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The True Witness

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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DAVITT'S ADDRESS!

"The Land for the People."

A STARTLING ARRAY OF FACTS AND FIGURES.

A Powerful Arrangement of the Land System by the Founder of the League Before the "Land Reform Union" of England.

Special Correspondence to THE POST and TARA WITNESS.

[The following is the text of the paper upon "Land for the People," which our correspondent, Michael Davitt, read before the immense 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 Irish town 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 of the masses, and has thereby opened up within the domain of practical politics an inquiry into the causes of such wretchedness. 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 Reform Union or this meeting is in any way committed to my views on Ireland's right to self-government. As Englishmen you are proud of your country and its greatness. I am proud of mine also, poor, small and insignificant as it may be in comparison with yours, because it is not only a record of centuries' struggle for liberty, but it is free from any sin against

The Rights and Liberties

of every other people. And, now, Sir, to the subject with which the resolution deals that has been read to the meeting. There are three points to be considered in the advocacy of remedial legislation—the old law, the mischief or injustice which it occasioned, and the remedy. I will deal in this order with the subject of the evening. In England and Wales 4,500 people own 17,500,000 acres of land; in Scotland, 1,700 own 17,000,000; in Ireland, 1,412 own 12,000,000, that is 8,142 individuals hold as tenants, within these three countries, 46,500,000 acres of land. To give a clearer idea of this stupendous monopoly of the earth's surface, the estates of these 8,142 landlords amount to over 9,000,000 acres more 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 acre per annum, which is an under estimate, this small group of persons receive, in round figures, 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

Landlord Class

In England, Scotland and Ireland, such as the Dukes of Westminster, 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 previous total will represent the sum of £45,000,000 taken annually by 8,242 people out of the entire wealth which 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, let us set aside the sum of £10,000,000 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 order that they should suffer no hardships or have to stoop to the necessity to work, or the following undertakings could be provided for out of the residue of the incomes from their estates:

6 National Galleries for the Fine Arts at...	£500,000 each.
50 Technical Schools of Instruction, with scholarships and prizes for poor children,.....	50,000 "
50 Schools of Agriculture ditto.....	50,000 "
20 Reformatory Schools.	200,000 "
200 Public playgrounds and gymnasiums ..	5,000 "
200 Public parks of 500 acres at £50 per acre	25,000 "
200 Mechanics' Institutes.	5,000 "
200 Public Libraries....	5,000 "
500 Workingmen's clubs and halls.....	2,000 "
200 Public baths and wash	

houses.....	5,000 "
20 Orphan Asylums....	50,000 "
10 Asylums for the Blind	50,000 "
10 Asylums for the deaf and dumb	50,000 "
20 Optalmic Hospitals.	50,000 "
50 Lying-in Hospitals for the Poor.....	10,000 "
20 Public Hospitals....	50,000 "
20 Fever Hospitals.....	50,000 "
20 Hospitals for consumption.....	50,000 "
100 Floating Hospitals for sailors.....	10,000 "
30 Convalescent Hospitals	50,000 "
20 Sea-Bathing Infirmeries	50,000 "
20 Penitentiaries for females	50,000 "
50 Temporary Refuges for discharged prisoners	10,000 "
500 Soup Kitchens for the poor.....	2,000 "
1,000 Life Boats.....	500 "
1,000 Fishing Boats for poor fishermen....	500 "
1,000 Sets of Fishing Nets for same.....	500 "
25,000 Enfeebled workmen as pensioners ..	40 "
1,000,000 acres of waste land purchased and reclaimed at a cost of £13 per acre.	
10,000 cottages erected thereon with ten acres each (the land so reclaimed besides producing and cheapening food if left 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 cost just 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 employment; and in remembering this don't forget that the

Sum of Thirty Millions

has been allowed for the support of the 8,242 landlords while their revenues are accomplishing this transformation in the social life of the community. In this calculation I have not taxed more than one-fourth of the revenues which are derived from the possession of the nation's property by a small privileged class, who toil not neither do they spin, but who claim property which is worth more than 3,000 million pounds, and yet the enormous 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 realized it. But what could not be done to minimise the physical evils of society, poverty and misery, if all land revenues were appropriated for the benefit of the nation as was the case before the institution of landlordism. 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 unearned 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, but what would suffice for fifty millions more of people as well; yet

The Sum of £100,000,000

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 hard times an almost impossible occurrence. Just now there are efforts being made, here in London, to get workmen out of employment to emigrate to Canada or elsewhere. We are familiar with such schemes in Ireland, and dislike them, because they are associated with a policy which aims at expatriating our race. Here, in England, there may be higher motives at work, but I confess it looks supremely absurd to send man out of their own country to earn food, which they are prevented from doing in England, by sheets of parchment. At this moment there are lying within the shores of England, in landlords' parks, shooting grounds, game preserves, commonage and waste lands, more acres than comprise the whole extent of the kingdom of Belgium. This immense quantity of land subserves

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 Belgians 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 to England's unneeded land be encouraged in

stead of emigration to the far-off lands beyond the St. Lawrence? Why? Because land monopoly stands in the way, and a class lays claim to the absolute ownership of the lands of these countries. They say this land is theirs and that it shall minister to their privileged idleness and not to the wants of the whole people; and therefore while more of it lies idle than makes up the acreage of the Kingdom of Belgium, English landlordism 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 familiar 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, artisan 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, which must be allowed, as

Reason, Equity and Common Sense

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 proletariat, according to some writers, 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-Christian philosophy engenders in the minds of people who are not in themselves either human or cruel, but who are bred in an atmosphere of a false and perverted morality in which luxury and idleness 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.

