of Westminister, Portland, and Bedford, Marquises Camden Salisbury and Northampton, and Viscount Portman, Lord Derby in Liverpool, Lord Pembroke in Dublin and such like, and put down their incomes at £100,000, which will not be above the average, when we know that one of these individuals receives nearly a million per annum, and this will give a yearly revenue of £10,000,000 to the one hundred ground rent landlords; and this added to the previeus total will represent the sum of £45, 000,000 taken annually by 8,242 people the entire wealth the industry and enterprise of these three countries produce every year-Remember, a number of people which could almost be accommodated with seats at this meeting. Now before showing what could be done with this enormous annual revenue, which is a tax levied by a class upon the labor and enterprise of the whole community, it us set aside the sum of £10,000,00 a year out of it for the maintenance of these 8,242 people. This will reduce it to £35,000,000. Well, in three years time, after paying these pensioners the liberal sum of £30,000,000. in arderthat they should suffer no hardships or have to stoop to the necessity to work, the following undertakings could de provided for out of the residue of the incomes from their

6	National Galleries for the Fine Arts at
50	Technical Schools of
•	Instruction, with
	scholarships and
	prizes for poor chil-
	dren.
50	Schools of Agricul-
	ture ditto
20	Reformatory Bohools.
200	Public playgrounds

and gymnasiums .

200 Public parks of 500 acres at £50 per acre 200 Mechanics' Institutes. 200 Public Libraries....

25,000 " 5,000 " 5,000 Workingmen's clubs 2,000 " and halls..... 200 Public baths and wash

£500,000 each.

50,000 "

50,000 #

5,000 "

5,000 " 20 Orphan Asylums.... 50,000 10 Asylums for the Blind 50,000 " 10 Asylums for the deaf and dumb 20 Optnalmic Hospitals. 50,000 50,000 50 Lying-in Hospitals for the Poor..... 10,000 " 20 Public Hospitals.... 50,000 50,000 "

50,000

10,000

2,000

500

500

40 "

20 Fever Hospitals..... 20 Hospitals for consumption.....
100 Floating Hospitals for 50,000 10,000 50,000 " 50,000 #

males 50 Temporary Refuges for discharged pris-

1,000 Fishing Boats for poor fishermen.... 1,000 Sets of Fishing Nets for same...... 25,000 Enfeebled workingmen as pensions ...

1,000,000 acres of waste land purchased and reciaimed at a cost of £13 per scre. 10,000 cottages erected thereon with ten acres each (the land so reclaimed besides producing and cheapening food if let by the State at £1 per acre would

yield the nation an annual rental of

£1,000,000). All this magnificently beneficial work for the public good would just cost the sum of £50,000,000, or one and a half year's revenue now received by the 8,242 landlords, for which they return no benefit to the State. For the remaining half of the three years' income of this group of persons-namely, 50 millions more-250,000 artisans' dwellings could be built at a cost of £200 each, where the slums and dens of city life are now sending forth the bitter cry of the wronged and neglected poor of London, Manchester, Dublin, Liverpool, Glasgow and other such places. Now, just pause for a moment and consider the mountain of misery which this work would obliterate—the discontent which it would allay—the moral good it would accomplish, and the labor which it would provide for thousands who are leaving England for want of employ-

ment; and in remembering this dont forget Sum of Thirty Millions

of every other people. And, now, Sir, to the has been allowed for the support of the 8,242 subject with which the resolution deals that landlords while their revenues are accombas been read to the meeting. There are plishing this transformation in the social life of the community. In this calcu of remedial legislation,-the old law, the not taxed more than one-fourth of the revemischief or injustice which it occasions, and | nues which are derived from the possession of the nation's property by a small privileged class, who toil not neither do they spin, but Wales 4,500 people own 17,500,000 acres of who claim property which is worth more land; in Scotland, 1,700 own 17,000,000; in than 3,000 million pounds, and yet the enor-Ireland, 1,042 own 12.000,000, that is 8,142 mous amount of good that could be effected with a portion of the income from that property has doubtless startled you as it did me, when I first realised it. But what could not be done to minimise the physical evils of scclety, poverty and misery, if all land revenues were appropriated for the benefit of the nation as was the case before the institution of isudiordism. This, of course, will be denounced as Socialism and confiscation; but the calling of names will be

A Poor Argument

for those whose laws of monopoly and fabulous fortunes are directly the cause to which the existing sea of human misery in London and other cities can be traced for origin and fountain head. It is not only in appropriating the uncarned increment of the land in country and town, but in the manner in which the tenure of land in these three countries is held by the landlords, and the way in which they have succeeded in placing upon the shoulders of the industrial community the burden of taxation which the land had to bear, formerly, that the magnitude of the wrong which is done to the nation by the landlord system can be fully appreciated. If the land of England were cultivated with the same industry, skill, and security as that of the island of Jersey, there would be sufficient food raised in this country, not only to feed its present inhabitants, which but what would suffice for fifty millions more of people as well; yet

The Sum of £100.000,080 has to be sent out of England every year for the purchase of sufficient food to make up the deficiency in the existing production, so as to keep your people alive. This sum of money, if expended in food-producing labor in England, would render bard times an almost impossible occurrence. Just now there are efforts being made, here in London, to get workingmen out of employment to emigrate to Canada or elsewhere. We are familiar with such schemes in Ireland, and dielike them, because they are associated with a polioy which aims at expatriating our race. Here, in England, there may be higher motives at work, but 1 confess it looks supremely absurd to send men out of their own country to earn food, which they are prevented from doing in England, by sheets of parch ment. At this moment there are lying within the shores of England, in landlords' parks, shooting grounds, game preserves, common-age and waste lands, more acres than comprise the whole extent of the kingdom of Belgium. This immense quantity of land

No Food-producing Purpose

for the people of England, while a less quantity situated within ten hours journey of London not only maintains near six millions of Beigians in a most prosperous and contented condition, but helps, by exports to this country, to support the citizens of London as well. Delenda est Carthago. Why cannot migration millions a year. This is property, bear in oriminal shutting up of the land which abominable prostitute, which rebels against

stead of emigration to the far-off lands beyond the St. Lawrence? Why? Because land valuation of house property, which is the monopoly stands in the way, and a class lays claim to the absolute ownership of the lands millions—deducting ground rent—and the the whole people; and therefore while more pay nine millions a year in rates which is of it lies idle than makes up the acreage of generally credited to the land; but it is in ism tells the tens of thousands of unemployed men in England, who may have labored for years in the production of its wealth and in the building up of its commercial greatness and power, to be off out of their fatherland, or

Starvation and the Workhouse

will be their lot. The apologists of the monopoly system in the press will tell you, such are the decrees of the laws of political economy. While your children are crying for food which lawyers' parchment will not permit you to dig for them out of the soil of England, you are comforted with the dogmatic assurance, that such is the result of the law of "Supply and Demand"—a law with the operation of which we are very fa-miliar in Ireland. Like every other law, it worked for one class. The "demand" for rent was always followed by "supply," until it occurred to the farmers that the law of demand was a game which two could play at, and a supply of a little reduction soon followed. If this law of supply and demand works one way for the landlord and capitalist, and in the opposite manner for the farmer, laborer, artizan and mechanic, it is all right, because political economy says so. But somehow or other it is beginning to be felt that those who supply all the work, and risk and hardship in the production of wealth, have claims upon its enjoyment,

Reason, Equity and Common Sense

which must be allowed, as

declares that they are unjustly if not fraudulently deprived of a fair share of what could not be produced without them. The only economic use of the proletant, according to somewriters, is to provide riches and luxury for the superior class of mortals, supply data for the support of the malthusian theory of population and to occasionally become the object of aristocratic pity and charity. This is the feeling which a cold-blooded and un-Ohristian philosophy engenders in the minds of people who are not in themselves either inhuman or cruel, but who are bred in an atmosphere of a false and perverted morality in which luxury and idieness are the qualifications for social distinction, and in a state of society in which the brazen image of property is worshipped and preached more than is the God of

Justice and Truth.

brute qualities, and it will be well for the landlord and capitalist philistines to recognise, as Lord Salisbury does, in time, that justice is due to him or they may find that the temple of vested interest will not much longer protest their unjust hoardings from his hands. That far-seeing land reformer and just-minded author of "Free Trade in Land," Mr. Kaye, has well and truly said: "The classes who are deprived of the natural means of improving their social condition, wili rise more and more fiercely against the obstacles which beset them the more clearly they perceive these obstacles. If it is necessary or expedient that the present landed system should be continued, it would be wiser to get rid of every "school in the country. To give the people intelligence and yet to the their hands is more dangerous than to give fire to a madman." Thanks to your public schools and to the writings of Mill, Henry George, Ruskin, Blackie, Bussell Wallace, and others, the people are rapidly learning how their hands can be untied, and when the lesson is brought home to them by enything like famine or distress, such as we are accustomed to in Ireland.

Land Monopoly

will go in this country to where the Corn Laws and the Rotten Boroughs are reposing, in the quiet shades of oblivion. Nor is it the masses, exclusively, that are wronged by the existing land system. Professor Blackle in his evidence before the Orofter Commission the other day dealt with the question of clearences off the land in the Highlands as follows: All this has been done in perfect accordance with English laws, which give all power to the strong, and no protection to the weak members of society. It was not only the honest crofters that must thus retreat before the omnipotent Nimrods of these sporting preserves. Their purple fens and green winding glens that were once as free to the foot of the pedestrian as the breeze that blows over them, were now fenced round with iron rails, and guarded by jealous game keepers. Not a botanist can pick up a fern, nor a geologist split a rock, nor an artist sketch a cascade, nor a thymer spin a verse, nor a traveller in search of health whifi the mountain breezes for lear-the sacred fear of disturbing the deer-and ourtailing the sport of some idle young gen. tlemen. And all this in an age when the tide of democracy is advancing all round at a rapid pace, and requires no additional momentum from artificial rights, which plant the self-indulgent pleasures of the few in direct antagonism to the best interests of the mass of the population." The wrong of seizing possession of

The Nation's Land

which the landlords have succeeded in repuworse still. They own property in land worth from three to five thousand million pounds. Its annual valuation for the three kingdoms is about 108 millions, and the taxes that are paid by the owners of this to England's unused land be encouraged in mind, which is not the result of labor, but

of these countries. They say this land is taxes levied upon this are close upon 20 miltheirs and that it shall minister to their lions yearly, 14 millions of which are paid by privileged idleness and not to the wants of the occupiers, at least. Occupiers of land the Kingdom of Belgium, English landlord- reality a tax upon the farmer's industry and not upon the property of the landlord, and is over and above the rent-tax which the owner extracts from the labor and capital of the occupier.

The Total Annual Taxation

upon industry may be put down at 30 millions, while the total upon the four thousand millions worth of property belonging to landlordism is less than one sixth of that which industry has to pay upon what it creates. The way in which the English aristocracy have succeeded in shifting the burden of taxation from their own to the people's shoulders is well known, but strange to say, the English public seem to be indifferent to the fraud perpetrated, and its corsequences. The landlord parliament of 1692 agreed to a land tax of four shillings in the pound in lieu of the services which the land lords had to render to the State for the possession of its national property, the land. All the wars to which England was engaged from the conquest down to the period of Charles the 2nd, were paid for out of the land, without any national debt being contracted. The wars since then, which were all undertaken by landlord b vernments and parliaments, should also have been paid for from a similar source, but the industry of the nation is

Twenty-eight Millions

every year for the payment of interest upon this monstrous and immoral national debt, which the landlords have repudiated after creating. In the reign of George the Third, the land tax of four shillings in the pound was made permanent upon the then valuetion, to the result that the owners of land only pay about £800,000 land tax now, where, it the tax was levied upon the present valuation, they would be required to pay over £20,000,000 a year. The sum of money of which they have defrauded the nation by this trick of legislation would pay their national debt twice over. Plots of land in London, Liverpool, Manchester and other centres of industrial life, to which an extraordinary value has been given by the aggregation of population, pay little or no more land tax now than when their annual value was a few pounds per acre!

The Value of This Land

is now fabulous. Perches of it constitute a fortune, and this has resulted entirely from discover that he has intelligence as well as of the landlord. When the owners of land, say here in the heart of London, receive eight or nine hundred thousand pounds a year ground rent, what does it really mean? It means that the food, clothes, furniture, luxurise, and all that is necessary for the wants of social life that is purchased by the community in the shops, stores, warehouses and emportume that stand upon this ground-which formerly belonged to the nation, which was created for the benefit of ail, but which somehow or other has got into possession of a few families,-are taxed to this extent, not to the benefit of the dealers, but for the profit of the few individuals who claim the land as their property. This is

Monopoly with a Vengeance.

The Marquis of Salisbury thinks the Government should advance loans for the building of better houses for the outcast poor of the East End. He makes no suggestion how the money will be raised. I will lend him one! Let the land upon which London is built be re-valued. Let the land tax of four shillings in the pound, agreed to in 1692, be imposed upon that valuation instead of the one which was made when George the III. was King, and enough money will be forthcoming in a few years to rebuild half of London. This will not tax the generosity of London Peabodys to do what justice and humanity demands for the poor whom monopoly robs of their earnings, it will only tax the nation's property for the good of the people instead of having it taxed, as now, for the luxurious idleness of a class. But this is not the only anomoly in your

Laudlord-Parliament Scheme of Tax-ation. It has been laid down by Sir Charles Ditkeof course not since the "Scatter brain" epoch of cabinet aspiring Radicals-that, "a certain mimimum of income, sufficient to provide the necessaries of life for a moderately numerous family, should not be heavily taxed but only the surplus beyond this. Suppose the minimum to be to be £50 a year for each family, supposing the workmen to be five millions families, this would give 250 millions for necessaries. But their whole income is computed at 325 millions, leaving only 75 millions for superfluitles, and on this 75 millions 30 millions of taxes are raised. The rich are 2 millions of families, which give 100 millions for necessaries, but they have 500 millions of income leaving 400 millions to be taxed, which bears little more than 50 millions of taxes." Assuming that Sir Charles Dilke's agures were right and applying the same principle of taxation to the

Surplus Wants of the Rich.

as is applied to the shillings over a pound s is bad enough in its way, but the manner in week which the workingman earns, the result would be nearly 200 millions in taxes, instead disting mostly all the public obligations of the 50 actually levied upon the luxuries which were attached to its possession is of one class. I have endeavored to trace the principal

evils of land monopoly, so far, as they are manifest in the enormous accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few : in the vicious tenure of land which prevents it from prowealth amount only to about four and a half ducing more food for the people; in the hausen, and other places: "Beason is an (Continued on Fifth Page.)

A German Critic Finds in it Much

Were all Against the Poor.

[From the Chicago Times] A German Socialist paper published in

Chicago presents a view of Luther, in substance as follows :--Martin Luther, the founder of Protestant-

ism, is commonly supposed to have been a man of the people, a reformer, a truth-seeker a man of religious toleration; the pathfinder and ploneer of free thought and scien. tific investigation. The supposition has been created and carefully nourished by the Protestant church,-in general, no exceptions have been taken to the belief; firstly because the works of Luther were inaccessible to the people; secondly, because those who had access to them and knew what they contained would have been very foolish if they had given the contents to the public. Hereby it will be seen that even up to this day there are but very few men who are aware of the true character of the ideal of the Protestants-Luther. The public in general faithfully believed what their priests [i.e. preachers] told them; to this blind belief Luther owes his fame.

We even hear progressive, atheistic and well-messing men now and then speak of Luther as a great social reformer. Those who say so know not what they say. Luther, as history—the history written even by his own followers-paints him, was a selfish, inconsistent man, if not a brute—a friend of despotism and oppression, a renegade, a fiend against humanity and liberty. Such a man deserves, if anything he does deserve, to be forever forgoiten, to be sunk into

BTERMAL OBLIVION.

The memory of Luther is to be celebrated in this city next Friday, and the newly aroused derers with the sword, heretics with fire, why enthusiasm for Luther, and especially the proposed celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of this "man of free thought and liberty, the pioneer of scientific investigation," has its origin in Germany. At the head of the movement we find old "Kalser William" and Bismarck working hand in hand with the instigator of the persecution of the Jews, the contemptible hypocrite, Stoecker, chaplain to the imperial court. A fine trio to celebrate a " ploneer of free thought and scientific investigation," Their motives become more obvious, and their interpretation of free thought and scientific investigation more comprehensible and characteristic, when we consider that at the instance of these very men the study of Darwin's really scientific observations was prohibited in the schools of the empire, to make room for Luther's

At the time Luther was the most powerful, the sufferings of

THE COMMON PROPER were great. The peasantry were required to

turn over everything that they produced to their feudalistic masters, the church and crown. Thomas Munzer, a bitter enemy of the Roman Catholic Church, and formerly a friend of young Luther, and a few other noblemen, gathered around themselves the peasants of middle Germany for the purpose of liberating the poor, oppressed, robbed and down-trodden slaves-such they were-from the superstition of the church, as well as from the yoke of fendal oppression and robbery. They rebelled against the various forms of oppression, against the intellectual intolerance as well as againt their body slavery. Their rebellion is called in history the " Pauera Krieg." To show to what an extent the peasants were robbed by their foudalistic masters, it may suffice to quote the exclamation of one of these poor wretches, who was taken prisoner as one of the rebels, and who, like all his comrades, was unmercifully butchered and tortured by Luther's friends the German nobility. When standing on the scaffold and awaiting the mortal drop of the hangman's axe, he exclaimed in his simplicity: "Oh that I must die without having once had enough to eat to quench my hunger." He was not an exceptional case. The same thing can be said of all those who gathered around the here and martyr. Thomas Munzer! What position did Luther, the "defender" of Christianity and brotherly love, take during the struggle of the people against their masters and despollers? He was on the side of the latter. and, only for him, the cause of the people would have been victorious. He formed an alliance of all societary leeches and drones, regardless of their religious belief, in order to suppress the rebellion for bread, freedom and justice. This is the

ADVICE THAT LUTHER GAVE

the peasants who appealed to him for redress. being crushed under the feudalistic system of his time: "When one tells you 5 and 2 are 7. then you can conceive this with your senses, and it is not deserving of any appreciation; but when the authorities (the government, duke, king, etc.) tell you 5 and 2 are 8, then you must believe it and obey!" When yet young, and an obscure monk, the same Luther said that the people had a right to rebel against the dominating institutions when they were iniquitous-"For thou shalt obey God more than man." What a metamorphosis between the revolutionary, progressive,-because a poor monk—and the well fed and sa-laried servant and tool of those degraded and heartless brutes who prefixed to their title the words, "by the grace of God."

At the same time (1525) he preached in Stallberg, Weimar, Erfurt, Kela, Jena, Nordthe commandments of God. The soul shall,

in accordance with the laws of God, patiently submit to torture and oppression; it has nothing to do with worldly things; moreover, it consents without retaliation to robbery oppression, torture, starvation, and murder.
He who observes this law is a martyr on earth. The heart of a Christian is always ipolity and frolic, though he may suffer in body, property, and honor." The brutalities and reprisals of the dominating class he justifies thus: "Wherever there is Christianity; there blood must be shed, or it isn't the right sort of Christianity. We have no herding (pasture) sheep, for the slaughter-house; every one after the other must go. Bo is the

PICTURE OF CHRISTIAN LIPE nothing but weakness, death and sin. Therefore, hear, beloved Christians, your Christian. rights. Thus speaks your Supreme Master, Christ, whose name you have adopted. Matt. v. :- You shall not resist the evil, but who forces thee one mile go with him two miles. And he who takes thy cloak, let him also have your coat, and he who strikes you on the cheek offer him also the other.' This was before the war; after the struggle

actually begun, Luther preached as fu lows (in his pamphlet-"Against the peasants, the murderers, and robbers"); "Slay them (the pensants), strangle them, tear them to pieces, stab them, secretly and publicly, whoever can, as you would kill a mad dog. Therefore, beloved lords, (or masters-the nobility), rifls here, rescue theret Stab, strike, strangle who can! It you suffer death, well for you; a more blessed death ye cannot find, for ye die in obedience to the holy scripture." Further, in his "Church Postlile:" "The authority (the nobility) must chase the mob, strike, strangle, hang, burn, behead and wheel them, so that the people may fear and submit."

Further, after the deteat of the rebels, in a letter to his friend, Dr. Ruhle: " All farmers (peasants) must be slain. Our Lord will save those who are innocent; if He does not, then they are certainly not innocent, but have at least been quiet and have thus sanctioned the riot."

A few years prior to this he wrote in Leipsic against Dr. Erk, a defender of Catholiclam: "If we punish thieves with ropes, murdon't we attack the injurious teachers of damnation—popes, cardinals, bishops and other ulcers of Boman Bodom—with all kinds of arms and wash our hands in blood?"

The so-called apostle of free thought and pioneer of "scientific investigation" has the following to say

ABOUT THE SCHOOLS

in his Latin book, "De Abrog. Weiss: "The high schools are the devil's houses of prostitution, the academies are Sodom and Gomorrah. The devil could not have invented a more powerful means to radically destroy ovangelism than the high schools." A peculiar type of an apostle of "free thought and ploneer of scientific investigation." Luther was a very conceited man, so much

so that vanity overbalanced all other faoultice. He writes (3 Sh, p. 589): "Dr. Martimus is a great doctor over the blahops, pricets, and monks. I alone have the evangelism from heaven through our Lord Jesus Christ; well do I for this deserve praise; my prayers and prophesies never fail." Further (12 Th., p. 243): "So much fame and honor do I possess, though the devil like it or not, that since the time of the apostles no doctor nor scribes, no theologian or jurist, has so clearly understood, educated, and controled men's conscience as 1 have; St. Augustine and Ambrosius are nothing as compared to

AS A PROPHET

however, he proved a total failure. He predicted for instance, the world's end during his life; he prophesied in 1522 that in two years hence there would be no more popes, bishops, cardinals, priests, monks, nuns, bells. steeples, nor anything left of the ulceration of papal origin." The epitaph on his gravestone, his own product, is not less ridiculous than the foregoing predictions. It reads:

In life, O pope, I was to thee a pest. And in my death I will give to thee the rest. In his vanity he went so far as to proclaim himself a pope, he had waged an unrelenting and most bitter wariare against popelsm. for years. He instructs his disciples (part 15. p. —) to use the following ana hema against Catholics: "God the Almighty be your enemy, and may never forgive your sins; He may throw you in the chasm of eternal fire (purgatory?) And I, by virtue of the order of our Lord Jesus Christ and the most holy father Pope Luther I., deny to the grace of God and eternal life, and throw thee into hell, that has been prepared for thee and

thy king since the beginning of the world. He did not stop there, but one day aspired to the greatest sublimity. On Tom. 3, Ireneus f. 559, he writes: "Is Luther not a strange man? I think that he is God himself! How could his writings otherwise and his name be so emnipotent that out of beggars he can make lords, out of asses doctors, out of knaves saints, and out of dirt pearls.

He was not very consistent in this as in. all other things, and twelve years later he writes thus: "I am a soliem maker, an arch-heretic, a devil aroused by God, a knave, a mouse.... I am not able to rule myself and assume the rule of the world. I have endesvered to convince God, but He has unceremoniously turned to me the hind part of His anatomy,"

Again he writes in 1522, II. vol., page 44 :* No angel in heaven and no man on earth shall judge of my doctrines. He who does not accept them cannot be saved, and he who has a different belief than I is

A CHILD OF HELL;

and whosoever condemns my faith, he will be damned by God, for my tongue is that of Christ." These quotations taken from his own writings sufficiently demonstrate the character of Luther, the man whose memory is to be honored in this city next Friday.

[Concluded on Eighth Page.

TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES. Buffalo are reported to be very scarce on

Their ranges this fall. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms.

Governor Cleveland's Thanksgiving proclamation is commended for its brevity.

Why go limping and whining about your corne, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Dorn Cure will remove them?

An English woman, calling herself Englo has walked 1,500 miles in 1,000 hours.

NATIONAL PIRLS is the favorite pur-mative and anti-bilious medicine, they are mild and thorough.

Eggs bring \$1.25 per dozen in Maiden Montana, and the supply is not equal to the tiemand. There are many forms of nervous debility

in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night aweats, &c., should try them.

Mrs. Langtry has said once more that she doesn't care for social recognition.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

A. Chard, of Sterling, testifies to the efficacy of Hagyard's Yellow Oll, which he used for a badly injured knee joint. It is the great household remedy for inflammation, pain, sereness, lameness, etc., and is used both internally and externally with infallible suc-

Brooklyn will spend \$20,000 in helping New York to celebrate Evacuation Day.

Mr. W. A. Wing, Westport, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful results which followed the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. A cough of six months' standing had reduced me to such an extent that I was unable to work. I tried many remedies without effect; at last I used this Emulsion, and before three bottles were used. I am glad to say, I was restored to perfect health."

Jennie Uramer's mother lives in Brooklyn, and her landlord is suing for rent.

Mrs. O'Hearn, River street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Teats; she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when her horses had the Epizootic with the very best results. Do not be persuaded to take any other Oll in place of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric

There are more Baptist churches in East Tennessee than post-offices or grist mills.

WINSTON FORSYTH Co., N. C. GENTS,-I desire to express to you my Hop Bitters some six menths ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pustor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great viriues of your bitters.

Very respectfully, REV. H. FEREBEE.

A Cohoes, N. Y. couple were married the first day they met, and diverced on the third.

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

Tons of venison are arriving and the demand is far beth consupply.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES. as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats storer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis-Superior to god liver oil as a nutritive and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spliting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption send two stamps. World's Dispensary MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. 108 MT

Watchmen in the Circinnati wholesale district declare that the ghost of a New York travelling salesman appears to them each

N. McBae, Wyebridge, writes: "1 have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds and bruises."

A murderer in a Kansas jali charges 5 cents for a look, and is thus doing a thriving business.

ZP NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 12 mo. 112 pp. Price, free mail, 2i cents.

SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid plous souls in the recitation of the Holy Resary, 21 mo., 338 pr. Price, bound, free mail. 50 cents. FR. PUNTET & CO., Publishers, 52 Barclay St., New York. 10 10

Rev. E. Clute, of Iowa City, has a swarm of bees whose honey brought him \$2,500 this

POTSDAM, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1881. Gentlemen :- I have sold DOWAS' ELIXIR, the great remedy for coughs and colds, for twenty-one years, and I have to-day a large and steadily incre sing number of customers who have used it, and whose trade in cough remedies could not be retained if I did not keep it in stock. While I am exceedingly cautious what I state, I will ask the reader if in his judgment it could be possible to so long retain and increase the sale of a preparation that did not possess real merit H. D. THAI'CHER, Druggist.

