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## FROM THE EMERALD ISLE.

Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, D.D., in the New York "Sun."

The Work of the Nationalists-The Irish Hierarchy's Coufidence in Parnell—A. M. Sul livan's Tomb in Clasnevin-Successful Irish Scholurs.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1 .- The Nationalists take no direct or active interest in the present struggle between the English Liberals and the House of Lords; the peers are all landlords, the hereditary oppressors and lawmakers of Ireland. Everything which can throw discredit on this body, diminish their prestige and influence, take away from their prerogative and power, or tend to their final destruction, cannot but be welcome to the Irish heart. Meanwhile the branches of the National League are everywhere un-tiring in superintending the revision of the registration lists in every city, town, and borough. They are making sure of every man entitled to cast a vote at the coming election. Depend upon it that Irishmen are becoming thoroughly conscious of the importance and necessity of counting their numbers. ...

What impresses me most as I move about among the people, as I talk with the clergy, the landed proprietors, and the educated classes, is the intense earnestness which animates all those who are seeking for Ireland the great boon of self-government. No halfbers of Parliament, feel that this crisis of the sion, or creed, shall be openly and heartily

Yesterday the Parliamentary party held a loss of Mr. A. M. Sullivan—"a trusted and beloved comrade, a devoted son of Ireland, a stanch and life-long worker in the National cause, and a distinguished orator"—they took official cognizance of a letter from the Bishops of Ardagh and Raphoe, Secretaries to the recent meeting of the Irish Hierarchy. The letter worthies.

I and where Catholics and Dissenters were allowed to be buried freely with their own resulting insulted in death by the compulsory reading of the service of the Established Church. At the southern extremity, in what was the old cemeterly of the Irish Hierarchy. The letter worthies. lution was immediately proposed and ununimously adopted, to the following effect: "That advocacy of her cause.
the Irish Parliamentary party accept the When they brought out the casket enclosthe Irish Parliamentary party accept the duty of bringing the resolution of the Arch-bishops and Bishops of Ireland on the educaeducation question with all the energy and by all the means in their power."

As I toresaw, when I wrote to you about this most important move of the Hierarchy | the iron screen on the opposite bank could be the party of which he is the leader the guardianship of the dearest interests of the Irish Church, the effect on all classes of National league, at every one of the local meetings since hold, has been enthusiastically and glorious era of prosper ty.
supported by the resident clerry. The There have been in Irelan i few gatherings supported by the resident clergy. The people now feel confident of success; they are one with their priests and bishops in the great battle for equal justice which they have undertaken to fight out to the end. And the countenance and co-operation of the clergy assures all lovers of order that the struggle will be carried on peacefully, and all the more successfully and irresistibly that the religious guides and moderators of the people are to fulfil their due part in every discussion. Mr. Parnell also feels that this important accession of moral strength increases two-fold his real power in the British Parlia-

I who am privileged to hear what is said among the very clite of the clergy, can assure you that few, indeed, must be those whose heart is not daily more and more bound up in the national endeavor to secure the full measure of social, political and religious justice so long withheld from the majority of Irishmen.

I have mentioned Mr. A. M. Sullivan. Doubtless the American press has already the full measure of liberty. paid a just tribute to the sterling worth of On Wednesday, the 21st of October, was paid a just tribute to the sterling worth of this patriot, publicist and orator. His death has been mourned as a national calamity. In no instance that I can recall of the death of a tributes paid to his memory by men of all creeds and parties. Two striking circumstances marked the last sad ceremonics in Glasnevin Cemetery. After the solemn requiem office was ended, a meeting was held in the beautiful mortuary chapel near Mr. Sullivan's grave. Archbishop Croke, whose head and heart are always rightly inspired, was the soul of this assemblage, composed of both Catholics and Protestants. Both spoke to the resolutions proposed, and aiming at getting up a national subscription for the widow and her nine children, the youngest a baby a few weeks old. It was as spontaneous and eloquent a manifestation of public sentiment as I can re-call to mind. It is not the custom in Ireland, I am proud and happy to say it, to pronounce funeral orations over the dead indiscriminately as is the deplorable habit of our people in the United States. But the brief, pregnant, heartfilt addresses of the movers and seconders of the resolutions furnished the most cloquent of panegyrics. Fifteen hundred pounds were subscribed on the spot by the gentlemen Present, and it is sure to be soon £15,000.

The other circumstance regards the spot chosen in Glasnevin Cemetery for Mr. Sullivan's burial. It is the gratuitous and grace- and without exaggerating in a single particular ful offering of the Cemetery Commissioners to lar -there are the most solid hopes for the shortly from France.

Mrs. Sullivan and her family. But what enhances the generous delicacy of this gift is the fact that this burial lot is the most favorably situated in Glasnevin. From the green and sunny slope which opened to ceive the lifeless remains of the patri-otic publicist you look down into the vault containing the tomb of O'Con-nell. Your readers, such of them, at least, as have never visited this now classic spot, will not be sorry that I should briefly describe the O'Counell monument and its surroundings. This is a beautiful Celtic round tower, some 120 feet high, of shining whitish-gray limestone, with a conical capping surmounted by the cross. It is placed on the loftiest spot in the cemetery, thus dominating the whole country, and the most conspicuous object in

the landscape for miles around. From the foot of the tower the ground slopes gently down in a circle of some fifty feet radius, terminated by a deep gap twelve feet wide. The opposing faces of this deep circular pathway round what may be consi dered the base of the monument are built up in dressed stone and divided into family burial vaults. Of

course it is an object of patriotic ambition to have a resting place near "The Liberator," all the more so that about 100 feet to the north of the monument is the handsome mortuary chapel. Thus near O'Connell and his sons repose in death many distinguished men who had been in life his zealous fellowlaborers in the cause of Irish liberty.

The grave of Mr. Sullivan is in a direct line between the round tower, the O'Connell vault, and the chapel. On one side of the grave is the monument of Sir John Gray, hearted man is wanted or will be tolerated and on the other that of Tom Steele, in the ranks of those who look to O'Connell's "Head Pacificator." Other making Irishmen the proprietors of the associates of their fame and life work Insh soil and the rulers of their are grouped around on the same own country. Bishops and priests, like mem green bank, several illustrious Dublin priests among them, well known for their pa. national life and the impending struggle in triotism, their piety, and charitable labor. At the British Parliament require that all true the opposite extremity, southwere of the Irishmen, no matter what their rank, profes- round tower, are buried the three "Manchester Martyrs," whose innocence is still brudy with the people. To day the battle begins in | believed in by the people, and whose resting place is never allowed to be without some floral offering. Let me add that the present Glaspreliminary meeting in London. After pass- nevin cemetery was the creation of O'Connell. ing a resolution expressing their regret at the loss of Mr. A. M. Sullivan—"a trusted and land where Catholics and Dissenters were al-

contained the resolutions of the Archbishops and Bishops entrusting to the Parliamentary party the educational interests of Irish Catholics, as mentioned in my letter of Oct. 2; it was addressed to Mr. Parnell. A special resolution was immediately proceed and the generous spirits who, like Alexander and the generous spirits who are the contained to the contained M. Sullivan, gave their whole strength to the

ing the body of the latter and placed it in the opened grave it was a touchir g and a thrilling tion question before the Government and the scene. All Ireland had sent her best and House of Commons, and pledge themselves to | truest men to testify her love, gratitude and press forward the hitherto unsatisfied claims respect for the departed. Ar hishops, Bishof Catholic Ireland in all branches of the ops, priests, professional men of every rank and of every creed, together with a sorrowing multitude of all ages and sexes, stood or knelt reverently and tearfully around. Through giving over to Mr. Parnell personally and to seen the marble slab of O'Connell's tomb and the coffin of Irish oak in which he reposes. Beyond, the great Celtic tower bearing aloft the cross seemed the fitting emblem of the Irishmen has been extraordinary. The much suffering race and ancient nationality, which are entering upon a new lesse of life

> like that of Oct. 20, 1884, in Glasnevin Cemetery, and at none, not even at the monster meeting of Mullaghmast, did so many earnestminded Irishmen promise God and thomselves to work faithfully for the cause for which all these illustrious dead-from Curran to O'Connel-had battled in the Senate, the pulpit, the professor's chair, and the press.

> In company with two friends I visited the cemetery and grave of Mr. Sullivan that same evening a little before sunset. Groups of persons were piously occupied at various points in decorating the tombs of dear friends or relatives. We found the fresh earth above Sullivan's grave covered with flowers-the freshest and rarest-and a few gentlemen lingering there, as if unwilling to leave the sleeper alone in his long-needed r pose. We said our prayers silently and reverently above the dead. He is the last who has joined the great-souled band, who made Ireland hopeful of freedom, and taught her how to seek for

held the commencement of the Royal University of Ireland. It was a memorable event. For the first time since its establishment the public man has there been such a perfect university was able to confer degrees upon the unanimity of regrot, praise, and respect, in the students it had formed. For the first time also were the students trained in Catholic colleges and sent up for matriculation and examination in the Royal University, able to compete for and get the highest academical honors without in any way compromising

their religious principles.
Two brothers named McWeeny, the sons of the head reporter of the Freeman's Journal, and pupils of the Catholic University College, Stephen's Green, achieved a triumphant success, and were received by their follow graduates with thunders of ap-The elder won the first honors in English literature, entitling him to £100 a year for five years. The younger won a scholarship in Trinity College of £00 a year for six years, besides another prize of £40. Then there were nine young lady graduates, one of them, Miss Charlotte Taylor, obtaining the degree of Doctor in Music, besides that of Bachelor of Arts. I would remark in this connection that these ladies study only in female colleges, and only compete at the e: aminations with students of the more robust sex. Thus they are not exposed in Ireland to the dangers of mixed establishments as with us in the United States. So-and let me say it here in all sincurity;

highest university education in Ireland. The people have the intellectual stuff in them; and step by step their religious guides are secur-ing for them the means of the most advanced culture, together with the safest and most enlightened religious instruction.

Bernard O'Rellly.

#### THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

REQUIEM MASS FOR THE DECEASED PRE-LATES SOLEMNIZED IN THE CATHEDRAL -THE COMMITTEES-A BRILLIANT RE-

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14. - There was no legislative session of the Plenary Connell to-day, services being held at the cathedra', where a requiem mass for deceased prelates was solemnized. The alter was divested of ornament and covered with black, the throne of the Apostolic Delegate was hung in purple, and immediately in front of the altar, outside the sanctuary rail, rested a bier, covered with a black velvet pall bordered with silver, and having a cross embroidered with silver in the centre. Upon the pall rested a white mitre and a crozier, emblems of the episcopacy. Six lighted candlesticks were ranged along the

At 10 a.m. the prelates of the Council, preceded by the theologians and seminarians, filed in and took seats at the foot of the altar. The Apostolic Delegate, attended by Fathers Alfred Curtis and G. W. Devine, ascended the throne. Archbishop Alemany then udvanced to the foot of the altar and began the requiem, the choir of male voices intoning the Kyrie. As the mass proceeded, the solemn music of the strictly Gregorian chant accompanied the services. At the Gradual and Communion the prelates and clergy held lighted tapers, symbolical of faith.