But the proletarian Sampson is beginning to discover that he is intelligence as well as 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 protect 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, will 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 tie 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, Rusell Wallace, and others, the people are rapidly learning how their hands can be untied, and when the lesson is brought home to them by anything like famine or distress, such as we are accustomed to in Ireland,

Land Monopoly

will go in this country 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 Blackie in his evidence before the Crofters Commission the other day dealt with the question of clearances of 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 rhymist spin a verse, nor a traveller in search of health "whiff the mountain breezes for fear—the sacred fear of disturbing the deer—and curtail the sport of some idle young gentleman. 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 the direct antagonism to the best interests of the mass of the population." The wrong of seizing possession of

The Nation's Land

is bad enough in its way, but the manner in which the landlords have succeeded in repudiating mostly all the public obligations which were attached to its possession is worse 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 wealth amount only to about four and a half millions a year. This is property, bear in mind, which is not the result of labor, but

the creation of monopoly. The annual valuation of house property, which is the creation of labor and capital, is about 83 millions—deducting ground rent—and the taxes levied upon this are close upon 20 millions yearly, 14 millions of which are paid by the occupiers, at least. Occupiers of land pay nine millions a year in rates which is generally credited to the land; but it is really 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 consequences. The landlord parliament of 1892 agreed to a land tax of four shillings in the pound in lieu of the services which the landlords 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 parliaments and parliaments, should also have been paid for from a similar source, but the industry of the nation is taxed

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 valuation, to the result that the owners of land only pay about £800,000 land tax now, where, if 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 the pursuits and necessities of the community, and in no fractional part from the action 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, luxuries, and all that is necessary for the wants of social life that is purchased by the community in the shops, stores, warehouses and emporiums that stand upon this ground—which formerly belonged to the nation, which was created for the benefit of all, 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 1892, 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 Peasants 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 anomaly in your

Landlord-Parliament Scheme of Taxation.

It has been laid down by Sir Charles Dilke—of course not since the "Scatter brain" epoch of cabinet aspiring Radicals—that, "a certain minimum of income, sufficient to provide the necessities 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 of families, this would give 250 millions for "necessaries." But their whole income is computed at 325 millions, leaving only 75 millions for superfluities, and on this 75 millions 30 millions of taxes are raised. The rich are 2 millions of families, which "give 100 millions for necessities, but they have 600 millions of income leaving 400 millions to be taxed, which bears little more than 50 millions of taxes." Assuming that Sir Charles Dilke's figures 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 a week which the workmen earn, the result would be nearly 200 millions in taxes, instead of the 50; actually levied upon the luxuries 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 producing more food for the people; in the original shutting up of the land which

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

LUTHER'S LIFE.

A German Critic Finds in it Much that Was Faulty and Unlovely.

A Theological Despot Whose Sympathies 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 Protestantism, is commonly supposed to have been a man of the people, a reformer, a truth-seeker; a man of religious toleration; the pathfinder and pioneer of free thought and scientific 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. It is by this to 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-meaning 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 friend against humanity and liberty. Such a man deserves, if anything he does deserve, to be forever forgotten, to be sunk into

ETERNAL OBIVION.

The memory of Luther is to be celebrated in this city next Friday, and the newly aroused 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, and his origin in Germany. At the head of the movement we find old Kaiser William and Bismarck working hand in hand with the instigator of the persecution of the Jews, the contemptible hypocrite, Stocker, chaplain to the Imperial court. A fine time to celebrate a "pioneer 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 catechism.

THE COMMON PEOPLE

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

were great. The peasantry were required to turn over everything that they produced to their feudalistic master, the church and crown. Thomas Müntzer, 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 yoke of feudal oppression and robbery. They rebelled against the various forms of oppression, against the intellectual intolerance as well as against their body slavery. Their rebellion is called in history the "Peasants' War." To show to what an extent the peasants were robbed by their feudalistic 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 his hero and martyr. Thomas Müntzer! What position did Luther, the "defender" of Christianity and brotherly love, take during the struggle of the people against their masters and despoilers? 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 societal leeches and drones, regardless of their religious beliefs, in order to suppress the rebellion for bread, freedom and justice. This is the

ADVISE 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 unjust.—"For thou shalt obey God more than man." What a metamorphosis between the revolutionary, progressive, because a poor monk,—and the well fed and salaried servant and tool of those degraded and heartless brutes who prefixed to their titles the words, "by the grace of God."

At the same time (1525) he preached in Stalburg, Weimar, Erfurt, Kola, Jena, Nordhausen, and other places: "Reason is an abominable prostitute, which rebels against the 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 jolly 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. No is the

PICTURE OF CHRISTIAN LIFE

nothing but weakness, death and sin. Therefore, hear, beloved Christians, your Christian rights. Thus speaks your Supreme Master, Christ, whose name you have adopted. Matthew:—"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 began, Luther preached as follows (in his pamphlet—"Against the peasants, the murderers, and robbers"): "Slay them (the peasants), 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), rife here, rescue there! Stab, strike, strangle who can! If 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 Postille": "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 defeat of the rebels, in a letter to his friend, Dr. Rühl: "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 Leipzig against Dr. Erck, a defender of Catholicism: "If we punish thieves with ropes, murderers with the sword, heretics with fire, why don't we attack the injurious teachers of damnation—popes, cardinals, bishops and other ulcers of Roman Sodom—with all kinds of arms and wash our hands in blood!"

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 evangelism than the high schools." A peculiar trait of an apostle of "free thought and pioneer of scientific investigation."

Luther was a very conceited man, so much so that vainly overbalanced all other faculties. He writes (3 Sa, p. 58): "Dr. Martinus is a great doctor over the bishops, priests, 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): "No much fame or 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 controlled man's conscience as I have; St. Augustine and Ambrose are nothing as compared to me."

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 grave-stone, 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 unremitting and most bitter warfare against popes for years. He instructs his disciples (part 15, p. 2) to use the following as a basis against Catholics: "God the Almighty be your enemy, and may never forgive your sins: He may throw you in the chasm of eternal fire (paradise)? And if, 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 these into hell, that has been prepared for thee and thy king since the beginning of the world. Amen."