A trout caught in Lake Memphremagog at a depth of 250 feet, and weighing eleven and a half pounds, is on exhibition at Bur lington, Vt.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and insctive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-Where. Price, 250 per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

twenty-two Generals of the Jeauits, from the foundation of the company to the present time, proving that eleven were Italians, namely, the Fathers Aquaviva, Vitelleschi, Caraffa, Piccolomini, Gottliredi, Oliva, Tam burini, Visconti, Centurioni, Eleci and Fortis. There have been four Spaniards-Ignatius Loyols, Jacques Lainez, Francis Borgia and Gonzalez. Germany has likewise given four Generals to the Order-Mercurian, Nickel, Rets and Anderledy, the future General, who is a German Swiss. Holland and Belgium bave furnished three—Noyelle, Rothum and Backx. No French, English of Portuguese Jesuit has ever attained to this dignity.

A WONDERFUL RESULT. A single bottle of Dr. Low's Plessant Worm Syrup has frequently destroyed from 100 to 200 worms. It is pleasant to take-no other cathartic being required. Tapa worms have also been removed by it, of 15 to 35 feet in where it was flang among the tombstones, length. It is effectual for all varieties of wi' it's back brucken an it's wee body a' werms afflicting both children and adults. @

Alexander Mitcheli was accompanied home from Scotland by his brother George, who, besides being older, is taller and more im-

A WRONG OPINION.

Many a dollar is paid for prescriptions for some disease that never troubled the patient, and when the sole difficulty was worms, which a few of Freeman's Worm Powders would remove. These Powders are pleasant, safe, and sure, contain their own cathartic, and are adapted for children or adults.

There are two cats at the Crystal Palace exhibit of London priced at \$50,000 each. Five but dred dollars is a common price fixed on the exhibits.

BAD DRAINAGE. There is nothing more productive of diseace in a neighborhood than bad drainage. Open the culverts and aluiceways, and purify the locality. The obstructions in the human system may to remedied in a similar manner by Burdock Bicod Bitters, which opens all the outlets of disease through the Bowels, Liver, and Kidneys.

According to the Wien Med. Blatter, the most expensive drug now in the market is ergotinin; it costs \$3.35 a grain, or nearly ron." \$1,500 a pound.

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL ENLIGHTERMENT has led to the abandonment of many antiquated remedies of questionable value, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Blood Purifier, a comprehensive family remedy for liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, loss of physical energy, and female complaints.

Thirty per cent. of the suicides in France take place in cof s and after the intending suicide has first partaken of a hearty meal. The recent Florida enactment forbidding was troubled with dyspepsia for five years licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors, previous to commencing the use of your except upon a petition of a mejority of the voters of the election district, has been considered by the Supreme Court and the constitutionality of the act affirmed. The people in any election district may hence declare absolute prohibition if they choose.

> Amos Budgins, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it to those afflicted in like mar-

Saturday, Michael Flynn, about 60 years of convicted of having contravered the On the appearance of the first symptoms, "Prevention of Gaming (Scotland) Act, 1869," by having been found in High Street, Mid-Calder, on Friday, with "three thimbles and and cough, prompt measures of relief should a pea for the practice of thimbling or other be taken. Consumption is scrosulous disease unlawful gaming" in his possession. It apof the lungs; therefore use the great antisecretalous or blood-purifier and strength-re oractising his "thimbling," and after being practising his "thimbling," and after being observed thrice to cheat his "customers," he was apprehended. Sentence of 30 days' imprisonment was passed.

> Do you feel played out? If so, try a bottle | them?" of GOLDEN FEUIT BITTERS. It is a simple tonic, pleasant to take, and will make you feel like "a new man." Sold by all druggiets.

English doctors tay ten drinking is causing more mental and physical diseases than beer drinking.

The hills are bright with maples yet, But down the level land The beach leaves rustle in the wind

As dry and brown as sand. But drier far's that person's throat, And woeful is his grief, Who has not "change" enough to buy

A mug of Finid Beef.

A QUERY.

People often ask when is the best time to take a blood purifier? We answer, the best | led the way down the steep precipice to the time is now. Burdeck Blood Bitters does its work of purifying, regulating, and toning the system at all times and at all seasons. Purity in all things is always in order when required.

The Landing, Mich, Journ I called a man

A GOOD INTRODUCTION. J. Kennedy, a merchant in Dixle, about three years ugo introduced Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam to his customers by trying it in his own family for Coughs and Colds. Being pleased with results, large sales followed, and it is now the favorite remedy in that neighborbood.



LAGE MAKING Our Book on Needle-work gives full and intelligent instructions in the art of making Modern Point, Houlion and Macrame Lace, also how to do Kensington, Arasene, and all other kinds of Embrodery, with diagrams showing how the stitches are made. How to knit and crechee window and mautel Lambrequins, with cotton twine, also to crechet and knit habys Backs, Mittens, Afghaus and fifty other useful articles. How the modern Taylin, Rusa, &c. Profusaly illustrated, a Price

Habitual Costiveness.

Sick Headache and Biliousness.

Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A German newspaper having asserted that it had always been the onstom of the Jesuits not to select an Italian as General of their Order, the Monitur de Rome gives a list of the

OHAPTER XVIII .- Continued.

"Ay, his mither, ye maun ken," said Nell in a confidential tone, "was a gentle, modest bairn as e'er a puir honest farmer body was blessed wi'. Mony's the time I has seen her, a wee wirsome thing, trippin ower the bonnie green knows o' Gabbinoleugh, to milk her fayther's kaye, wi' a white piggin on her head, llitin a guid auld strathspy as bitthely as the laverock aboon her head. God be guid an mercifu ti her, the puir saul ; it was no gien her to hae as muckle as a blink at her ain bairn; she died ere it was weel born, an the donnie thing itsel was picked up twa hours after in the auld wa's o' Westlow Abbey, covered wi' bluid."

"Other an inhuman act, to attempt the murder of the innocent creature! So, then, Grace Goodniff's not his mother."

"No mair his mither than yersel, lassie, but kiss on his hard, sunburnt fingers. "Hast his mither's trusty frien, that cudna bear to seen my father?" she inquired. see the puir thing perish."

"And who was so inhumse, Nell, as thus to attempt the murder of the poor infant?" "Its uncle, mistress Alice, its ain mither's brither, an nabady else, an ill-favored, iilsauld wretch, wha ne'er had a guid heart for frien or fee."

"His eister's guilt drove bim mad, may-

hau." "Her guilt, woman! hoot awa! he didna care a thistle down for her guilt : na, na; he wudna mind it, 'gin she bartered her vera saul to the dell, but he wudna hee the fruit 6's live for tolks to wink their een an wag their fingers at."

"So Whitret is but Grace's foster child." "Na mair; an she's aye been a guid mither to the puir lad these twanty years; still after n' she disnaken the fayther o't."

s Strange, the unfortunate mother never disclosed the secret to so dear a friend." "Ah, lassie, ye little thing how hard the task for an honest man's bairn to mak her shame known e'en to her bosom irin; the

words wad has choked puir Jeannie South-

"And none knows of Whitret's paternity?" said Alice, looking up sadly in Nell's face, and playing with the string of her hood.

Nell hesitated for a moment, as if reflect ing on what she should say in reply. " Wha's his fayther, ye mean; weel, indeed, then, Mistress Alice, I wudna jist say right bauldly there is one that kene, and I wudna care to say there isna either," she said, adroitly evading the inquiry. "In sic thrawin times, its aggny kittlesome thing to meddle wi births and parentage; an sin nobody's sure, lassie, so nabody's hanged for lack o' speech neither."

"He migh be of gentle birth," said Alice, musing.y.

Nell smiled. "An' wha kens," she replied, "he might be a prince o' the royal gard the thing be mair secret, nane suspecket | trial. puir Jeannie till she sent for the priest and the midwife. Her mither was dead twa three years, an nane about the biggin but the auld man, an honest, guld-hearted body, wha thought his een was gien him for ne ither use than eplerin after his craps and kine. Her brither Robert was aye frae hame poschin ower the border, wi' hell pets like himsel, an when he showed his dark dower face at the auld hamestead, it was but alust an awa again. Now, as fate wad hae it &' its ain gate, that night, o' o' the nights o' the year, Oliver Goodniff had just left father—a -na matter about the name-wi' the puir At Edinburgh Sheriff Summary Court on girl, when he met Robert loupta the dike anont the house, wi' his game in his pouch, an his crossbow on his shouther. When the thee mayhap in how much thou'rt like thy moment, raised his staff and motioned Neil lad gaed in an asked for Jeannie, mother." nane could say where she Was: the auld man didna ken, an Oliver wudna say; so he ran out to seek her. Weel, I need na tell the rest; its a sad an dolein' tale, an no fit for ears like yours. Na, na, my bonnie innocent bairn," and stopping, she kissed the young girl's forehead affectionate. ly, "sa, na, far better we kenned less o' the warld's sloful' ways."

"But the priest and the midwife; what of

"Ou, I darne, I darna tell ye," replied Nell, shaking her head; "ne, na, the hale secret mann be reserved for ither ears an anither place. But the twa are yet leavin; ay, are they, an whin the hour comes to mak the disclosure o' Withret's parentage, by my saul, lassie, the highest beads in the lan' will blush at their near relation wi' the hunchback c' Whinstane Hollow.'

Here Whitret made a mumbling noise to attract attention, and then pointed across tho

"There he is at last," muttered Nell, shading her eyes with her hand, and looking in the direction indicated by the dwarf.

"Who?" "The amberbunzle; come aws, lassie; he can tell us something c' auld Sir Geoffrey;" and again taking up the babe in her arms, she

cavera, followed by the impatient Alice. As Nell threw back the heavy curtain that hung before the narrow entrance to the chapel, Alice saw the gaberburzle and Father low, mean and contemptible thing. It's Peter earnestly conversing near the altar, and driven out from the royal courts and princely bounding quickly through the opening and halls of thy native land, where it once ruled

truth, as thou'rt a Christian and a Catholic. Is he yet living?"

The person whom she addressed was a tall. stout man, seemingly above fifty years of age. His appearance was very remarkable. He wore a long, gray beard, that tell in profusion on his breast, a gabardine of coarse drab nieze, confined round the middle by a thick cord of rope, and a black cap, that fitted close to his head and tied under his chin. He were sandals too, instead of buskins, so that his ankles and feet vere bare and browned from exposure to the weather. As he stood there before Alice under the uncertain light of the flickering torches that illuminated the chapel, he looked the very genius of that dreary and desolate

"Is my father yet living?" repeated Alice, "But of thy father. Wouldst abandon looking fearfully up in the man's face; "tell him to preserve thy falth? Wouldst see him ne—or is he a prisoner?'

The beggar paused for a moment, leaning on his long staff, and gazing at the young girl. Her eyes were fixed on his, watching every motion of his countenance, and her hands joined before her as in the act or supplication. Never, in all his obeckered life, had he seen so lovely a face a d so graceful a form as then suddenly appeared before him. He seemed spellbound as by a vision; or perhaps he was tracing in those exquisite linesaway amongst the mists of former years.

CHAPTER XIX. Why dost look at me so pityingly good pilgrim?" said Alice. "Is my father dead? religion of my God and the honors of my Speak, I entreat thee."

The mendicant seemed not to hear her voice. He gazed at her as if she were a statue on a pedestal, bending forward and leaning on his long polestaff. At length his lips began to slightly tremble, and then his eyes, which kept moving leieurely over her face and form, scanning every feature, became

gradually suffused with tears.
"My father's dead," said Alice, in a voice scarcely audible, as she saw the pligrim's tears fall on his coarse gabardine.

The words, though but few, and uttered in almost the tone of a whisper, were so full of anguish and despair, that they instantly recalled the stranger's wandering thoughts. Slowly the old man stretched out his

hands, and gently laid them on the head of the fair girl, saying, in accents tremulous with emotion,—
"Thy father liver, my child, and sends
thee his blessing by these hands; receive it
and that of an old outcast also, who loves

thee almost as well." Alice kneltand raised her eyes towards heaven in speechless gratitude. Then taking the beggar by the hand, she imprinted a

" Ay, truly have I. He is still at Brockton, with the faithful Reddy, who seldom leaves him even for a moment. I informed him of thy place of refuge, and he will soon

venture hither to see thee." "How looks he? is he much altered?"

" Nay, I cannot answer thee in that, my in seventeen years. It will be seven-teen years come Holentide since we wife's grave. I shook his honest hand for the last time across her open tomb, ere tho earth had entirely covered her coffin from my | courageous girl-go as thou hast purposedsight. And since that day, we have been both learning to forget each other, and the her whose very frown is death-and beg thy world also-he in his little library at Brockton, whence he hath shut out all profane converde, and I in the woods and wilds of England, a roaming outcast without a shelter or a home."

"50 thou didst know my mother, good man," said Alice, laying her hand on the beggai's arm, and looking up wistfully in his

"Thy mother-sy, I knew her-once," he replied with suppressed emotion.

"Then speak to me of my mother; I long to hear some one speak of her; people say she was very kind and gentle. Alas! I never saw her; she died in giving me birth and so there's a vold in my heart I would fain fill up with her image. Say, pilgrim, canst paint her to my fancy? I will listen to thee most attentively."

The mendicant turned his bead saide, and drew his hand quickly across his eyes. " Pardon me, good man," said Alice, as she

saw the motion, and understood it, "I fear me I have awakened some paintul recollec-"Nay,' replied the mendicant; "it's but a

foolish weakness;" and he raised himself up to his full height, and planted his staff firmly bluid, as like's a souther's bain. An' what on the rock, as if to nerve himself for the Father Peter and Nell Gower were conversing at the farther end of the cell, and casting

a look occasionally in the direction of the speakers. "Nell saith I'm comewhat like my mother. Good man, dost think so?" inquired Alice.
"Like thy mother, my fair child? Ay, thy face is somewhat like. But the face is only a small part—a hundred such faces were not

worth a heart like hers." "She was so good?" "Ay, and so noble and so grand of soul.

"And yet so humble, so charitable, so pure and so truly Catholic. Hold, I'll question thee as to the resemblance, and then tell

"Speak on," said Alice; "I'll answer thee right faithfully."

"Hast been good to the poor beggar who came to beg an alms and shelter? and didst give him the kind word at meeting, and the secret dole at parting? Alice hesitated.

"She hath," replied a deep voice from a distant corner of the chapel. Alice started, somewhat surprised at the

solemn sound, but the mendicant seemed not | sitting. to notice it. "Hast worshipped thy God in the night and in the morning?

" She hath." "Hast been frequent at the sacred corfessional and the holy altar?" "She hath," responded the same voice, a

third time. "Dost love thy religion better than thy life?" demanded the pilgriw, in a sterner tone, still leaning on his stoff, and looking steadily at the young girl; "answer for thy-

self, maiden." " Methinks I do," she at length replied, casting her eyes bashfully on the ground, and playing with the chain of her cross. "But I'm only a simple country girl, and

have not yet been greatly tempted "Good," said the mendicant. " And art ready to sacrifice thy life for thy falth?'
"Ay, willingly!" responded Alice, in a tone of increased confidence.

"Hearken to me, child. Thy religion is a across the rocky floor, he knelt at the priest's triumphant, to dwell with the ignorant and the poor. It's forced to seek shelter in woods "tig hearted" and the next day he ordered feet and craved his blessing. the poor. It's forced to seek shelter in woods his paper stopped. "And now, good man," she said, turning and caves. It's banished the presence of the round to the beggar, "what tidings bringest great and powerful, despited and scoffed at then of my father? Speak, and tell me the even by the learned; nay, it's flung from their houses like a ragged garment, and fit only to be worn by wretched beggars like myself. Ha, girl! thy religion is the scorn of thy compeers—like the Christian name in the times of the Dioclesians, it's a disgrace and dishonor to acknowledge it." I care not," said Alice ; " was not my

Redeemer despised for his religion?" " And art bold enough to meet the contemptuous smiles, and withstand the winks and node, of the enemies of thy faith, as thou

passest them by ?" Alice answered not in words, but she raised the cross from her bosom, where it hung, and reverently kissed the lips of the image of the Saviour. The mendicant understood the silent re-

ply, and proceeded. dragged on a hurdle to the gallows, amid the shouts of the rabble, when thy apostasy would save him?"

"What! is he a prisoner?" she cried, tearing the mendicant had hitherto been, only preparing her for some dreadful announcement.

"Nay, answer me, maiden; wouldst save thy father by apostssy?" "Never!" responded Alice, raising herself

to her full height and crossing her arms on ments some resemblance to features he had her breast as she spoke, "Never! I love seen in his dreams, or somewhere long ago, him as fondly as ever daughter loved a parent -nay, I would give my life cheerfully to save lows at Tyburn till the wind and sun had struggled faintly through the thin fabric, and blesched his bones rather than remounce the sehe could see at length sundry figures pass.

ancestors. "Ha! thod wouldet, giri!" said the mendicant, catching her hand and gazing full in her ince. "Then thou hast learnt to feel as a Catholic."

"Ay, and as none but the descendants of Catholic ancestors can feel, who have a past to look back on," said Alice. "And what would we be without a past? Nought but isolated beings, like those breakers of God's covenant, without a name or a memory to cling to. And what is lineage or blood to me, were it not ennobled and purified—not by centuries of military glory and heroic achievements, but by centuries of faith, the mother of virtue and of honor. No. stranger, whoever thou art, who affair, I tell thee, I would not embrace Prothereby, and renounce the glory of Catholicity to enatch my father's head from the axe of the executioner."
"What!" said the mendicant, "were't

even possible to be saved thereby? "Ay, I've said it, pilgrim. I would rather than sit on a throne without them. They lies far above the earth, and far beyond the grave."

" Enough!" said the mendicant. "Thou hast proved thyself like thy mother. O God, child, having but seen him for the first time I give thee thanks!' he oried, letting his long staff fall neglected from his grasp, and raising his hands in fervent gratitude. "I parted at Aunic's grave-I mean at his give thee thanks that I have lived to hear such words from the lips of the daughter of Annie Howard. Go, then, my noble and go before the face of the queen-ay, before father's pardon. She will not-dare not refuse thee."

As Alice lestened to the stranger's words and saw the dignity of manner with which he pronounced them, she felt she was conversing with a man whose birth and breeding were far above his apparent condition. There was a certain culture in his language, and a native grace in his motions, that accorded ill with his coarse habiliments.

"And who art thou, good man," she said, whose words and bearing so contradict thy outward seeming? Thy voice, methinks, sounds somewhat familiar to my ears." "A poor pilgrim," replied the mendicant,

who has been tired of the world since before thou wert born, and longs to be at rest from its troubles."

"But thy name?" pursued Alice. "Folks call me the gaberbunzle, along by the Scottish borders," he replied, picking up his polestaff, and sitting down on one of the rocks that lay scattered about the floor; "and hereabout they call me the big headsman, and sometimes the beggar monk."

"But thy baptismal name?" persisted Alice. "Thou much resemblest one long unheard of, and whose portrait still hangs in my mother's room at Brockton Hall.

"Ay, doubtless some distant relative, lost in the troublesome times of the eighth

Henry." "Nay," replied Alice; "he was my mother's tion, and her brother, Henry Howard. He fought at the of the truth."

battle of Pinkle, and hath never slace "Ay, verily been heard of, living or dead. Some said he told; wouldst like thy secret sins to be ubescaped to the continent, and took holy lished through the city?' orders; others, that he is still wandering through England, in poverty and disgulse. O that I knew he were living! I would seek his protection for my poor father who has no relative now to confide in but his child. Alas! that only child hath abandoned him at the first approach of danger." And Alice again

cevered her face with her hands. The gaberbunzle, taking advantage of the

"Stay, Nell!" she cried; "let me speak but one word more ----" "Out awa wi' ye, bairn," muttered the old woman; 'come ben here and speak wi' Father Peter, glu ye maun speak; but no a word mair to the gaberbunzle. Out, my troth, lassie, he's no the ane to be misiourd wi' yer foolish claverin. Come awal" And

the apariment to where Father Peter was The mendicant's eyes followed the form of the fair girl, as it receded, step by step, from his sight, and became at length judistinct in the shadowy distance, and then slowly reclining against the side wall of the cavern, he threw back his head, and gazed up, unconsciously, at the dark and distant

she forced Alice gently by the arm down

roof, in a long, absorbing reverle. The priest, having addressed a few words to Alice, congratulating her on her father's health, and freedom from arrest, approached the mendicant seemingly with the intention of conversing with him, now that he was it hath been confided to him as

appeared respectfully to await his notice. unconscious of his presence indeed, so wrapped was he in thought, that are would of her confessor. Therefore, thou'rt thyself have supposed he had suddenly talled asleep, were it not for the peculiar metion of his to be dreaded; and I warn thee, if thou head, against the rock, and the convulsive breathest a breath to propagate this report, movement of his fingers round his caken notwithstanding the woman's insatiable perstaff. No, he was not asleep, but thinking. It was old memories, which the sight of Alice had awakened once more; -it was the longdormant sympathies of his heart-the ne glected, but still inextinguishable feelings of tile nature, which the voice of the maiden had rekindled. The poor pligrim had snatched a woman's secret guilt?' moment from the sorrowe of the present, and flown back on the wings of memory to the pleasures of the past.

As the priest stood there, and fixed his eye on the mendicant's upturned face, he saw something rolling down his cheeks and falling on his long, gray beard. It might be drops from the slimy arch above, or it might be tears. "I cannot find it in my heart to disturb thee now," said the priest, and he turned away and joined the two females at sudden cossation of the rocking of a cradic the opposite side of the chapel.

That night Alice retired earlier than usual. She was fain to seek the refreshing influence of sleep, after the many perplexing anxieties she suffered during the day, and as her mind was now restored in some measure to its wonted calm by the news of her father's safety, nature soon reasserted her power over her wearled senses.

The night was far advanced, and the last cinder had fallen buried in its ashes on the little bearth, near which Alice had lain down to rest, when she awoke from her first sleep, and looked around in search of her old protectress. But Nell Gower was not there. She called her in whispers, and yet no anawer came. The place where she lay was a small recess or cell in the rock, and separated from the chapel by a curtain, which served instead of a door to cover the low and narrow entrance, and so dark that she could see nothing save the curtain waving to and fro before the aperture. As she kept looking, however, for s time at this object, her eyes became his; but I would see him hanging on the gal- accustomed by degrees to the light that

ing and repassing before it, as if busied in some hasty preparations. Presently she heard voices whispering low, through the hollow-sounding chapel without, and at short intervals, the tread of footsteps approaching by the long, winding corridor, through which Nell Gower had a few days before conducted her courtly visitor. As she listened a while to these strange sounds, her eyes again closed; but she could not sleep. The few hours' rest she obtained had not sufficiently refreshed her wearied senses, and yet the unusual sound of voices without, and the passing of so many figures before the curtain, had so excited her imagination that she feared to resign herself entirely to forgetfulness. In this state of half consciousness, without the power to honor. No, stranger, whoever thou art, who keep awake, and without the courage to seemest to take so much interest in my soul's sleep, she felt, or thought she felt, the breathing of something within the distance of a testantism were it even possible to be saved few feet, nay, could almost feel its warmth upon her arm, that lay extended on the floor by the side of her bed. She would have looked to see who or what was there, but the place was dark, and she could not summon energy enough to speak. Then it seemed to her she heard voices conversing live in rage like thee, with the memories of distinctly behind the curtain, in low but the past to sweeten my hard and bitter crust, earnest tones; and she tried to reason with herself, whether it was fancy or reality, but may persecute us, beggar us, trample us; but reason also was too sleepy to decide. She they cannot wrench from us the history of thought, moreover, the first voice that spoke the past—that dominion of thought—that was somewhat familiar to her ear.

"Art sure the child is hers?"

arms of the countess of

"Ay, most certain." "Beware thou judgest not rashly." "Nay, I saw it leave the chamber in the

"Woman, I desire not to hear names-proceed." "I have long been planning vengeance against her, and now ---" Vengeance is the Lord's," interrupted the

first speaker, "who will repay in his own good time. What wouldst thou?" " Proclaim her." "And who would believe thee, a poor kit-

chen wench?'

" I have proof." "What, thy eyesight?"

"Nay, nay, the written confession of her mediciner, Dr. Maraski.'

"How-is he not a close prisoner in the Tower?" "Ay, but he hath communicated, through Whitret Machairn, with the queen mother, that her son might be saved from so unholy an alliance."

"Well!"

"I have the packet." "Hal give it me."

"Nay, I will not part with it."

"Listen to me, woman," said the questioner; and he spoke so sternly that Alice slightly moved, like one disturbed in a dream by the closing of a door or the rustling of drapety.

"Hearken, woman, and remember thou my words. Thou'rt bound, by the laws of God and man, to destroy the packet, and carry the secret with thee to the grave." "But she is the enemy of thee and thy

church," persisted the other. " Admitted." "And her vaunted chastity maketh her over-bold to persecute.

" Doubtless." " And her power would die with her reputation, and her reputation by the mere telling

"Ay, verily, but truth is not always to be "I am but a humble servant, whose pelvate life can in no wise affect the welfare of

religion; but the disclosure of this Jewebal's

crimes might save the church from agos of persecution.' " Woman, woman! that thought is a temptation of the devil. Dost not know thou'rt

not to do evil that good may follow?" "Evil?"

"Ay, blast a woman's reputation to serve religioa."

" 12s already blasted." "Au, thou referrest to the past." "Nay, I speak of the present-there be six

privy to the secret of her guilt." "So many? ab, indeed! so many? "Ay, the earl, the counters, the doctor, the

priest, Nell Gower, and myself. Dost imagine so many tongues can keep a secret?" "My child, I have naught to do with any but thee, and give councel accordingly. From the rest, I may venture to say there is but small danger of a disclosure. The first two will not dare to make it, for the sake of their heads, and for various other grave reasons; the third will die in prison, a convicted conspirator; the fourth is a Catholic priest, whose office compels him, under penalty of anathema and excommunication, to preserve the secret invic-

"But the priest hath not come to the know-

ledge of it in the confessional." "Nay, it matters not, my disengaded, and halting directly before him, a priest of the church. The fifth, Eleanor Gower, with all her reckless habits, The stranger, however, was now entirely and strange, wayward disposition, is yet a conscientious woman, and will take counsel the only one of the six from whom danger is secution of thy church, thou'rt gul!ty of a helnous sin against her, and dost wound the charity of Jesus Christ thy Saviour, who pardoned Mary Magdalon, and saved the adulterous Samaritan. Wilt promise thy God, then, in this holy place, to reveal naught of this

> Here there was a pause. Both were silent for the space of a minute—the one awaiting the answer to his question-the other, deliberating between submission to God's willand the gratification of her own. Alice had all this time lain perfectly still, and entirely unconscious of the importance of the subject of conversation. But when the speakers coased, the sudden pause caused her to open her eyes, as the sometimes wakes a child. As she looked for a moment in the direction whence the sounds proceeded, she telt the warm breath she had only fancied to have felt before, now burning hot on her cheek; and then turning her head a little sidewise, beheld two large. gloating eyes riveted on her face. "It's but the cat," thought Alice-"Nell's black cat;

poor thing, I shall not disturb it," "Wilt promise?" repeated the questioning party, after waiting a considerable time for

the answer. "She hath beheaded my uncle, banished my father, persecuted my church, is an enemy "Peace, woman, and answer me. Wilt

promise to preserve the secret? "No, iather, I will not promise." "Then begone, sinner, for I cannot absolve

thee." Alice started and screamed. "Absolve. thee!" she ejaculated; "my God, what have I been doing—listening to the se-orets of the confessional?" Hastily she sprung up from her recumbent posture, and throwing back her hair, made a step towards.