At the end of the mass, Archbishop Corrigan pronounced the eulogium of the deceased Bishops and Archbishops. He enumerated the list of deceased Bishops forty-two in number, and spoke of the duty of the faithful in praying for them, out of a spirit of fraternal charity and as a tribute of love and gratitude for those who had gone to their rest. In conclusion, he paid a glowing tribute to the late Archbishop Bayley, giving a prief sketch of his conversion to the Catholic faith and inci-

dents of his last illness.

After the sermon, Archbishops Kenrick, Alemany, Lamy and Williams, the senior with the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Gibbons, pronounced the final absolu-tion. The venerable Archbishop Kenrick was hardly able to officiate at this fate ceremony, his feeble condition compelling him to pause several times while reciting the prayers.

#### COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

At the business meeting which followed twelve committees were apprinted, to each of which the subjects to be discussed will be first submitted. The chairmen of these committees are the following archbishops : - Lymy, Williams, Seghers, Corrigan, Ryan, Gibbons, Feehan, Elder, Perché, Kenvick, Heiss and Alemany. On each committee are three bishops and seven theologians. A secret meeting of theological committees was held this afternoon, which lasted three

#### A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

To-night the members of the Council were tendered a grand reception by Miss Enally Harper, a leader in society, which was one of the events of the season. Nearly all the prelates attended, and there were also present a large number of prominent citizens and leading State and city officials. The guests were separately introduced to the pre-lates, and after this formal ceremony had been concluded a sumptuous sup-per was served. The affair was a complete success and very much enjoyed by all. Next Thursday the visiting prelates will be tendered a public reception by the citizens of Baltimore at the Concordia Opera House, for which great preparations are being made. President Arthur and his Cabinet, foreign Ministers and justices of the Supreme Court have been invited and will probably accept.

Baltimore, Nov. 14.—The work of the

plenary council to-day consisted of receiving the reports of the several committees, It is expected some of the subjects will be voted upon on Sunday next at a public session. All the proceedings in public sessions are in Latin, while discussions in secret session are in English. There was a conference this afternoon of archbishops and bishops at which the work of the week was reviewed, but none of the conclusions reached were per mitted to be given to the public. To night Right Rev. C. C. Seghers, archbishop of Oregon, preached on "Indian missions." The lecture and publication bureau of the Catholic total abstinence union of America met to-day. It was resolved to send total abstinence speakers to all parts of America during the coming winter to enlist Catholics in the total

#### JUSTIN McCARTHY, JR., ON HOME RULE.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 16. - Justin McCarthy, sr., and Justin McCorthy, jr., addressed the National Irish Club to-day. Justin McCarthy. jr., delivered his inaugural adaress as president of the club. He said Irish members of the Honse of Commons would not rest until they had a parliament in College Green, Dublin, which he prophesied they would have within five years. Justin McCarthy, ar., said three of the most influential members of the cabinet had declared in favor of the principle of home rule in Ireland, and he believed the English parliament would affirm that principle before five years passed.

The Rev. Father Jutteau, of the Dominican House at St. Hyacinthe, has been appointed t the charge of the Church of St. Jean B ptiste, at Ottawa. The eliquent son of St. Dominic has won many admirers among the his departure. His successor will arrive

#### EUROPEAN EVENTS.

The Belgian King and His Ministers—A Change of Capital for Italy-The Terror of Famine-Religious Festivals in Paris-Royal Ceremonies.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes: --

As might have been easily conjectured, the new Belgian Ministry is only a compromise. The King has had a difficult task, and he has heen able to be faithful to the Constitution, while warding off a revolution which, how-ever petty, would at least be able to unsettle a peaceful and industrious nation. To say that King Leopold will never be in danger of losing his throne would in these days be a daring utterance. It is true that he has been one of the best specimens of a modern sovereign. But he shares the possibility of evil fortune with King Umberto and King Alfonso. On one day last week the Queen of the Belgians was on the point of starting for her native Austria, and even now the journey is not quite abandoned. The Socialist mob will never be content while the education law remains in its present condition. Belgium will probably have to pass through another crisis in the form of dissolution. If the eventual victory be upon the Catholic I-ide -and there s no reason for looking upon such a result as impossible—the Liberals will revive their former outery against the Church. Meanwhile M. Beermert will have the unqualified support of the Belgian Catholics The Prince de Caraman Chisnay will make an excellent Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. de Moreau, who in the first instance was designated for the Foreign Office, takes the por folio of Agriculture and Public Works in the place of M. de Bruyns, who was certainly unfitted for the especial mission of the present Ministry. The arrival of the Papal Nuncio is still postponed. The Holy Father has no doubt about the warm welcome which Monsignor Rotelli will receive. But with that diplomatic foresight and the rough knowledge of Relgium which Leo XIII. possesses, he is desirous not to embarrass the Ministers. Thus Pope and King have been prudent and conciliatory; and it new remains to be seen how far the Belgian anti-religious party will imitate their moderation.

#### THE TOWER OF PAMINE.

The famous tower, torre della Fame, or Famine Tower, in which Ugolino della Gherardesca was imprisoned and perished by hunger, so vividly described by Dante in the 33rd canto of the Inferno, stood close to the spot where the modern clock-tower in the Piazza dei Cavalieri, in Pisa, now stands. It was destroyed in 1655. The site was used tor the building of a pulsee now belonging to the Senator Finocchiet i. At the present time, when fear of epidemics prevails, the Mr. Childers, Char Municipality of Pisa imposed on the proprietors the task of renewing the facade of this palace, which was not specially clean. In the removal of the plaster from a part of l the entrance of this palace, there was discover ered an antique rectangular doorway, buried in the ground about a third of its height and closed by a wall. The closing wall being removed from the doorway, there was discovered another doorway of Gothic form, which to considered to have been the entrance into the famous tower. The discovery promises to be NO COMPACT WITH ENGLAND. most interesting in a historical point of view since the hinges have been finally found which made such an impression on Ugolino when es Dante says:

"Then I heard locking up the under door Of some horrible tower.

The excavations and searchings are continued and many students of Italian history and literature have gone to the spot in order to study the remains exposed to view.

#### ROME AND FLORENCE.

A report that appeared in the Gazette of the Cross, of Berlin, to the effect that the Italian Government have deemed it fitting to transport the capital from Rome to Florence, on account of the difficulties felt with regard to the l'ope's presence in Rome, has stirred up the animosity of the Italian Rudical journals. The correspondent who sent the information "under reserve, is characterised as a reactionist, a Pana standard bearer, and in other similar terms. The idea of a transfer of the capital to a more suitable site has been mooted again and again. The King dislikes Rome, and the sentiment of the Queen towards it is close upon hatred. The Plotentines are exceedingly anxious that the capital should be re stored to their city, and the report in the Berlin journal has embodied these desires. Hence the outburst of feeling in the Radical

journals.

ALL SAINTS DAY IN PARIS. His Eminence Cardinal Guibert has already issued the list of preachers for the churche of Paris, on the Feast of All Saints and the following day. These include nearly all the expelled religious, including Father Forbes, S.J., who will occupy the pulpit of the Made leine. The annual commemoration of the faithful departed is a strong proof that the frivolous capital of France has not lost the Faith; for on every All Souls' Day, the cemeteries are crowded from morning till night with relations and friends, who reverently pray at the graves of their beloved ones. Th same devotion to the Holy Souls is shown in undoubtedly increase the power of the Irish the provinces, and not even the tyrannous people. Therefore, it was our plain duty impiety of M. Paul Bert has been able to extirpate the holy and wholesome practice. Last year, the father of Gambetta visited the grave of his unfortunate son, and prayed with his fellow-Catholics of Nice for the repose of his soul. The son of Blanqui never fails to sprinkle the grave of that arch conspirator with holy water every All Souls' This cultus for the dead is touching; and it is as hopeful for the France of to-morrow as it is beneficial to the departed soul. While materialism of the most brutalizing kind ap pears to have the upper hand, that Christian love, strong after death, tells quite another futbful of the town, all of whom will regret tale, and reminds those who are strongly tempted to forget it that Paris is the city of martyrs, missionaries and saints.

TWO ROYAL CEREMONIES. The solemn function of supplying the omit-

ted Rites of the Sacrament of Baptism in the case of the infant Prince Ferdinand, son of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, was cele brated by the Rev. Dean of Eu in the chapel of the Castle of Eu, on Sunday morning last. A late train on Saturday took down the few guests invited to the ceremony, including Dr. Guéneau de Mussy, the Com-tesse de Ferronays, M. Estancelin and other well-known Orleanists. The mem-bers of this family were of course present, including the Duc and Duchesse de Montpensen, the Duc de Chartres, the Prince and Princesse de Joinville, and the Duc de Penthierre. The cx-King of Naples who was represented by the Duc d'Alençon; the Comtesse de Girgenti, the godmother, having as proxy the Princess Amélie. After the ceremony Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given, and the clergy and royal party then partook of a splendid dejeuner in honor of he occasion. The marriage of Robert, Duke of Parma, to the Infanta Maria Antonio de Braganza was solemnised at the Chateau of Fischorn, in the Austrian Province of Penzgan, near Salaburg. The pride is the sister of the Portuguese Pretender Don Miguel II., who is now at officer in the Windischgraetz Regiment of Austrian Dragoons. The alciance is therefore one of august exiles, for the bridegroom himself, who was educated by the Austrian Jesuits, is banished from the territory of his former dukedom. The nuptial blessing was given by Monsignor Eder, Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg.

#### THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE FRANCHISE BILL-MR. GLADSTONE'S ANNOUNCEMENT-RAISING THE TAXES.

London, Nov. 17. - In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Gladstone said that the Government desired to pass the franchise bill without delay, and that they cannot enter into any understanding with the Oppo-sition unless they receive an adequate assurance that the bill will be passed this fall. In that case the Government are ready to make the main provisions of their redistribution bill subject of friendly communication or they stand ready to introduce the bill in the House forthwith and prosecute it with all possible speed. They will make it a vital question with the Government to see that the bill will be carried early next week.

Referring to Gordon's recent letter to Wolseley, Lord Hartington said that all that was important in the letter had been published, and he hoped that the newspapers would exercise discretion in printing news from the Soudan, so as not to make public information Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer

proposed that the financial deficit, amounting to £2,600,000, be met by adding a penny in the pound on the income taxes.

Sir Chas. Dilke denied the reports that cholera had spread to England.

In the House of Lords Lord Granville, in reply to Lord Salisbury, said the Government intended that the passage of the Franchise Bill must precede the passage of the Redistribution Bill.