He did not stop there, but one day aspired to the greatest humility. On Tom. 3, Irenaeus 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 omnipotent 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 solum maker, an arch-heretic, a devil wrought by God, a knave, a mouse.... I am not able to rule myself and assume the role of the world. I have endeavored to convince God, but He has unmercifully turned me to 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 SORT 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 corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them?

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

NATIONAL PILLS in the favorite purgative 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 demand.

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 sweats, &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 Haygarth's Yellow Oil, which he used for a badly injured knee joint.

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."

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 thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters.

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

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES. On the appearance of the first symptoms, such as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken.

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

N. McBae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c., and is fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic."

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

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stone, 12 mo. 112 pp. Price, 75 cents.

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

POTS DAM, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1881. Gentlemen:—I have sold DOWNS' ELIXIR, the great remedy for coughs and colds, for twenty-one years.

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

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach.

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

twenty-two Generals of the Jesuits, from the foundation of the company to the present time, proving that eleven were Italians, namely, the Fathers Aquaviva, Vitelleschi, Caraffa, Ficcolomini, Gottfried, Olivieri, Tambruni, Visconti, Contarini, Ricci and Fortis.

A WONDERFUL RESULT. A single bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup has frequently destroyed from 100 to 200 worms.

Alexander Mitchell was accompanied home from Scotland by his brother George, who, besides being older, is taller and more imposing.

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.

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

BAD DRAINAGE. There is nothing more productive of disease in a neighborhood than bad drainage.

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

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL ENLIGHTENMENT has led to the abandonment of many antiquated remedies of questionable value.

Amos Hodgins, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless."

At Edinburgh Sheriff's Summary Court on Saturday, Michael Flynn, about 60 years of age, was convicted of having contravened the "Prevention of Gaming (Scotland) Act, 1859."

You do feel played out? If so, try a bottle of GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS. It is a simple tonic, pleasant to take, and will make you feel like "a new man."

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

English doctors say tea drinking is causing more mental and physical diseases than beer drinking.

A GOOD INTRODUCTION. J. Kennedy, a merchant in Dixie, about three years ago introduced Haygarth's Pectoral Balm to his customers.

THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

OUR BOOK ON BEETLE-EATEN WOODS, with full and intelligible instructions in the art of making Modern Points, Housings and Mouldings.

LACE MAKING. Our Book on Needle-work, with full and intelligible instructions in the art of making Modern Points, Housings and Mouldings.

CHAPTER XX. Why dost look at me so pityingly good

THE QUEEN'S SECRET.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

"Ay, his mither, ye mavin ken," said Nell in a confidential tone, "was a gentle, modest bairn as e'er a puir honest farmer body was blessed wi'."

"What an inhuman act to attempt the murder of the innocent creature! So, then, Grace Goodwin's not his mother?"

"How horrible!" exclaimed Alice. "What an inhuman act to attempt the murder of the innocent creature! So, then, Grace Goodwin's not his mother?"

"And who was so inhuman, Nell, as thus to attempt the murder of the poor infant?"

"His sister's guilt drove him mad, mayhap."

"Her guilt, woman! hoot awa! he didna care a blin' d'ye for her guilt, na; he didna mind it, 'til she bartered her vera soul to the devil, but he didna see the fruit o' live for jolks to wink their een awa' their fingers at."

"So Whitrat is but Grace's foster child."

"An' what's a' that?" said Nell. "An' what's a' that?" said Nell. "An' what's a' that?" said Nell.

"And none knows of Whitrat's paternity?"

"Then speak to me of my mother; I long to hear some one speak of her; people say she was very kind and gentle."

"Nay, replied the mendicant; 'tis but a foolish weakness; and he raised himself up to his full height, and planted his staff firmly on the rock, as if to nerve himself for the trial."

"Nell said, 'An' what's a' that?' she replied, 'he might be a prince o' the royal blood, as like a scouter's bairn. An' what gaird the thing be their secret, name-speckled put Jennie till she sent for the priest and the midwife. Her mither was dead two three years, an' name about the 'biggin but the auld man, an' honest, gude-hearted body, who thought his een was gien him for naither use than speer after his craps and kive."

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"pilgrim?" said Alice. "Is my father dead?"

"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 polestar."

"My father's dead," said Alice, in a voice scarcely audible, as she saw the pilgrim's tears fall on his coarse garb."

"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, 'My father, 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 knelt and raised her eyes towards heaven in speechless gratitude. Then taking the beggar by the hand, she imprudently kissed his hand, and burst into tears."

"How looks he? Is he much altered?"

"Nay, I cannot answer thee in that, my child, having but seen him for the first time in seventeen years. It will be seventeen years come Holentide since we parted at Aunt's grave—his head at his wife's grave. I shook his honest hand for the last time across her open tomb, ere the earth had entirely covered her coffin from my sight."

"So thou didst know my mother, good man?" said Alice, laying her hand on the beggar's arm, and looking up wistfully in his face.

"Thy mother—ay, 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 void 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 head aside, and drew his hand quickly across his eyes."

"Fardon me, good man," said Alice, as she saw the motion, and understood it. "I fear me I have awakened some painful recollection."

"Nay," replied the mendicant; "'tis but a foolish weakness; and he raised himself up to his full height, and planted his staff firmly on the rock, as if to nerve himself for the trial."

"Nell said, 'An' what's a' that?' she replied, 'he might be a prince o' the royal blood, as like a scouter's bairn. An' what gaird the thing be their secret, name-speckled put Jennie till she sent for the priest and the midwife. Her mither was dead two three years, an' name about the 'biggin but the auld man, an' honest, gude-hearted body, who thought his een was gien him for naither use than speer after his craps and kive."

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religion of my God and the honors of my ancestors."

"Hail thou wouldst, girl!" said the mendicant, catching her hand and gazing full in her face. "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 he 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 seemest to take so much interest in my soul's affair, I tell thee, I would not embrace Protestantism were it even possible to be saved thereby, and renounce the glory of Catholicity to snatch my father's head from the axe of the executioner."

"What!" said the mendicant, "wert it even possible to be saved thereby?"