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

the curtain, when it opened, and Nell Gower mood before her, astracted by her scream. d in alice had taken but one step, but that step ing ich ited a to whitret Machairn. "Saints o' heaven, what's a' this?" cried realing the prostrate and ungainly body of the hunchback, stretched on the floor under

he foot of Alice Wentworth. The young girl stood still in the same poition, as if she had not the power to withdiaw her foot, looking down at the hunchback, and breathing hard, like one who had thrown an adversary after a desperate strug-

elf

"Speak, woman," oried Nell, "an dinna stand there starin down like ane wha'd lost their speech athegither. What mean ye?"
"Whitret!" ejaculated Alice; "he hath rightoned me sgain; take him hence," she cried, "take him hence."

By this time a number of persons had crowded round the door of the little cell, to ascertain the cause of the scream, and kept looking over each other's shoulders at Alice, wondering who she was, and how so young and beautiful a girl had found her way into that secret apartment.

Nell, who seemed in a moment to compre-hend the cause of Alice's horror of the dwarf, and unwilling to expose matters further, motioned Whitret to withdraw, and equested the bystanders to retire also, muring them "it was nathing ava but jist a wee touch o' the nightmare the bairn had;" and then, seeing Father Peter approaching, she raised her voice somewhat higher. "Stan back," she cried, "canna ye? an let the priest come here. Heigh, sirs, ane wad has thought yed be mair concerned about yer saul's safe keepin, the twa three hours left ye frae the pursuit o' the enemies o' God's church, than glowerin there and speirin about wha disna concern ye. Hugh! ay, ye canna hear a sneagh, but yer a' aff yer knees to ken wha's kilt, or if the root's fa'in. Use wa ilk ene o' ye, an min yer ain bueiness; an there's yersel, Grace Goodniff, that shud hae mair sense, starin wi' yer een fixed on the lossie, like a stickit rabbit." "What hath he done, Nell?" inquired

"Done? wha done?"

"Whitret-hath he barmed the maiden? " Harmed the dell," responded Nell. " Guid forgie me that I shud say it. Hugh! I wonder ye did na gae down to Hampton for the

As the inquisitive and wondering group withdrew from the door of the cell at the bidding of Nell Gower, Alice saw, amongst the last who retired, a tall, portly personage, wearing a coarse, black cassock, a small skull Cap of the same color, and a confessor's white stole round his neck. As he walked slowly away, the crowd fell back on each side, opening a passage, and saluting him reverently as

"Father," said Alice, laying her hand on Father Peter's arm, and glancing at the refiring form of the tall ecclesiastic, "I would crave thy patience for a moment, whilst I confide to thee a matter of conscience." Nell adjusted her hood and retired, as she

"Thy shrift must be short," said the priest, "for it's well nigh time to begin the holy

CHAPTER XX.

We must now request the reader to return with us to Hampton Court and witness such events as occurred there, immediately counected with the course of our story.

Without the ald of such details as we are enabled to give, the reader will doubtless have already learnt from the history of the period, that the two great subjects of Elizabeth's thoughts, during the first years of her reign, were the overthrow of the Papal power and the ruin of Mary Queen of Scots. To the accomplishment of these ends inst ener gles seemed to be chiefly directed, nor can we find any thing in her public life or private memoirs so clearly indicative of her true character as the untiring assiduity with which she at last achieved them. Yet, when we reflect that her persecution of the Catholic church arose, not from a blind, misguided usal for the cause of God's truth,-for that would be some extenuation,-but from personal hatred of the man who dared to brand her with illegitimacy and dispute her right to the crown, and that of Mary Stuart, almost solely from jealousy of her personal charms, our wonder is, she could be so far lost to all sense of moral responsibility as to suffer such private pique to lead to so unwarrantable an exercise of her sovereign power. It would seem, indeed, that she wielded the sceptre more for the gratification of her resentment than for the interests of the state. And still the wonder increases when we recollect what powerful ministern she had to deal with, and what cogent reasons they had learned from the despotism other father to restrict the powers of the monsich. But Elizabeth knew well her ministers were the enemies of Rome and of Sootland, would therefore give themselves little trouble to inquire into the real motives that prompted her acts of cruolty. It was enough for them, if her ostensible objects were the destruction of Catholicity, and the removal of an aspirant, whose probable succession to the British crown would jeopardize their titles to the confiscated property of the church, and embarrass their efforts for Protestant ascendency. She might be an angel or a devil in her heart for aught it concerned them. As long as she carried out their views, they had few scruples respecting the feelings which influ-

enced her conduct. If there are still some to be found in the world who believe Elizabeth to have persecuted from consolentious motives, and under a solemn conviction of the necessity of rallgious reform, such, no doubt, will find abundant spologies for her intrigues, and excuses for her atrocities. But we think there are few now hardy enough to adventure such a theory. The lapse of three hundred years has done much to cool down sectarian prejudice and religious fanaticism, and well nigh worn out the veil that so long covered from the sight of honest men the vices of the virgin queen.

had now completely re-Elizabeth covered from her dangerous illness, but found she was more involved than ever in the difficulties she had herself created. The hints she had occasionally thrown out regarding a matrimonial alliance with France had brought a number of envoys from Catharine with proposals, whom, during her confinement, she was unable to receive; and now, at her first public reception, one of these, De Fays, had returned to press the suit of the Duke of Anjou, she having declined that of his brother, King Charles IX. On the other hand, she had just received intelligence that Murray, and his fellow-conspirators, had been routed at Biggar by Mary Stuart, at the head of a force of ten thousand men, and attended by the Earls of Huntly and Bothwell; and that the Earl of Bedford had been driven back from Carlisle, whither he had marched

tion of all her hopes in Scotland if she failed to counteract the movement of her rival, and open hostilities from France made her scream yet louder than before, for in favor of that monarch if she refused the trested on the crouching, trembling form of hand of the duke. Indeed, it was only by a pretended desire of alliance with the house of Valois that she succeeded so far in ward-Hell Gower, holding up the curtain and re- ing off the arm of France and acquiring time to mature her plans for the overthrow of Mary Stuart.

It was yet the early morning, and Elizaboth had already written a number of letters with her own hand, and read through a pile of others she had just received, seated alone in her private cabinet. Her face was paler than usual, and her countenance expressive of vexation and trouble. Her ample head-dress, so brilliant when she appeared on all public occasions, was on this morning more gorgeous than usual, and lay back from her high and expansive forehead, exposing her

features to full view, as they worked under the various changes her correspondence produced. Round her neck and under her ruff she wore a red spart, fastened with a diamond clasp on her breast; and on the table before her lay a small crown or coronet, studded with jewels, and the royal arms wrought in silver on each side. It was evident, from the care she had taken to have her dress so acrupulously adjusted, that she intended to receive some personages of dis-tinction. Never, perhaps, did she look so in-teresting as en this morning, her first ap-pearance after her severe and dangerous illness. Her eyes had lost much of that intensity of look, which usually lent an expression of severity to her countenance; her cheeks and neck had parted with their freckles and their flush, and her clear, white

When she had finished her morning letters, some of which she threw carelessly on the table half read, and placed others in the drawer beside her, she took up a small mirror, set in a richly-curved ebony frame, and looked at her face in the glass for the space of a minute, and then secreting it about her

forehead seemed the very type of chastity.

person, rang her bell. "Announce Sir Thomas Plimpton," she said, as the master of the black rod appeared, "and inform our privy council that we meet them presently."

The tall, raw-boned knight entered the presence as awkwardly as McPherson, the Scotch Covenanter, once did afterwards in the court dress of Charles I. His long, aquiline nose projected from the centre of his pointed ruff; his kness knocked together, and chafed his crispy sliken hose, as he approached; and his long, bony arms hung as stiff by his side as if they had been welded to his shoulders.

"Hs, ha!" said Elizabeth, as she saw the knight striding across the chamber. "By our royal honor, Master Plimpton, thou wouldst make but a sorry dancing master. Nay, nay, good sir," she continued, as Plimpton knelt to take her hand, "we dispense with that ceremony, and believe thee as liege and faithful a subject as if thou hadst been smacking our hand by the hour—the which may Heaven forfend. But to thy task, sir; we have little time to devote to thy pleasure. What news from Scotland?"

"Somewhat of the dullest, please your gracious majesty," said Plimpton, spreading his rough, brawny hand on his breast, and bowing profoundly to the queen; "matters have gone but ill in Scotland."

"We have already heard of the discomfiture of my Lord Murray and his friends," observed Elizabeth. "So, if thourt come to speak us on that subject, thy news will be rather stale for our ears. Verily, we had thought thy length of limb had made thee a speedier messenger." And she ran her eyes over his gaunt form, as if he had been a wild beast in a menagerie. Plimpton felt the contempt which accompanied the look, but dared not permit his countenance to show it.

"Please your majesty," he submitted, "I reached the palace at midnight, but failed to obtain any audience." " And didst present thyself with buskins

clean and hands washed?" inquired Eliza-Plimpton bowed and replied in a humble tone, "My buskins were clean and my hands

washed, may it please your majesty; but your grace's royal equerry, the noble Earl cf fail in correcting and strengthening the Leicester, hath been pleased to bar my en- stomach, and in restoring a deranged liver to trance.

"Ab, he deemed thee too late a visitor, mayhap."

"That could hardly he, gracious madam, for he had just come forth from your majesty's chamber. I met his lordship at your maiesty's door, where I had been awaiting his exit for a good half hour.' "Waiting at our door," said Elizabeth, her

brows contracting as she spoke. "Nay, I humbly crave your majesty's par don if my seal in your royal service hath arried me beyond prudence; but I have been honored by your grace's commands to present myself on my arrival, whatever might

be the hour, and I merely obeyed them." Elizabeth's pale face grew red at the in sinuation conveyed by the tone more than by the words of the speaker; but repressing her irritation, and relaxing her contracted brow, she said, without any visible emc-

tion,-"Thou shouldst have requested one of our gentle-women, sir, to acquaint us of thy arrival; for notwithstanding that my Lord of Leicester had some weighty matters to communicate we should have postponed their consideration."

"Your majesty's ladies in waiting," parsisted Plimpton, "had just retired when I renched the court, and I was therefore obliged to await the termination of his lordship's visit to your majesty's chamber."

"And he refused the admittance?" "Ay, truly did he; and I crave your grace's leave to say, with as haughty a bearing as if

he were king consort."

Elizabeth bit her lip, and glanced a suspicious look at the speaker. "His lordship hath but small respect for

your majesty's servants, be they dukes or squires," pursued Plimpton, taking advantage of the queen's silence, yet conscious all the while of the irritation his words were producing. "It's but yesterday he vold the Duke of Bussex, your majesty's most faithful friend and servant, that your gracious majesty knew better than to reprove him for his insult to Bir John Harrington."

"Knew batter!" repeated Elizabeth; "ab, what meant he by that?'

"I know not, your majesty; I'm but a poor dependant on your grace's indulgence, and little versed in such affairs; but the words of the noble earl have given much ", qissog truoo rol senao " Dare he speak thus?" muttered the queen

to herself. "And the Spanish ambassador, as report goeth," continued Plimpton, "had thoughts of praying your majesty to say if it were your grace's pleasure that all foreign ministers should doff their hats to his Jordship when he

passed, and hold his stirrup when he mount-But Plimpton had gone too far; his hatred of Lelcester was too strong for him to conto support the rebals. She found dargers | ceal under a show of regard for the queen's approaching her on both sides-the destruc- reputation, and his words, therefore, fell short of the effect he intended them to pro-

duce. "And if the Spanish ambassador," replied Elizabeth, smiling provokingly at the enemy of her favorite, "had prayed us for the information, we doubtless might have said that such honor to our trusty and right faithful servant should pleasure us much seeing it were only a proof of his great respect for our royal self. But how comes it. Sir Thomas Plimpton, that thou dost affect the noble earl so marvellously ill? Hath he been scoffing at thy ignoble blood, or laughing at thy ungainly figure?"

"Nay, your majesty," replied Plimpton, but were it even so, it might ill consort with my humble dependence on your grace's goodness to bandy words with a noble gentleman, so far above me, and so highly favored by his royal mistress,"

"Well, to thy business, man; we've heard enough of this. Whither bath the Lord Murray fled, and what are his further intentions ?

"He is on his way to Hampton, to crave an audience of your majesty," replied Plimp-

"What, sir," ejaculated Elizabeth, "a rebel to his crowned and lawful queen to present himself at our court!"

Plimpton looked up in the queen's face for an instant, as if he understood not the meaning of her words. "The Lord James Stuart, now Earl

Murray, please your majesty -"Ay, sir, we've heard thee -"Your gracious majesty will remember, continued Plimpton, "how much the noble lord bath risked for your majesty's behoof, and doubtless will requite him accordingly." "Risked for us, sir!" said the queen, in af-

fected surprise. "Ay, truly, madam, had he been taken a Biggar, his head had fallen a sacrifice to his zeal in your majesty's cause."

"'Sdeath, sir,' she called, provoked at his thus pressing instead of ignoring the eari's claims upon her gratitude, "dost think us bound to save every madman who flourishes his sword in Ged's cause and ours? We tell thee, man," she continued, forgetting everything but herself, "we take it ill of my Lord Murray to run thus under our sceptre for protection, when he knoweth quite well that it will bring upon us the displeasure of France, Spain and Scotland."

Plimpton stood silent for a moment, not knowing how to reply to this unexpected declaration. He saw the queen was resolved to repudiate all knowledge of Murray's conspiracy for the dethronement of the Queen of Scots: but how she could have the bardihood to do so in his presence, the very man whom she made the bearer of her letters and her gold to these same conspirators, was what completely confounded him. He remembered, it is true, that these letters were not written by her majesty's own hand, but by himself at her dictation; still he never dreamed she could disayow the obligations they involved, to his very face, and alone, as they then were, in her private cabinet. "Is it possible," thought he, "she only intended to use me as a tool to work out her own selfish ends, and sacrifice me, if she failed, to assuage the anger of Mary Stuart and her foreign ailies?' Plimpton, nevertheless, thought he knew well how he stood with the queen, and had taken pre-cautions accordingly. He did not en-tirely rely for safety on the secrets Elizabeth had intrusted to him, but took care to ferret out others which she would have carefully concealed from the whole world, and had sufficient address to hint at them in such a manner as to excite her fears without provoking either anger or enquiry.

(To be continued.)

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SCOTCH NEWS.

EDINBURGH. - HEALTH STATISTICS. - The MOTtality last week was 72, and the death-rate 16 per 1000.

The inventory of the estate of the late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Edinburgh and St. Andrews has been returned. It shows that he had £98 left after deducting his debts. He gave all his large revenues to the parish

At a meeting of "the Elinburgh Gospe Temperance Union" of Saturday, some light was thrown on the customs of temperance agitators. It was stated that £100 had been paid to Mr. Murphy for four weeks' work, besides which his hotel bill (£52) was also paid. One of the members of the Union stated that Mr. Murphy would hardly go anywhere without a cab.

In the possession of a grand-nophew of the Rev. William Auld, minister of Mauchline from 1742 to 1791, has just been discovered a small MS. volume of 25 pages, which contains in his own handwriting the admoritory addresses which Mr. Auld used in the exercise of discipline. Among these is, in his own handwriting, his address to Robert Burns and Jean Armour in connection with their irregular marriage on the 5th August, 1788.

The temporary statue of the late Mr. John Brown, personal attendant on Her Majesty, executed by Mr. J. E. Boehm, sculptor, has been erected on a grass-covered slope on the side of Oralgowan height, within the policies of Balmoral Castle. The distance from the Castle is about half a mile. The statue is a cast in stucco, colored bronse, and will be replaced by the intended bronzs statue when that has been completed by the sculptor.

The Queen has forwarded from Balmorel to Miss Duthie, Aberdeen (the donor of the public park recently opened by the Princess Beatrice), two magnificent half-length engravings of hersell and the Princess Beatrice. Both engravings are by Professor von Angeli, that of the Princess having been executed in 1875, and that of Her Majesty in 1877. The engravings bear the autograph signatures of the Queen and the Princess.

In the West Parish Church, Orleff, on Sunday afternoon, the pretor, the Rev. J. Hunter, intimated that he had prepared an anniversary sermon, it being five years that day since became among them as their pector but, owing to the smallness of the audience. he intimated that he would deliver it next Sunday. After the usual prayers and passins the congregation was dismissed.

On Monday afternoon a woman named Bose Dunlop of Burt, wife of a labourer residing in Baccleuch Penil, Buccleuch Street, Elinburgh, committed suicide by throwing heracl into the Union Canal b:tween Edinburgh and Stateford. She was observed to jump into the water, and thou h only three minutes had elapsed when the the bank. She had been in a desponding state for some days.

BISHOP GILMOUR EXPLAINS WHY THREE SISTERS LEFT A

CLEVELAND CONVENT. . CLEVELAND, Nov. 7 .- Bishop Gilmour. of this Catholic diocese, furnishes the following

for the Associated Press: In answer to the widespread report that certain nuns had left a Cleveland convent, taking with them \$60,000, the undersigned would respectfully state: It is true that at different times during the past year three runs have, at their own request, been re-leased from their vows and returned to their families. They have incurred no censure. There is no unkindness between them and the sisterhood in which they were. They were simply dissatisfied with the religious living together ever since, tul. The sfflicted by illness should look their life, and after a full understanding with the

any kind, nor did they seek to. There is trouble relative to the tenure of St. Joseph's Hospital, commonly known as the Orphan Asylum. This property was bought by the public subscriptions of the Catholics of the Diocess of Cleveland, but instead of being put in the name of the Bishop, as directed by the laws of the church, a corporation under the name of St. Joseph's Hospital was formed. The management of the funds yearly raised for the support of the orphaus not being satisfactory to the bishop, he demanded that the funds be placed under his control, as also the asylum which had been built by the collections made throughont the diocese. This was refused by a few of the nuns, who were cflicers of the corporation. The three nuns who left were not of these. The matter has been referred to the courts of the church, where it will be settled.

The departure of the three nuns had nothing to do with this trouble relative to the tenure of the asylum property or management of the crohars' funds. These nuns left simply because they were dissatisfied with the religious life, and between them and the bishop or the communication which they left there is not a particle of unkind feeling. These sisters left at different times during this past year, the first last spring, who is now with her brother and family in Los Angeles, the second nearly three months ago, and who is now with her father and mother in Tillin, O. The third is at present living with her friends in this city. R. GILMOUR. (Signed)

Bishop of Cleveland.

THE POPE AND THE JESUITS.

Rome, Nov. 8-A silly report has been cir-

culating to the effect that the Holy Father

has allowed the Fathers of the Boolety of

Jesus to remove certain documents from the Archives of the Vatican. The rumor adds that the documents refer to the historical dispersion of the Society by Clement XIV. A private letter from Cardinal Plira to a

priest in Paris, thoroughly explains the origin of the statement. The Pope latterly announced to the learned and those interested in the study of ancient manuscripts, that he was about to order that department of the Vatican to be thrown open, so that the diffioulty of historical correctness might be solved by any diligent and conscientious student. It was represented to the Holy Father that some of the more valuable MSS, ought to be kept in reserved cabinets, to which only students with special facilities might be admitted. The measure of security has been transformed by M. de Campello into a theft by the Jesuits, with the connivance of the Pope. The real truth is that no page of Church History is more clearly written than the eq-called suppression of the Jesuits. There is nothing to conceal and everything Archives of the Vation which will probably notes, etc. astonish those who have been in the habit of reading ecclesiastical history backwards, and which will throw new light and shade, too, upon such admirable characters as Edward VI.: Charles 1., and Oliver Oromwell. In any case the Society of Jesus, with its long list of saints and holy missionaries, has nothing to fear.

TWINS BORN IN A HORSE CAR. AN ILLUMINATED CORTEGE OF HOMOE.

Sr. Louis, Mo., November 7.—An interest. ing event took place Saturday evening in a horse car, which attracted a crowd of not less than a thousand curious people. A woman named Mrs. Annie Lutz, wife of Ned Lu:s, lumber hauler, had boarded the car at Convent street, but she attracted no particular or unusual attention until the market was neared, when it became apparent that an event was about to take place which does not ordinarily occur in street cars. Dr. Charles A. Behannen was aummoned as speedily as possible. Some ladies present were asked to lend their aid, but none of them responded. Finally an old colored woman named Josephine Riley made her appearance at the doctor's side. As might very naturally be supposed, the mother was in a strange diletuma and inclined to feel badly about it, but she was somewhat reassured by the kindly tone of the physician. By this time the ambulance arrived, but it could not be put to an immediate use, as the doctor had discovered that there was further occasion for delay. In a few moments, however, all was well, and two fine boys lay side by side, cosily wrapped in the colored womat's shawl. The doctor, learning that the car drove directly past the door of the mother's residence, dismissed the ambulance, and ordered the driver to proceed, two policemen acting as an escort to keep off other pagsengers. As might have been expected, the stoppage of the car had caused the delay of a large number of other care, which covered the track for a block or so back; and when the car started up, they followed a brilliant procession—an illuminated cortege of honor to accompany the twins home. Upon arriving at the humble residence of the parents an officer informed the father of his good fortune, but the guardian of the peace was not well posted, and gave the increase in the family as one only. "Lord bless," shouted Mrs. Riley, bouncing into the house. "Here are two." "I hope there are not three," nervously remarked the astonished father. He was assured that two was the limit. Mother and children were carried into the house, where they were soon made comfortable, and at last accounts were doing well.

AN ENOCH ARDEN ROMANCE. HU BAND LOAG MOURNED AS DEAD RETURNS TO FIND HIS WIFE A WIDOW.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8 .- Forty-two years ago William Anderson lived on a farm near Birnesville, Bellemont County. In 1842 he was married to Miss Mary English. They lived happily together for twelve years, and in that time eight children were born to them. In 1853 Anderson took the Callfernia gold fever, then raging in the States, and started on an overland journey to make his fortune, leaving his wife and cutteren behind. At first he communicated with an wife, and sent her money, but as the was rescued, she was dead when brought to years passed by letters ceased to come, and the bank. She had been in a desponding he was mounted as dead. During all these years the wife worked hard to support the helpless children. They grew to maturityfive daughters and three sons-and they all won respectable positions in society.

Belleving her husband dead, Mrs. Anderson consented to Marry Jesse Fowler, whose death was announced a few weeks ago. Before the second marriage, which occurred fully illustrated. Articles on Floriculture, about eighteen months ago, she was wise enough to obtain a divorce from her first hue-band. One of her sone, George Anderson, designs in the world of fashion should alone even when a child, believed that his father recommend it to our lady friends. The was not dead, and often said that when he became a man he would go and search for him. Eight years ago he went to Idaho to better his fortunes, but also with the hope of meeting his father. His faith was not misplaced, for in March last he found his father, and they Lave been

A few days ago the father and son returned discases fully in the face, and at once seek a Bishop they were released from their vows to Ohio. Mr. Anderson visits his children remedy for them. A short search will con- and returned to the world. They took with near the home of his wife, who is now in them no money, nor bonds, nor valuables of mourning for her second husband, but he has any kind, nor did they seek to. versed with hor in the presence of mutual friends. He is described as a fine-looking man.

A COLORED PREACHER SHOT DEAD

Sr. Louis, Nov. 8.—The marderer of James Hawking, the colored preacher who was shot and killed last night, was disguised in woman's clothes. He shot Hawkins while the latter was at supper table. The police think ilawkius made love to too many temale members of the Church, and that jenlousy caused the murder.

Review of Books, &c.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. Amorican Edition. The Loonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

The following interesting table of contents is presented in the October issue of this popular magazine : " The Baby's Grandmother," Part 1.; " A New Post; " From Tangler to Wazan, A Spring Trip to Morocco;" " The Millionaire," Part VII.; " The Story of a Little War;" "A Glance at the Pursuit of Equality;" "October Song;" "Letters From Gaillee, Il.;" " Jewish Agriculture; " Government by Fraud and Giving Way."

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, -- Mac-Millan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New

York. Notwithstanding this magazine is but of recent birth, it has already sprung late prominence and has secured a place among the first-class illustrated periodicals of the day. Its many illustrations are admirable and of beautiful execution. Contents for November : "The Miller's Courtship," frontispiece. engraved by O. Lacour; "In the Fone;" "The Banqueting Bouse and Old Whitehall," by Austin Dobson; "Brass Works at Birming-kam," by B. H. Becker; "The Little Schoolmaster Mark," by J. H. Shortnouse; "Oysters and the Oyster Question" (concluded), by T. H. Huxley; "The Armourer's Prentices' (story), by O. M. Yonge.

ABBOT'S U. S. MONTHLY. Published by W. B. Abbot, 232 Wabash avenue, Chicago. This Western periodical presents a fine

appearance, and is full of attraction to the reader. Its illustrations are a prominent feature and are well executed. The contents of the November number are as follows:-Our First Soulptor," by Maria E. Abbot ; "A Strange Doctor," by Jane Grey Swisshelm; "The Tragedy of One Life," by Ella Wheeler; "Splendid Strategy," a story of woman's wit, by W. M. Baker; "A Granted Prayer," by F. A. Conant; "The Primeval Gardener," by C. Morris; "Sentiment and Science," "Restraints, Cures and Substitutes to learn. But there are other papers in the for Drink," by Austin Bierboner; poems,

THE MONTH. 48 South st., Grosvenor Eq.,

London, Eng.

A series of instructive and interesting articles are contributed by able writers to the November number of this first-class Catholic Magazine and Review :- "Martin Luther," part I, by the Bev. W. Loughman; "Across

the Atlantic," from the pen of the editor "The History of the Alphabet," by A. H. Atteridge; "Ohronicles of the Bastile," by Anna H. Cohen : "Spiders and their Devices" by Marianne Bell; "The Rock of Casheli," by George Goldie; "Notes of Travel in Anelent and Modern Bussia," by the Bav. J. G. MacLeod; "A Modern Swiss Artist," by M. A. Clarke; "Buckfast Abbey," by Bav. Adam. Hamilton, O.S.B.

ambrican Journalier, 505 Chestnut street St. Louis, Mo.