### Mr. PARNELL'S DENIAL-THE TORIES'

#### HOPES BLIGHTED.

London, Nov. 12. -The Franchise bill passed its crucial stage in the House of Commons to-night. The House was in Committee of the Whole, and the question was upon the passage of the bill through Committee. On this question a division was ordered. It was known that the Government would, in any event, have a sufficient majority to carry the bill, but great interest at-tached to the vote of the Parnellites. They had voted with the Liberals on the second reading of the bill, and thereby given the Government a respectable majority; but the Conservatives had supported the Parnellites in the debates in which they sought to over-thro v Lord Spenier and the Dublin Castle Government, and there was a feeling that the Irishmen would now revenge themselves by voting against Mr. Gladstone. They, howvision occurred every man of them walked into the Liberal lobby, and the Government repeated its triumph of last week. The Conservatives believe that the Parnellite support has been obtained by a secret compact be-tween Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. Just after the vote was announced your correspondent encountered Mr. Parnell in the lobby of the House and asked him as to the truth of the persistent rumors of a bargain. Mr. Parnell replied "there is absolutely no truth in any statement to the effect that I or my colleagues have entered into a compact. with Mr. (Hadstone. Moreover, you can state that the Irish members of the House never will enter into any secret agreement with the present government of England. What we have to say to the treasury benches will be said on the floor of the House. We will vote for whatever, in our belief, is best calculated to benefit Ireland. Whether it benefits or injures Eugland is a secondary and insignificant consideration. The Fran-chise bill as now passed by the House will to support the government until the bill was

#### INSPECTOR FRENCH.

passed and we have done so."

DUBLIN, Nov. 17 .- Statements have been circulated by Maurice Healy, brother of Mr. T. M. Healy, member of Parliament for Monaghan, and also by Mr. Noonan himself Day, and surviving kinsfolk often forget that in the Freeman's Journal, to the effect that their deceased relative was buried "civilly." Police Inspector French gave Noonan various sums of money, and urged him to supply French with the doings in Cork by the Na tionalists. Inspector French often upbraided him for the meagre character of his disclosures. Noonan also alleges that he was arged to arrange an attack on Justice Barry white he was attending the Cork As nent Nationalists.

#### RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

#### The Position of the Catholic Church.

Not long since an acquaintance, not of this country, called our attention to the error into which Catholics of the United States occasionally fall in believing and proclaiming that they enjoy in this country greater liberty as Catholics than is enjoyed by the Church any-where else. We have written on this subject before, but finding two recent instances of this boastfulness in persons who are regarded as able and well-informed we have thought it

best to recur to the matter.

In the first place, we in this country are not in the condition best suited to the interests of the Church. The best condition is that in which the laws of the Church are explicitly recognized and respected in civil legislation. That this is the most desirable condition of society, that it is also a condition to be sought where practicable, no person can deny without ignorance of or contempt for the Syllabus, Papal documents without num-ber, the uniform teaching of canonists, and the practice of the Church. This consideration alone is sufficient to dispel the error above mentioned and subdue our bosstfulness. And the truth is that wherever you fin, this error you will also find on close examine -s ther ough dissent from the plain teached in of the doctrinal sources mentioned.

But this first is not the only condicablion.

Any person who has knowledge of Catholic life as manifested in the pilgrimages, processions, honor of sanctuaries, devotion at the wayside chrines, emblems of religious state met everywhere can understand that there is in Catholic lands a measure of Oatholic freedom, a means of Catholic development to which we are strangers. And these very important factors of Catholic life are found remaining in great part even when, as in France and Italy, the governments have gone far in anti-Catholic legislation. We are free to practice our religion within the walls of our churches. Such freedom might not inaptly be compared to the freedom of the prisoner behind the bars. He has no anney ance from outsiders, but he would be far more comfortable and develop a good deal more activity if not kept inside quite so much.

A third consideration rimy be devoted to our grievances somewhat in detail. In the matter of education we are treated with a disregard of justice that is in marked contrast with the respect shown in Protestant Upper Canada for Catholic rights in this matter. There is more justice on this point in some of the English colonies than in the United States, though conditions are as favorable here for Catholic liberty as in those countries. anybody imagine that if there were eight or nine millions of Lutherans in this country as sturdily contending as Catholics for separate schools the same disregard would be shown as to Catholics? In this matter of education there is then a glaring injustice to us and consequent oppression from which no Catholics elsewhere suffer in the same degree.

Nor is the educational difficulty our only grievance. There is an ostracism which Catholics suffer in political life, in social and business relations. Those who have a know-ledge of practical every day life appreciate this, An Episcopalian or Methodist may run for office and nobody will know his religious profession. With a Catholic the case is different. Some persons think the political ostracism due to the fact that most Catholics belong to one political party. This

Would the case be the same if Episcopalians were proportionately of one mind in politics? Would their religious professions be equally mentioned? Besides, how could there possibly he expected greater tolerance from a party indorsed by Methodists in conference, adhered to by almost all the Protestant ministers, and controlled so much by the children of Puritan aggression and tyranny ? Finally, when we reflect that the ostra cism extends to social and business relations. we perceive that to attribute political ostracism to our quasi-harmony in piolitics is making the cause too narrow for the effect. The reasons alleged in public prints and in private discussion against Catholic candidates show the true origin of the ostracism to be finally confounded with the usual general opposition (foretold) of the world, to Christ and his followers.

We may as a final consideration look to the number of those who have fallen away from the Church in this country. The number has been stated as amounting to millions, and that the number is very large cannot at any rate be doubted. Human respect, social opprobrium and inferiority have great powers of perversion as well as the thumbserew or the rack. Many have fallen away from the Church in our times in Catholic countries, but the number and the extent of these perversions are not so great proportionately as of those which take place in our midst. Most of the perverts in Catholic lands retain the Fuith at least; ours do not. This very fact of the disproportion in defections of which we have no doubt shows how much ground there is for the boastfulness of which we have spoken, and also that there is here a species of persecution not so demonstrative as the persecutions in France or Italy but none the less effective, and there is this difference adverse to us that our oppression is constant while theirs is at intervels.

It may be noted also that the vain boast we combat is in many ways mischievous. It lutts Catholics into a sense of security and satisfaction, and makes them unwilling to co-operate to the removal of the very grievances we suffer. It makes Catholics believe that the Popes in constantly inculcating and seeking to establish concordats are ignorantly cunning to their own destruction, that the practice of the Church for centuries has been erroneous and injurious. Those who think well of our condition must and do hold this view. It is an ineffable conceit, not to angula of its inconsistency with a Catholic principle.

T. F. MARAR, D.D.

-Cleveland Universe.

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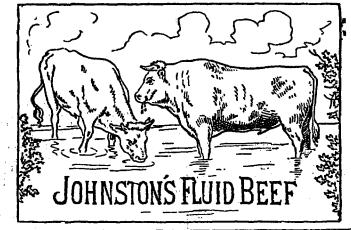
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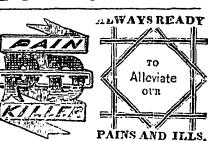
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CHAPTER X-Continued. "And would be the first to take them up again," cried Sesostris, watching for the moment to fling his pebble, and rudely interrupting the speaker. rupting the speaker.
"Why not! Would you not be proud your-

self to be a patriot?

"Me a patriot! a reball yelled Sessatris with a look of unutterable indignation. "A patriot need not be a rebel," suggested.

"It's all one; a patriot is a rebel," stoutly retorted Secostris. "I'm a loyal man, and the king's my cause."

Hugh sighed; he felt it was too true. Pat-riotism in Ireland was synonymous with revenion when the interests of the two count. Nero or a Domitian?—to forget that man was it clashed; the stronger beat down the weaker, and the writhing efforts of the latter to rise from beneath the heel that crushed! Mr. Pomfret, furiously. "Papists!" roared her was denominated resistance. i clashed; the stronger beat down the his fellow-creature, and weaker, and the writhing efforts of the latter "Oh, bosh i stuff, you Papists!" roared to rise from beneath the heel that crusbed Mr. Pomfret, fulfiously. "Here, you go an her was denominated resistance—rebellion. out the cat's tail off, only mind she doesn't The stentorian voice of Mr. Pomfret, who bite or scratch you;" handing his penknife had had enough of an argument in which he took no present interest, and which delayed a transaction in which he was interested, was

heard exclaiming: " Hold, my lad; ye've said yer say, an' let the rest wait, while this gentleman and I set-tle the matter in hand. Now, sir "-he turned to Hugh—"this is my proposal, fair an' square. If I get the boy's indentures cancelled for you ;-see, here's a paper I'm getting sig natures to, to oblige my good friend, Lord Castlereagh, who thinks it would be a good thing for the interest of the country to bring about the Union. I don't deny that I expect to be paid for all the votes I bring in. So you see it is a business transaction. Just be so good, as I know you're a man of mark, and related to Mr. Byrne of Cabinteely, just to write your name here, and promise to get me all the votes ye can. Andy"—to his youngest daughter—"run fetch the pen and

ink, my posy. "Nay, do not take the trouble," quickly responded Hugh, rising. "If such be your terms, sir, I must decline them: I cannot subscribe my assent to a measure which every honest man protests against, as fraught with

disaster to the nation.' "Oh, hang your scruples!" growled Mr. Pomfret, vexed, but too great a diplomatist to be put out. "I'm a plain, straightforward man, and can't see with such cute eyes what mighty mischief's to come of it; anyhow, a vote more or less doesn't signify; an' since that bargain doesn't suit ye, maybe another will. Now, all I want, as I daresay you're an United Irishman, is an introduction to the friends to whatever centre you belong to. Here in Bridge street the society is complete, and can admit no more : so my friend Rey-

nolds told me." The trap set before Hugh was so flimsily concealed, or rather so plain to view, that it needed but small discernment for seeing and shunning it. Simply wondering, does the man take me for a fool or a villain, Hugh replied: "I am not a United Irishman, nor do I belong to any society of such, though solicited by Captain Armstrong and your friend Mr. Reynolds for my opinion on the subject, which I freely gave, that I have no faith in their success. I therefore am not

"Humph!" grunted Mr. Pomfret, viewing
Hugh with disfavour; "you don't trust me?

-! suppose you think I'd let the cat out o' the bag. You don't believe I could make other capital out of it that would hurt nobody, while it would serve me. Well, I can't help Here, put your name to this I. O. U. for fifty pounds and ye shall have the boy." Hugh was not so well off in worldly circumstances as to feel quixotic enough to distress himself by purchasing the freedom of a boy of whom he knew nothing, and in whom

alone he felt interested by his mother's story and the lad's own ingenuous countenance; so without the remotest intention of striking such a bargain, he merely said: "I'm sorry I can't do it;" and he turned and looked some time at Mr. Damer, to intimate that they might as well be going; but Damer, otherwise deciphering the look, clapped his hand on his fob, and exclaimed:

'My dear sir, you needn't look to me to help you in money matters; command me in all else, but to save a man from the gallows I wouldn't lend my money, or go security, or any such desperate thing." "Excuse me," interrupted Hugh, "I did

not think of asking it." "No, sir; of course you didn't; I only thought you looked at me, Sir, I'd be sorry to lose in your opinion; so let me say I'm no miser. You saw my house and the style of my living in Merrion square; I spare nothing on my family an' myself—why should I? I'm proud to say, like my friend Toby, I earned it hard, an' began life as low down on

the ladder.' "No, ye didn't," hallooed Toby, getting excited.