"Ay, I've said it, pilgrim. I would rather live in rags like thee, with the memories of the past to sweeten my hard and bitter crust, than sit on a throne without them. They may persecute us, beggar us, trample us; but they cannot wrench from us the history of the past—that dominion of thought—that lies far above the earth, and far beyond the grave."

"Enough!" said the mendicant. "Thou hast proved thyself like thy mother. O God, I give thee thanks!" he cried, letting his long staff fall neglected from his grasp, and raising his hands in fervent gratitude. "I give thee thanks that I have lived to hear such words from the lips of the daughter of Anne Howard. Go, then, my noble and courageous girl—go as thou hast purposed—go before the face of the queen—aye, before her whose very frown is death—and beg thy father's pardon. She will not—dare not refuse thee."

As Alice listened 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 long to be at rest from thy troubles."

"But thy name?" pursued Alice.

"Folks call me the gaberzulle, along by the Scottish borders," he replied, picking up his polestar, and sitting down on one of the rocks that lay scattered about the floor; "and herabout they call me the big headman, and sometimes the beggar monk."

"But thy baptismal name?" persisted Alice. "Thou must resemble some one long unheeded 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 brother, Henry Howard. He fought at the battle of Pinkie, and hath never since been heard of, living or dead. Some said he escaped to the continent, and took holy orders; others, that he is still wandering through England, in poverty and disguise. 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

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THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY 15.—St. Gertrude, Virgin. FRIDAY 16.—St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor (Nov. 11). SATURDAY 17.—St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop and Confessor.

It is reported that the Archbishop of Toronto has addressed to the Bishops of Ireland a long letter on the loss of souls in America, consequent on wholesale and impoverished emigration.

The subscription list opened in the columns of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS in aid of the Parnell Testimonial Fund will be closed on Saturday, the 17th instant.

The new Lord Mayor of London administered a deserved rebuke to the German persecutors of the Jews by refusing to allow the speaker, the court chaplain of the Emperor, to lecture in the Mansion House.

The depression in the cotton trade seems to be quite general. Our Canadian cotton manufacturers were the first to cave in from over-exertion.

The New Bishop of Hamilton, the Right Rev. F. O'Rourke, was consecrated on Sunday last in the Eternal City. Cardinal Howard officiated at the ceremony.

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 coming to the front in the neighboring Republic is thus told: Two emigrants, fresh from Castle Garden, were strolling through 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.

The people of Australia have just held at Melbourne a National League Convention, which was as pronounced a success as that held in Philadelphia last April.

The people of L'Original are about to raise a nice legal point in connection with the hanging of murderers. L'Original will be remembered as the scene of the execution of Mann, the slayer of the Cooke family.

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 seditious sheet published in Montreal."

One of the novelties of the Massachusetts election was the employment of a patent ballot box, which was used in Boston. The box works with a crank like a hand organ.

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.

Senior Castelar's tribute. Senior 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 her people are waging for fair national treatment from England.

other hand, there were 25 Tory members who had received 42,000 votes and 32 Liberals who had received nearly 50,000, making a balance of votes against the Home Rulers of over 20,000.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OFFENSIVE OATH.

The oath of office which is administered to Canadian Governors has attracted the attention of the French Canadian press, and is being subjected to adverse criticism, and rightly so.

"And I declare that no foreign prince, person, no prelate or potentate, has not, nor can have, any jurisdiction, any power, any superiority, pre-eminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within the borders of this country."

A LARGE CRIMINAL RECORD.

At the late meeting of the Social Science Congress in London, Mr. Howard Vincent, director of criminal investigations for London, read a highly interesting paper on the spread of crime and the increase of the criminal classes in Great Britain.

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 thirty-six of the population.

How and why is it that a country so steeped in crime,—where every thirty-sixth person you meet is a "detected criminal"—how and why is it, we ask, that the correspondents and other manufacturers of public opinion in England close their eyes on this terrible record, while the most insignificant offence against the law in Ireland, is hurried along the telegraph and the cable, and is given to the world in sensational form and exaggerated language?

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S MISLEADING FIGURES.

Sir 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 they only represented a minority of the electors.

peace of the South and further disgracing the walks of public life. With the disappearance of Mahone, the Democrats enjoy the entire Southern field to themselves. The outcome of this election in the other States is only of minor importance and does not affect the situation in any radical fashion.

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.

THE RESULTS OF THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The elections which were held on Tuesday last, in ten States of the Union, were of interest more particularly for the bearing which they will have on the Presidential contest next year, than for the importance of the issues at stake.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION.

An influential and scholarly Englishman, Mr. Burt, a member of the British Parliament, had occasion the other day, before his departure for home, to communicate his views on the relations between Ireland and England, to the New York press.

is to this class of liberal-minded legislators that contemporary England is adding every day. When such men as Mr. Burt will have gained the control of the destinies of the British empire, that eternal clash of English and Irish interests will cease and the two people will be enabled to live on peaceable and amicable terms.

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. Daniel O'Neill, of Portland, N. B., has kindly consented to act as agent for THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS in that city and vicinity.

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND.

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

THE "UNVEILING" OF LUTHER.

His true features and character. TESTIMONIAL DEPICTED IN AN ELUQUENT SERMON BY REV. M. CALLAGHAN, AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

A discourse of the most brilliant interest was delivered Sunday morning at the 8 o'clock Mass by the Rev. Martin Callaghan. It was on "Luther," the principal Protestant God. The reverend gentleman said that an ideal Luther was now being worshipped.

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.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARBV'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and guaranteed, and, therefore, he returned it without a factory.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

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

TORONTO, 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.

ORANGEMEN AND PRESBYTERIANS, 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 councils, selfish animosities 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 repeat that in business we have been fairly successful, and that several of the very first firms in the city are Catholic.

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.

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 a few days ago we had in Toronto two Irish Catholic organs, one of them a weekly and the other both daily and weekly.