The second number of this new venture sustains the credit of the enterprising newspaper men who founded the Journalist as an organ of professional writers. It is replete with intelligence, particularly interesting to gentlemen of the fourth estate. We hope that its career will continue prosperous and successful, and that it will make its usefulness felt more and more with every succeeding issue. The articles con-tributed are: "Illustrated Journalism," by E. J. Biddle; "Reporting in New York—Hard Lines," by Stanley Huntley; "Chicago Journalism," by C. D. Wright: Dramatic Oritics," by J. J. Jennings—" W F. Sintzler :" " The Unicage Herald Trouble ;" "Papers edited by educated writers;" RdLtorial Notes; National Editorial Directory.

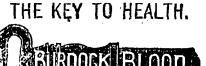
THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, ILLUS-TRATED. Historical Publication Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

The November number of this excellent periodical coutains an abundance of valuable historical matter, with illustrations rich and profuse. The contents are: Frontispiece, "Evacuation of New York," copy of Trum-bull's Washington. "The last Cantonment of the Main Continental Army of the Revolution," by Judge A. B. Gardner, LL.D. The article is accompanied by eleven magnificent illustrations. "Treaty for which the Army Waited," by Theodoro F. Dwight; "Lord North," an English caricature; "Historical Sketch of Pierre and Jean Lafitte, the famous amugglers of Louisiana;" "Journey of Midme. Godin" by Frank D. V. Carpenter; "Gen. Houston's Indian Life," by A. M. Williams. Original Documents, contributed by Dr. Thomas Addls Emmet. Minor Topics, Notes, Querles, Roplies. Societies' and Book Notices.

In the Catholic World for November, Father Hecker writes of Luther and the Diet of Worms; Bryan J. Clinche of Ancient Irisa Art; S. Hubert Burke of the early fruits of the Reformation in England; Alfred M. Cotte of the Franco-Annamese Conflict so little understood; Conde B. Pallen on Skepticlem and its relations to Modern Thought; R. H. Clarke of Bancroft's History of the United States and Maryland Civilization; the Rev. Geo. M. Sears of the Returning Comet. Tales and several notices of new publications complete a most interesting number of this valuable magazine. For sale at D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 275 Notre Dame street, Montreal. Single copies 35 cents, and \$4 per annum.

THE COTTAGE HEARTH for November, published at 11 Bloomheld street, Boston, is hoautifully designed and contains a varied selection of the highest literary matter. Thoroughly Obristian in tone, it is entirely non-sectorian. A graphic description of and tribute to the Sisters of Bon Secours is beauti-Health, Temperance, etc., are interesting feaprice is fifteen cents a number.

Youth's Camper.-The October number contains some beautifur illustrations and appropriate stories for its juvenile readers. P. O'Bhes, 45 Warren street, New York.



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eral Debility; all these and many

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY..... NOV. 14, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1883. TRUESDAY 15 .- St. Gertrude, Virgin.

FRIDAY 16 .- St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor (Nov. 11). SATURDAY 17 .- St. Gregory Thaumsturgus

Bishop and Confessor. SUNDAY 18 .- Twenty seventh Sunday after Pentecost. Dedication of Basilica of SS. Peter and Paul. Less. Apoc. xxi. 2-5; Gosp. Luke xix. 1-10; Last Gosp. Matt. xiil. 31-35.

Monday 19.—St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Widow. Tuesday 20. - St. Felix of Valois, Confessor WEDNESDAY 21 .- Presentation of the B. V. M.

Bp. Barry, Savannah, died, 1859.

poverished emigration.

IT is reported that the Archbishop of Toronto has addressed to the Bishops of Ircland a long letter on the loss of souls in America, consequent on wholesale and im-

THE subscription list opened in the columns of The Post and TRUE WITKESS in aid of the Parnell Testimonial Fund will be elosed on Saturday, the 17th instant. There thus remains but a few days for those who profess admiration for the Irish leader and friendship for the Irish osuse, to forward their contributions, as an earnest of their admiration and their friendship.

THE new Lord Mayor of London adminis-Zered a deserved rebuke to the German permecutors of the Jews by relusing to allow Micker, the court chaplain of a county, to lecture in the Mension House. had taken a leading part in excelling hostility cainst the Jews, and the Lard Mayor declined to give him any prominence, out of re-

THE depression in the cotton trade seems to be quite general. Our Canadian cotton manufacturers were the first to cave in from Slover-exertion." Then followed the fallures of extensive cotton merchants in England; and now comes the news from Philadelphia, that the cotton manufacturing industry is paralyzed in consequence of over-production and foreign importation, and that most of the mills are running on half-time.

THE New Bishop of Hamilton, the Bight Boy F. Carberry, was consecrated on Sunday last in the Eternal City. Cardinal Howard officiated at the ceremony. The diocese of Hamilton is to be felicitated on the hap-Py selection which has been made by the Holy See, of such a worthy ecolesiastic to all the Episcopal chair. Mgr. Carberry, who was born in the County of Cork, Ireland in 1821, belonged to one of the leading religious Orders of the Church, the Dominicane, in which he had risen to high position by his ability, zeal and plety. The people of Hamliton'will, therefore, have a good and able pastoral chief and head in the person of their new Bishop.

A STRIKING feature of the elections in several of the States, last week, was the preponderance of candidates having Celtic names. A story neatly illustrating how Irishmen are amount of money will be annually kept in coming to the front in the neighboring Republic is thus told: Two emigrants, fresh from Castle Garden, were strolling through employment. It now remains with them to New York, when they came opposite a dead wall profusely decorated with election posters of the candidates for the Senate, the Assembly, the Supreme and Lower Courts and other high offices in the State. After coutinizing the names for a while, one of the new arrivals turned to his companion and remarked: "Begorra, Mike, it doesn't seem as if we had left Ireland at all."

Y See people of Australia have just held at Melbourne a National League Convention, the Island Continent, cables that Parneli's news. Thus at either antipodes the Irish

a nice legal point in connection with the contended that it is the duty of the sheriff alone to execute a condemned criminal, and that he cannot legally employ a substitute vision in the law which would authorize him to do so. Consequently every hangman, who is not the sheriff directed and empowered by law to take the life of a fellow creature, is legally and morally guilty of murder or of unhesitatingly awarded the title to the Irish the crime of killing a man for a paltry remuneration. The Advertiser, of L'Orignal. says "it has heard it mooted that a fund is to be raised to test the legality of the guilt or innecence of the hangman and his friends who pocketed the 'blood money' for the ghastly work. Should this question be put to a test in law, some odious disclosures against parties who were thought above such a degrading position as common hangman will be exposed."

THE Kingston News says :- " The cowardly scoundrels who have sent the anonymous letters to the Marquis of Lansdowne, threatening his life, have probably drawn their inspiration from a seditions sheet published in Montreal." There can be little doubt but Daily Witness when it penned the above quetation. To come to the rescue of our Montreal conferes from the insidious insinuation, we would suggest to them the propriety of asking the News if these threatening letters were rather not the work of Government de. tectives or of those who benefit by the secret service fund. The Government detectives are now commonly credited with having hatched the bogus dynamite plots to blow up the new Governor on his arrival in Quebec, so that it is not difficult to believe that they were also at the bottom of the threatening letter business. If they did not indulge in those little antics, there would be no need of their services and their usefulness would be prematurely gone.

One of the novelties of the Massachusetts election was the employment of a patent ballot box, which was used in Boston. The bex works with a crank like a hand organ. Every ballot, face down, is drawn into the box between rollers, and before reaching the bottom of the box receives across its face two continuous lines and two impressions of a number of letters, which render scratching and crasing of names after the ballot has been placed in the box easy of detection. In addition to marking the ballot, the box registers the number deposited. This patent box is thus proof against fraud, so far as casting the ballots and counting them is concerned. Something like it ought to be secured for our Canadian elections to prevent deputy returning officers from spoiling the entire vote of a poll by neglecting to initial the ballats or by leaving out the certificate of the number of ferred to the ballot box, which is certain of being a more neutral and non-partisan agency spect to the feelings of the Jewish community. I than any election official. The less a returning officer has to do for a voter the safer will the vote be. So let us have patent ballot boxes that will do all the work in a secret and trustworthy manner, while the returning officer may devote himself to turning the

> About this time last year the Post entered a protest on behalf of our Canadian tailors and clothiers against the action of the Government in sending to England for its military clothing. We insisted that our tailors and clothiers should get the benefit of official patronage, and pointed out that it was poor protection that allowed our Government to send the orders for its militia clothing to foreign manufacturers. It was certainly not setting a good example for the encouragement of Canadian trade and industry. We are now, however, happy to see that our strictures upon the action of the Minister of Militia, who was the party responsible for this injudicious ignoring of Canadian tailors, have had their desired effect. The Hon. A. P. Caron, the Minister of the Department, has this year adopted the wiser course of patronizing domestic instead of foreign manufacturers, and has secured tenders from Canadian houses who are in a position to supply the militia with clothing and other accontrements. By this reform an immense the country, besides affording the tailoring and clothing classes an increased share of inraigh the Department with serviceable material and satisfactory work, so as to permanently keep the trade in their own hands.

SENOR CASTELAR'S IRIBUTE.

Senor Castelar, one of Spain's greatest statesmen, has given offence to a section of the English press, by the publication of an article in which he glorifies Ireland, and in which his sympathy goes forth to her in that unrelenting and plucky combat which The nineteenth century will come to a close tration of the national affairs. which was as pronounced a success as that her people are waging for fair held in Philadelphia last April. Mr. John | notional treatment from England. What E. Redmond, M.P., the League delegate to appears to have most disturbed and even angered our British brethren programme was unanimously adopted and is the unsolicited tribute of admiration which that a further instalment of \$10,000 has been the distinguished Spaniard pays to what he forwarded to Irish headquarters in the inter- forcibly and correctly terms "the invincibilest of the National party. This is cheering ity of the Irish people," and with which he fitly concluded his article. "A race," said movement meets with support and gathers | Castelar, "with the determination of the Irish force and momentum which must eventually is invincible." Senor Castelar has evidently tors. To sustain this theory Sir Stafford set | But this corruptionist and free-booter lost bring around a thorough realization of Irish been studying the history of Ireland covering down the total number of the Home Rule his corruptionist and observant Englishman, because it shows his complete acquiescence in the po- the past seven hundred years, or he other- members as 44, and these, he alleged, were re- turned by less than 50,000 votes. On the rendered him incapable of disturbing the latter approximation of the Irish question. It factory.

THE people of L'Orignal are about to raise ful and just conclusion. He sees nation with only a name, a country withhanging of murderers. L'Orignal will be re- out a government and without the power membered as the scene of the execution of of defense or aggression, a people without a balance of votes against the Home Mann, the slayer of the Cooke family. It is land and deprived of all material resources, struggling with undiminished energy and determination, from year to year and from century to century, against an Empire with to do the hanging for him, as there is no pre- | s strong Government, with an army and an unrivalled navy at its service, and with untold wealth at its command. Seeing this, the Spanish statesman wanted no jurther proof of the invincibility of a people, and he race. Their claim to it cannot be questioned; history sustains it ; every succeeding generation of Irishmen proves it, and all the world but England asserts and proclaims it.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OFFEN-

SIVE OATH. The cath of office which is administered to Capadian Governors has attracted the attention of the French Usnadian press, and is being subjected to adverse criticism, and rightly so. The Canadien, siter remarking of the Home Bulers after the last general electhat the Catholics of Canada have never before had an opportunity to examine into the 63 received 77,000 votes. The Liberparticulars until the other day, says -- "The taking of the oath by the Governor-General has this year attracted more attention than usual. In fact, it is probably the first that our Kingston contemporary had in its | time since Confederation that the formula of mind's eye either the Montreal Herald or the this outh is examined and weighed. The last words of the oath run as follows:

> "And I declare that no foreign prince, no person, no prelate or potentate, has not, nor can have, any jurisdiction, any power, any apperiority, pre-eminence or authority, eccle siastical or spiritual, within the borders of this

country." "This is neither more nor less the form of the cath adopted by Henry VIII. when he separated from the Boman Catholic Church. This oath is nothing short of being a direct insult to Canadians, as it is offensive to the faith of many of them and antagonistic to the religious liberty of all. By what right does Lansdowne or any other Governor-General awear that no prelate or anybody else will exercise any ecclesiastical or spiritual jurisdiction, power or authority over us? None whatsoever, and none that Canadian Catholics would recognize. According to the Quebec Telegraph the matter is before the Bishops of this country and in a few days a decision will be obtained. Our contemporary also states that Lower Canadian members have advised the Government on the subject and that it has been brought before the Privy Council. It is to be hoped that the Canadian authorities will make no delay in expunging from the cath of 'a declaration "office which is as ridiculous as it is offensive, and to which the Governor is perfectly powerless to give any effect.

A LARGE CRIMINAL RECORD.

At the late meeting of the Social Science Congress in London, Mr. Howard Vincent, director of criminal investigations for Londop, read a highly interesting paper on the votes polled. The duties which now devolve | spread of crime and the increase of the crimupon the returning efficer should be trans- insl classes in Great Britain. The figures which he presented are simply alarming He said the direct cost of crime in England and Scotland is \$30,000,000 annually. This is several millions more than it takes to run the whole Federal administration of this country. The number of magistrates, police prison efficials to look after the criminals is 74,000. Quite an army!

Mr. Vincent tells us that during the year 1881 there were apprehended or cited for criminal offences the enormous number of 825,657 persons, or nearly one in every thirtysix of the population. Of these 94,868 were for offences against the person, 122,761 for offences against property, and the remaining three-fourths for minor offences. In 1882 there were only 101 more convictions than in 1871, notwithstanding the increase in the population. Mr. Vincent attributes this balt on the road of crime to the increased efficiency of the police, to the temperance movement, to board schools and reformatories. Comparing London with Peris, Berlin and Vienna for 1880. 82, he said Paris had proportionately the most murders and robberies with violence, Berlin the most forgeties, Vlenna the most burglaries and London the most larcenies from the per-

How and why is it that a country so steeped in orime,-where every thirty-sixth person you meet is a " detected criminal "-how and why is it, we ask, that the correspondents and England close their eyes on this terrible reagainst the law in Ireland, is burried along the telegraph and the cable, and is given to the world in sennational form and exaggerated language? It is done to excite the indignation of the outside world against the Irish people, whom it is thus led to falsely believe are a crimeloving-race, and unworthy of sympathy. England can commit her hundreds of murders in the year, and the fact is hushed up; but Ireland cannot be made the scene of a being sent to the four corners of the earth. before Ireland would commit as much crime, as England does in one short year.

LEADING FIGURES.

SIS STAFFORD NORTHCOTE recently undertook to prove that the claim of the Irish National party to be the representatives of the Irish people was a false one, and that in reality and thus, in a measure, would compensate they only represented a minority of the election the Republicans for their losses at the North.

Eulers of over 20,000. The Tory chief thought by these figures to give his Orange friends in the North and his admirers in England an opportunity to deny the pretensions of the Parnellites that they spoke for Ireland as a nation. Of course the most was made of the figures for the time being, and the national party was held up as being at the best but the mouthmanipulating figures. This was all very well, and afforded much gratification to the two English parties, until Mr. Thomas Sexton, M.P., appeared on the scene, and shed such an abundance of light on the situation that Sir Stafford Northcote and his figures faded away to nothing. That able and brilliant member of the National party addressed a letter to the London Times, in which he gives figures showing that instead of 44, the strength tion was 63 in number, and that these als, he points out, were only 15 in returned members and 23,000 in votes that is to say, as Mr. Sexton puts it, the votes to the Home Bulers were "nearly twice as many as the Conservative members, more than three times as many as the Liberal members and 12,000 votes or nearly 20 per cent. in excess of Liberals and Conservatives put together." Besides this the Home Rule party has, since the general elections, won several constituencies, Whig and Tory strongholds, such as Mallow, Monaghan and others, to the National cause. The result of Mr. Sexton's letter is much disappointment to Sir Stafford and his admirers who had begun exulting over the assumed fact that the lany school of theology." majority of the electors did not approve of Mr. Parnell's policy. One would imagine that the best way to accertain how Ireland really feels towards the national party would be to give every Irishman a vote and put the question to the test of the poll; but to this both Tories and Orangemen are emphatically opposed. They do not hesitate to openly confess that any lowering of the voting qualification in Ireland would be equal to handing over the government of the country to Parnell and his party, which is, of course, an admission of the whole case urged by Mr. Sexton and a demolition of Bir Stafford and his figures.

THE RESULTS OF THE STATE ELEC-TIONS.

The elections which were held on Tuesday last, in ten States of the Union, were of incontest next year, than for the importance a year ago, the Damocrats swept the country and were enabled to enter in the political records of the country a triumph which had never been previously equalled at the polls. lican majorities of both Houses of the American Congress, landed Butler high and dry wave also struck Ohio a few months ago and old-time supporters :cleaned out the Republicans from Governor down. These successes naturally gave the Democrats unlimited confidence in their ability to capture the White House; but the they do not actually darken the prospects of the Democratic party, they are far from add ing lustre to them. Massachusetts has forsaken Butler and gone back to its old love. Of course it must not be understood that the loss of this State to the "hero of the spoons' is a defection from the Democratic ranks. Or that it lessens their chances on the Presidential ticket, for Massachusetts for years has not been in accord with them on that ment, had occasion the other dev. before his section of the Democrats themselves worked for his defeat, as his success would undoubtedly have made him conspicuous as a cand!would never have been acceptable to several

Democratic States. In New York the result has been greatly adverse to the Democrats, owing to Internal other manufacturers of public opinion in divisions and sectional jealousies and am. bitions. When united they are strong cord, while the most insignificant offence enough to carry the State without an effort, as was exemplified last year, but when they split up into three sections as hostlle to one another as they are to Repubthat is what has happened. It is a serious blow to the entire Democracy of the United States, for without the vote of New York Democrats themselves are the great desideratum of the hour, and are essentially murder, without the intelligence of the deed | the condition, sine qua non of a substitution of a Democratic for a Republican adminis-

The election, however, that was most pregnant with results for good or evil, was that accordingly the most flercely contested. A Mahone triumph would have finally removed Virginia from the list of Democratic States,

Southern field to themselves.

The outcome of this election in the other States is only of minor importance and does lish and Irish interests will cease and the not affect the situation in any radical fashion. two people will be enabled to live on peace. The contests have ended pretty much as was able and amicable terms. It is always a generally expected. New Jersey and Mary- slow, tedious and difficult task to silence a land and Mississippi have gone Democratic, victors aristocracy and to unlook the unwhile Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Nebras. | righteous hold of a callous landlord oligarchy ka have followed their usual bent and stuck upon a people whose rights have for cenby the Republicans. The general result of turies been suborninated to the rapaclous piece of a minority. The Whigs, as much as the elections has been to throw a gleam of interests of these ruling classes. But the the Tories, admired Sir Stafford's cleverness at hope into the weakened ranks of the Espubsentiment of justice and humanity will inlican party, whose fate seemed to have been so surely sealed a short time ago, and to re- and wrong, and the situation will be reversed call to the Democrats the old adege, " not to the popular advantage. count your chickens before they are hatch-

A LAME DEFENSE.

Our contemporary the Toronto Evening Canadian, in its issue of the 5th inst., makes a feeble attempt to show that we were unjust in our criticism of its new departure. As a defense of its course the Canadian says :-

"We can assure all persons whom it may concern that we have not, and never had, any idea of debarring ourselves from dealing with religious subjects, or with any other subjects which it may appear to us desirable in the public interests to discuss. In the words of our former deliverance on this topic : Should occasion arise for discussing such questions at full length, this journal will not hesitate to express the honest convictions of those who are responsible for its opinions.' "

But why does the Canadian find It necessary to misquote its own language by the omission of the conclusion of the original

"But this will be done in a broad, fearless and independent spirit, without reference to the interests of faction, or to the exigencies of

Now if the Canadian's future utterances on religious subjects are to be unfettered by theological bonds we have placed it in the proper category, and it is plain that it cannot and will not speak from a Catholic standpoint. Our contemporary further asserts:

So far as the Irish Canadian is concerned. it has undergone no modification whatever either political or religious. It is not, as Tue Post asserts, "the weekly reprint of The Evening Canadian," but is addressed to an entirely different class of readers. Furthermore, there has been no desertion of ranks, and no going over to the enemy. Anybody who knows anything about the Irish Canadian well knows where it will be found in all political and religious contingencies.

The Canadian is simply trifling with the intelligence of its readers, the capacity of which the new editor evidently mistakes. We reassert that the Irish Canadian is the weekly reprint of the Evening Cnadian. All terest more particularly for the bearing the editorial and other articles which appear which they will have on the Presidential in the weekly are previously printed in the daily with the exception of the Irish county of the issues at stal e. Exactly at this time | news, which appears only in the weekly edition, with the apparent object of deceiving livbacy. But once he made such a vow he its readers into the belief that it is still devoted to the Irlsh cause. In the Post of the 2nd instant we published a letter from Mr. The Democratic wave swamped the Repub- James Fahey, the former editor of both the Irish and Evening Canadian, an honest, able and honorable journalist, in which he used to hang around the "Black Eagle" in the State House of Massachusetts, and he showed plainly that both journals are carried Cleveland to the gab- identical, and strange to say the weekly does ernatorial chair on the unsurpass. not deny the connection, but in its last issue all along, as I was at Worms, a good Luthered majority of 200,000 votes. This tidal makes the following pathetic appeal to its an, but I have learned that Luther is a black-

"In addition to the expenses connected with the publication of the Irish Canadian, we have also to provide for the heavy outlay involved in the publication of the Evening Canadian; and hence it is absolutely neces results of Tuesday's election have given an- sary that, to meet promptly our obligations, other complexion to the situation, and if our friends should place us in a position to do so by 'equaring up.'

If the Canadian wishes any more light on his subject, on which it appears to be so sadly mixed, we refer it to the letter of our Toronto correspondent in another columu.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION. An influential and scholarly Englishman,

Mr. Burt, a member of the British Parlie-

Issue. The contest hinged on the sole issue of departure for home, to come untoste his Butler; and here it must be said that a large views on the relations between helicited and England, to the New York press. us state ments bearing on this subject are highly suggestive, and afford a further indication of date for the Fresidency, a contingency which the revolution in English public opinion, which will tend to root out the traditional prejudice which many of his countrymen entertain towards Ireland, and to nullify the antagonism of the governing classes in their legislative relations with the Irish people. After frankly admitting that the Irish question was the most serious problem England had to meet and solve, he declared that the only proper and adequate solution would be in the concession of Home Rule to Ireland licane, the door is opened wide to defeat, and | as "a matter of right as well as policy." of which he personally was thoroughly in favor. And he added: "I believe I tell "you the truth when I say that State no Democratic President can count on "the great mass of English workelection. Union and harmony among the | "logmen are willing to concede this to "the Irish, as a reparation, if nothing else." He expressed a decided objection to "assisted emigration," unless it took some better form than dumping cargoes of penniless people upon strange and foreign shores. Mr. Burt also held the opinion that Parnell's influence, instead of diminishing, as some took pleasure in Virginia. The campaign between Mahone's in asserting, was steadily growing; and that. SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S MIS. Repudiation party, assisted by its Republican if the Irish leader should secure a united allies and the straight-out Democrats, was i following of seventy or eighty representatives at the next general elections, " he could dictate his own and his country's terms." After listening to the bluster of a Lord Salisbury and the ranting of a Lord Rossmore and a Sir Stafford Northcote, it, is encouraging to hear such words from the lips of a thoughtful

other hand, there were 25 Tory members who peace of the South and further disgracing the is to this class of liberal-minded legislators had received 42,000 votes and 32 Liberals who walks of public life. With the disappearance that contemporary England is adding every had received nearly 50,000, making of Mahone, the Democrats enjoy the entire day. When such men as Mr. Burt will have gained the control of the destinies of the British empire, that eternal clashing of Eng. fallibly prevail in this conflict between right

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. Daniel O'Nelli, of Portland, N. B., has kindly consented to act as agent for Tes Post and TRUE WITNESS in that city and vicinity. All business entrusted to him for his office will receive prompt attention. Mr. W. J. O'Brien, of Erinsville, Ont., has been appointed our agent in that vicinity, He will solicit subscriptions for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS in the Countles of Addington and Hastings.

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

ALL subscriptions to the Pameli Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

Previously acknowledged........\$853 55 Per Young Irishmen's Literary and

Benefit Society, Montreal 361 00

[Of the above amount \$25 was subscribed by Jas. McCready, Montreal.] Denis McKelg, Inverness, P Q.... Bonold McDonnell John McNulty 1 00 1 00 Patrick Collins 1 00 Henry Piercey do • • • • 1 00 William Cauldback John McIntyre 50 John Donovan Edward Joyce 1 00 M. Donovan Montreal ... Jas. Conroy Point St Charles

HIS TRUE FEATURES AND CHARAC. TERISTICS DEPICTED IN AN ELO-QUENT SERMON BY BEV. M. CALLAGHAN, AT ST. PATRICK'S CHUROH.

A discourse of the most thrilling interest was delivered Sanday morning at the 8 o'clock Mass by the Rev. Mertin Callaghan, It was on "Luther," the principal Protestant God. The reverend gentleman said that an ideal Luther was now being worshipped. Much was bosstingly asserted of this imaginary being, but nothing whatever of the real Luther. History has judged him. What is her verdict as to his character? She informs us that he was nothing less than a vowbreaker, a drunkard, en associate of his Sa. tanic majesty, and a rebel against the Church founded on the indestructivie Rock. He was not obliged to make any vow of celwas obliged to keep it. He pledged himself most spontaneously both as a priest and as a monk to remain single. He was egregiously disloyal to his conscience, community, Church and God. He indulged the habit of intemperance. tavern to the buge discomfort and ghostly anxiety of Madame Catherine. Count Hozer, of Mansfeld, wrote in 1522 : " I have been guard and sa good a drunkard as there is in Mansfeld." He frequently had confabs and arguments with the devil. He was possessed by the "Father of lies" and became in his hands a tool of no little value. He revolted against the Pope-the only rightful spiritual prince of Christ's kingdom. He was in this world what Lucifer was in heaven. The latter was, through pride, hurled into hell, and the fermer was, through a combination of unbridled passions, banished by a solemn excommunication from the Church-God's Paradise upon earth. Luther proved a victim of self-lelusion. He thought that he had mortally woundthe Church of his ancestors. He was mistaken. "It would seem," says the Protestant Banke, "that the last stone of modern Babylon was broken by the Saxon hammer. But it was seen at Trent that the Catholic edifice was not even chipped." ligious orders made more converts than Luther did perverts. "If," writes the same historian, "Luther took two millions from Rome, Ignatius of Loyola gave her ten." The sixteenth century counted 125,000,000 Catholics. The nineteenth finds the number more than doubled. They now approach the figure of 300,000,000. The Catholic Church knows not what fear is. She has witnessed the origin and progress of Protestantism. The only thing which she regrets is the spiritual injury which it has been infiloting upon myriads of souls. She will yet assist at its funeral. In Protestantism lies the germ of decomposition and annihilation. This germ is private judgment. Each man may judge for himself and be a Nibilist in religion and still a Protestant. In Catholicity is the principle of immortality. The principle is an authority established by the incarnate Son of God. The Church with its Book-foundation reposes upon His infinite mercy—Love, Wisdom and

HYMENEAL.