"Yes, I did," bellowed Damer, waxing wroth. "Don't I remember when I was a kid, in praskeen apron an' brown paper cap, cutting pork chops and weighing sausages for customers, in Brown and Clark's, the victual-lers, of Francis-street. Many's the shin o' bacon them hands cut, that now can show rings o' goold on 'em," holding up a red fist

"I thought you were related to the Portlingtons, Tom?' sneered Mrs. Pomfret, achamed of such low beginnings exposed to a stranger, whom she had meant to impress with a due sense of the Pomfret consequence: " Ma'am, like Tohy, I disown my parentage that disowned mc. It's ally my wife and Caroline strive to hang upon the peg out o' their reach—more fools they!" cried Damer, fiercely; and in the hurry and vehemence of the combatants, emulous of proving each his claim to have graduated from the lowest rung of the ladder, reversing the knightly vaunt of being sprung from the highest, the door again creaked open, and a fat, roly-poly of a child, about seven years old, in plaid frock and thick feet, cased halfway up his brawny legs in coarse blue woollen socks and heavy shoes, came lumbering in, pouting, blubbering, and with dirty ingers indented into his eyes and smearing his squat red cheeks, giving tokens of trouble distressing his juvenile mind, for which he came to seek alleviation.

"Is that Joe? What ails ye, my Highlander:—eh, what's my baby cryin' for ?" de-manded Mr. Pomfret, while Mrs. Pomfret held out her hand to her brother Charley's

eyes; there's a good boy. Dan'tter, an I'll buy your a scord to kill the rebell the best of the boy your a scord to kill the rebell the best of the boy while he looked eagerly upper. "Canwalder Rugby."

As Miss Fanny concluded the epistle she looked with serious yeage, somewhat blank in expression, at her sister. Miss Sophy's saturnine visage betrayed a flickering glow unocence.

Faith, I'll take ye with me down to Bersfords ridingschool, where ye'll have plen-ty of 'en's' grinned the delighted Pomfrel; 'chlenty of rebelicable croppies, my young soldier, to practise on."

soldier, to practise on."

spoke up the infant soldier, gazing wistfully through his tear sprent lashes at the faces of ways so'ddd."

ways so'ddd."

tween her and the fire, for the day was raw and cheerless: "Seven thousand pounds apiece to us!—that was handsome of poor Jeremiah; for to tell you the truth, Ranny, I didn't think he'd have left us avything, men are such queer creatures, and poor Jerry was alhis admiring kinsfolk.

"Ain't he a fine boy; ain't he just the ministure of an officer in regimentals?" cried the exhibitated Mr. Damer, something after the manner of Squeers exhibiting his promis-

Hugh, extremely disgusted, said, severely "Do you think it well as a Christian, sir, that the earliest lesson inculcated and established in the mind of a child should be one

" One word more, sir, before I go. Money a money, an' I don't like, to lose any, offertain't lucky. What will you offer me for the boy, in reason?'

Hugh thought a moment ;-somehow he began to feel more interest in the youth. He thought what a den it was from which he might be rescued, and he felt as though it were a duty he was called upon to perform in his regard. Yet money was scarce enough with him ; so, blantly he answered, yet (such is human nature) half hoping Pomfret would refuse it, and feeling he would be exonerated from doing more than his means allowed:

"At a word, twenty pounds."
Poinfret was satisfied. Hugh handed him a check for the amount, and was taking his hat to leave the room, with Pomfret and Damer, to call on Watkins, when Sardanapalus, in the blandest tone, rising again, addressed

"I think, my dear sir, if you would honor me by coming to my church on the next Sab-bath, and hear me expound the Scripture, I bombazine dinner dress, fandangoed with bath, and hear me expound the Scripture, I could enlighten you, and convince your under-standing of the errors imposed upon you by the Church of Rome. I'm sure one of your mental calibre would not, from mere obstinhugging delusions and superstitions, deroga-tory to manly sense and reason. Hence, in a apirit of true fraternal love, I invite you to come hear me; and should I succeed, as I have no doubt, in making a convert of you, what a recompense it will be for my labour, what an editication to my flock, what a triumph to the Church, what an advantage to your own interest !"

Hugh heard him patiently to the end, then

said : "Sir, it would seem to me that the first requisite in those who profess to instruct others is knowledge themselves of that which they would impart. In humility, the funda-mental basis of every virtue, without which there neither can be faith—for the proud man will only believe so much as in the light of his reason it pleases him to believe—nor hope nor charity, which are grounded upon faith, you seem to be sadly deficient. Now, let me tell you, that the poor peasant that ploughs the glebe. knows more of religion than you could teach him or me; he might not, perhaps, more than myself, be competent to discuss abstruse divinity or subtle questions; but in his knowledge of simple Christian dogmas, and practice of Christian virtues, his knowledge is sufficient to secure his happiness his salvation hereafter more does he want? For the rest, there has been of our family but one who, clinging to this world's paltry things, suffered himself to be intimidated or seduced into the profession of a Church in which he had no faith. Let me hope that the first and last apostate of our line is buried with him. I wish you

#### CHAPTER XI.

THE CRUCIAL TEST.

Thinkest thou there dwells no courage but That set their mail against the ringing spears, When helmets are struck down? Youth may not loiter now

In the green walks of spring, and womanhood is summoned unto conflict, heretofore. The ot of warrior souls."

Sic e of valentia-HEMANH

"There's the post!" exclaimed Miss Fanny Warbeck Higgenboggan, laying down her spectacles and the morning paper, which she was just in the act of perusing, when the loud "rat-tat" of the letter-currier, reverberating sonorously through the silent mansion, made itself heard in the drawingroom. "I wonder what news shall we have of Jeremiah to-day, Sophy?" And as she said this, Junta the gloomy butler, entered and present letter on a silver salver, which Miss

took, glanced at, and only waited for the corvant to quit the room to turn to her sister and utter the monosyllable, "Dead!" as she held up the black seal in confirmation of her

announcement. "Break the seal and read it, Fauny," said Miss Sophy, putting down the fat pug-

dog from her lap.
She did not look disturbed or excited by the intelligence, no casual eye would have guessed that the self-possessed lady took even the ordinary interest that one might be supposed to feel for even a distant acquaintance in the calin, dry tone, with which she heard the tidings; in which, nevertheless, she was deeply concerned. But Miss Wurbeck was too matter-of-fact to express surprise at an event which she had long been expecting, and too dignified to exhibit any emotion she might have experienced upon the occasion.

The letter is directed in another hand,

too," said Miss Fanny, whose lips twitched a pointed." little as she opened it, and with strong, steady

#### 15 Great Strand-street, London. "MADAM, -- It is with extreme regret I

have to inform you of the death of your brother, Mr. Jeremiah Higgenboggan, which melancholy event took place on the morning of the 6th inst. As executor to his last will and testament, I am happy to inform you that than anything?"
you and your sister have been each left seven
"Don't be taking leave of your senses, Alyou and your sister have been each left seven thousand pounds in the funds; and to his niece, Miss Alphonse Fitzpatrick, the residue of his wealth, fifty thousand pounds, with his house, plate, furniture, carriage and horsesson and heir, whom she had consented to but acting on your wise suggestion, subject to bring up, as his mother, a Papist, it was the conditions that she conforms to the feared, would have instilled into him her own principles. "Come, Sonny, and tell aunty to be cut off with a shilling, and effects be apwhat ails ye."

"On any as me mother, a rapist, it was the conditions that she conforms to the Misses Warbeck very ruffled and his flancet in tears. The elder ladies, finding they had now an auxiliary to sustain them, cordially proprietely vested in the cause of the group—the what ails ye."

"Oo—oo—oo—! I lost my ball in the sthraw up the loft. Oo—oo—oo! mournfully wailed the afflicted innocent.

"Tut, man, is it a man like you cryin' for that?" scoffed Mr. Pomfret. "Dry your that?" scoffed Mr. Pomfret. "Ory your that?" scoffed Mr.

of satisfaction as she said, holding a fan be-tween her and the fire, for the day was raw and

Well," returned Fanny, "I always felt sord an's gun both," said Mr. Damer a good hearted poor fellow;—but I'm sorry about Alphonse."

"And how soon will we go, unker, to kill the property, as I always knew she would the property, as I always knew she would the property.

he never disguised his intentions; he was infatuated about that child."

"You see he was grateful to the father and nother for having nursed him through that bad typhus fever, and in his convalescense rescuing him, at risk of their own lives, from the house when it caught fire; indeed I think the injuries he received did ultimately cause her father's death."

But he doesn't say a word about the boy Patrick, said Miss Sophe.
"No; he never forgave his running away

from Oxford, and becoming a priest. But about Alphouse: you see the clause in the will, I'm afraid, may damage her. I'm sorry we interfered."

"Not at all, Fanny," replied Miss Higgenboggan, tartly; "it was the only means left to overcome the obstinacy of the girl; and don't suppose she's such a fool as to persevere in folly, to the detriment of Her own interest; at the same time, I'll be candid enough to admit I didn't think Jerry would have come to such a cracked conclusion. I had anticipated his leaving the money in our hands--at least, during our lives-to be applied at our discretion, for her benefit : that is the only clause with which I am dissatisfied; -but Jerry had always a slate off: only think of a foundling hospital, a grammar school, and livery-stables swallowing up tifty thousand pounds, and whatever more his effects bring, in the contingency of Alphonse proving obstinate. What's she doing now?"

"She has been all the morning engaged with the dressmaker, giving directions about her wedding outfit. It seems to me all frippery and gew-gaw; she is getting, for instance, a Leghern hat, trimmed with amber fringe and ribbons; lilac silk scarf, pale blue tabinet promenade dress, and posticoats all trimmed with lace; and when I reasoned with her, and said a couple of good stuff acy, persevere like the ignorant vulgar, in gowns, and some chintz calicoes, with one or two good dark colored silk dresses, brown or purple, would be so much more useful, she answered, with a pert smile, that she liked to get what was both useful and pretty, and would become her, as she would not like Guildford to think her a dowdy."

"Just like her," observed Miss Warbeck; "all for show. For my part, I never saw the day I would put beauty in competition

with utility." "Oh, my dear, Alphonse would tell you she could combine them," cried Fanny, derisively; at any rate, let us send for her, till we know how she will take the news we have for her. Somehow, mymind misgives me, she is

such a wilful being;—ring the bell, Sophy!"
Sophy obeyed, and presently a tall, lathy woman, of about five-and-thirty, with yellow complexion, nose that described a triangle, large mouth, and slow, scrutinizing eyes, alternately bold and furtive, came softly in.