GENERAL M. BUTT HEWSON, whose attempts to blacken Sir John A. Macdonald for hawk work done in the Irish Canadian, are still fresh in the public mind. No one has ever been able to learn where "General" Hewson 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.

"TAKE THE POPE'S OUT OF" his paper. Your Irish readers, at least, will remember Boyle's joke with the tombstone, 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 the most success that it ever achieved, and the feeling among its old friends of many years' standing is one of surprise and disgust.

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. Piorer, Buffalo, N.Y.; sent by any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

GOVERNOR BUTLER EXPLAINS HIS DEFEAT. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 9.—The editor of the Commercial Gazette telegraphed to Governor Butler asking for his views on the result in Massachusetts and for his programme for the future.

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.

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 nobly did they bear their trials.

THE FUEL QUESTION AT WINNIPEG. 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 standstill by the impassable condition of the roads, and some are burning paper in their stoves."

POLITICAL AGITATION IN JAMAICA. NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION. KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 2.—Political agitation has again broken out in Jamaica. There was a procession here yesterday, when the streets were densely thronged with people.

ONTARIO CROP PROSPECTS. By the November report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries the wheat crop of that Province is estimated at 21,320,000 bushels, but little over half that of 1882, when the yield was 40,921,000 bushels on a slightly larger acreage.

An Interesting Letter Concerning Mexico.

VILLADAMA, Nuevo Leon, 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 misconception, 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 incognita to the vast body of its American neighbors, but now American enterprise is opening up or renewing interior industries, and American labor, conjointly with that of the natives, is positively renewing the face of the earth.

THE CHINESE MINISTER'S BABY. 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.

MEXICO AS SHE IS. Now, Mexico is a country immensely wealthy and exceedingly beautiful, and possesses a population entirely competent to appreciate and utilize these advantages and sufficiently patriotic to desire to "walk in her own shoes," so to speak.

AN EX-CONVICT WANTED. LONDON, Nov. 7.—A reward is offered for information of the whereabouts of John McCafferty, who was convicted of treason in Dublin in 1867 and sentenced for life, but escaped.

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. S. ports, 289; Montreal, via Antwerp, 171; Suspension Bridge, 4,191; Emerson and Grima, from U. S., 812; Fort Arthur, from United States, 426; Agencios, 8; Previously reported, 154,752; total, 131,181; 186,933; deduct passengers to United States, 67,091; remained in Dominion, 99,842.

A GOOD IDEA. DUBUQUE, Nov. 9.—It is proposed to form a new constitutional organization in Dicer to conciliate the opposing creeds of Catholicism and Protestantism.

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITERS. HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 7.—To-day the application of Holmes and Bracken, the dynamiters, for discharge under the habeas corpus act, was argued before Judge Thompson.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice having 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, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested his wonderful medicine in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men.

ing for the prisoner, 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.

THE CHINESE MINISTER'S BABY. 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.

"Certainly, it is true, just as it is true that the waltzes of all high born American ladies are compressed," and the Secretary illustrated by compressing his own rather slender waist with his two hands. "To make the ladies' feet small," he continued, "is a Chinese fashion. To make their waists small an American fashion. It is a demand of fashion or custom in both cases, and nothing more."

THE DONNELL CASE. LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Times says: "It is not probable that General Pryor will be debarred from giving O'Donnell all possible assistance, short of taking a public part in the conduct of the case. More than this cannot well be permitted under our legal system."

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READS LIKE A ROMANCE.

The story of the Count Salm-Salm—He falls in love with a Russian, fights a duel, and is distinguished by his princely father—He is discovered as a laborer and is forgiven.

CHICAGO, 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.

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 grace of person, which, although she was of plain birth, ennobled her, in his heart and soul, above all the aristocratic misses of Bonn and German upper-tendom.

After the departure of the son the father became penitent, and time having elapsed without any tidings 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 volunteer."

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Burdock Blood Bitters. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

5-TON. Iron Lovers, Steel Springs, Brass TANK HEADS, COVERS, AND PAWS FOR RAILROADS, STEAMBOATS, AND ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK. JONES OF BIRMINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, N.Y. 2800

Sawing Made Easy. Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine! Sent on 30 Days Test Trial. A Great Saving of Labor & Money.

jured. Store'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 Brooklyn, and the Republic school house west of the city was blown down.

Mrs. Holbers is among the killed. Mrs. W. H. Pennell had her hip broken, and Mrs. Jackson her back broken dangerously. J. A. Walter was wounded in the head and otherwise hurt and his condition is critical. A cousin of Miss Edmondson was crushed and it is thought will die.

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(Continued from First Page.)
LUTHER'S LIFE.

When a youth Luther condemned and disapproved the persecutions of the Jews. In 1543 he wrote inflammatory and insulting pamphlets against them, entitled: "The Jews and Their Lies," about Yehem Hampschor, against which the persecution scholars of the firm Wilhelm, Bismarck, and Stocker, and that of the worthless in Thessa Eschlar, 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 no stone nor 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 spouse by his impotency, if he obtained her under 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 Kobernicus 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 Kobernicus, in whom, as he said, the devil had invoked that blasphemous idea. He advocated to burn the "heretic," Kobernicus, on a stake. If he, Luther, had not died soon afterward (1543), he might have succeeded in having Kobernicus 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 be!"

In his book, "De Abrog. Miss." Luther says: "To be a Christian one must strangle reason, scratch out her eyes, and choke the heart."
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 Katterine." 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 anything." Luther assured his friend Micoonius: 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 bear; at Coburg as a bull. 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 after him. That ink-spots has been shown the visitors up to this date, and the writer has seen it himself in his place. In his "Instructions upon Various Matters," part 7, page 2, Wittenberg, 1545, he says, "I do strangle them with my hands, burn them in fire, these prostitutes of the devil damned eternally."

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallowness, etc. Remove 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 frustrate 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 Society 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 lodges.

It is said in Dublin that influences are at work to have the Marquis of Lorne appointed Lord-Mentenant.