On the 17th of last month, the Catholic Church of Springtown was the scene of a very happy event, Mr. James J. Meany, of Sorel, being united in marriage to Miss Josephine Kennedy, daughter of Mr. Patrick Kennedy, merchant, of Springtown. The bridesmaids were the Misses French, daughters of Michael and Frences French, of Benfrew. After the ceremony they drove to Mr. Rennedy's, where, with a large number of friends, they partook of a hearty breakfast. Rev. Father Burns spoke in very high and complimentary terms of the new married couple, and in particular of the bride, having known her for many years. The bride received a large and varied assortment of very handsome and costly presents from her friends, who regretted her departure from amongst them. After breakfast the bride and bridegroom left by the C.P.R. Railway for Montreal, carrying with them the good wishes of all present.

READ THIS.

THE SPANISH INQUISITION

Lecture delivered by the Key. James Cal-laghan, before a public meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society of Mon-

The Rev Father James Callaghan, Moderator of the Academy, was received with great applause upon coming forward to deliver his lecture on "The Spanish Inquisition." He

The subject which I have chosen this evenof logic has been expended and wasted. A question of this nature excludes all religious and political fanaticism, and admits only arguments of sterling historical weight. The true merits of the case must be discussed for a judicious interpretation of the wise legislation of an institution on which men of sound principles and unblemished chartheir well merited approbation. Throughout the course of the present lecture I have preferred to quote from authors whose views are opposed rather than favorable to the Inquisition, as, for instance, the assembly of the and domineering popularity of abort-lived duration cancelled, among other institutions Spanish glory.

Before entertaining my respectable auddate when the Inquisition began. Like the academies of science of London and Paris, it originated in a series of circumstances naturally calculated to bring it into prominence. Opinion afterwards lent its powerful aid to their development. Authority finally approved and sanctioned inem when once they had arrived at their full growth. The Council of Verons, held in 1184, qualified the luquisition as a separate and distinct organization. Pope Innocent III. established it canonically in 1204. Pope Gregory IX. in his memorable production entitled "like humani generis" dated 24th April, 1233, and addressed to the provincial of the Dominicans at Toulouse, annexed to its canonical sanction the form and title of a legal institution. The opinion which asserts that St. Dominick was the founder of the inquisition is untenable. It is even contradicted by historical evidence. No mention is made of his ever having had recourse to it when its powerful agency alone would have stienced most effectually the enemies of the Church. Moreover the illustrious tounder of the order of Preaching Friard had been resting for ten long years in a lonely and solitary grave before any member of his order was invested with the charge and dignity of inquisitor. The Inquisition had been already in vogue throughout the various countries of Europe nigh three hundred years before Spain ever dresmt of appealing to it. At first Isabella opposed its introduction into her vast dominions, but she finally surrendered to the logic of the arguments of the Emperor Ferdinand, her spouse. The bulls of the institution arrived from Rome in 1478. The circumstances of the times demanded some severe messures. Spain's nationality was rapidly decreasing. Jewish influence and Mahomedan ascerdency threatened to cliace the last remnants of Spanish authority. The Jews, the Mahomedans and the openiards seemed to vie with each other for the ruling and governing power of the realm. The throne of Ferdinand began to totter and his crown to forfeit the effulgent splendor with which the glorfous past of Spain had encircled it. In such an emergency, when ordinary justice was without any result, no other metto appealed more plausible to Ferdinand than the maxim of Bomsn jurisprudence in extraordinary occurrences, "Counsellors, see that no injury be done to the Republic." No man of reasoning powers will or can contest the right of a sovereign to have recourse to extraordinary means to control exceptional circumstances. The one best adapted to avert a serious evil and to secure success must, with the exception of crime, be employed in such cases. The Inquisition alone was at that period capable of effecting a radical change in the public administration of affairs in Spain. The Assembly of the Spanish Cortez, whose spirit of hostility to the inquisition is proverbial, acknowledges indirectly the valuable services rendered by it to Spain. It expresses itself as follows: -" Olroumstances have reudered it useless." If so, there must have been others that made it useful. Though an impartial hearer may judge the excellence of the Spanish Inquisition from the foregoing observations, it would however, be unfair to allow any popular objection to go without a proper solution. In consequence, I have classed such opposite views into three categories: 1st, The Spanish Inquisition was an ecclesiastical institution: 2ndly, The clergy who composed the Tribunal condemned the malefactors to death; 3rdly, The malefactors were condemned to death for the mere holding of opinions. I shall refute the first objection in the present lecture and defer to a fature time the solution of the second and third. My first proposition is: "The Spanish Inquisition was not an ecclesiastical but a royal institution." The tribunal of the Spanish Inquisition was composed of eight ecologiastics: two regulars and six seculars. By special command of Philip III. one of the regulars should necessarity be a son of St. Dominick; the other, in accordance with a mandate of Charles III, a member of the various Religious Orders in their respective turns. An Archbishop or a Bishop was always the president of the tribunal. Each branch of the Inquisition established over the country had its own local Inquisitor. It would appear at first eight as if the tribunal were an ecclesiastical one owing to its being made up of Roman Catholic clergymen. The contrary is the case, as may be inferred from

their appointment to office and the nature of their jurisdiction. Their promotion to office was an Imperial gift. Local Luquisitors were by the consent of the Emperor invested with their charge by the Inquisitor-General. The Emperor personally appointed, suspended or dismissed, according to his own pleasure, the Inquisitor Gen ral. "Kings," says the Assembly of the Spanish Cortez, " have always rejected the auggestions and the suspicions addressed to them against the institution because they are in each case absolute masters to appoint, suspend or dismiss the Inquisitor.

a twofold consideration, viz, the source of

The authority or jurisdiction of the tribunal was null and void without the Imperial sanction. The very rules and regulations drawn up by Cardinal Torquemada, for the existence and preservation of the institution, were not adopted until they met with the approval of the Emperor. Charles V. governed it with Pepin, Ste. Silvere; Slater Helene Pelletier, Majorty was entreated by the States The following entered the Novitiate and gives forth. There are negative as well as Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, and an army of Aragon and Castille to give a received the Holy Habit of the Congregation positive wrongs in the existence of laws others,

tion, he paid no attention to their petition.

Pope Leo X. interposed on behalf of his Catholic subjects. Charles still persisted. Philip II. disavowed any higher tribunal in his realm than the Inquisition. In a letter of the Spanish Cortez, dated April 18, we read the following : "Philip II. forbade, as abusive, all appeals from the centence of the Tribunal, none of its orders were issued without the imperial authorization." Tc-day, as in the past, says the Spanish Cortez, no order can be ing for the advancement of the intellectual executed or even published without the king's interests of our literary academy is "The consent. Nay, the Council of Castille or the Spanish Inquisition." It is one universally oblet Council of State, was in the habit of discussed but generally misunderstood and issuing orders without consulting the Inmisrepresented. It is one concerning which quisitor General. "In no bull of the Popes, more violence of declaration than genuineness do you find," says the same authority, "that the Supreme Court could expedite business matters in absence of the Inquisitor-General? Yet this it does without any soruple The Counciliors set in this case as royal, and not as ecclesiastical, judges. The Assembly goes with calm impartiality. All misconceptions even so far as to assert that Philip II. will then gradually disappear and make room founded the Spanish Inquisition. It says: for a judicious interpretation of the wise of Philip II, the most absurd of princes, was the real founder of the Inquisition; it was his refined policy that brought it to the acter have I vished the highest marks of height which it had attained." Garnier, the author of the history of Obarlemagne, states that the Religious Inquisition was a political оде

Veltaire, "the hero of untruth," may foam with rage against the Irquisition if he pleases. Spanish Cortez, which amid its high handed He may style it a tribunal reeking with bloof, a wooful monument of monkish accendency, the boon and the terror of Spain, the windlof note, this exceedingly useful monument of cation and the desecration of the alter, a pointment of Father Carberry to this diocese sacred weapon to destroy mortal man. All these violent outbursts of Satenic rage are no lence with the Inquisition as established in arguments, but they are the outward mani-Spain, I deem it useful to preface my subject festations of an illegical mind, and the exwith a few preliminary remarks on the pressions of a long-fed hatred of every origin of the Inquisition in general. It is Christian and Catholic institution. May the no doubt impossible to ascertain the precise enemies of the Inquisition learn, before giving utterance to their feelings, the political nature of the Inquisition, and hurl, if they will, against kings, but not egainst Popes, their horrid invectives of despair and fury. (Loud applause.)

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Catholic News.

Abbe Leclerc, vicar of Buckingham, bas just been named cure of Notre Dame de la Selette.

The annual retreat of the clergy of the diocese of London, Ont., took place last week. Father

Doherty, S.J., of Guelph, was the preacher. Cardinal Manning states, in a Paris interview, that there will never be a diplomatic link established between England and Papal Rome.

At the annual collection for the House of Providence in the Catholic churches of Toronto, the handsome sum of \$1,227.50 was realized.

A new Roman Catholic church at Lake Megantle is to be inaugurated with a solemn benediction on Wednesday. Several bishops are to be present.

The Rev. Mr. David Harnett, of Kingston Kent, was ordained priest at St. Johns, N.B., on All Saints' Day by Mgr. Sweeney. Mr. Harnett was educated at the College of St. Joseph, Memramcook.

An address was presented, with an offering of \$75, to the pastor of St. Felix du Cap Rouge R-v. P. O. Droiet, on his departure, having been removed to St. Jean des Challlons, after spending half his lifetime at St. Felix.

The following changes have been made in the diocese of St. Hyscinthe :- Abbe Routier has been transferred from the curscy of St. Robert to that of St. Barnabe, replacing Abba Gourdeau, who goes to Waterluo.

From the Kingston, Ont., papers we learn that the new Catholic church at Sharbot Lake, North Frontenac, was solemnly dedicated by Mgr. Farrelly on the 28th ult. Many of the reverend clergy and a large concourse of the laity of Kingston diocese were present and assisted at the solemn services. Father Stanton, of Westport, preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion.

The parishioners of St. Felix, of Cap Rouge, would not part with their cure, Abbe P. Drolet, without giving him some mark of their esteem and respect. He was the recipient at their hands of an address in both languages and a purse containing \$75. There were 300 people present on the occasion. Mr. Drolet has been cure for the past 24 years, and leaves to fill the position of cure at St. Jean Deschaillons.

At the last meeting of the Colonization Scciety of the Roman Catholic diocese of Montreal it was resolved that, considering that from Lake Nominingue to River La Lievre there extends a vast region suitable for a large population, and finally, considering that the Colonization Railway is the indispensable artery to reach these rich lands, it is unanimously proposed and resolved now that stens be taken to induce the Government to somplete the projected road without delay.

Thursday morning a number of young ladies took the veil at the Grey Nunnery, Bev. Father Deguire, Chaplain of the Convent, officiated. The following are the names:—Sister Lefebvre, in religion Sister St. Mathias; Sister Souvier, Sister Pivaut, Sister Boucher, Sister Drusis, Sister Masson, Sister Mercier, in religion Sister Marie de Bonsecours; Sister Olivier, in religion Sister Labarre; Bister Sylvestre, in religion Sister Commartin; Sister Dufour; Sister Rivard, in religion Sister Marie Joseph, and Sister Bellemare. Four of the number are Bretons, who have lately arrived in this country, and another, Sister Bivard, is the widow of the late Dr. Trudel.

BELIGIOUS PROFESSION AT VILLA MARIA.

TAKING THE FINAL YOWS AND RECEIVING THE

HOLY HABIT. The impressive ceremony of a religious profession took place Tuesday morning at the Mother House of the congregation of Notre Dame, situated at Villa Maria. The grand Chapel was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and was well filled with the relatives and friends of the youthful novices who had prepared to bid farewell to the world and consecrate themselves more fully to the service of God and their fellow creatures. The ceremony was presided over by the Bev. Father Marechal cure of Notre Dame de Toutes Graces. The following young ladies

made their final profession : Blater Anne Brothers, in religion Sister Ste. Cecile de Bome ; Sister Angelina Zenaide Lacerte, Ste. Pierre Thomas; Sister Marie Elisa Caron, Ste. Eustochie; Sister Marie Olodle Sauve, Ste. Sixte; Sister Marie Rose are not all the justifications there are for the Lima Carmel, Ste. Avole; Sister Catherine abolition of lend monopoly, and there are Trihey, Sto. Brigide; Sister Marie Amanda Lamothe, Ste Desirie; Sister Marie Louise part of the working masses to take their

Sister Ste Joseph Capertino; Miss Allard, Ste Marie Samuel; Miss Marcotte, Ste Victoire; Miss Ouillet, Ste Marie Philomene; Miss Decary, Ste Marie de la Reparation; Miss Newcomb, Ste Christophe; Miss Menths, Ste Marie du Sanctusire; Miss Caisse, Ste Marie de l'Assomption; Miss Trudel, Ste Marie Theophile; Miss Joyce, Ste Jean du Cenacle; Miss Godin, Ste Marie Ildeforne.

BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

CONSECRATION OF REV. FATHER CARBERRY AT BOME.

BOME, Nov. 12.—Rev. Father Carberry was yesterday consecrated Bishop of Hamilton, Canada, Cardinal Howard officiating at the ceremony. The Right Rev. F. Carberry, was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, in 1821. He was professed in 1843, and pursued his theological studies in Italy. For many years he was stationed in Cork, and subsequently went to Limerick, where he became Prior, where he remained till about three years ago, and was much respected, wielding great influence, more especially amongst the young. He was noted for his plety, seal and exemplary life. His lectures always attracted large numbers to the Dominican Church, where he presided. For about five years he was the Provincial of freland, and in 1880 was appointed Socius or Secretary, to the General for the Englishspeaking Provinces of the Dominican Order. and has been residing since then in Rome. The Rome correspondent of the Boston Pilot says :- " A special interest surrounds the apas he was wholly unconscious of the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff and the Propaganda in his regard on leaving Rome a few weeks ago. His withdrawal from the office of Socius is regretted by the Irieh members

(Continued from First Page.) DAVITT'S ADDRESS.

should go to the support of the otherwise unemployed; and in the fraudulent manner in which the landlords have succeeded in retaining a valuation for their property that was made over a century ago, as the standard for measuring their fiscal obligations to the State at the present hour. I shall now, with your permission, endeavor to point out

A Remedy

for this hoary-headed social evil of land monopoly. I shall lay down two proposi-tions, which are not mine but those of two able Englishmen, John Stewart Mill and Dr. Russell Wallace. The first is, "that the land of every country belongs to the people of that country;" and the second is the rational and logical conclusion from the first, "that the " primary and highest use of a nation's land is to provide healthy and happy homes for the greatest number of its people, and that it should be the birthright of every subject to have the use and enjoyment of a portion of his native land, with no unnecessary restrictions on that enjoyment, other than that implied by the equal rights of others." If these propositions can be assailed and shown to be wrong in equity, I am not justi. fied in advocating the land for the people; but if they cannot thus be related, we are demanding in the

Nationification of the Land

of these counties, a right which belongs to their respective peoples in justice and reason. It may be said that what Henry George and Dr. Wallace advocate is right in theory, but impracticable of application. This is ab-aurd reasoning. In order that a thing shall be practicable of application in a proposed moral transaction or procedure, it must be correct in theory or it will lack the most vital qualification for being put into practice the economy of society, and that its thecretic injustice is compensated for in its economic advantages. If so, where are they to be seen? Want keeps pace with wealth, poverty with progress, the discontent of the many with the siliusnes of the few. Are they to be seen in millions of paupers, in land going back to a state of nature, crowded cities and depopulated acres, Highland and Irish clearances and crowded emigrant ships? All these attest, in unanswerable language, that private property in land is

Public Robbery of the Nation;

that land monopoly is an economic disease, a social rinderpest that is rapidly inoculating the organism of society with the deadly virus of discontented poverty. Let us, in the first place, consider the people who are engaged in doing nothing for society in the way of producing wealth, by either exertion or superintendence—yet let us mark the wealth which they possess, their boundless profuesion, their mansions, and their everything that can minister to human vanity and luxury; and then, as a counter-picture, contemplete the condition of the people who are employed in creating all dazzling splendor for the enjoyment of others, the dwellings in which they live—the food upon which they subsist-the clothes in which they are clad-the entire conditions of their lives, their haggard looks, their children's rage, their uncultivated minds-let us contemplate these two pictures, without prejudice and as if from a distance, and then put the question :- "Were the laws which have brought this state of things into existence "made for the good of the people?" Before requiring An Answer to this Question

let us for a monione look beyond the confines of this phenomenal city and glance in mental vision at Nature's storehouse of iruitful field and teeming waters, and ask again, whether the power which built up the mountains and let loose the streams to fertilize the plains, -which gave to the earth its productiveness and mineral treasures—which lifted up the forests of the north and stretchthe rolling prairies towards setting sun, and which clothed the land in beauty, intended all this to be for the benefit and pleasure of a few? If the answer to these two questions

be " no." then our duty and our right is to enquire why the wealth which labor sione produces is denied to labor, and why the pleasure and happiness which nature has provided for man on the condition of labor are the monopoly of a few who do not fulfill the conditions as do those who toll and spin and yet have only

Poverty and Hardship as their Lot. Let the people then resolve that the root of this evil shall be plueked out when found, and that such a social tyranny shall no longer be tamely submitted to. But these are not all the justifications there are for the other incentives to intelligent resolve on the rightful position at the table of Dame Nature and enjoy their share of what labor and she

milder tone to the proceedings of the Inquisi- of Notre Dame :- Miss Boucher, in religion | which manufacture human misety. Wadeworth, who often went for postic inspiration to the habits and feelings of the people, has truly said :-

Man is dear to man. The poorest poor
Long for some moments in a weary life.
When they can know and feel that they have
been
Themselves the fathers and the dealers out
Of some small blessing; can be kind to such
As needed kindness, for the simple reason
That we have all of us one human heart, Where is the room in those conditions of existence, which require ten or twelve hours a day of manual labor to procure the bare necessities of life, for the play of the better and higher instincts of the masses? Where the chance to enjoy the exquisite pleasure of doing good to their kind? Where the opportunities of contemplating the beauties of nature, and relaxing with body and mind in Toronto on the 26th, 27th and 26th of Defrom the strain of constant effort by reorestion and amusement? There is no such chance for the poor. Life to them is more of a misery than an enjoyment. They are was sixty-seven. situated as if they had stolen into existence

unknown to their Creator. The Severest Indictment that can be made against the individualistic civilization of the present, which has engen dered monopoly, is, that it denies to the million the possibility of giving play to what is good in human nature by putting its passions and selfishness into deadly activity in a cut-throat competition for wealth. Within this civilization, it has been truly remarked, so Four hundred head of attractive at first glance, clothed as it Mr. Walker, of Walkervills with some ralment of enlightened abarn on Tuesday Light. culture, there fester wrongs which make mcrality a sham, and religion seem a mockery to all who have read the sermon on the Mount and who are familiar with the earthly career of Him who went about doing good. What is the main cause of all this which tends to make the economy of social life " a philosophy of despair resting upon an arithmetic of ruin ?" There are many contributing causes, it is true, but a volume of opinion which is every day gathering the force of a whirlwind of conviction declares that the chief cause and parent of all the rest is

Monopoly of Land.

When this conclusion is arrived at, and the only obvious remedy for the evil is suggested, we are met by the objection, "Oh, but what about the vested interests of the landlords in country and city?" "What about the vital interests of the mass of the people?" may be answered. What are these vested interests? The levying of a tax upon the industry of the farmer, laborer, mechanic and artisan, and the receipt therefrom of an enormous income without personal risk or bodily effort. But what about the vested interests of the classes whose heart, strength, and constant exertion are involved not only in the earning of their own sustenance, but in the production of the tory or Franchine Acts introduced last seswealth which monopoly grabs from the hands which create it? Which of the two capitalist are well illustrated by Carlyle in the picture which he arew of the French Seigneuriwho, clothed to perfome and luxury, watched the widow gathering neitles for her children's dinner, and, by aid of landlordism, took from her hand every third nettle and called it rent. There is only one term for such a vested interest as this, and its name, in plain blunt English, is

A heft. It has been well asked if wealth is everything and man nothing, and whether property has dethroned the God of Justice and Truth in the heart of society. Some years ago Mr. Fawcett wrote: "Production has increased quite beyond the most sauguine hopes, and "yet the day when the workman shall obtain a larger share of this increase sterms as for " distant as ever, and in his miserable abode "the stroggle against want and misery "is as hard as it over was. The "result of this is to create a profound " hostility to the fundamental principles upon where morality and justice are recognised as | which acclety is based.' Let Mr. Fawcett, factors in the rule of human society, and the statesmen who know the working-It may be asserted again that private men and are thoroughly familiar with the property in land is a necessity in causes of this want and misery attempt the causes of this want and misery, attempt the solution of the problem or a remedy will be sought for by the sufferers themsselves, and it is sure to be of a searching character. Let statesmen remember

The Words of Kaye:

The classes who are deprived of the natural means of improving their condition will rise more and more fiercely against the obstacles which beset them the more closely "they perceive these obstacles." And let the industrial masses whose cause is now to the front bear in mind and act up to the advice of a great reformer:-Bpeak your thoughts boldly and make known your wants courageously, but without anger, without reaction and without threats. The strongest menace, if indeed there be those for whom threats are neceseary, will be the firmuess, not the irritation, of your speech.

LAID TO BEST.

The funeral of the late James McGee, whose sudden demise we noticed a few days ago, took place at 8 c'clock this morning, from us motion's residence, Upper Lachine. The large number of acquaintances and friends who formed the cortege evidenced the high esteem and kindly regard in which the deceased was held during his life-time, and profound forfow with which his early death affected the community. Many were present who during years of personal con act had learned to appreciate his estimable traits of character. The Lachine church, where the funeral services were held, was draped in mourning, and a Solemn Requiem Mass was sung by the Bev. Father Piche, assleted by a deacon and sub-deacon and full ohoir. After the last ead rites had been per-formed the procession re-formed and proceeded to the Lachine cemetery, where the remains of the deceased gentleman were laid to rest. The pali-bearers were M. O'Shaughnessy, Alexander Mills, Henry Mills, P. Jackson, Thomas Styles and D. Gannon.

QUEBEC. Nov. 7 .- It is untrue that the Local Legislature will meet this month. The Apostolic delegate visited the Ballevue Convent, Quebec, yesterday, and in the afternoon proceeded to Jeune Lorette to wish the Huron tribe of Indians, who have been making preparations to tender him a reception. He was presented at the village with an address, written in purely Buron style of writ-On Bunday morning His Excellency visited the Convent of the Sacred Heart, accompanied by Grand Vicar Lagare. His Lordship Mgr. Bacine, Bishop of Bherbrocke, arrived on Monday morning to have an au-dience with the Apostolic delegate.

THE TERROR OF THE SOUTH. JAEPER, FLA .- Mr. Boardman W. Wilson, traveling for A. G. Alford & Co., dealers in Firearms and Outlery, Baltimore, was prostrated here, with the "break-bone fever; he asserts that in his own, as well as in the case of others, the only thing found to relieve this painful malady was St. Jacobs Oil. This wonderful pain-cure has the endorsoment of such men as Ex-Postmaster-General James,

Telegraphic Summary,

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS. Lennox election takes place on the 27th

The Journal de St. Petersburg denies that

Russia has design: on Merv. The next session of the Dominion Parliament will open on the 17th January.

Hon. A. M. Rose, the new Ontario Treasurer, has been elected by acclamation in West Huron. The further prorogation of the British

Parliament until the 19th of December is announced. A Trades and Labor Congress will be held

cember next. The total number of deaths by the explosion at the Moorfield Colliery at Accrington

A member of the U.S. Cabinet has stated that Arthur will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Last advices from Madagascar state that

the Hovas had secured a large supply of gunpowder from America. The Toronto Board of Trade has adopted

resolutions requesting certain changes in the

Oustoms and Tariff Acta. Four hundred head of cattle belonging to Mr. Walker, of Walkerville, were burned in

A petition has been fyled at Fredericton N.B., against the return of Amasa E. Killam, M.P.P. for Westmoreland.

The contract for the breakwater at Malpeque, P.E.I., bas been awarded to Mr. B drstc, whose tender was the lowest.

The new Kamouraska Court House, at Fraserville, is to be inaugurated on the 29th inst. by a solemn benediction.

Some distress is reported among the fishermen at Esquimaux Point, and the authorities are preparing to send them relief.

The authorities have adopted new rules for the compulsory retirement of militia officers on the attainment of a certain age.

The Boer leader, General Alfred Aylward who is at present in Chicago, has become a

victim of intemperance and gambling. Gen. Pryor says he has not applied to be admitted to court to take p rt in O'Donnell's

defence and he does not propose to do eo. The Toronto plasterers' strikers have succeeded in inducing all the men brought from

various points by the masters to return home. It is understood that the Government has no intention of abandoning either the Fac-

It is understood that the Department of them. Best wishes and hopes for your sucsets of vested interests are entitled to most | Public Works will shortly commence work consideration? Those of the landlord and on the extension of the pier at Riviere du Loup.