"Did ye ring, ma'am? John's gone to the brewers to send home the beer." "Yes, Betty; go and tell Miss Alphonse I wish to speak to her," said Miss Warbeck. Exit Betty Jolly; and in a few minutes Alphonse came in, with a white cambric

handkerchief, which she was prettily embroidering with snowdrops; she held it up, say-"Do you like that, Aunt Sophy?" "What's the good of it. Wasn't the hand-

kerchief very good without it?" was the philosophic response. Alphonse knew her aunt too well to be dis-

appointed, so she only said:
"I think it looks pretty; don't you?" "I see no particular beauty in it. I like rich substantial articles, that demonstrate sense, and affluence, and comfort, such as good silks and costly jewels; but for the tinsel and claptrap of apparel, or such things as flowers and gimeracks, with which some people are fond of littering their drawingrooms, I have no taste; -however, that's not what I now want to say to you. Guildford Colandisk is a lucky man; I hope he will deserve it, since you are bent upon the folly.

Your Uncle Jeremiah is dead!" Alphonse for a moment stood silent, with lips apart; then her eyes dimmed with tears, and in low tone she murmured:

"Poor Uncle Jeremiah!" "There, you needn't act the sentimental," cried Miss Fanny; "you know we have been long expecting it. Asthma, though slow, is sure to kill in the end; besides, you haven't seen him for years, and he has provided for you handsomely, as we always knew he would. There, read that letter

"Oh, aunty, if it were only for all his goodness to me, I loved him and am sorry for him," sobbed Alphonse, sitting down to read the letter, which tearfully and slowly, she did to the end, while her nunts watched her countenance to see the effect made upon her by its contents. They were not long in suspense: one so unsophisticated could not long disguise her emotions; a very evident cloud of disappointment settled upon her brow and saddened every feature; yet, when she came to the end, she made no other sign, but sat with the letter resting on her

knee. "Well, isn't that good of Uncle Jeremiah?" "Allat exclaimed Miss Warbeck, superbly. "All at once our poor ward is become a wealthy

heiress." Alphouse burst into tears. "Uncle Jeremiah meant well, aunt," she sobbed; "but it's no use, and I wouldn't have cared for myself; but poor Guildford will be so disap-

"Disappointed at what, child?" eried the aunts, simultaneously. "At getting a girl with fifty thousand pounds, a fine house in "" Liondon, carriage, &c .- is it raving you are ?"

" Oh ! I can't, I can't! you know, aunty, I cannot," sighed Alphouse, pitcously; "why did you do such an nakind thing, aunt, as to get Uncle Jeremiah to make such a will; oughtn't poor me to have been more to you

phonse,", cried Miss Warbeck, authoritatively; and as she spoke the door opened and Guildford Colandisk came smiling in; but upon the threshold he stood transfixed at see ing the perturbed aspect of the group-the



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unless she goes to church—did you ever know such folly? What a nice wife she'll make." Alphonse stood up, came over, and put her hand into that of the perplexed Columnisk, saying the while, in accents low and tremu-It's a great disappointment, Guildford:

but tis not for myself, I feel it; and if thought you would not I'd be as happy as

Guildford looked more puzzled at the Misses Warbuck, with a shade of goom per vading his countenance. Miss Fanny

said: "We have just received intelligence of the death of our dear brother Jeremiah; He made a will, poor fellow, remembering 18 very handsomely, but leaving Alphonse fifty thousand pounds, and his house and carriage in London, subject, to the condition, Thee by a postscript of had overlooked in the executor's letter, of her conforming within one month from the date thereof—and there's the whole cause of her childish temper."

At this announcement, Colandisk cat caper that rather astonished, the staid Miss Warbeck. His brow cleared, seizing Alphonse in his arms, he embraced her rapturously, crying aloud in costssy; We'll set the church bells ringing make

the cathedral shake, and the parson stare what time we trip to the wedding !-hurrah! hurrsh! Give me something, I pray, to drink to the pious, glorious, and immortal memory of Jeremiah Warbeck Higgenboggan, my betrothed wife, and her excellent aunta, whom from this day henceforth are to be my kith and kin." Here the parrot, who had been all the morning slumbering drowsily commotion, shook himself, surveyed the group with winking eyes, then vented his ideas in drowsy, guttural speech :

Green gooseberries! ha, ha, ha! Betty. don't let on I toult ye. Fine Carlingford oysters! John, where's the brandy?" And with a furious whistle, and macking laugh, the feathered biped subsided into contempla-

tion.
"That's an extraordinary bird," said Miss Sophy; "he picks up everything he hears; and the worst of that is, our servants tell us he learns to say what he shouldn't from the bad boys in the street, which is very unplea-

"Very!" exclaimed Guildford, turning to herself from his caress, was now standing, and and pensive, looking with dreamy eyes at the mizzling rain blurring the window panes, and trickling in large cold drops down the crystal surface. Guildford addressed

Well, lady fair, let who will mourn, we have subject for rejoicing ; wherefore, cheer up, my sweet I and let me see again upon your check the roses, and in your eyes the sunboams that woold and won my heart. Your good uncle must be happy in the good he has left behind him in making us two happy-bless the fine old soul! I'm only a necessary interval of mourning must, in deference to etiquette, delay our bliss; but we'll make it as short as we can."

Alphonse turned and gazed full upon the young sun, whose visage, beaming with smiles and admiration, was rivetted upon her. She had been deeply musing; for beneath all her gay exterior there was a stratum of profound wisdom, hidden by a luxuriant overgrowth of wild verdure, which, when stripped away by wintry floods or scorching heat, would be revealed. She felt that now, at once and for ever, she must open her mind, and leave no doubt upon his, of the fut ire. It was an ordeal fiery and bitter that was set full before her, a trial of strength with a great temptation, whose issue must be victory or defeat-an inexorable extremity which for her could admit of no compromise. What might be the sequel she could not conjecture, but she was not at liberty to choose. Grieving for the pain she must inflict upon one dearly loved, trembling for the possible con-sequence to herself, she at length spoke, and her once joyous accents vibrated and qui-

Dear Guildford, do not blame me, I cannot help myself. It is better I should at once undeceive you : you know I am a Roman Catholic.

"Well, what about it?" cagerly cried Colandisk; "be it as long as you please; but that needn't hinder your complying with a matter of form—showing yourself once at church and complying with whatever other nonsensical crotchet the law requires."

Alphonse, smiling sadly at the lax notions of her suitor, shook her head, and a nawared,:
"I cannot, Guildford; I should have to
make an act of recentation, which would at once cut me off from my own Church, and involve me in the penalty of excommunication;

I dare not do that."

The cloud returned to the brow of Colandiak; but this time it was charged with elec-

Alphonse to make one hate it."
"Nay, Guildford, nay," interposed Al-

phonse, with voice new strung, and eye reanimated by the energy of excitement, "my Church cannot help herself more than L else would she choose poverty, misery and persecution, where she might have worldly honor and riches. No; but she alone is the repository of truth, which she must both teach and tonless; she cannot give sanction to her children to go astray, to forswear themselves, or for any temporal interest to play phonse, with voice new strung, and eye reanor for any temporal interest to play the cheat, to give the lie to her doctrine,

Sorrowfully her gaze declined before the

"Oh! that you would ever doubt it, Guildford, would be the bitterest pain of all. Ask me for any test, for any proof of my truth, but that which must compromise my soul, ing a kand freely I make it. If to go with was lay you into exile, to live in toil, poverty, or sickness, yours, yours only!—faithful, and true! I can do it without a murmur, and be happy. God with us, we would be happy. God with us, we would happy. prosper, and never have to mourn or regret a

sacrifice we made for Him."

Thank you; how shall I ever hope to re-this Guildford?" You offer kindly to share penury with me," he continued, in accents of cutting sarcasm; "but let it not surprise you, dear girl, that I, whose aspirations and tastes are formed in quite another mould, should be reluctant, even for your bright flew down the stairs. There was no leaveother abominations of: vulgar poverty. You other, and at the same moment they felt a would not expect it, my sweet Alphonse?" he added, with relaxing smile, ignited by some-latent hope; she looked so odd. So the Misses Warbeck, who had till
mildand pensive that he would yet bend her to
her temotions. The laddes looked at each
other, and at the same moment they felt a
simultaneous impulse urging them to explain,
in their own justification, what appeared so
odd. So the Misses Warbeck, who had till
now very stiffly upheld their consequence by
her views.

mured. "Bu: I thought I felt that is, I mured Bu: I thought—I lett—that is, I had some hope you would have been true to me through any change of west or woe; its hard, very hard, to have one's faith shaked, where one trusted, and to have to unlove what had made the paradise of one's life."

" Very true, dear Alphonse; and wou will not sentence him who loves you to idolatry to such anguish as should be his-a desolate, loveless life if compilled by inexorable flat to relinquish that which alone makes dife worth living for " pathetically sighed Col-audisk, while the Misses Warbeck, grimly attentive, began to think that after all the young man spoke very rationally, and possessed more sense than they had given him credit for. "" Come now, my precious durling," proceeded the woosr, waxing ardent; 'just say the one word that will reillume the almost extinguished torch of hope in this faithful bosom, and say you will comply with the exigency of circumstances and secure

our bliss?" ... "I cannot, Guildford, upon the terms proposed," wept Alphonse. "It is vain to ask

Guildford Colandisk drew up his small, symmetrical figure, and with a countenance from which every vestige of tenderness and grace had vanished, and been replaced by an expression of selfish, heartless, callons hauteur, he made answer :

"Tis so best, the delusion under which I had labored, that one of the race so intractible, of blood so antagonistic, of nature so inferior, could be reclaimed from obduracy, is banished; the wild animals of the fores may be tamed by kindness, and-" " Nix, had been all the morning slumbering drowsily my dolly," sung out the parrot, waking up on his perch, stirred up by the exhilarating as though conceiving a notion to enlive a commotion, shook himself, surveyed the group scene so lugubrious with a touch of the ludicrous. Guildford glanced irefully at the impertinent creature, and continued: "Snbdued to docility by caresses, but to humanise or win by love any of these people is just like trying to catch and hold an ignis fatuus. Thus far he had communed half aloud, as it with his own thoughts. Now he turned to Alphonse, who, first astonished. then stirred to resentment, by a sense of insult conveyed by his lucubrations, stood erect and tearless, surveying him with wide open eyes, dry and feverish. "Be it so, Alphouse, since you so decree it. I depart with a bleeding bosom, never, be assured, to return, unless a mandate from your own dear gre upon Alphouse, who, having disengaged, lips, or under your own hand, summons me to hear that you have thought better of it, that you have yielded to love and pity, and decided upon that step which, alone can lead to the lost path of our felicity. Farewell first, last, and only love, farewell."

"Farewell, Guildford," she responded. with something like an ingredient of scorn giving strength to her syllables.

A tear started to his eye of genuine disappointment, as in vision he beheld receding far beyond his reach the golden shower that had all but rained down its affluent streams apon him, and then vanished like a mocking mirage.

Her eyes were tearless now, as she stood still and heard the hall-door shut behind him, for there had been no further leave taking. The voices of her aunts, after some moments, revalled her from her abstraction :

"What are you going to do with yourself now?" demanded Miss Warbeck, with the air of one who had been deeply offended. "I don't know, aunt," responded Alphonse

in disconsolate accents. ir disconsolate accents.