The New York Times' special says the recent feeling has been increased by 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 Irishmen.

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 disaffected with the repudiation by the Government of the plan for wholesale emigration. There are suspicions that a scheme is still in existence. Archbishop O'Keefe, in replying to the Chief Secretary's letter, says there is revealed the prospect of a project to force poor dependent people to abandon 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 Thursday next have both been proclaimed. The County Fermanagh has been proclaimed under the Crimes Act.
Oak, Nov. 12.—Ten disguised men, some armed with revolvers, attacked the house of a farmer named Morgan at Cow Cavanary,

THE LAND LEAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

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

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Mr. Parnell to-day received the following despatch by cable from John E. Redmond, 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 before returning to Ireland. My brother accompanies me."

THE TRIAL OF POOLE.

THE INFORMER LAMIE IS NOT BELIEVED.—THE PRISONER CHARGES THE JUDGE WITH PARTIZANSHIP.—THE JURY DISAGREE.

The trial of Jos. Poole for the murder of John Kenny in Saville Place began in Dublin yesterday (Nov. 12). The prisoner was defended by Drs. Webb and Moriarty. 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. Kenney testified that her husband 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 lodging.

DUBLIN, Nov. 13.—The taking of evidence in the case of Joseph Poole, charged with 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, where the foreman announced that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, whereupon the Judge discharged them.

THE UNDERGROUND EXPLOSIONS.
LONDON, Nov. 12.—The St. James' Gazette says the police, upon making inquiries relative to the explosions on the Metropolitan Underground Railway, found reasons to suspect that John McGeoffrey had infringed his ticket-of-leave by visiting Ireland. Hence the reward offered on November 7 for information 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 IRELAND.
LANDLORDS AIDED BY THE POLICE.
LONDON, Nov. 12.—Great excitement exists throughout Londreagh, 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 dispossess 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 Protest 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 PROTEST.
The Provost of Glasgow has increased the difficulties of Government by threatening to recall the military against the Orangemen who wanted to interfere with the meeting which assembled in that town to hear Mr. Sexton, M.P., on Monday.

PROVOCATION AND REPRESSAL.
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 IRISH FRANCHISE TO BE EXTENDED.
An apparently authorized statement is made that Mr. Gladstone will certainly propose an extension of the franchise next session, and that the measure in contemplation will embrace Ireland.

SENOR CASTELAR ON CAREY'S KILLING.
Much anger is expressed in the English journals against the great Spanish Republican statesman, Emilio Castelar, for his sympathetic reference to the killing of Carey. Senior Castelar concludes his article on the subject with the words:—"A race with the determination of the Irish is inevitable."

THE POPE OPPOSED TO THE EXPATRIATION OF IRISHMEN.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Pope is very decided in his opposition to the wholesale expatriation of Irishmen from Ireland, and is outspoken in his condemnation of the course of the British Government which permits the Orangemen to commit outrages on Catholics with impunity.

A JEW HATER.
The Lord Mayor, in refusing to allow Stocker, Court Chaplain of Germany, to lecture in the Mansion House, stated he could not disregard the feelings of the Jewish community by giving prominence to Stocker, who had excited hostility against the Jews. Carl Blind, Ecologist, 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. Blandolph, died suddenly at Morristown, N.J., on the morning of November 7th.

Elizabeth Beppath, wife of John Dougall, proprietor of the Montreal Witness, died at her residence, 294 Drummond street, on Friday, November 7th, aged 61 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 retired 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 80; North West at 126; and St. Paul at 100. Union Pacific was quoted at 89. Canada Southern rose to 57; Northern Pacific common sold at 29; and the preferred stock at 63. Louisville & Nashville sold at 50; Central Pacific at 67, and Canada Pacific at 61. Money 2 per cent.

The money market is dull, with rates of discount 7 to 7 1/2 per cent, and call loans 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange is inactive at 103; for 60-day bills between banks, 103; cash over the counter, 103 to 109 for demand bills. Documentary and produce bills are in small supply, and worth 7 1/2 to 8 premium. Drafts on New York range from par to 1/2 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 founders are in a position to select pipped men and have been doing so, but there is no reason to anticipate trouble.

The increase of traffic on the City Passenger Railway from the first of November up to the tenth was \$1,090, as compared with the same period last year.

Stock Sales—400 Montreal, ex-div., 181; 25 do 181; 100 do 181; 10 regular 185; 105 do 185; 2 Merchants, 115; 25 do 115; 10 Molsons 113; 10 Commerce 124; 150 do 124; 100 Federal, 144; 4 Peoples 64; 39 do 63; 25 Ontario 103; 1 Telegraph 117; 5 Passenger, 111; 15 Pacific, 62; 2,000 Corporation 1 per cent stock 14; 16 money, 101 1/2 account; Illinois Central 135; Canada Pacific 67 1/2.

This afternoon stocks closed about steady, with little life to the market. A lot of 550 shares of Ontario sold at par.

Afternoon Stock Sales—10 Montreal 185; 1 do 185; 25 do 185; 35 ex-div. 181; 25 Peoples 63; 9 Merchants 116; 2 Federal 143; 100 Gas 167; 25 do 167; 50 Pacific 62 1/2.

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 Allan 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 the St. Lawrence only a few winters ago. The state of trade is much the same as last week. Goods have 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 whistlings of serious trouble in the iron trade, but so far nothing has transpired to justify the rumors which have been afloat. If the grain trade has been disappointing and the crops poor, the same cannot be said of the cattle trade, and stock raisers must have made money if shippers have not. The total shipments of cattle from the opening of navigation to date have reached 49,403 head, against 41,673 during the corresponding period last year, and 41,968 in 1881, an increase of 7,730 head over 1882, and of 7,435 over 1881. The exports of sheep have reached the unprecedented total of 96,847 head against 72,518 during the same period in 1882, and 69,313 in 1881; an increase of 24,329 head over last year, and 26,534 over 1881.