> Catholic churches in Toronto on Sunday, in aid of the House of Providence, amounted to

> The imports into New York of merchandice for the past week were valued at \$8,495,000. The imports of spacie for the week amounted to \$1,819,000. Thomas Mitchell, a tramp, was arrested on

> Tossday hight at Peticoriae, N.B., as the perpetrator of the attemptor assassination of Mrs. McCann. One of David Moore's Klopewa ratts, con-

> telning about 15,000 feet equare white pine, a portion wavey, has been sold in Quebec a 28 cents per foot. A. Chalifour, last manufacturer, of Quebec

has sold the front part of the slee of als hietory to the North Shore R.R. Company for the sum of \$7,500. Ex-Governor St. John, of Kausas, au ardent prohibitionist, in expected

large cities and towns of the Maritime Provinces at an early day. The proposed visit of the Crown Prince Frederick William to Spain has created mis-

givings that France will find in the visit a iresh element of irritation. It is rumored that the police have dis-

covered proofs that the recent explosions on the underground railway, London, were the work of New York dynamices. A division of the Russian army stationed

near St. Petersburg is to be immediately mobilized, and the furloughs of the men of second division have been stupped, A lad named Willis Powell, about fourteen years of age, and the son of the postmaster

at Duncanville, in the county of Russel' has been arrested for robbing Her Majesty's mail. A meeting of the Dominion Millers' Asso-

ciation at Toronto has decided to ask the Government to reduce the duty on wheat to 740 per bushel, in order to assimilate it more to that on flour. It is understood that no decision has yet

been arrived at with reference to the petition for clementy in the case of Maggle McCabe and the murderers of Maker at Sandwich, now under sentance of death.

THE LITTLE BLIND BEIR

TO ALL THE TITLES AND ESTATES OF THE DUKEDOM OF NORFOLK.

The little Earl of Arundel is to be carried now to the shrine of Caravaggio, where prayers for the recovery of his signt are to be offered. We know of nothing at once more pitiful and more interesting than the case of the four-year-old beir of all the titles, estates and fame of the great Howard family. Its chief title is from that rough diamond, Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who, when choleric Edward I, urging him to a distasteful adventure, cried, "Bir Earl, you shall either go or hang!" stoutly retorted: " bir King, I will neither go nor hang!" and forthwith raised the "Secret Letter" word for word, from 11d King sought a reconciliation. In reality, the Bigods had lost the title and were all nigh forgotten when the Dukedom of Norfolk and its hereditary Earl Marshalship passed over in the Mowbrays, and thence became centred in the person of a young woman, together with the estates and titles of the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, early in the fifteenth century. This girl, the helress and sole representative of two great lines was wedded to a smart young knight of Yorkshire, Sir Robert Howard, the head of a family of lawyers who had more wealth than blood. It was the son of this marriage, John Howard, who rode in high favor with the York kings, was made a councillor by Edward VI, was given both dukedom and marshalahip by Richard III, who found those lines which Shakespeare immortalizes pinned on his tent door on the morn of Bog-

Jocky of Norfolk, be not so bold,

worth's fight:

For Dickson, thy master, is bought and sold, and who died on the field with his betrayed King that same day. Eighteen in succession from that "Jooky" is the present duke of Nor-folk, Henry Fitzalen Howard, the Premier Duke and hereditary Earl Marshal of Eng-

land, and the foremost Catholic nobleman of Great Britain. Even in his religion he is historic, for another of his ancesters lost his head in Elizabeth's time for his devotion to Bome, and, incidentally, to that most be-witching of Home's daughters, Mary Queen of Scots. The Howards have kept the faith ever since, through good and evil report. The present duke wedded Lady Flora Hastings, a daughter of the famous Countess of Loudoun, and of another ancient English family which draws its very name from the battlefield that gave Britain to the Normans. Their single son, Philip Mary Joseph, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, was born blind. There had been something infinitely touching in the devoutness of the efforts made by the stricken parents to avert this affliction. The poor little boy has been blessed in person by the Pope; he has been prayed for at Knock, at Lourdes and other shrines in Europe, and special invocations on his behalf have been enjoined more than once from the Vatican upon the churches of Europe.

THE ROYAL "A".

As we stated last week, we now present to our readers a list of a few of the very fisttering letters received by the ROYAL SEW-ING MACHINE CO. It must be gratifyieg to the company to flud that their carncet endeavors to place a first-class SEWING MACHINE on the market is so well appreciated by those who are in the habit of handling all kinds of SEWING MACHINES to ask our readers to carefully peruse this article as it will give them an idea, when parchasing a machine, to buy the Royal "A," as it has proved itself second to none.

WM. PILGREM, of Chesley, Ont., writes :--Royal 'A' suits everybody and everybody's

work. W. McLuon, of South Point, writer :- "The Royal "A" machine I got from you are giving general satisfaction.

THOS. HENLY, of Dundalk, writes:-" I like the machine very much. I know it will

give general satisfaction." G. E. LEBARRON, of Sherbrooke, P.Q. writes :- "I consider your Royal 'A' first class for general purposes."

JAS. FLEURY, of Lindsay, Ont., writes:-"Messis. Harney Bres.: I like your machine very much, and I intend to order more; everybody is satisfied with it."

Mr. William Brien, of Portage Le Prairie

writes :- " I have no hesitation in saying that the Royal A is the best sewing machine menufactured in the Dominion." WM. VIPOND, of Hudson, P.Q., writes --Mesers. Harney Bros .: - " I received the machines all right and am well pleased with

COSB. M. C. NAUBERT, of St. Phillip di Argentoull, writes :- " Received the machines last The special collections in the Roman Saturday. Found them to be spiended machines. I placed them in the store, and

their appearance sold them." S. KENDRICK, of Rainham, says : "It gives the best of satisfaction and will compare favorably with the best machines made to Canada or the United States, both in work-

mauship and improvements." Mr. W. Lumpkins, of Nowburgh, writes :-" Siesers Harnov Bros. Your Royal "A" takes well with everybody. I have sold all of the ast lot ordered from you. I am making out

a larger order than the last one." JOSEPH EMDARD, of Richmond, P. Q., writes: -Messrs. Horney Bros.; - I beg to inform you that I have received the machines you shipped me last week, and have sold them all. There is no trouble in selling the Royal " A.'

J. T. BEAUME, dealer in agricultural implements, sewing machines, &c., of Amherstbuigh, Ont., writes: -- "The Royal A Mamachines. I shall be pleased to take the exclusive right of the county of Essex, if you will grant it."

S. Kendrick, of Selkirk, Northwest Territory, writes: - Messrs. Harney Bros: Am glad to tell you that the Royal " A" sewing machines I received from you have given every satisfaction without any exception, and I cannot say too much in their favor."

WM. FINDLAY, of Dungannon, Ont., Writes: -" I have used your Royal 'A' machine one year, and it has given the best satisfaction. I am a practical tailor, and have used nearly all makes of sowing machines, and I am in a position to state that the Royal 'A' is ahead of them all, and has given me entire satisin tion. I have had the Singer, Raymonds, Wheeler & Wilson, Barclays, and three kinds of Wanzer, but none of them can touch the Royal 'A.'

Our readers will bear in mind that such indisputable facts as the above cannot be disputed, and we doubt if there is any machine to day that can bring forth such praise. The

machine must be good that can do so. Mr. Wilson, who is president of the Com-Dany, resides in Hamilton, where the factory is located; he is a gentleman of great experience in the business, and one who is always suxious to give every satisfaction to his cue-

The Messra Harney Bros., the general mauavers of the business, are enterprising young men. Mr. M. Harney resides in Hamilton, and has the entire management of the business there, Mr. E. Harney controls Eastern Canada, and has his office at 771 Oralg street Montreal. He is a taorough business man,

kind and affable in his dealings. On the whole the Royal "A" Sawing Machine Co. deserves to prosper.

It is said of Charles hazewell, late one of the editors of the Boston Traveller, that he knew the 5,000 books in his library as a mother knows her child. He could repeat him an army of revolt so imposing that the to lid. But his greatest feat of memory was to repeat the sovereigns of England from the old Danish days to Victoria, giving the num. ber of children each had, the dates of their birth and death, and the entire collateral connections.

> The French military authorities at Tunis have arrested a Maltese, and have rejected a demand to surrender him to the British



TORONTO LETTER.

The state of Catholics in the Ontario Capital -Their churches, schools and charities-The Catholic Press-Mr. Boyle's sudden desertion of old friends—His new English Protestant editor-"The only voice" silenced

TOBONTO, NOV. 6.

I presume that some citizens of Montreal are under the impression that Toronto is remarkable chiefly for its Orangemen and its lacrosse players, but we have other and more important products, though less may be heard of them in your section. Your thousands of patrons in the East will be glad to knew that the Catholic minority holds its own fairly in the business and social life of this Protestant city. In politics we do not amount to quite so much, thanks chiefly to the unreasoning bigotry of

OBANGEMEN AND PRESETTERIANS,

between whom there is little for a Catholic to choose, for if the one be the more violent, the other is the more treacherous; and thanks, partially, to the divided counsels, selfish ambitions and narrow views of those who are, or ought to be, our leaders in public affairs. This is a topic that I shall be called on to write of later, so I leave it for the nonce to repeat that in business we have been fairly successful, and that several of the very first firms in the city are Catholic. Our educa-Monal and charitable institutions are numerous and well sustained, and we have churches in every part of the city; nor are the suburbs forgotten. In one of these sacred edifices-St. Basil's, adjoining St. Michael's College on Clover Hill—the great problem of pew rents, which has been a stumbling block to so many good priests who love to preach the Gospel to the poor, has been solved by abolishing pew rents altogether, and trusting to the voluntary offerings of the faithful. This bold and generous policy has not completely eradicated all the meanness of human nature, for there will always be found some, and those not among the poorest, either, who will shirk payment for anything they can get for nothing, and who try even

DEAD-HEAD IT TO HEAVEN.

But these are comparatively few in the congregation of St. Basil's, and I know of no church in this province that has less trouble with its finances, or where it is so seldom found necessary to remind the parishioners of their duty to the Church as Catholics and as citizens. There are no men in the world who | nobly did they bear their trials. Schulive on less, or who are more willing to divide | macher says : what little they may have for them-selves with the needy, or to expend it upon schools, hospitals and churches, than the Catholic clergy of Ontario. This is all the more reason that they should be liberally sustained. God has ordained that money and means shall be necessary to sustain His work and His workers, and where this is done upon a purely voluntary basis, and where no distinction is made in the matter of seats between rich and poor, I think that a decided moral gain has been made. I mention these matters in my introductory letter in order that those of your readers who are not familiar with this section of the Dominion may see that their fellow Catholics up here are not by any means given over to the abomination of desolation. Next in importance to the Church and the school, I reckon

THE CATHOLIC PRESS

as a moral force. Every Catholic family should take one or more papers devoted to Catholic interests, and the more the better. Up to within e few days ago we had in Toronto two Irish Catholic organs, one of them a weekly and the other both daily and weekly. I regret to say that the weekly, the Tribune, edited by the Honorable Timothy Warren Anglin, alone remains to us, and inila it is doing plenty of room for both. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Patrick Boyle has claimed to be the organist par excellence of Irish Catholics, and it is beyond denial that in that capacity he has given and taken sturdy blows, for the value of which I am willing to forgive him many a shortcoming. The Irish Canadian was sustained in no ungenerous spirit by the great majority of those for whom it professed to speak as "the only voice," and up to a very recent date there was no doubt of Its future success and influence. By its defection from the Grits, whom it at first champloned vigorously, it lost some support among the more hotheaded Oatholics of that political stripe, and anything but credit was reflected upon the journal by being for a time associated with a Protestant writer and adventurer, who styles himself

GENERAL M. BUTT HEWSON.

whose attempts to blackmail Sir John A. Macdonald for hack work done in the Irish Canadian, are still fresh in the public mind. No one has ever been able to learn where "General" Rewson won his title, but it must have been in some prehistoric battle, as no record of the bloody conflict can be found in any of the books. At all events he found himself no match for the wily premier as a strategist, and the only result of his raid upon Sir John was disgrace to himself and to Mr. Boyle's paper. Still, the great majority of Irish Catholics retained their confidence in Mr. Boyle, as one whose heart was in the right place, whatever might be thought of his head, and his proposal to establish a daily edition somewhat after the manner of Tex Post was invorably received. Alded Senator Senator Frank Smith, O'Donohos, Hon. John Costigan, Mr. Nicholas Murphy, the eminent oriminal lawyer, and other prominent Uatholic Conservatives, Mr. Boyle launched the Evening Canadian, with Mr. James Fahey as editor. The new venture was cordially received, and soon achieved the good opinion of its contemporaries. What so suddenly wrought a Saul-like change in the character of a man of Mr. Boyle's years and experience I cannot say, but all of a sudden he resolved to imitate Bory O'More in the matter of the apothecary's tombstone, and to

"TAKE THE POPERY OUT OF

his paper. Your Irlsh readers, at least, will remember Rory's joke with the tombetone, but this is not likely to prove a joke to the Canadian. It has abandoned the only field legitimately open to it, the field in which it enjoyed lany success that it ever achieved, and the feeling among its old friends of many years' standing is one of surprise and disgust. Mr. Fahey left the office before the change was consummated, and has been succeeded by a Mr. Dent, who is nominally a Protestant and practically a Freethinker, and as such was refused the position of Librarian by the Free Library Board. Mr. Dent is an Englishman, of such strong prejudices that he has written a letter to one of the city papers disowning any connection with the Irish Canadian, although his first articles in the daily appeared in the last issue of the weekly. The Irith Canadian has fallen low indeed when its English Protestant editor is ashamed of and repudistes it. This is a sad ending to Mr. Boyle's twenty odd years of intense Catholicity and

with this affair, to which I may refer again, but I fear that this, my first letter is already too long.

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. B. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.; sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

GOVERNOR BUTLER EXPLAISS HIS DEFEAT.

Butler asking for his views on the result in Massachuseits and for his programme for the future. The following characteristic reply was received :-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PITTEBURG Commercial

An answer to your question is easy as to the cause of the result in Massachusetts. Last year I had 134,000 votes. The largest vote ever polled was in the Garfield election of 1880:—Garfield, 165,000; Hancock, 112,-000. Total, 277,000. This year the vote is 313,000, of which I have 152,000. This enormous increase has been caused by the freest use of money, fraud and the corruption of my opponents. More votes have been cast than will be in the next Presidential year. The eight or nine thousand plurality of my opponent was more than lost in the city of Boston. Massachusetts is therefore surely democratic, if I make another State canvass, without further gain. When a man has increased the democratic vote from 112,000 to 152,000 in three years, is there any need of an answer to your question as to what my programme will be? I am pleased with the result. I had rather have my vote than to be elected by 135,000. In that case it would then be said :- " Massachusetts is a Republican State. She has a large reserve vote which in a Presidential election will come out." Now we have had them all out, and measured them, and in the next Presidential election, with a judicious platform and a popular nomination, at least we should keep all into Ohio and Indiana to corrupt those States. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

THE FATE OF THE APOSTLES.

All of the apostles were insulted by the enemies of their Master; they were called to seal their doctrines with their blood, and

St. Matthew sellered martyrdom by being slain with a sword at a distant city in

St. Mark expired at Alexandria, after having been cruelly dragged through the streets of that city.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in the classic land of Greece. St. John was put in a cauldron but escaped death in a miraculous manner, and was after-

wards banished to Patmos. St Peter was crucified at Rome with his

St. James the Greater was beheaded at

St. James the Less was thrown from a lofty pinnacle of the Temple, and then beaten to

St. Thomas was run through the body with lance at Coromandel, in the East Indies. St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

headed. St. Barnabas of the Gentiles was stoned to

death by the Jews at Salonica.

St. Paul, after various tortures and persecutions, was at length beheaded at Bome by the

Such was the fate of the Apostles, accord-

THE FUEL QUESTION AT WINNIPLG. A correspondent writes :- " Like everything else business is sticking in the mud. People who had commenced to coal up for the winter have been brought to a standatill by the impassable condition of the reads, and some are burning poplar in their stoves. Coal from Medicine Hat is now being put down at \$11, and an early fall in price is expected. Word came from Port Arthur on Saturday that 35. 000 tons are expected to be landed at that point from Pennsylvania during the next two weeks, and on the same day Mr A W Ross arrived home from the Cascade mines, near Calgary, to say that the railway will reach the mouth of his mine tc-day. The Bocky Mountain coal is a fine compact anthracite with a bright lustre, and an advance car-load of it will arrive here in a few days to be tested. When we have the great mines in the West competing with the American shipments, coal is sure to be a cheap commodity in Winnipeg, a great boon to a city in so

NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION. Kingston, Jam., Nov. 2.—Political agitations have again broken out in Jamaica. There was a procession here yesterday, when the streets were densely thronged with pecple. A public meeting was afterwards held in the City Hall, at which more persons were present than have attended any previous gathering in Jamaica. The Custus presided. Resolutions were passed expressing disappointment that no reply had been received from the Queen to the representations made to her by the people of Jamaics, and alarm that the new Governor of the island had been appointed without any assurances from the Queen's Ministers that the grievances of the people would be redressed and their wrongs removed. It was also resolved that there shall be no taxation without representation: that the colony would refuse to pay the taxes and would offer passive resistance, leaving the Government to collect taxes at the point of the bayonet. Perfect order prevailed at the meeting. The people in other parlshes are following the example of Kingston. The Governor sent a letter to the meeting

ONTARIO CROP PROSPECTS.

By the November report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries the wheat crop of that Province is estimated at 21,329,000 bushels, but little over half that of 1882, when the yield was 40,921,000 bushels on a slightly larger acreage. Fall-sown grain is poor and uneven in quality, and the preduct small, which is not compensated by the general excellence of the spring sown variety, which is reported a fine crop, both in yield and con-dition. The crop of barley is slightly under that of last year, and is generally discolored Oats give a large yield, and are fine in quality, especially in the Western Peninsula. Pease show about the same as last year in acreage and product. Other grain crops were injured by the September frosts.

The appointment of Ferry as Minister of Irlehism. There are other matters connected | Foreign Affairs is gazetted.

GHEALD.

PITTEBURG, Pa., Nov. 9.—The editor of the Commercial Gazette telegraphed to Governor

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7-9 p.m.

Gazeile :

Ethiopia.

head downward.

death with a fuller's club. St. Bartholomew was flaved allve. St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to his persecutors until he died.

St. Mathias was first stoned and then be-

ing to traditional statements.

severe a winter climate."

POLITICAL AGITATION IN JAMAICA. with the object of appeasing the excitement.

An Interesting Letter Concerning Mexico.

VILLADAMA, NUEVO LEOD, Mexico, October 18, 1883.

EDITOR N. Y. Freeman's Journal ; DEAR SIR : -Just now Mexico and the Mexicans are prominent among the topics of the time, and are, I fancy, particularly subject to misconstruction, if not misrepresentation.

Perhaps a few words from one who knows whereof he speaks, and whose knowledge of the subject is drawn from no superficial observation, but from a somewhat prolonged residence in the country and among its people, may tend to convey correct ideas to such of your readers as may be mistaken on the " Mexican question."

Until comparatively lately Mexico was almost a terra incignita to the vast body of its American neighbors, but now American capital is flowing into the country, American enterprise is opening up or renewing interior industries, and American labor, conjointly with that of the natives, is positively renew

ing the face of the earth. The Governments of the two Republics are in accord, and their officials when they

meet manifest the utmost cordiality. But, in the mean time, a portion of the American press resounds with Mexican atrocities, while in Mexico a howl of execration against the "Yankees" is heard over all the land; and, in spite of official amenities and love feasts in high quarters, " ourses muttered, if not loud, yet deep," are not

unusual among the common people. The sources of this twofold animosity exist on both sides of the Rio Grande. On the Mexican side there is an anti-American party, well-organized, with plenty of money behind it and with several influential period-

icals in its advance.

COMPOSITION OF THE ANTI-AMERICAN PARTY. This anti-American party belongs to those German, French, and English merchants who foresee the loss of the abundant Mexican barvest in the coming competition of the commerce of the United States. Hinc iller licryma: ! Therefore their hired newspapers the Republican men and money at home to are filled with the abomination of the Yantake care of Butler instead of sending both kees, and thair secret agents wander over the country filling the minds of the innocent. and in many cases ignorant. populace with hatred of Americans and with dread of an invasion from them. To such a diagraceful excess has this venomous spirit of vituperation been carried, that only the other day the "responsible editors" of such a prominent paper as the Revista of Monterey were com-pelled to resign and issue their ultima palabra or valedictory by order of or by hint from the Mexican President. The anti-American spirit in Mexico is not Mexican; it is imported, and is merely the commercial animosity of foreign nations using Mexico as a mouthpiece.

So much for Mexico; now for the other side. The United States are represented here by some few gentlemen in every avocation, and by many of the scum of the entire Union. None is more welcome here than an American gentleman, no matter what is calling or position may be, but for American rowdies the Mexicans have no use. It is precisely American rowdles who send exaggerated and often totally untruthful reports to the United States concerning accidents and incidents in Mexico, and who cause this groundless feeling of Mexicophobia among well-meaning, but ignorant American citizens. (N. B. An American rowdy is an American rowdy whether he traverse the country in the guise of a cowboy with a small battery around his waist, or whether ne sits behind the desk in the guise of a newspaper correspondent, with a pencil bc-

hind his ear.) MEXICO AS SHE 18.

Now, Mexico is a country immensely wealthy and exceedingly beautiful, and appreciate and utilize these advantages and sufficiently patriotic to desire to " walk in her own shors," so to speak. Most of the adventurers who come here start out with the conviction that they are coming to an inferior race, such as the Southern negroes or the Northern Indians. When they arrive, they find every one polite-every one, young and old, rich and poor, polite to the extremity, and not with a Parleian politeness either, but a real downright, self-sacrificing politeness; this politeness they construe to be servility, and they act according to their own despicable dispositions. They endeavor to make the Mexicans understand Mexican incompetence and American ability, with the result that the teacher is despised, it not hated, by his pupil.

Mexico is not paradise nor are the Mexicans angels; but, speaking from my own knowledge of the country and the people I assert that both come as near perfection as anywhere, or any people under the blue

canopy above us. Religion does not flourish here, it may be answered; but I say religion does flourish among the great mass of the people. The Government such as it is, is Masonic, but the Government is not the people, and the people are Catholic. Almighty God seems to have given this nation the same permanence in believing that He gave to the people of the Emerald Isle; they submit necessarily to the powers that he; but with priests or without them they will be Catholics to the end. They possess a body of clergy gentlemanly, educated, plous and zealous, and far different from the former idea of the Mexican priesthood. As a body, no clergy have ever impressed me more with the spirit of the priesthood than the Mexican clergy whom it has been edification to meet. Bishop Montez de Oca, with whom you are well acquainted, a Prelate of wast erudition, master of six or seven languages, profound in theology, who will yet certainly wear the pallium, and for whom the Cardinal's hat would be a fitting tribute, is the apostolic paster of Monterey. Bishop Sanchez, the equally energetic ruler of the frontier Diocese of the State of Tamaulipas, has equal labor before him in fighting the anti-Catholic Government of the capital. But both bishops are the right men in the right places, and, aided by the efficient clergy they hold in command, they will certainly offer a bold front to the difficulties they and their churches may have to

Across the Biver Rio Grande, in Texas, religious matters are in a state of coma. The good blahop Manuoy is in feeble health. An old pastor is in Laredo, but he is incapa-citated and can do little work. It is to be hoped that something will be done in God's Providence to reinvigorate Western Texas, es was done when Bishop Gallagher was sent to Galveston. Bouthwestern Texas, mostly all Mexican, will soon be lost to religion if efforts are not made to resous it. B. B. KELLY, Priest,

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITERS.

In the N. Y. Freeman's Journal,

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 7 .- Tc-day the application of Holmes and Bracken, the dynamiters, for discharge under the habeas corpus act, was argued before Judge Thompson, Messrs. Motton, Longley and Lyons appear- | ganized an anti-chewing gum society.

ing for the prisoners, and the Attorney-General and Mr. Pearson opposing the application for discharge on the ground that even if there was no charge on the warrant there was an offence under common law for which the judge could hold them. Mr. Motton argued in reply to the Attorney-General that from the evidence no intent could be inferred. Mr. Longley followed on the same side, arguing that the evidence did not disclose any pretense on common law nuisance. It was the scope of the evidence that these men had only in their possession the ordinary outfit of miners. Judge Thompson said the warrant was entirely bad and no intent was alleged or proved, but he thought there was some eyldence of nuisance. He would therefore set asice the warrant and direct a proper commitment to be made out for nuisance if desired. He fixed ball at \$6,000 each and two sureties at \$3,000 each. The judge thought the customs prosecution frivolous, and said any judge would direct the grand jury not to find a bill.

THE CHINESE MINISTER'S BABY.

THE TIEY CELESTIAL IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 7.—It was at the residence of the Chinese Minister, and the representative of the Herald had called to inquire about the health of the Minister's baby daughter. Tau Shan Pung, First Secretary of the Legation, had said that the very young lady was in excellent health and spirits, and was growing rapidly. Then the correspondent said he had a very delicate question to ask, and begged the secretary not to be offended, but if the inquiry was a violation of Oriental etiquette to of person, which, although she was of pleat once inform him, and they would talk bian birth, ennobled her, in his heart and about the weather or some other harmless subject. "It is customary, you know," continued the correspondent, " in this country to publish quite minute details of the private

life of high-born babies." "And I understand," said the Secretary, over whose face there had crept a smile of appreciation and amusement, "you want to know about the baby's feet, some one has said they were already bound. I assure you affections to one so far beneath him in that it is no such thing. Her feet are just

like any American baby's. "But, is it not true that the growth of the feet of noble Chinese girls is stopped early in

"Certainly, it is true, just as it is true that the walsts of all high born American ladies | fred for a time was overcome, but the buoyare compressed," and the Secretary illustrated by compressing his own rather slender wafst with his two hands. "To make the ladies' feet small," he continued, " is a Ohinese tashion. To make their waists small an American fashion. It is a demand of fashion or custom in both cases, and nothing more."

"At what age are the feet bound?" "When the little girl is six or seven years old. The process is so gradual that I think there is no pain about it whatever; no more than when an American girl binds her walst."

"Is there nothing peculiar, then, about the very early life of a Chinese maiden ?" " Nothing in the world. She is just like an

American baby." About two months ago the members of the Chinese Embassy celebrated the day when she was a month old by a dinner at Wormley's. The next celebration in her honor will be when she is old enough to go to school. Then there will be no more festivities for her | teer." About the time that the Count until she is married. Just then there came down from the upper regions of the house a long, vigorous infantile wall. "There," said the becretary, laughing, "is a Chinese baby crying in good English."

"Is she the Minister's first child?" "Oh, no, he has several children at home, but this is the first one and the first Chinese

baby born in Washington." She is a great pet for the Minister and his wife. The correspondent inquired, with that the sunburnt, rough handed, poorly clad much caution and fear of offending, why it railroad laborer was none other than Count was that the Chinese Minister's wife did not Salm. Salm. He told him so, and the Count receive and did not go out at all. "That," admitted it, but with the injunction that he said the Secretary, "is only because she does not speak English, and it would be highly improper, according to our etiquette, for a gentleman to translate for her. Neither does the Minister speak English, and there is no one who could translate for his wife." The correspondent suggested that the wife of the Chinese Minister at Paris was quite a favorite in society. That," said the Secretary, "is because she has a very charming young lady daughter, highly educated, and speaking European languages well. She can translate for her mother."