You managed that business nicely,"
ironically observed Miss Fanny. "You may
put away your finery, and countermand your wedding orders, for I can tell you, Guildford will never come back, he is a young man of too much spirit." 🕔

"I don't expect him, aunty," she sorrowfully murmured.

What an idiot you were to throw away such a match !" cried Miss Warbeck, severely: who do you intend to marry now?-or, rather, who do you think will take you?—the dairy man that serves the milk, or the man that carries the bread, will have to do something, for your Uncle Jeremiah has not left us the usual stipend for your maintenance, nor to yourself the usual

remittance per annum. Alphonse woke up from her apathy and despondence, to gaze upon her auut with incredulous eyes. Had her ears deceived her?
—but Miss Warbeck soon confirmed her that she had heard aright.

"It is all that is before you now, you mis-

guided girl, to make some humble alliance, or to earn your own livelihood." or to earn your own livelihood."

There is a crucible into which the human heart once plunged, with all the thoughts, passions, feelings, and instincts of human nature, to be annealed by fire, wrought upon, and changed by the action of the mysterious chemistry to which it has been subjected, it comes forth new 'molded, new created, as it were, never more in its original character to be the same cathe intrinsic tricity, prognostic of thunder. Church [is shine out, perhaps, with more brilyouts!" he wrathfully exclaimed: "enough, liant lustre, but the alloy has entered into every pore, to harden the ductile substance and reconstruct its nature; so it was in this hour of crucial test with Alphonse Fitzpatble as her own perception coloured; them; now they looked upon a form, darkly serene or to endorse for one instant, by one act, a collusion with heresy. Alas! I fear me I appeal in vain to minds prejudiced and closed against argument, nevertheless, I cannot help it; I must but suffer."

In must but suffer. shock of the plunge into the ordeal. She

Sorrowfully her gaze declined before the cyes concentrated upon her, and the stern faces, unmollified by one relenting feature. Colandisk spoke: his accents were low and hollow:

"Of course not, aunt: I do not mean to be an incumbrance." She glanced drearily at the slow falling rain making puddles in the slow falling rain ma minutes returned, dressed to go out.

"You're not setting off at this moment in the wet, I suppose?" said Miss Warbeck, taking a knife and fork from Mrs. Betty, who was laving the cloth for luncheon. to give a was laying the cloth for luncheon, to give a

'4 Thank you, aunt, 'tis all the same," coolly responded Alphonse, turning away from the far, child; I must feel the more obliged by shrewd, surprised glance of Mrs. Betty; your visit—but, but I'm afraid your in troubles. If you will be so kind as to keep my trunks for a few days it will convenience she said, endeavouring to smile, "and I

should be reluctant, even for your bright flew down the stairs. There was no leave-smiles, to descend to the level of the herd, taking; she felt unequal to it; and least of wear hodden gray dine off yellow ware—the all before a domestique did she wish to exhibit cottager's delight and experience all the her emotions. The ladies looked at each

had so grievously offended that she had forfeited all claim to the interest of her friends, who, permitting her henceforth to shift for herself, and her services dispensed with, as custodian of the tea, wine, sugar, and brandy, with the keeping of the weekly accounts, these offices which she had held with scrupulous exactness that left no opening for peculation, would in all probability, if not transferred to herself, devolve upon the stupid old ladies, to her own immense profit: for honesty, as she well knew Miss Alphonse had long since found out, was not one of her prominent virtues; and so, discarded by all, pitied by none, like one found guilty of some great crime, the young girl, after a few years' residence with her aunts, in comfort and luxury, went forth at duty's stern behest, to make her way as best she might, an cutcust and a vagrant through the world. Once, indeed, Miss Fanny, who was of rather a softer nature than her sister, suggested;

"Perhaps, Sofy, we were wrong to have let her go away so—what will the world say? And she was useful in many ways to us." "My dear Fanny," returned the inflexible Miss Warbeck, "it was the very best expedient we could have hit upon to bring her to her senses. One week's hardship and shifting for herself will cure her of her folly, take my

word, and we shall have her coming back, contrite and humbled, like the prodigal son, to beg for the bread she had thrown away." CHAPTER XII. THE VICISSITUDES OF LIFE. "This is no land of peace: unless that deep And voiceless terror, which doth freeze men's thoughts Back to their source, and mantle its pale mien With a dull, hollow semblance of repose

May so be called."

Vespers of Palermo. -- ILKNANS

What a host of retrospections is conjured by the theme, The Old Chapels of Dublin! With how many sad and tender reminiscences are they not associated? with what melancholy interest are they not invested?

Old Whitefriar street, Clarendon street, the Eranciscan Dominican Chapels of Audeon street and Cook street, with many another venerable fane -what mournful, yet pleasing train of thought is awakened while contemplating those precincts, hallowed by human woe, whose consecrated pavements were once wet with the tears of generations gone by, and whose walls were betimes, too, anointed with holy blood. If it be true, that an indefinable charm glorifies sites and places that have been the scene of events recorded in historic page, converting them into classic ground, not less true is it that traditionary lore imparts a magical glamour of its own; or perhaps it were more true to say, at least deem, that the spirits of the dead hovering near diffuse a solemn mystical atmosphere around each hoary shrine that hallows it with sublimity; for, while musing upon the days gone by, when bruised hearts gave out their fragrance, and broken ones their unction; when generuos bosoms cheerfully offered noble self-sacrifice with the holocaust of the altar, and faithful ones endured without a murmur the wreck of every bliss and prospect, custing our eyes along the silent sieles, and now peaceful sanctuary, we ask where are they whose sighs once reverberated, filling the temple with deep, muffled echoes; and we hear, as it were, a floating whisper in the dreamy air; we seem to fee onscious of the ethereal pulsation of impulpaple, yet most sensible spiritual presence, encompassing our material being, as the at-mosphere environs the earth, and with acrial lips breathing, "We are here," and an awo struck reverence pervades our deep repese while we meditate and muse.

There are natures upon whom the shock of trouble, pain or misfortune, bereavement or disappointment fall roughly and as roughly they meet it with loud clamor and outcry, while they wince and struggle beneath the burden, in vain effort to cast it imploring lamentations they sometimes enlist a sympathising ear, or voice, or hand, to help them to sustain the load, or lighten it by their aid; but there are others, who mutely bend their shoulders to the yoke imposed, and voiceless and uncomplaining pursue their way, broken and crushed, hopeless and disconsolate. To these belonged Alphonse Fitzpatrick. When she had left her aunts' house, she did not go at once as she had intended, to her brother's, but, pacing wearily along, heedless of the falling rain, she went into Whitefriar street chapel to pour out before the alter the pent-up flood of her sorrow. Long she knelt, as it were in a trance; for she could not collect her mind to pray, and the tears she came to weep unseen refused to flow, sealed up, as it were in their source by the deadly, withering blight that had fallen; upon her heart in passive apathy of spirit she knelt, while the hours glided by unnoticed. Nevertheless, though many a long drawn sigh afforded no relief; there fell by and by a holy calm upon her aching bosom, fulling it to rest, and anon she rose, but facing like one under the influence of some harottc drug, stupefying sense and thought; she mechanically quitted the chapel, came into the street, and beckoned for a chaise, into which she stepped, directing the man to drive to the village of Lu-can, where, having arrived in something more than an hour, she was set down by her directions, at what appeared to be a thatched barn, but which was in reality the Roman Catholic but which was in reality the Roman Catholic Chapel. Father Fitzpatrick, the newly ap-pointed curate, just returned from a sick call, had seated himself, breviary in hand, beside a little table in his one humble apartment, which was both sleeping and sitting room, to say his office. He was a tall, slight, but muscular young man, of about three and thirty, with sedate thoughtful type of countenance, marked by rather aquiline features, expressive grey eyes, and lank, black hair, falling backward from an ample forehead, bronzed by exposure to the weather; he had opened his book after throwing a couple of sods of turf upon the fire from a creel near the hearth, when a knock at the door interrupted him, and to his

"Is it, indeed, you, my sister? Come in bit of chicken to the pug; "the house is not on fire, that you need be off at a minute's I am very glad to see you, Alphonse," he exclaimed, rising and coming forward to greet her; "but what a day for you to come so

little cupboard in a corner, with a wine glass, then rang a handbell to summon the old wo man who attended him, to bring in some

bread and butter and fresh eggs.
"Now, Alphonse," he said, seating himself before her and filling out a glass of wine,
"take this and you will feel better. How are aunts !"
"Very well, Patrick; I have left them."

Father Fitzpatrick's eyes, dilated, but he waited in silence for her to proceed. or views.

"I should not expect it," she meekly mur.

"I should not expect it," she meekly mur. "Yes, Patrick," she proceeded, "it is

menial who, with demure lips and scheming married in the beginning of next month to eyes, heard, well pleased, that Miss Alphouse Guildford Colandiak. Well, it's all broken off." And now it seemel as though tears were finding their way, and her bosom heaved, and her voice grew unsteady. "You know Uncle Jeremiah is dead," she sighed,
"I did not know it," responded Father

Fitzpatrick, "Go on." Well, he left me a large fortune, Patrick -only think, fifty thousand pounds -upon condition that I should conform, within one month, to the Church of England, and you know I couldn't do that."

"Of course not," returned her brother.
"Well, Patrick," she resumed, now fairly solbing, "Guildford was so disappointed, he declared off. I ought not to be so sorry, perhaps, for that; for I begin to think you were right when you said you did not like the match; and yet, I can't help saying I loved him. I did, indeed; for I had believed he was fond of me, and I thought we should have lived so happily. Now it is all ended-my silly dream. But what's perhaps worse is that Uncle Jeremiah did not leave aunts the usual stipend to keep me, and so I have to go.

" My poor, poor child, don't cry so." Father Fitzpatrick made soothing response, while his own downcaet eyes seemed absorbed

in deepest pondering.
"See, Alphonse, things may not be so dark as their aspect at first shows. In the first place, if he really love you. Colandisk, when the effervescence of his, I must say, unmanly temper has subsided, will return penitent to sue your forgiveness. If he do not, take it on faith that you have been deceived by his professions; that his love was balanced between you and Mammon, and that lucre preponderated. If such prove to be the case, no mount of congratulation can exaggerate the felicity of your escape from such an alliance. As to aunts, I'm sure, though I believe in their anger, they never will see the child they have reared for so long quit the shelter of their roof, or want for any necessary. You have only to bear with them till the storm

blow over and the sun shines out again. "I should have thought the same, Patrick," she said, "but they took care I should not be so mistaken. They said they could not keep me; that I should make out for my-self. Oh, Patrick, my faith in human hearts is all gone t"

"All gone ?" smiled the priest, with signiticant appeal.

Alphonse corrected herself : "No, I don't mean so; no day will come that shall see my trust in you shaken, Patrick. But I four me there are but few in which truth is a-I don't know that if Guildford came back now I could love him as once I did."