GRAIN.—The sugar market is easier. Prices are 1/2 lower on granulated at 8 1/2 to 9, and 3/4 lower on yellow. Syrup—There has been no change in the market, which has a somewhat dull tone. We quote 30 to 50 per lb, or 49 to 700 per gallon as to quality. Tea—There is a fair consumptive demand for tea at steady prices, but no disposition to buy ahead of immediate requirements. Holders are cheerful and ask full rates, but transactions are difficult to put through. Spices—The demand continues disappointingly slow in spite of the light amount of stock held. Holders are not anxious to sell except at full prices, and we hear of no sales of importance. We quote: Pepper, white, 28 to 29; do black, 16 to 18; do shells, 8 to 9; ginger, Jamaica, 14 to 21; cloves, 18 to 24; nutmegs 50 to 80; plantain 8 to 9; Molasses—The market keeps very dull and buyers have a decided advantage, particularly

on round lots. We quote:—Barbadoes, 46 to 50; Porto Rico 42 to 44; Trinidad, 40 to 42; and Cuba 30 to 32 c. Fruit—The market for dried fruit has ruled more active, and sales of Valencia raisins have amounted to 7,000 boxes at 6 1/2 to 7. There is a great difference in the quality of the fruit this year. We quote:—Balsam, Valencia, 70 to 75; Almonds, 8 to 9; almonds 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; do shelled 25 to 30; currants 6 to 7; figs, Turkish, 15 to 20; loose muscatels 52 to 60; prunes, 6 to 8. Coffee—Java is quoted at 22 to 28 for fine to choice and 17 to 21 for fair. Mocha 26 to 30. Jambos, 10 to 20.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Business in pig iron is moderate and wholly in small lots. Finished iron is steady and unchanged. Tin-plates remain firm, and Canada plates are in light supply. Ingot tin is quiet, as also is copper, and lead dull. We quote:—Pig iron—Coltsnes \$21 50; Langloan \$21 50; Garbherie \$20 50 to 20 75; Summerize \$20 25 to 20 50; Eglington \$18 50; Daimelington \$18 50; Siemens \$18 50; bar iron \$19 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, cookes \$4 35 to 4 40; Canada plates, penn \$3 10 to 3 30; ingot tin, strait \$3 50; do, lamb and flag 2 40; ingot copper, beaver, 180; do, Montana, etc., 170; lead \$7 1/2 to 8 00.

LIARS.—There have been few buyers in the market, and the trade is dull. The general supply is ample, and prices, if anything, have 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 boat and shoe trades says:—Now that the fall trade is over, manufacturers have turned their attention to cutting 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 LaSalle. Prices remain unchanged. The cut this winter, it is estimated, will be 25 per cent less than last. If 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 season's lumber next spring.

DAIRY 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 WOOL.—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 transactions, are purely nominal as follows: Beaver per lb, \$2 50 to 3 50; bear per skin, \$8 to 10; bear cub, \$4 to 5; fisher do \$4 to 5; red fox do, 75¢ to \$1; cross do, \$2 to 3; lynx do, \$2 to 2 50; marten do, 75¢ to 90¢; mink do, 75¢ to \$1; muskrat do, 80¢ to 100¢; otter do, \$8 to 10; raccoon do, 40¢ to 50¢; skunk do, 40¢ to 60¢.

OILS.—Steam refined seal is firm and so is cod liver oil. We quote:—Lime-seed boiled, per imperial gallon, 58¢ to 60¢, and raw 55¢ to 57¢; olive, \$1 to \$1 05; cod, Newfoundland A, 60¢ to 62¢; Halifax, 57¢ to 60¢; sail refined, steamed, 72¢ to 75¢; lard, extra, 90¢ to \$1 00; do No 1, 75¢ to 80¢; cod liver, \$1 15 to \$1 35.

SALES.—Sales of car lots of No 2 Labrador herring have been made at \$4 80. The barrels which contain are about 33,000 barrels, with several cargoes expected to arrive. We quote:—Labrador herrings, No. 1, \$6 00; No 2, \$4 50 to 5 00; No 3, \$3 75 to 4 00; salmon, No 1, \$5 50 and No 2, 4 00; salmon, N. H. No 1, 2 and 3, \$2 00 to 10 00 and 18 00; dry codfish, \$5 50; salt, trout, No 1, \$12 00 per bbl; white fish, No 1, \$5 00 to 5 25 per half-barrel; smoked herring, 22¢ to 27¢.

Wool.—The week has been a quiet one in the wool trade, and the feeling is rather firmer in foreign, but without quotable change. We quote: Upsa 17c to 19c; A Australian 20c to 30c, as to quality; Domestic in 32c to 32c for A. super, 24c to 26c for B, 22c for fleece, and 24c for black.

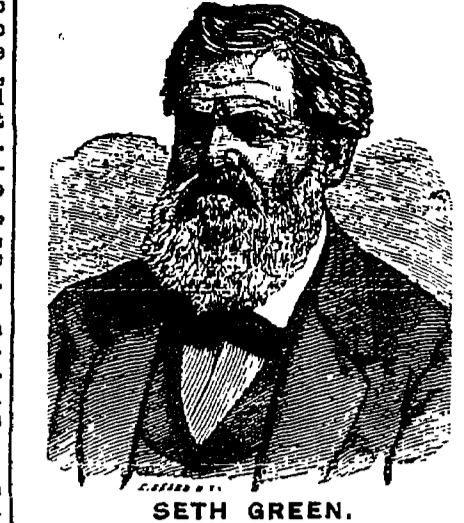
SALT.—Prices are steady, but the volume of trading is limited. We quote:—Coarse, 50¢ twelve, 55¢ eleven, and 60¢ ten; factory filled is steady at \$1 30 to 1 50; Eureka, \$2 40, and Turke's Island 35¢ per bushel.

PETROLEUM.—We quote 1 1/2 to 1 7/8 per gallon for car lots, 18c for broken lots and 18 1/2 to 19c for single barrels. In Petrolia the market is firm at 15¢ f. o. b. Crude oil is steady.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL—Nov. 13.