THE O'DONNELL CASE.

LONDON, NOV. 7 .- The Times says: "It is not probable that General Pryor will be dcbarred from giving O'Donnell all possible aselstance, short of taking a public part in the conduct of the case. More than this cannot well be permitted under our legal system. Without disparaging the ability of the American lawyers who offer their services, the prisoner's case will not suffer in the hands of his English counsel."

AN EX-CONVICT WANTED.

London, Nov. 7 .- A reward is offered for information of the whereabouts of John Mc-Cafferty, who was convicted of treason in Dablin in 1867 and sentenced for life, but escaped. He was born in Ohio and served

in the Confederate army. London, Nov. 8 .- McCafferty, the convict whose escape was announced yesterday, and for whom a reward is offered, was born in Only, of Irish parents, and served in the Confederate army during the war of the rebel-lion. He went to Ireland in 1865, intending to assist in the Fenian revolt, but was arrested at Queenstown, on board the steamer on which he journeyed from America. He was tried at Cork, and was discharged as an allen, and returned to America. He arrived in England in 1866, and organized the Chester Castle raid in 1867, for which offence he was arrested in Dublin harbor. He was again tried, and was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. He subsequently escaped from oustody.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9 .- Immigration returns up to the 31st of October show arrivals for the month as follows:-Halifax, 171; Quebec, 2,747; Montreal, via U. B. ports, 289; Montreal, via Antwerp, 171; Suspension Bridge, 4,191; Emerson and Gretna, from U.S., 818; Port Arthur, from United States, 426; Agencles, 8; Customs, 3,514. total for month, 12,181; previously reported, 154,752; total to 31st October, 166,933; deduct passengers to United States, 67,091; remained in Dominion, 99,842. For the corresponding period last year the arrivals were 153,055, and the departures 70,573, leaving 82,482 in the Dominion.

A GOOD IDEA.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—It is proposed to form a new constitutional organization in Ulster to conciliate the opposing creeds of Oatholicism and Protestantism.

The girls of Princeton, Indians, have or-

READS LIKE A ROMANCE.

The Story of the Count Salm-Salm—He
Falls in Love With a Pleblan, Figh
a Duel, and is Disinherited by
His Princely Father—He is
Discovered as a Laborer
and is Forgiven.

Onicago, Nov. 9-Just about one year ago Alfred, Count Salm-Salm, lived in the city of Bonn and was a student of its famous university, being matriculated in its Law Department. He was a handsome young man, nineteen years of age, with unlimited resources at his command, with the fire of youth in his veins, the attractiveness of true noblesse in his manners, and the abandon of a German student in his habits. His father, Prince Frederick Salm-Salm, is one of the highest and wealthlest nobles of the German empire, a geneal a la suite in the army, and a titular chief of the aristocracy of Rhenish Prussis, or what is familiarly and lovingly known by its people as "Bhineland." Prince Salm-Salm, who was a Colonel on the staff of General McClellan during our late war, and at its close entered the service of Maximilian in Mexico as Adjutant General, and fell in the service of Emperor William at the battle of Gravelotte in the Franco-German war, was a relative of Count Alfred.

As has been said, Count Alfred had the characteristics of a student with noble blood to boast of, and money at will to command. He was a favorite in society, and he fell in love with a beautiful young lady of the city of Bonn, who had charms of mind and graces soul, above all the sristocratic misses of Ronn and German upper-tendom. But he was not alone in his admiration of her. She was also loved by another student, and the rivalry between them became so warm and personal that a duel was the consequence.

The Prince, his father, heard of the affair. He could forgive him for equandering money, but he could not forgive him for giving his social standing. He forbade all further relations between them. The son persisted in his devotion; whereupon lather publicly announced that h would no longer be responsible for any of the debts of his said son. Count Alancy of youth and the spirit of self-reliance natural to him told him how to act. He resolved to leave his university, his home and his relatives and Fatherland, and come to America. About eleven months ago he landed in New York, and soon thereafter made his way to Ohicago, where, until yesterday, he has resided.

After the departure of the son the father became penitent, and time having elapsed without any tidings of or word from him the Prince, through detectives and the press, offered a large sum of money for news concerning him. But none came, and so he was given

up for dead. At Bonn, when Count Alfred was a student there, there lived also a young man, who was a private in the same squadron of the King's Hussars, garrisoned at Bonn, one of the most noted and honored commands of the German army, in which the young student was also serving his term of "one year's volunlanded in this country his humble companionin-arms, Carl Schoolder by name, also arrived, and in due time came to Chicago. Some weeks ago they met, both as laborers, on the track of the Illinois Central Ballroad. The private in the Hussars thought he knew the Count somewhere, and asked him his name. "Frederick Reinbardt is my name," said the Count. The questioner doubted and pon-dered, and suddenly it flashed upon his mind should not reveal his identity.

He did inform him, however, and without delay wrote to the father of the discovery of his son, and his circumstances. Immediately a trusted messenger and inspector on the estater, Mr. Van Maitzaba--was despatched from Germany by the Prince, who arrived here a few days ago. The young Count was found, the father's forgiveness tendered, his anxiety expressed, and the consent of the Count obtained to return home immediately. With his old clothes of a raliroad laborer he threw off the name of Frederick Beirhardt, and with a new suit purchased on Clark street he again assumed his hereditary title of Alfred, Count Salm Salm. He, with his friend from the home of his youth, left Saturday for New York, and from there to-day will soon depart for his ancestral castle and home in loved and fondly missed Bhineland. His residence in this city is on Larrabee street.

The young nobleman, though he had gone though the rough school of adversity and had paid for his youthful infatuation dearly enough, still has remained true to his love in Bonn. He did not consent to return home until the most binding assurances had been given him on the part of his father's plenipotentiary that nothing should now stand in the way of his union with the young lady. Though this has been arranged, it yet necessitates a grave sacrifice on his part. By the manorial laws of his family, the right of primogeniture is forfelted by a mesalliance, and not even the princely father can change this, so that Count Alfred foregoes the inheritance to all the vast estates of his father, the annual income of which falls little short of \$800,000, and to which he otherwise, as the first born, would be entitled. Still, he need not worry about the future, as a large sum will and must be entailed on him out of the funded capital of the family, and, as his betrothed, who is the daughter of one of the wealthlest citizens of Bonn, brings him also a large dot on his wedding day.

A OYCLONE IN MISSOURI.

FIBINGFIELD GETS A EHAKING - GREAT DESTRUC. TION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY-THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 6 .- A cyclone struck Sprinfield, Missouri, at 2 p. m. yesterday. In a minute one hundred houses were demolished and many unroofed, twisted and moved from their foundations or otherwise damaged Ten persons were killed in the town and surrounding country, and fifty or sixty injured. Many will die. Among the dead are Sallie Edmondson, Mrs. Edmund Arnquist, Mrs. Finny and Mrs. Dunlop. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6 .- A Springfield special says: The cyclone first struck the woollen mills, destroying a portion of the buildings and greatly damaging the machinery, and then passing north

DEMOLISHED RESIDENCES,

striking Division street at the corner of Bookville street. The storm followed a line befield. \$150,000 to \$200,000. Probably seven persons are killed and many in-

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BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESTION. JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELÁS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,

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se. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this se. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this smonarch Manufacturino Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. jured. Storer's cigar factory and residence were demolished. The family were absent. A number of employes in the factory were

injured. St. Mary's Catholic Church was

wrecked, and it is reported great damage at

Brooklyne, and the Republic school house

west of the city was blown down. There

were 50 children in the building, but none

were seriously hurt. The path of the storm was only a few yards in width, but wherever it struck

THE BUIN WAS APPALLING. Mrs. Holbers is among the killed. Mrs. W. H. Penneli had her hip broken, and Mrs. Jackson her back hurt dangerously. J. A. Walter was wounded in the head and otherwise hurt and his condition is critical. A cousin of Miss Edmonson was crushed and it is thought will die. Mrs. Pennington's head was hurt and Emma Berry was bruised, Mrs. Aiken had her leg smputated and her recovery is doubtful, Mrs. Vonhuntel had her head hurt, and it is thought fatally. Two of her children were injured. Thirty buildings were destroyed, and nearly 200 damaged at Brooklyne, and thirty small houses blown

down. The cyclone pussed a mile north of the Republic House. John Inglis was blown down and the house and barn of Jefferson Walter demolished. The house of Mrs. Lindsay Youngblood was blown down and Iohn L ella was badiy injured, him. Inglis badly bruised, Mrr. Strong seriously injured, and Mrs. Walterson seriously hurt. Inglis lost everything in the house, as did Strong and Mrs. Youngblood. Near Brooklyne the

cyclone SWEPT EVERYTHING IN 173 COURSE,

It was three hundred yards wide. It blew James Garlin's house entirely away: the top of Philip Garlin's house was blown off and als entire crop of whost blown nway. Issac Boone's house was blown down and Mrs. Boone bruleed and injured. Mrs. Haberley killed and John Haberley injured. James McCall's house was demolished. Geo. Haberlev's house and barn were blown down. Alfred Raddal's house and barn were blown down and Raddall severely injured.

LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

LONDON, Nov. 9-The Lord Mayor's banquet this evening was attended by many distinguished persons. M. Waddington, the French ambassador, replying to a toast, said there was no greater guarantee for the peace of the world than hearty cordial friendship between Great Britain and France. The policy of France was not one of aggression, but one of holding her own. The French Government was exmestly trying to settle pending questions affecting France. His The mission to London was one of peace. French wished to approach Great Britain in in a spirit of good will and he was met with

the same desire on the part of England. Mr. Gladstone replied to the toast in honor of Her Majesty's Ministers. Beforing to Waddington's speech he said "Our hearts' best wishes are with France in every career of peace, justice and orderly government on which she may find it her interest to enter.' Referring to the Missionary Shaw affair, he said what had come from the French Government had been offered, rather that demanded. He believed the incident would tend to confirm good feeling between the two countries. Mr. Gladstone said orders had been given for the withdrawal of a portion of the British forces from Egypt, and that the withdrawal would include the evacuation of Cairo. All the great powers of Europe, he said, had declared their attachment for the cause of peace. In regard to Ireland, he said. "There is much to be done, much to be desired, much to be lamented, but there is also much to be hoped for. Peace and order must be firmly maintained."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve tween the city proper and North Springfield humansuffering, I will send free of charge, to for three blocks, levelling the residences of all who desire it, this recipe, in German, both towns. The tornado then passed to French or English, with full directions for Bridgetown, a suburb of North Spring- preparing and using. Sent by mail by ad-The loss is estimated at from dressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 eow

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing recently will reade here laylike Sheridan's Condition Powders. In the Lorent food, Sold every when the source here had for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. Johnson & Co., Buston M. Johnson & Co., Buston

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June 19, 1883.

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal, 2 G

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

in one generation than they could be improved in two or three.

The chickens most likely to fatten well are those first hatched in the brood and those activity at the dockyard this morning. The with the shortest legs. Long-legged fowls streets were crowded to see the new troops on as a rule are by far the most difficult to their disembarkation. fation.

Pumpkine, turnipe, beets, petatoes and carrots should be sliced when sed to stock, which prevents choking, as danger sometimes occurs when whole or chopped pieces are fed.

J. S. Woodward of Lockport has grown this year a crop of six rowed barley, estimated at eighty bushels per acre. It was grown on land that had been heavily manured for mangels the previous sesson.

Dr. Sturtevant's analysis at the New York experiment station shows that the narrowleaved plaintule, generally regarded as a weed to be eradicated, possesses nearly the same nutritive value as timothy.

The grain of wheat consists of four parts, which must always be taken into consideration in granulation-the bran, germ, gluten and starch. The separation of the two latter from the former is all there is necessary in scientific milling, but that is a great deal.

A member of the Elmira farmers' club states that ten loads of barnyard manure, used with \$5 worth of phosphates and potush to the acre, are worth more than twentyfive loads without the phosphates and potash, as manure is often short in both those substances.

Moisture causes the mannre hesp to ferment when the meisture is not in excess. When manure is under cover it is best, therefore, to cause the liquid portions to flow to the centre, from which, if a tank is underneath, the liquids may be occasionally pumped over the solid portions.

Any farmer that degires to have a pleasant prosperous home, clear of mortgage, must take care of his farm machinery. The ordinary life of a reaper, mower, thrasher, and in fact of most farm implements, is, with good care, about ten years, while, with poor care, from three to five years is the

From recent experience the pear seems take the place of the s onleas the fault most easily grown. It has been the past three years a more certain bearer than the apple, is less affected by insects, and has no disease excepting blight, which may be kept in check by prompt cutting away of affected parts.

To avoid liability to crusting with sait the churning should be done at as low a temperature as it will bear; and by reducing the temperature when the butter begins to form to 540 or 550 the butter will form in fine granules and be in its purest and best condition. Butter should always be churned i and gathered in this way to get the best quality.

By a large variety of experiments with several classes of cattle and many kinds of pound to the live weight of a 1,000 pound animal is six cents to the feeder who grows his own materials, and nearly twelve cents when the food is bought in the regular markets-manure and managemement not conaldered.

To get rid of stumps, bore with a two-inch auger a hole six to ten inches deep in the top of the stump, putting in two to four ounces of saltpeire, filling up with water and then plugging up the hole. Do this, say in the fall, and the following spring remove the plug and fill the hole with kerosene and set fire to it. It is claimed that this will burn a stump and all its roots.

A milker should learn to milk quickly. Slow milking will ruin any cow, and there is little doubt that many cows are made unfitable by bad milking. As soon as the flow of milk begins it should be drawn as rapidly as possible. Stripping with the finger and thumb is a bad practice, and should be unlearned at once, and the whole hand used to milk with. By persevering one will soon be able to milk very short tests if the hand is moderately small. The best milkers have small hands; strength of wrist will come in

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

ARNICA & OIL LINIMERT. The Best External Remedy for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Lars, and all other Pains and Aches. As Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous.

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Changes in the halifax garbison. HALIFAX N. S. Nov. 6 .- Her Mejesty's troopship Himalaya, which arrived this morning from Portsmouth, via Bermuda, was four days in advance of expectations. She brought from Bermuda for this garrison, to take the place of the departing Royal Munster Fuelliers, the Royal Irish Riffies (late 86th Regiment), comprising 25 officers, 6 ladies and 10 officer's children, 756 men of the rank and file, 31 women, 60 children and 3 horses; also 1 officer, 33 men and 3 women of the Royal Engineers. The troopship also brought from Portsmouth six men of the Yorkshire Regiment and Army Medical Department. On board the Himslaya are also draits of the Royal Artillery, Royal Eugineers, Royal Irish Rifles, Commissariat and Transport Corps, Army Pay Department, Ordnace Store Corps, R. C. chaplains, Staff and Army Hospital Corps, 124 men, 11 women and 32 children from Bermuda going to England; also 100 naval ratings, whose time has expired on this station, going home; also from Bermuda for Gibraltar, 30 officers, 1 lady, 1 child, 74 mer, women, 17 children and 3 servants of the Royal Engineers. The Himslays had a rough-and-tumble passage to Bermuda, but thence here had calm and fine weather. She had nothing especial worthy of report except the death of a woman yesterday, wife of Staff-Sergeant McArthur, of the Royal Esgineers, who was coming out from England to him on this station. The Royal Irish Tillage operations tend to increase plant | Rifles landed this afternoon and marched to food in the soil.

To keep bees either for pleasure or profit dark green, very similar to that of the city the movable frame should be in every hive. volunteer rifle corps. The Royal Muneter Sheep will degenerate more from poverty | Fusiliers will probably embark on Thursday morning, and the Himalays will sail again for England probably on Sunday morning. Her arrival created an unusual acene of

> ASHBURNHAM, Moss., Jan. 14, 1880. I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried hop bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

On Sunday night, Nov. 4, near Sanford, N.U., a negro and his wife went to church, feaving their three children locked in the house. Three hours later they found the house a heap of ashes and the children all

DID SHE DIE?

4 No "She lingered and suffered along, pining way all the time for years."

burnt. The eldest was a girl of 15.

"The doctors doing her no good !" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that me

A DAUGHTER'S MISERY.

" Eleven years our daughter suffered on bed of misery;
"From a complication of kidney, liver,

rhenmatic trouble and Nervous debility. " Under the care of the best pur stelans.

" Who gave her disease various names. "But no relief... "And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters,

that we had shunned for years before using

FATHER IS GETTING WELL.

it."-THE PARENTS.

' My daughters say: . How much better father is since he used

Hop Bitters. " He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable.

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters.'-A LADY of Utics, N.Y.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION. ONE HUNDRED PERSONS BELIEVED TO BE KILLED.

LONDON, Nov. 7. - News has just been received here of a terrible explosion, caused by fire damp, in a colliery at Accrington, a town in Lancashire, nineteen miles north of Marfood, we flud the actual cost of adding one chester. A large number of miners were at work in the colliery at the time of the explosion, and it is believed that one hundred have been killed. Great excitement exists in the vicinity of the disaster, and a large force of volunteers are now at work attempt. ing a rescue of those imprisoned in the mine, but, as yet they have been unable to reach the locality in which the miners were at

ANOTHOR DESPATCH.

LONDON, Nov. 7 .- An explosion occurred this morning in Monkfield Colliery, at Acorington, Lancashira; 110 miners were in the colliery, and only six thus far have been res-

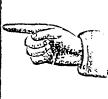
TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.—Fleame the Scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Rosp. A deligntful medicated sosp for the toilet.

"SAUOISSENKARTOFFLBREISAUR-KRANZWURST."

Figure says the favorite German dish is sauclesenkartofilbreisauerkranzwuret, wuich is crowned with a wreath of black puddings and hashed meat. Below this a cornice of gauerkraut, intermingled with pickled best root, forms a ring which reposes on a mould of smoked and grilled sausages. The mould itself is surrounded by a kind of embossed ornamentation, consisting of seven kinds of sansages. A pea pudding, flanked with potato dumplings, forms the base of the dish, over which is thrown a quantity of current jelly and spirits, which is set on fire.

Erre's Cocoa-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Occoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a preperly nourished trame."-Civil Service Gazete. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (} lb and l lb) by grocers, labelled—"James Epps & Ce., Homocopathic Chemists, London, Eng. land. Also makers of Erres Choconars he-SERCE





Sick Hendache and relieve all the troubles included to a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating. Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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

HEAD Ache they would be almost practees to those whe suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find those little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without than. But after all sick head

ACHE

In the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our puls cure it whill others do not.

Carrier's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One cortwo pills in he a dose. They are strictly we stable rule do not criticis or nurge, but by their genus artion please all who use them. In wells at the cents live fortist work druggists everywhere, or resultsy has he

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MEAR MARKETS. The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation, schoolsand churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and he debt. Its seil and climate combine to produce large crops and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest, is everal million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NEW PAMPHLET containing a map and descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources of every county in the State, which may be had free or charge by writing to the Comm'r of Immigration, Bernolt, Mich.

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

LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, III.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior A TRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Rebecca Stein, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adalphe Goldstein. District of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of this Superior Court, a cater en justice, Plaintiff, and the said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has this day been instituted against the said defendant.

KERK & CARTER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Montreal, 17th July, 1883.

A LDERIC BEEAU, butcher, of Hochclags, in the District of Montreal, has this day been sued by his wife, Maria Georgians Paquin, for separation as to bed and board and as to property.

LONG PRE & DAVID,

Attorneys for Planting.

Attorneys for Plantity, Montreal, 6th October, 1882. 10-5

ONTARIO PULMORARY INSTITUTE, AND HEALTH RESOUR.



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Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

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treatment.

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Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great
MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confndently recommended as a never-fulling renerly
log tone this is the mind of the state
and confidently effections in all allmosts
they are wonderfully effections in all allmosts
incidental to Femples of all gage and are GEN. incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

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FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds.

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Sores and Ulcers!

It is an intallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as said into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT. Eronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulus, Gout, Rhoumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, thas never been known to iai.

Both Pills and Olutment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 833 Oxfordsira of London, in bores and bets, at 1s. 14d. 2s. 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s., and 33s cach, and by all medicios vendors throughout the civilized world.

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287 ST. ANTOINE STREET

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SISTSICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Came Catherine Lane, of the City of Montreal, said District, wile of John Taylor, of the same place, trader, duly authorized according 10 law, has instituted an action for separation as to properly against her said husband.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,
Altoracys for Platolic.
Montreal, 31st October, 188. 13 5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Marie Exertine Laurence, wife commune on bions of lauren Bernard Stebenne, customs officer, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justjee, has instituted to day an action for separation as to property against her husband. MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTIN FAU. Attorners for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 5th November, 1883. 13.5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 210. Dame Marie Adella Chartrand, wife of Joseph Of Montreal, trader, ins Instituted against her husband an action for separation as to properly. perty.

T. &. C. C. DELORIMIER. Attorneys for Plaintiff Montreal, 27th October, 1883. 12 :

DESOVINGE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICE OF MONTREAL. Superfor Court. No. 2375 Dame Elizabeth Smart, of Lachie, District of Montred, wife of James Howiey, of the same place, contractor, duly authorized according to law, has instituted an action for reparation as to properly against her said husband.

T. & C. C. PELORIMIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 25th September, 1883.

8 5

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. Dame Mario Leclere, wife of Françols X. Trepannier, trader and hole-keeper, of the City of Montreal, and duly authorized, has instituted against her husband an action en separation de biens.

Acorteal, 23rd October, 1883,

ARCHUR DESJARDINS,
115

Alterney for Plaintin.

CANADA, PROVISCE OF QUEBEO. DISTRICT OF MONTHERA. Superior Court. No. 2690. Damo Ceitun Brodene of the City of district of Moneroal, wife of Romunid aliase con Veideux, trader, or the same place, the said Romunid alias Leen Veilleux, detendant. An action cu separation de biens has been instituted in the care.

stituted in this course.

J. C. LACOSTE, Attorney for Plainting Montreal, 15th October, 1882, 115

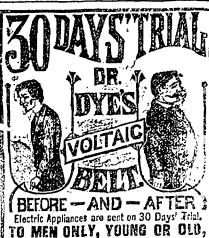
PROVISOR OF QUEBEC, DISTRICS OF SONTHER L. Superior Court. No. 8. Dame Filen Whelan, of the City and District or Montrea, wife of 5 cais Whelan, carter, of the same place, has instituted against her said fusband an action for separation as to property.

GEO. U. MOFFATE,

Attorneys for Plaint ff.
Montreal, 24th October, 1883.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court: Dame Caroline Martheau, wife commune on bien of Frangois alias Francis Brazeau, butcher, of the Village of Cote St. Lou s. District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester on justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Frangois alias F. aness Brazeau. Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been inssituted in this cause.

MERCIER, BEAUBOLEIL & MARSINEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 27th October, 1883.



TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD. WHO are suffering from Neavors Debiling Lost Vitality, Lock of Neitve Force and Ligon, Wasting Weaknesses, and all those disease of a Personal Nature resulting from Advises and Others Causes. Speedy relief and complete restoration of lealing Vigorand Manifold Cyaren Causes. The strands of the North Contract Causes. Speedy relief and complete restoration of lealing Vigorand Manifold Cyarenthia. The strands this overty of the Nineteenth Century, Bend at once for illustrated Pamphilitics. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

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Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph
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Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a premium of not less than 200 Florius. The next drawing takes place on the 1st December, and every Bond bought of us on or before the let of December, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

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(Continued from First Page.)

LUTHER'S LIFE.

When a youth Luther condemned and dis-approved the persecutions of the Jews. In 1543 he wrote inflammatory and inciting pamphlets against them, entitled: "The Jews and Their Lies," about Yehem Hamp. shoros, against which the persecution schemes of the firm Wilhelm, Bismarck, and Stoecker and that of the worthies in Tissza Essiar, Hungary, sink into utter insignificance. He writes: "The synagogues of the Jews must be burned down, their houses destroyed, their prayer-books, their money, silver, and gold must be taken from them; they must be whipped and driven out of the land, for a Jewish heart is so stone iron-devilish-hard that it can in no wise be moved.' Luther was, as is universally known

A VERY LICENTIOUS MAN.

When young he attacked the institution of marriage as a sacrament most bitterly in his book, "Marriage is no sacrament." He justified in the same (p. 177) adultery, and explains in language too loose to be printed in a newspaper that if a man has betrayed his sponse by his impotency, if he obtained her ander false pretenses, she should have the right to seek recourse and gratify her natural desires elsewhere. To be brief, he advocated free love, and taught that matrimony was not a sacrament. Fifteen years later the same Luther says that marriage is a sacred institution, and that under no circumstances or considerations whatsoever should adultery be committed, though husband or wife were unfit for married life.

When Nicolaus Kodernicus appeared before the world with his new idea, that instead of the sun revolving around the earth the latter revolved around the sun, Luther stood up and cursed Kobernious, in whom, as he said, the devil had invoked that blasphemous idea, Headvocated to burn the "heretio," Kopernicus, on a stake. If he, Lu-ther, had not died soon alterward (1543), he might have succeeded in having Kopernicus executed.

This is the identical Luther whose memory is to be celebrated in this city next Friday, as that of a pioneer of progress and liberty, and as a pathfinder of scientific investigation. "What fools these mortals

In his book, " De Abrog. Miss.," Luther says : " To be a Christian one must strangle reason, scratch out her eyes, and choke the beast.

The orations and pamphlets of Luther regarding the appearance of THE DEVIL

are without number. He believed he had to fight many a contest against the devil himself, to wrestle and box with him chiefly during the night, and he used to say: " The devil did frequently approach him more closely than his Katherine." In his "Table-Talk," beginning from chapter 23, he devotes to the devil fully one hundred pages in print. He says, for instance : " The devil is everywhere about us, and, at times, wears a mask, as I have seen myself, as though he was a hog, a burning broom, a cur, a bull, or a fly, or any-thing." Luther assured his friend Miconius: In 1538 the devil had twice come to him in the shape of a big dog, with an intent to kill him, but he had every time overcome him. In his garden at Wittenberg Luther saw the devil in the shape of a black boar; at Coburg as a buil. At the Wartburg he saw the devil in the flesh during his work of translating the Bible, and a fly on the wall, and threw his ink-well effer him. That ink-spot has been shown the visitors up to this date, and the writer has seen it himself in its place. In his "Instructions upon Various Matters," part 7, page 2, Wittenberg, 1545, he says, "I do eternally."