"But tell me this, Alphonse," resume I her brother, gravely, "let me understand you rightly—for though I know well, none should know better, how bigotry hardens the heart, and warps the human mind-I shall find it dittiat least cult to believe that our annts have actually denied you their support and protection. You abust have misunderstoed them; taken up too literally a sentence spekon in the heat of the moment which ought to be excused-is it not so? For though higotry may rank with avarice in its vile tendency to outrage all natural instincts, I shall not believe anything so monstrous of our relatives, that they could have fullen so low into the abyss."

"I fear they have, Patrick; there was a hard, uncompromising look in the face of Aunt Sophy when she told me I should shift for myself, that made me feel she meant it ; and you know they never say anything in a nassion which makes all the more inflexible what they do say. I do not think I could bring myself now to ask them for one night's shelter, or that I could endure again from them many things I have suffere I; because hope was before me then, and at least I was with them on an independent footing, not as I should henceforth be, an abject depend-

"And, my poor child, what do you mean not ask the question, if I knew how to help you," said Father Fitzpatrick, with deep pathos in his tone, while he cast, for the first time, a dissatisfied look around the four bare walls and scanty invoiture of his one poor room. Her swift perception saw what was passing in his mind; quickly she made response: "Oh, Patrick, don't concern yourself about me, I'll make it out ; there's nurse Lanigan I can go to for a night or two, if necessary. But more; you know I am a good performer on the harp and piano : I can play and sing well. Now, teachers in those accomplishments—good ones, are very scarce. I know aunts' friends, the Misses Hodgens, have been long seeking for a resident teacher, I will offer my self, and feel pretty sure I shall be accepted. "God direct and prosper you, dear. But tell me, how are you off for money?" he added, taking out his purse. "I have not yet broken your last present of three gui-ness:—yes, by-the-by, I forgot; I channed one to give five shillings to a poor widow,

lost a week's work in consequence; but here is the remainder." Alphonse shook her head and finger at him in playful rebuke. "Very good, sir; this is the way money goes I intended for your own wants and confort. I'm afraid you'll have henceforth to be more prudent in your expenditure, seeing the spring has ran dry."

whose children were in the measles, and who

He smiled. My wants are few and easily supplied, is; and you afforded me great comfort so long as you enabled me, by your generosity, to alleviate the wants of others. But won't you take this?"

"No, sir; I never resume a gift, I have enough for present requirements; but I wish you were in Dublin, near me, it would be such a consolation "
"I know it would, Alphonse; but my

place in the vineyard has been appointed here, and it is a labor of sorrow." He murmured, parenthetically, half aloud. "Yes, it seems to be a poor place," she observed, putting on her gloves.

(To be continued.)

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, lke perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is may follow: Sw Al N.B. Other Heat I a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch. Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Rich, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases, Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggieta.

Cuba will try her hand at baseball this winter, importing some of the players from America. frod .

A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's Man drake Bitters will convince any one troubled with costiveness, torpid liver or any kindred diseases of their curative properties. They only cost 25 cents per bottle. Do not suppose that because it is recom-

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

SWEET CANADA OF OURS. BY ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN, OF HALIFAX.

Let other nations sing the past, And ancient glories dead, Their sons their lance must backward cast, While ours shall look ahead; No deeds of rapine stain our page, Our path is hedged with flowers, Thy greatness comes not from war's rage, Sweet Canada of ours.

CHORUS :--Sweet Canada, sweet Canada, sweet Canada, Sweet Canada, sweet Canada of ours, Sweet, sweet Canada of ours.

An ocean laves thy eastern shore, An ocean on thy west: The breakers dash with harmless roar Against thy ro k-girt breast; Thus angry nations vain shall chafe, And threat our perceful bowers. Thy gallant sons shall guard thee safe, Sweet Canada of ours. CHORUS:-Sweet Canada, etc.

All nations girdled in thy belt, The sum of empire thou, The Gau and Saxon, Gael and Celt The Gau! and Saxon, Gaer and Gert
Weave wreaths to deck thy brow;
And thou, dear motherland, dost smile,
And hope glints on thy towers,
To hear from all these words meanwhile, Sweet Canada of ours. Chokus :- Sweet Canada, etc.

The charm of Spring some Empires boast, In Summer's light some shine; But Autumn of the world,—its host Of garnered fruit is thine; With thee shall end the human race, With thee earth's form and dowers, The failing sun shall gild thy face, Sweet Canada of ours. CHORUS :- Sweet Canada, etc.

Let other nations sing the past, And ancient glories dead, Their sons their glance must backward cast,
While ours shall look ahead; Republics rot, and Kingdoms fall, Time other States devours, Bet thou shelt spread Time's funeral pall, Sweet Canada of ours. CHORUS :- Sweet Canada, etc.

#### THE IRISH NEWS AGENCY.

Under date of Oct. 18th, the Irish News Agency sends the following from London:-The absorption of the gentlemen associated with the Irish News Agency in the active work that has gone forward during the recess has compelled the suspension of its correspondence for some weeks. Eroni this week forward, the regular supply of a weekly letter will be resumed. The writers have not taken any notice of many attacks of which the communications of the Agency have been the object; and this course will be .per severed in unless the imperious demands of the public interest demand other action. It will be sufficient for the present to publish the following letter, which the Agency has received from the Irish leader; the document will be left entirely to speak for itself : -

Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, 1 ept. 9th, 1881. To the Editors of the Irish Agency : Dear Sirs, -I take the opportunity of the approaching close of the second year's existence of your Agency to offer you my congratulations on the ability with which the work

assigned to the Agency has been performed. Your letters have done much to afford your readers an accurate representation of the views, objects, and policy of myself and the party to which I have the honor to belong; and have contributed considerably to the correct up which have come under my notice are
tributed considerably to the correct up which have complaint and general preciation of our movement at home, which I am glad to see exists among our friends and debility." am glad to see exists among our friends and sympathizers abroad. I am glad to learn that you intend to continue the Agency, as it fulfils a desirable and necessary function in maintaining a complete understanding and sympathy between the scattered peoples of th National cause.

Yours very truly, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

To turn to matters of general interest. A visit to Ireland shows the most gratifying signs of National political progress and conesion. It is a liveral statement of the truth that never did Mr. Parnell and his colleagues stand higher-or perhaps so high in the con-tidence of all classes of National Irishmen. They have gradually worked themselves into the position of,—if the phrase be not pretentions,—Men of Destiny. That is to say, the feeling is universal that anything they say they will do, will be done; that what they set to destroy, will be destroyed; that thei words have an inevitable and irresistible power of self-fulfilment.
Small incidents will explain this feeling

better, perhaps, than those which find their way into the ordinary press. The paper that is looked for most eagerly every week by all the officials, large and small, of Dub-lin Castle is United Ireland. The striking ability with which the journal is writen ils not the only or perhaps the main reason why this is so; it is that every number is expected to throw new light on the dark places of that Inferno, and because there is the eagerness of fear or of jealousy-to see what doomed official is next to fall under the merciless guillotine of the pens of Mr. Wil-, In this country the degrees of heat and cold liam O'Brien and Mr. Healy. The sense of are not only various in the different seasons hideous insecurity which was noticed as one of the year, but often change from one extreme of last session has spread until panic is now ly away. Thus there was recently a va-cancy in the Prisons' Board, and at once an application was made for the place by one of the gentlemen who had made himself most useful to the Government, and most obnoxious to the people as a superintendent stipen-diary magistrate. His claim was supposed to be very strong. It was urged by himaelf with incessant importunity, it was backed by influential friends, and yet it was not successful; and for the simple reason that in the present potence of popular opinion in Ireland even Lord Spencer does not dare to elevate anybody associated actively with the working of the Crimes Act. Readers of the Irish papers are well aware that the Irish farmers have been continually calling out against the iniquity of the decisions of the Land Courts. Time has not delayed to confirm their words, and the confirmation is as complete as it is prompt. The extraordi-pary lowness of the price of cattle, and the still more extraordinary decrease in the price of wheat, have made it a harder year stamp. for the farmers than they have known for a long period. The result is universal dis-content. The farmers of England ought to be able to sympathize with their fellowtarmers in Ireland; for the state of agriculture is almost as bad. All the English newspapers call attention to the fact that there are thirty thousand acres lying idle in the county of Essex alone. The rents, in fact, in Ireland,

are still twenty-five per cent above what they

should be if the farmer is to live, and by that

the landlords by purchase from greedy duns

and importunate mortgagers.

#### WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of wicky sline collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a stomach with the feel of the stomach was the stomach and the stomach when the stomach was the stomach with the stomach was ough sets in at first dry, but after a few mantles it is attended with a greenish coloured expectora-tion. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with religitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspensia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seggel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community they live show in what estimation the article is

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :-- I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrap and Pills. The sale

is increasing wonderfully.

tico. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have tastified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe' 55, Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never knewn a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have

sold many grosses.
Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medi-

have always taken a great interest in your medizines and I have recommended them, as I have
found numerous cases of cure from their use.

Thomas: Chappan, West Auckland: — I find
that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of
your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Olun, Salop:—All who buy it are
pleased, and recommend it.

Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge:—The
public seem to appreciate their great value.
[A. Armstend, Market Street, Dalton-in-Furass:—It is needless for me to say that your
caltuable medicines have great sale in this district. saluable medicines have great sale in this district greater than any other I know of, giving great

intisfaction.

Robt. Laine, Melksham:—I can well recommend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself. Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept. 23, 1882

Dear Sir. - Last vear I sent you a letter recom mending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing tostimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Symp and Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me, but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale over since I commented, and is still in as a great de-mand as when I first began to sell the medicine.

A certain minister in my neighborhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allo near friend of inline, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a had after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering immanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are

no sham. If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.

A. J. White, Esq. 15th August, 1883. Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Honry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from

mo has saved his life.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. Webb,

Mr. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street,

Montreal.

Montreal. Wooden buttons are preferred by English tailors.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

Four thousand coal miners are on strike in Golorado.

of the prominent features of the closing days to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the customary feeling in official circles. The the perspiration, they must of course affect voice of public opinion has become once more the potent, and the awful and grave-like stillness which came over the country stillness which came over the country stifform heat to cold. Heat in the days of the full shambles rarifies the blood, quickens the circular of Green street, has passed complete, thou and increases the perspiration, but when tion and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive

There are about 5,000 patent chrrns in the market, and inventors are not through yet. Women with pale colorless faces who fee

weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Conting menus and guest cards is now quity we rage among New York society de-

Quantity and Quality. In the Dismond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c, at all druggists. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c

English noblemen now have the sails of their yachts embroidered in the style in favor among the Egyptians hundreds of years age. California expects olive oil to become one of her most valuable products in the near future.

If people troubled with colds would take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before going to church or places of entertainment, they would avoid coughing, greatly to the comfort of both twenty-five per cent. the rents shall be re-duced before the tenants think of relieving singers find that the Pectoral wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the

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ledged by changing we may be the tacked to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address label when their subscription expires. Sample copies surface on application. Fartles wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news; agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

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WEDNESDAY....NOVEMBER 19, 1884.