The local breadstuffs markets keep dull. A car lot of Canada Red winter wheat was sold at \$1.22. In course grains there is still some enquiry for peas, eight or ten thousand bushels changed hands at 93¢, which indicates a firm market. Corn was quoted firmer at 62¢ to 63¢, in sympathy with the improved situation in the West. We quote prices as follows:—Canada red winter wheat \$1.20 to 1.23, spring \$1.10 to 1.20, white winter \$1.15 to 1.17. Corn 62¢ to 63¢; oats 23¢ to 24¢; peas 93¢ to 93 1/2; rye 62¢ to 65¢; barley, Province of Quebec 53¢ to 55¢; Ontario 65¢ to 75¢ #4 8 lbs. Ocean freights were quoted at 23 1/2 steam to Liverpool. In the flour market a fair business was done in city bags at \$3.05, and some millers at the moment have not enough stock on hand to fill their local orders. Sales were reported 100 superior at \$5.60, 125 extra at \$5.50, 600 barrels American strong bakers' at \$5.80 per 100 lbs., 400 do at \$5.90 per 100 lbs., and 250 Ontario bags (medium) at \$3.65. Owing to the recent reduction in stocks, holders are not inclined to offer quite as freely. Oatmeal was quiet and unchanged at \$4.75 to 5.00 for ordinary, and \$5.20 to 5.30 for granulated as to quantity. Provisions:—Western mess pork ranges from \$14 75 to \$16 25 according to quality. Lard was quiet and steady. A few small bunches of fresh killed hogs were sold at \$7 25 per 100 lbs., and we quote \$7 00 to \$7 25 as to quantity and quality. Butter.—There was a fair inquiry but little business resulted at the prices offered which showed little advance on the price paid to producers. Some creamery sold at about 25¢. Cheese is quoted at 11c to 11 1/2 for September and October, and 10c to 11c for August. Choice white September might command higher prices. This factory is said have sold for 1 1/2¢. Eggs are scarce and firm at 25¢ to 26¢. Potatoes are steady at \$5 to \$10. Uta, N. Y., Nov. 12.—\$800 boxes cheese sold at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 and the bulk at 11c; 800 were consigned.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Nov. 12.—Cheese, firm for best qualities. Sales of 4,000 boxes all



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.

Seth Green
14 1/2

R. C. S. TEACHERS WANTED
One Male Teacher, holding a First or Second Class Certificate; one Female Teacher, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate; and one Female Teacher, holding a Third Class Certificate. Applications to be made to R. C. S. S. Belleville, Ont., Sec. Treas., up to 15th Decem-ber next, stating salary required, and producing Testimonials, etc. 14 3

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 384.
Danzel Robinson, Grand Juror 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, 6th November, 1883.
T. & C. DELORMIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
14 4

KNABE PIANOFORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 202 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

late October. Current price 11 1/2 for September, in much better demand. No fancy offered. Butter—Sales, 90 packages at 25¢.

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 \$30 and one ditto at \$40. He has also received a car load of general purpose horses from Vanclerk Hill. At the College Street Market there was no business of importance.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.
Shipping cattle have sold at 5c to 5 1/2c per lb and the supply was ample. Sheep remain quiet at 40 to 50 per lb, live weight, and live hogs at 5c to 6 1/2c per lb. At Vigor 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 3c to 4 1/2c per pound, live weight, as to quality, only a few head of choice heaves 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 of stock from the port of Montreal for the week ended November 10, with comparisons:—

Per	To	Oattle.	Sheep.
Lake Napijoo	Liverpool	179	514
Scotland	London	932
Total		179	1,446
" Last week		1,265	3,880
" corresponding week in 1882		662	1,765
" corresponding week in 1881		306	600
" to date, 1883		49,403	96,847
" " 1882		41,673	72,518
" " 1881		41,968	69,313

BIRTH.
TURNER.—At No. 217 Centre street, on the 7th November, the wife of John Turner of a daughter. 111 2

MARRIED.
MULLIGAN-BUCKLEY.—In this city, the 28th October, 1883, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Hogan, P. F. Mr. John Mulligan to Miss Mary Buckley, both of this city.

DIED.
FITZGERALD.—In this city, on the 8th inst., Edward, aged 18 years, beloved son of Michael Fitzgaird.
Quebec, P. Q., and Toronto, Ont., papers please copy.
ANSON.—In this city, on the 6th inst., Sarah Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Ogden, merchant of this city, and beloved wife of Edward D. Hanson, in the 43rd year of her age.

CHAS. EDWARDS.—November 8th, Joseph, beloved son of Thomas Edwards, aged 10 years and 3 months.
Quebec papers please copy. 112 1

LYNCH.—In this city, on the 8th inst., Michael, aged 10 years, youngest son of James Lynch.

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

PARRELLIAN.—In this city, on the 10th inst., after a long and painful illness, Emilio Metayer, mother of J. B. Parrellian, auctioneer.

HOGNER.—At Lachine, P. Q., on November 8th, of congestion of the lungs, James McGo, aged 89 years, eldest son of the late Patrick McGo.

MULLIGAN.—In this city, on the 8th inst., John Mulligan, aged 63 years, a native of Co. Wick, Ireland.

OTYLA.—In this city, November 11th, Francis Joseph Otyla, and beloved son of Martin O'Hara, aged 6 years.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

- My Visit to Distressed Ireland, 12mo., 75c
- The Monk's Pardon, 12mo., cloth, \$1.25
- Rose Parry, 12mo., cloth, 1.50
- Mirror True Womanhood and True Man, Imperial 8vo., cloth, gilt edge, 3.00
- Cathie's Lectures, Imperial, 8vo., cloth, gilt edge, 3.00
- Life of Blessed Virgin and Christ, Imperial 8vo., cloth, gilt edge, 5.00
- Young Ireland, 8vo., cloth, 2.00
- New Ireland, 12mo., cloth, 1.50
- Life of Christ