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin, eac. Bemove the cause by using, Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

At a meeting of the Irish National League In Dublin on the 7th instant, Michael Davitt denounced the proposed system of expatriation, and urged the League to organize vigilance committees to irustrate it and send delegates to the United States and Canada if necessary. A motion to that effect was adopted. A plot has been discovered to tar and

feather the Lord Mayor while attending a meeting of the University Philosophical Scclety of Trinity College on the 8th inst.

The Irish League has passed a resolution declaring that no confidence should be put in the Government inquiry into the cause of the Londonderry riots. Mr. Healy declared that Dublin Castle glorified the Orange It is said in Dublin that influences are at

work to have the Marquis of Lorne appointed Lord-Lieutenant.

The New York Times' special says the anti-Irish feeling has been increased by the recent dynamite outrages. It is difficult for Irish laborers in Glasgow and London to obtain work, simply because they are Irish-

-The police have been warned of the intention to destroy with dynamite the colossal Albert memorial in South Kensington, and special guards have been placed about it.

Earl Spencer has advised the Government of an increased condition of disturbance in Ireland, and it is reported that he will offer his resignation unless he is empowered to suppress the National League meetings.

The Catholic clergy are dissatisfied with the repudiation by the Government of the plan for wholesale emigration. There are suspicions that a scheme is still in existence. Archbishop Croke, in replying to the Ohlef Secretary's letter, says there is revealed the prospect of a project to force poor dependent people to adandon their land under pressure of want and affliction, in order to perish among the snows of Canada. Private protests from the priests have been forwarded to the Pope in order to induce His Holiness, through Mr. Errington, the English agent, and Cardinal Manning, to remonstrate with Mr. Gladstone against such a scheme for emigration, and also for permitting the Orange agitation in the north of Ireland. Lord Derby is forming an emigration department as a branch of the Colonial Office specially charged with the questions of Irish

and State emigration. A London syndicate is discussing a project for a ship canal separating the north and the south of Ireland.

Nationalist; and Orange meetings announced to be held at Garretstown on Thurs-

simed with revolvers, attacked the house of a farmer named Hargan at Cow Cavanny, the Irish is invincible."

Cork, early this morning, and demanded his money and gun. He shot at his assailante, wounding one. Four of the party have been arrested. The attack is supposed to be due

to agrarianism. DUBLIN, NOV. 10 .- The Court of Queen's Bench to-day granted compensation to several persons whose property had been damaged to provide fuel for bonfires which were burned during the rejoicings indulged in upon the receipt of the news of the murder of James Carey by Patrick O'Donnell.

THE LAND LEAGUE IN AUSTRALIA

Success of the Convention at Melbourne-A Despatch from Mr. Redmond, M. P .-The latter Gentleman to visit America.

LONDON, NOV. 10,-Mr. Parnell to-day received the following despatch by cable from John E. Bedmond, M.P., dated at Melbourne, Australia:

"The Land League Convention in this city has been a great success. Your (Mr. Parnell's) programme was adopted unanimously. I am forwarding £2,000 by mail to-day to be used in the interest of the Land League party in Ireland. I will leave Melbourne in a few days for San Francisco, and will visit all the principal cities in the United States, making speeches at each be-fore returning to Ireland. My brother accompanies me."

THE TRIAL OF POOLE.

THE INFORMER LAMIE 18 NOT BE-LIEVED—THE PRISONEB CHARGES THE JUDGE WITH PARTIZANSHIP -THE JURY DISAGREE.

The trial of Jos. Poole for the murder John Kenny in Seville Place began in Dublin yesterday (Nov. 12). The prisoner was detended by Drs. Webb and Moriarity. The Attorney-General stated that it would be proven that Poole lured Kenny to the place where the murder was committed and that he was named as one of those delegated to commit the murder. William Lamie, an informer, testified that Poole told him how Kenny was killed, and said that the daggers used in the murder were no good; they might as well have been chisels. He also said that Kenny was doomed to death on suspicion that he was betraying the secrets of the Fenian Brotherhood. Mrs. Keuny testified that her hasband left his home in company with Poole on the night of the murder. Lamie admitted that he was one of the party detailed to blow up with dynamite the house in which the Government witnesses were lodg-

Dublin, Nov. 13 .- The taking of evidence in the case of Joseph Poole, charged with cent. the murder of John Kenny, was concluded to-day, and the Judge in delivering his charge to the jury said that if the evidence of Wm. Lamie, informer, was correct, the prisoner, Poole, was guilty. The prisoner here rose excitedly from his seat, and looking in the direction of the jury, said that Lamie's evidence was untrue. Then turning his gaze in the direction of the Judge, he charged that official with acting as a prosecutor instead of a Judge. The Jury then retired, and after a short absence returned to the Court room, when the foreman announced that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, whereupon the Judge dis-

THE UNDEEGROUND EXPLOSIONS. LONDON, Nov. 12 .- The St. James' Gazette says the police, upon making inquiries rela-tive to the explosions on the Metropolitan Underground Railway, found reasons to susretrangle them with my hands, burn them in fire, these prostitutes of the devil damned eternally."

The increase of tham on the first of November up to fire, these prostitutes of the devil damned eternally."

The increase of tham on the first of November up to fire that John McCafferty had infringed his ger Railway from the first of November up to the tenth was \$1,090, as compared with the herring have been made at \$4.50. The arbitrary for linfor-same period last year.

The increase of tham on the first of November up to the tenth was \$1,090, as compared with the herring have been made at \$4.50. The arbitrary for linfor-same period last year. strangle them with my hands, burn them in | pect that John McCafferty had infringed his mation as to his whereabouts.

LORD ROSSMORE.

It is understood that papers have been laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, charging that Lord Rossmore as Grand Master, summoned the Fermanagh Orangemen to resist the Parnellite invasion of Rosslea.

EVICTIONS IN IBELAND.

LANDLORDS AIDED BY THE POLICE. LONDON, Nov. 12 .- Great excitement exists throughout Loughren, in Ireland, in consequence of a system of wholesale evictions put into operation yesterday, a direct result of the revived feuds between the Orangemen and Nationalists. The evicting landlords, before proceeding to turn out their tenants, secured protection of the police, and had soldiers with fixed bayonets stationed on guard around each farm that was to be cleared. Thus prepared the landlords had constables dipossess all the tenants, putting them and their effects into the roadways. The evictions began at daylight, and were well under way before the neighbors of the sufferers were made aware of what was going on. Then all the farmers and farm hands for miles around gathered in groups about the different scenes of action, and nothing but the overpowering strength of the well-intrenched military prevented the worst forms of rioting and bloodshed.

SPENCER IN A FIX.

A Scotch Provost Against Orangemen.

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE. What a Spanish Statesman Says.

[By Cable from special Irish News Agency.]

LONDON, Nov. 10 .- Earl Spencer has been placed in a most awkward position by the Orange outrages. Calls for action are becoming urgent in the English Radical journals, and Chief Secretary Trevelyan finds himself forced into the semblance of an inquiry at Londonderry. A FAIR SCOTCH PROVOST.

The Provest of Glasgow has increased the difficulties of Government by threatening to call out the military against the Orangemen who wanted to interfere with the meeting which secombled in that town to hear Mr. Sexton, M.P., on Monday.

PROVOCATION AND REPRISAL There is a fierce feeling in Ireland against Lord Spencer's tyrannical suppression of legal meetings, and a movement against fox-hunting, in reprisal, is spreading rapidly.

THE IBISH FRANCHISE TO BE EXTENDED. An apparently authorized statement is made that Mr. Gladstone will certainly propose an exetension of the franchise next session, and that the measure in contemplation will embrace Ireland.

SENOR CASTELAR ON CARRY'S KILLING. Much anger is expressed in the English jourday next have both been proclaimed. The nals against the great Spanish Republican County Fermanagh has been proclaimed un- statesman, Emilic Castelar, for his sympathetic der the Crimes Act.

Cork, Nov. 12.—Ten disguised men, some concludes his article on the subject with the words :- "A race with the determination of THE POPE OPPOSED TO THE EXPA-TRIATION OF IBISHMEN.

LORDON, Nov. 7.—The Pope is very decided to 42c, and Cuba 30c to 32.c. Fruit—The in his opposition to the wholesale expetriamarket for dried fruit has ruled more active, tion of Irishmen from Ireland, and is out- and sales of Valencia raisins have amounted spoken in his condemnation of the course of to 7,000 boxes at 6%c to 7c. There is a great the British Government which permits the difference in the quality of the fruit this year. Orangemen to commit outrages on Catholics We quote:—Baisins, Valencia, 7c to 7½c; filwith impunity.

We quote:—Baisins, Valencia, 7c to 7½c; filberte, 8½c to 9½c; almonds 15½c to 18c; do with impunity.

lecture in the Mansion House, stated he Mocha 26% to 30c. Jamaics, 10c to 20c. could not disregard the feelings of the Jewish community by giving prominence to is moderate and wholly in small lots. Fin-Stocker, who had excited hostility against ished iron is steady and unchanged. Tinthe Jews. Carl Blind, Eocialist, in a communication to the papers, says every man with a spark of humanity ought to protest against Stocker's detestable crusade against the Jews.

OBITUARY.

Count Von Redern, grand chamberlain to Emperor of Germany, is dead.

Ex-U.S. Senator Theo. F. Bandolph, died suddenly at Morristown, N.J., on the morning of

November 7th. Elizabeth Recpath, wife of John Dougall, proprietor of the Montreal Witness, died at her residence, 294 Drummond street, on Friday, November 9th, aged 64 years. The deceased lady,

who had been in poor health for some time past, was highly respected for her many virtues, and her death will be very generally regretted by a large circle of acquaintances. To her family and relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sustained. Mr. Hugh Boyd, who for many years kept a butcher's stall in the St. Ann's market, and re-

tired from business to take up his residence in Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, died on the 31st of last month, in the 80th year of his age. Most of his family reside in Montreal.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

As an Appetizer. Dr. Morris Gibbs, Howard City, Mich., says I am greatly pleased with it as a tonic; it is an agreeable and a good appetizer."

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE,

TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1883. The stock market in New York was firm. Western Union at 1:40 p.m. was steady at 801; North West at 1267 and St. Paul at 1001. Union Pacific was quoted at 89%. Canada Southern rose to 57%. Northern Pacific common sold at 291 and the preferred stock at 63%. Louisville & Nashville sold at $50\frac{7}{8}$; Central Pacific at 67, and Canada Pacific at $61\frac{7}{8}$. Money 2 per

The money market is dull, with rates of

discount 7 to 71 per cent., and call loans 5 to 5% per cent. Sterling exchange is inactive at 1031 for 60-day bills between banks, 108% cash over the counter, 1083 to 109 for demand bills. Documentary and produce bills are in small supply, and worth 740 to 8c premium. Drafts on New York range from par to | premium. The stock market this morning was steady but dull. Bank of Montreal was the most active stock and it was well sustained, and in fact strong. Bank stocks generally were in better demand and the whole list looked

better this morning. There, however, continues to be an absence of outside support. Yesterday afternoon there were reports that stagnation had overtaken the iron trade and that many workers in iron would be thrown out of employment. It appears that men and have been doing so, but there is no 60c; seal, refued steam, 721c to 75c; lard, reason to anticipate trouble.

The increase of traffic on the City Passen- liver, \$1 75 to \$1 85.

do 124; 100 Federal, 144; 4 Peoples 64; 39 400; salmon, N B, Nos 1, 2 and 3, \$20 00, 1b and the supply was ample. Sheep redo 63; 25 Ontario 103; 5 Telegraph 117; 19 00 and 18 00; dry codish, \$5 50; see main quiet at 4½c to 50 per lb, live weight, 5 Passenger, 111; 125 Pacific, 62; \$2,000 trout, No 1, \$12 00 per brl; white fish, No and live hogs at 5c to 5½c per lb. At Viger

Corporation 7 per cent stock 140. 1, \$5 00 to 5 25 London, 4 p m—Consols 101 13-16 money, ring, 22c to 27c. 101% account, Hillinois Central 135½, Canada Pacific G4½.

This afternoon stocks closed about steady, shares of Ontario sold at par.

Peoples 63½; 8 Merchants 116; 25 Federal 143; 100 Gas 167½; 25 do 167¼; 50 Pacific 62½.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW — WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The mild weather of the past few weeks has been succeeded by a cold snap, and the season being already late, the St. Lawrence will soon be closed to ocean steamers. The last steamer is the Peruvian, of the Alian Line, which arrived at Quebec yesterday and which will be in Montreal to-morrow. She is advertised to leave Quebec for Liverpool on the 24th and will have a lively time of it if the weather keeps as wintry as it is at present. This is the ship that was frozen up in bushels changed hands at 93½c, which indities St. Lawrence only a few winters ago. cates a firm market. Corn was quoted firmer The state of trade is much the at 62c to 63c, in sympathy with the improved same as last week. Goods have situation in the West. We quote prices as been pushed forward into the country by the steamboats before their withdrawal from their respective routes, and now business is beginning to slacken off perceptibly. There are whisperings of serious trouble in the iron trade, but so far nothing has transpired to justify the rumors which have been affoat. If the grain trade has been disappointing and the crops poor, the same cannot be said of the in city bags at \$3.05, and some millers cattle trade, and stock raisers must have made at the moment have not enough stock on money if shippers have not. The total shipments of cattle from the opening of navigative ported of 100 superior at \$5.60, 125 extra ments of cattle from the opening of navigation to date have reached 49,403 head, against 41,673 during the corresponding period last pear, and 41,968 in 1881, an increase of 7,730 lbs., and 250 Ontario bags (medium) at \$2.65 head over 1882, and of 7,435 over 1881. The exports of sheep have feached the unprece-

dented total et 96,847 head against 72,518 ly. Oatmeal was quiet and unchanged at during the same period in 1882, and 60,313 in \$4.75 to 5.00 for ordinary, and 1881; an increase of 24,329 head over last \$5.20 to 5.30 for granulated as to quantity. year, and 36,534 over 1881. Prices are to lower on granulated at 8to to Lord was quiet and steady. A few small 9c, and 81c lower on yellows. Syrup. There bunches of fresh killed hogs were sold has been no change in the market, which has at \$7.25 per 100 lbs., and we quote a somewhat dull tone. We quote 20 to 50 \$7.00 to \$7.25 as to quantity and a somewhat dull tone. We quote so to be at the price and quantity and per lb., or 490 to 700 per gallon as to quality. Quality. Butter:—There was a fair in-Tea—There is a fair consumptive demand quiry but little business resulted at the for tea at steady prices, but no disposition to prices offered which showed little advance on buy ahead of immediate requirements. the price paid to producers. Some Holders are cheerful and ask full rates, but creamery sold at about 250. Cheese is transactions are difficult to put through. Spices—The demand continues disappoint ingly slow in spite of the light amount of atook held. Holders are not anxious to sell prices. Thistle factory is said have sold except at full prices, and we hear of no sales of importance. We quote:—Pepper, white, 26c. Pot askes are steady at \$5 to \$5.10. of importance. We quote:—Pepper, white, 26c to 28c, do black, 16c to 18c, do shells, 8½c to 9½c, ginger, Jamaica, 14c to 21c, cloves, 18c to 9\forageneric garages, Jamaica, 14c to 21c, cloves, 18c and the bulk at 11c; 800 OFARRELL.—At Ottawa, on Sunday, Noto 24c, nutmegs 55 to 80c, pimento 8\forageneric to 9\forageneric consigned.

Molasses—The market keeps very dull and buyers have a decided advantage, particularly for best qualities. Sales of 4,000 boxes all of Canada, in the flity-fifth year of her ago.

on round lots. We quote:—Barbadoss, 460 to 500; Porto Bico 420 to 440; Trinidad, 400 A JEW HATER.

The Lord Mayor, in refusing to sllow stocker, Court Chaplain of Germany, to stocker, Court Chaplain of Germany, to for fine to choice and 17c to 21c for fair.

> IRON AND HARDWARE.—Business in pig iron plates remain firm, and Canada plates are in light supply. Ingot tin is quiet, as also is copper, and lead is dull. We quote:—Pig Iron — Coltness \$21 50; Lengloan \$21 50 Gartsherrie \$20 50 to 20 75; Summerlee \$20 25 to 20 50; Eglinton \$18 50; Dalmellington \$18 50; Siemens \$21; bar iron \$1 90 to 2; hoop and bands \$2 25; sheets and plates \$2 50 to 2 75; angles \$2 25; tin plates, charcoal, I C \$5 to 5 25; do, cokes \$4 35 to 4 40; Canada plates, penn \$3 10 to 320; ingo tin, straits' 230; dc, lamb and flag 240; ingot copper, beaver, 18c; do, Montana, etc., 17c; lead \$3 75 to 380.

LEATHER. - There have been few buyers in the market, and the trade is dull. The general supply is ample, and prices, if anything, bave an easier ruling, and may be called barely steady. It is probable that concessions would be made to move round lots. A report of the boot and shoe trade says :- " Now that the fall trade is over, manufacturers have turned their attention to outling up prices and otherwise preparing for the annual stock-taking. The feature of the week has been the arrival of Western buyers in town, who have placed several orders for spring execution. Manufacturers, however, are not disposed to contract too heavily just at present, and we know of at least one very large order being refused from prudential motives. The enquiry from the West is much better than was anticipated. A few export orders have been received during the week."

LUMBER-The movement on local account has not increased since our last report, but quite a fair demand has been experienced from the outlying localities as Longueuil, Laprairie and Lachute. Prices remain unchanged. The cut this winter, it is estimated, will be 25 per cent less than last. It this be the case, it will have the effect of maintaining prices, which otherwise would weaken, owing to an overstocked market. Dealers report dry lumber of last year's cut all sold and, therefore, are not buying much stock, as they are waiting for the seasoned lumber next spring.

DRY Goods.—The general market is very dull. There is no spirit in the demand, and the aggregate volume of transactions is light. The weather, certainly, has not tended to help matters. Stocks all over are fair, some houses reporting them well in hand, while others acknowledge some little surplus.

RAW FURS .- The cold weather will, it is hoped, cause a decided change for the better. Beaver is in good demand. Prices, therefore, in the absence of transacactions, are purely nominal as follows Beaver per 1b, \$2 50 to 3 50; bear per skin, \$8 to 10; bear cub, \$4 to 5; fisher do \$4 to to G; red fox do, 750 to \$1; cross de, \$2 to 3; lynx do, \$2 to 250; marten do, 75c to 90c mink do, 75c to \$1; muskrat do, 8c to 10c otter do, \$8 to 10; raccoon do, 40c to 50c skunk do. 40c to 60c.

Oils.-Steam refined seal is firm and so is cod liver oil. We quote:-Linseed boiled, per imperial gallon, 58c to 60c, and raw 55c to 57c; olive, \$1 to \$1 05; cod, Newfounders are in a position to select ploked foundland A, 60c to 621c; Halifax, 571c to extra, 90c to \$1 00; do No 1,75c to 80c; cod

Stock Sales—400 Montreal, ex-div., 181; rels, with several cargoes expected to ar-25 do 181; 100 do 181; 1 do regular 185; rive. We quote:—Labrador herrifigs, Nos. 105 do 1854; 2 Merchants, 1154; 25 do 1154; 1, \$6 00; No 2, \$4 50 to 5 00; No 3, \$3 75 to 16 Molsons 1134; 10 Commerce 1244; 190 5 00; green codfish, No 1, \$5 50 and No 2, 1, \$5 00 to 5 25 per half-barrel; smoked her-

Woon-The week has been a quiet one in the wool trade, and the feeling is rather firmer in foreign, but without quotable with little life to the market. A lot of 550 change. We quote: Cape 17c to 19c; A shares of Ontario sold at par.

Australian 22c to 30c, as to quality; Domes-Alternoon Stock Sales.—10 Montreal 1853; the is at 30c to 32c for A. supers, 24c to 26 to 1853; 25 do 1853; 35 do ex-div. 1814; 25 for B., 22c for fisece, and 24c for black. tic is at 30c to 32c for A. supers, 24c to 26c SALT-Prices are steady, but the volume of trading is limited. We quote-Coarse, 50c twelves, 55c elevens, and 60c tens; factory filled is steady at \$1 30 to 1 50; Eureks. \$2 40, and Turks' Island 35c per bushel.

PETROLEUM—We quote 171c to 171c per week e gallon for car lots, 18c for broken lots and sons:— 184c to 194c for single barrels. In Petrolia the market is firm at 15c f. o. b. Crude oil is steady.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL.—Nov. 13.

The local breadstuffs markets keep dull. A oar lot of Canada Red winter was sold at \$1.22. In course grains there is still some enquiry for peas, eight or ten thousand bushels changed hands at 93½c, which indi-cates a firm market. Corn was quoted firmer follows: - Canada red winter wheat \$1.20 to 1.23, spring \$1.16 to 1.20, white winter \$1.15 to 1.17. Corn 62c to 63c; cats 23c to 34c; peas 93c to 93½c; rye 62c to 65c; barley, Province of Quebec 53c to 55c; Ontario 650 to 75c # 48 lbs. Ocean freights were quoted at 2s 9d steam to Liverpool. In the flour market a fair business was done Owing to the recent reduction in stocks, holders are not inclined to offer quite as free-GROCERIES.—The sugar market is easier. from \$14.75 to \$15.25 according to quality. quoted at 11c to 111c for September and October, and 10c to 11c for August. Choice

Ution, N.Y., Nov. 12.—6,900 boxes chesse sold at 10\frac{3}{2}c to 11\frac{1}{2}c and the bulk at 11c; 800



SETH GREEN.

What the Great Fish Culturist Says:

Last winter I went to Florida and while there contracted Malaria in a very severe form. When I returned home I went to bed and remained there until spring. My symptoms were terrible. I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs and around my back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described but had never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a gentleman in whom I had the greatest confidence. I am happy to say it effected permanent relief and that I am well to-day through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure. After such an experience I can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

Sethyneer

R. C. S. S. TEACHERS WANTED

One Male Teacher, holding a First or Second One Male Teacher, holding a First or second Class Certificate; one Female Teacher, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate; and one Female Teacher, holding a Third Class Certificate. Application to be made to P. P. LYNCH. Belleville, Ont., Sec. Treas'r, up to 15th December next, stating salary required, and producing Testimonials, &c. 143

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 384. Dame Deborats Craun, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Lewis Hart, of the same place, trader, duly authorized according to law, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 5th November, 1883.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER.

14 4 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Tone. Touch.Workmanship and Durability, Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N V.

late October. Current price 11 to for September, in much better demand. No fancy offer-Butter-Sales, 90 packages at 26c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

Several American buyers are at present in the city, but can find no suitable animals. Mr. Kimball of the Horse Exchange reports the following sales: -One pony at \$90 and no business of importance.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. Shipping cattle have sold at 50 to 51c per market the receipts were about 300 head of beef cattle. Butchers were on the market pretty freely, and demand was good at steady prices. As a rule the offerings were of inferior quality. We quote: 30 to 450 per pound, live weight, as to quality, only a few head of choice beeves bringing the outside figure. The receipts of sheep and lambs were about 800 head of fair quality; demand was good and a good clearance was effected. We quote: Sheep, \$4 to \$8 each, and lambs. \$2 50 to \$4 50, as to quality.

The following were the exports stock from the port of Montreal for the week ended November 10, with compari-

Lak	Per e Napis	To on Liverpoo	Cattle.	Sheep.
		London		932
Tota				1,446
16	COTTES	veek ponding week	in	3,880
"		2 ponding week		1,765
				600
**	to dat	e, 1883		96,847
61	11	1882	41,673	72,518
44	"	1881		80,313
		BIRT	ī.	

TURNER.—At No. 217 Centre street, on the 7th November, the wife of John Turner of a daughter.

MARRIED.

MULLIGAN—BUCKLEY—In this city, 29th October, 1883, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Hogan, P.P., Mr. John Mulligan to Miss Mary Buckley, both of this city.

DIED.

FITZGERALD—In this city, on the 5th inst., Edward, aged 13 years, beloved son of Michael Fitzgerald. Quebec, P.Q, and Toronto, Ont., papers please

HANSON—In this city, on the 5th inst., Sarah Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Ogden, merchant of this city, and beloved wife of Chas. D. Hansop, in the 48rd year of her EDWARDS—Nevember 8th, Joseph, beloved son of Thomas Edwards, aged 10 years and 3 months.

Quebec parers please copy.

Quebec parets Please copy.

LYNCH—In this city, on the 9th inst.,
Michael seed 10 years, youngest son of James
Lynch.

BOILE:—At Boston, November 10th, Mary
Anc Walsh, beloved wife of Charles Boyle, formerly hardware merchant of this city.

118 1 PARDELLIAN-In this city,on the 10th inst. after a long and painful illness, Emelie Metayer mother of J. B. Pardellian, suctioneer.

mother of J. B. Fardellian, auctioneer.

McGEE.—At Lachine, F.Q., on November 8th, of congestion of the lungs, James McGee, aged 85 years, eldest son of the late Patrick McGee.

MULLANY.—In this city, on the 3th inst., John Muliany, 9ged 63 years, a native of Co. Roscommon, Ireland.

O'HARA.—In this city, November 11th, Francis Joseph, only and beloved son of Martin O'Hara, aged 5 years.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

My Visititio Distressed Ireland, 16mo., Rose Parnell, 12mo., cloth...
Mirror True Womanhood and True Men,
Imperial, 8vo., cloth, gilt edge.....
Cahili's Lectures, Imperial, 8vo., cloth, gilt edge.
Life of Blessed Virgin and Christ, Impe-

Speeches from the Dock, 12mo., paper. auginosis of the first cloth. 1,25 cloth. 1,00 cloth. 1,50 cloth

Names That Live in Catholic Hearis, 12mo., cloth.
Idols, or "The Dwari's Secret," 12mo., cloth.
The True Spouse of Christ, 12mo., cloth.
The Sufferings of Our Lord Jesus Christ, 12me., cloth.
Meditation on St. Joseph, 12mo., cloth.
Short Meditations for Every Day of the Year, 12mo., cloth.
The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, 12mo., cloth.

The kies and raif of the frish featile, 12mo., cloth.

The Lily of Isreal, 16mo., cloth.

Notes on Ingersol, 12mo., cloth.

Paper.

Faith of Our Fathers, 16mo., cloth. Plain Talk About Protestantism of To-

day, 16mo., paper.... Ryder's Reply to Littledale's Plain Reason, Ryder's Reply to Littledale's Flain Reason, 15mo., paper.
Ryder's Reply to Littledale's Flain Reason, 16mo., cioth.
Oraugeism: *ketches of the History of the Institution in Ireland, 16mo., cioth.
Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion, 12mo., cloth.
Claims of a Protestant Episcopal Bishop to Apostolical Succession and Valid Orders Disproved, 12mo., cloth.
The Power of the Pope in the Middle Ages, 2 volumes, 8vo., cloth.
Testimonies of the Most High, 12mo., cloth.

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