#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER. THURSDAY, 20.-St. Felix of Valois, Con fessor.

PRIDAY, 21.—Presentation of the B. V. M. Bp. Barry, Savannah, died, 1859. Saturday, 22.—St. Cocilia, Virgin

Martyr. Sweday. 23.—25th and last. Sunday-after Pentecost. St. Clement, Pope and Martyr, Epist. Phil. iil. 17; iv. 3; Gesp. Mast. xxiv. 42-47; Last Gosp. Matt. xxiv. 15-35. MONDAY, 24 .- St. John of the Cross, Conf.

Cone. Abp. Lamy, Santa F6, 1850.
Tousday, 25.—St. Catherine, Virgin an Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Peter of Alexandria,

Bishop and Martyr.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

Az the meeting of the Montreal Board of with last year. Considering the dullness of tonnage.

The immigrant returns for the month of 11,717, as against 12,216 for the same month | ardently condemned by his opponents and so last year. Of these only 7,617 settled in steadily justified by his friends, have now Canada, while 4,100 continued their journey into the United States. The total number of settlers in Canada during the ten months from or rather a cleansed man, cleansed by those January 1st, 1884, reaches 80,510, or over voters who have chosen him to the most 17,000 less than during the corresponding powerful political office among men." period of 1883.

Two organ of the Irish national party pub lishes an article in which it says it is proba ble that a general fiscal revolt will recom mend itself as the simplest and most effectual way of compelling the government to yield to Irish demands. John Bull's pocket is his softest and most sensitive spot and it would undoubtedly be a novel and interesting method of fighting the British Government by boring holes in it.

THE Marquis of Lorne does not appear to be a favorite in university circles in Scotland. In the recent election for the chancellorship of the Glasgow University the Marquis, who was one of the five candidates, did not poll a The total number of persons who draw from single vote. There were 348 votes cast. The the national treasury is 322,756, and Earl of Stair received 187 votes, the Marquis they are divided as follows: -218,956 army of Bute, who was nominated without his con- invalids : 75.836 army widows, minor children sent, 133, Lord Reay 25, and Lord Balfour 3, while the Marquis of Lorne had naught at- 1,938 navy widows. minor children and detached to his name.

THE completion of the State canvass shows the total vote in New York to have been 1,171,867. This vote was divided as follows: Cleveland, 562,961; Blaine, 561,883; Butler, 16,945 and St. John 25,078. This gives Cleveland a plurality of 1,078 in the whole State. On the total vote cast, Cleveland lacks 22,973 of having a simple majority of one. With his insignificant plurality, however, he secures the 36 electoral votes of New York, and captures the Presidency. It is a small wave of popularity upon which to float into the White House.

CATHOLIC education has scored a magnificent triumph at the great International Health Exhibition just closed in London. The Christian Brothers have carried off a large number of the first-class honors and awards. The Brothers in Canada have been accorded a diploma of honor for their exhibit; the French section of the order have placed them-

two silver medals. The distinction is one: of which the Order has reason to be proud. The English press admit that the honors were well won, and testify to the fact that throughout the endless departments of the Exhibition none was more interesting, instructive and attractive than that which was filled with the specimens of the useful and splendid edueation imparted by the Christian Brothers.

GEOVER CLEVELAND is a striking illustration of the old saying, that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. The President elect was beaten in his own ward by his nearest neighbors. He was beaten in his own city, of which he had been the first magistrate but two years ago. He was beaten in his own county, of which he had already been sheriff. He was beaten in his own congress district, and finally, he received only a minority vote in his own State, of which he is still Governor, and which he, unknown and untried, carried two some length on the character of the punishyears ago by a clear majority of nearly 200.-000 votes. Grover Cleveland has decidedly had but very little honor in his sentences for trifling offences, such as own State in his successful race for pilfering and the like, believing that the Presidency. His more intimate acquaintance and relations with the people do not seem to have been the means of raising he cited a case where two children were sent him in their esteem and appreciation, for those who are supposed to have known him best for the paltry theft of a few apples from an have given him the least support.

Ar the meeting of citizens called vesterday afternoon in the Mechanics' Hall for the purpose of organizing a public demonstration to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Sir John A. Macdonald's entry into public life, Mr Thos. White, M.P., took advantage of the occasion to make an announcement which will no doubt cause deep gratification to the Premier's admirers and followers throughout the country. Mr. White informed the meeting that in the morning he had received a cablegram from Sir Charles Tupper intimating that Her Majesty, at Mr. Gladstone's request, had conferred upon Sir John the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of his eminent public services. The announcement was nisturally received with great enthusiasm and cheering. Sir John's loyalty man is pitted against God, and under the cry speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet last week hassoon brought about its reward. When the Premier told the guests of the Lord Mayor that " he looked forward to the time when some form of confederation would be brought about between England and Canada," the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath must have been daugling before his eyes.

THE New York Sun, which was about the most vigorous opponent Cleveland had during the late campaign, was the first journal without delay. The amount thus outstanding to admit his election and to publish as correct returns as could be obtained. The Sun takes the following graceful view of the situation: "The people have voted and their voting is to be respected. While we. who have done our duty in earnest endeavors Harber Commissioners, the Harbor Master's to provent such a decision as has finally been Report was read, showing that to the end of | rendered, cannot be expected to cher-President, we yet submit to the people's will trade and the little freight that offered during in the hope that the event may turn out bet- to a common end. It is folly to assert that tempts to insult, outrage and injure the charthe best part of the season, there is nothing | ter than our fears have led us to anticipate. | the State can prosper without the Church or chance to show what he can do. Though by be accepted and revelation maintained. a very narrow plurality, he is yet legally and undisputably elected. His acts, both of com-October show that the number of arrivals was | mission and of omission, that have been so been condoned and wiped off the record by this election. He starts once more a clean.

> THE further away the American people get from the late civil war the greater becomes the number of pensioners and the larger the amount of money annually paid to the year just closed was \$58,908,597, exceeding the previous annual value of pensions by several millions. For the twelve months there were no less than 34,192 new pensioners added to the list, and the names of 1,221 whose pensions had been stopped were restored to the roll, making an aggregate of 35,413 pensioners added during the year. The names of 16,315 through death or other causes were dropped from the rolls, leaving a net increase of 19,098 pensioners on the roll. and dependent relatives; 2,616 navy invalids; pendent relatives; 3,898 survivors of the war of 1812, and 19,512 widows of voterans of that war. This is an astonishing number of widows to have in existence after 72 years which have clapsed since the close of the war in 1812. If the veterans or their widows of the civil war continue to survive at that rate the American government will not cease pay. ing out enormous sums for pensions until about the year 1940.

On Thursday of this week Mrs. Boutet, who was recently tried in Quebec on a charge of having poisoned a neighbor's wife and was found guilty under peculiar circumstances, will have to go to the scaffold unless the Minister of Justice or the Governor General interfere on her behalf. A number of prominent and respectable citizens in Quebec have got up a petition praying for a commutation of the death sentence and have laid it before the Federal Government. As far as we can see and judge that petition ought to receive a favorable consideration. selves at the head of the list by obtaining no | The Quebec Telegraph points to the fact that

in the first instance, and another that only, ed from custodys. Every effort had been without the common law, he is an inagreed after the members of the jury; got an made to hang these men or to send that saired thing called liberty; which is only unprecedented drubbing from the presidaccompanied by a unanimous recommendation to the mercy of the Executive. Our contemporary further holds that the circumstantial evidence upon which the prisoner was condemned was not sufficiently strong nor conclusive, and asks would Canada, on the face of such facts, hang this against the prisoners, have now confessed the poor creature of a woman? If a fury's verdict is to be acted upon by the twelve innocent men. As it was judge to the fullest extent of the law, there is no reason why the Executive should not act | cals that the Crown held the prisoners upon their strong and unanimous recommendation to mercy.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE, in an address to the Grand Jury at Bedford, dwe't at ment which magistrates frequently inflict. He strongly condemn d the passing of heavy such a method was but manufacturing criminals instead of correcting them. In illustration to prison for three months with hard labor orchard, while brutal wife beaters and kickers are let off with slight punishment. The Chief Justice contended that if heavy sentences were awarded in trivial cases, there were no others adequately severe for the far graver crimes which frequently came before the higher Criminal Courts.

BISHOP GILMOUR, of Cleveland, preached an eloquent sermon on the necessity of religion at one of the public services which are held in connection with the Plenary Council now in session at Baltimore. His Lordship, touching on the present state of society and the many dangers with which it is beset, gave a powerful description of the actual condition things. He said that at the present moment thought has started in a current of exaggerated humanity by which of liberty, progress and the rights of man, God and religion are assailed in Europe by open hostility to the Catholic Church, in reared without God or religion. The sky looks dark indeed. Morality is on the wane, and the standard of truth and justice steadily sinks. Our public men are no longer chosen for their honesty and ability. but for their availabilty. The unity of marriage has ended in divorce and polygamy. Our youth are irreverent. Blasphemy stalks through the land, and drunkenness and lust are a stench in the nostrils. Material progress has replaced religion. The temporal is preferred to the eternal, the body to the soul, man to God. If we would save our laws and

#### A DEMOCRATIC LORD.

The Franchise agitation in Great Britain has not been without its beneficial results. Democratic principles have made considerable headway among the people. Even among become manifest and active. Lord Clifton, who is heir-apparent to the earldom of Darnley, has made some remarkable pronouncements regarding the enfranchisement of the English people. Holding that the progress made with the work of enfranchising the people in 1832 and 1857 has been in the direction of manhood suffrage. them. The amount paid for pensions during it is the opinion of Lord Clifton that manhood suffrage is the proper goal for Reformers to aim at. There is a very much smaller proportion of the nation to come under the head of manhood suffrage now than was the case in 1832 or 1857. The adult males in the kingdom number scarcely six and a half millions. Gladstone's Franchise Bitl, if passed, would bring up the number of electors to five millions. With these facts before him his Lordship demands on what pretext can the hapless million and a half be left out? Then Lord Clifton admonishes the Liberals to take care not to show their teeth too openly against genuine democracy, for Tories like Lord Randolph Churchill will be quick to take advantage of their mistake. But the sting of this democratic nobleman's pronouncement is where he says: "I, myself, am twelve years over age, but have never had a vote. Iscorn to buy a faggot freehold. I demand my rights as an Englishman. I say that the franchise is a right, and not only a trust, and I call upon Lord Salisbury to make good his words, that he was ready to give every man his birthright that asked for it. I do ask for it. I am glad that a restrictive bill has been thrown out, and I ask the Lords to amend it next time by enfranchising not merely two fair speech. Opposition is the making of all millions, but all capable citizens. It is high such men; it gives them cheap notoriety and time this suffrage question was done with, and then the real work of politics can begin.'

Lord Salisbury who is opposing the Franchise

MALADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. A CABLE DESPATOR BAYS that P. N. Fitzgerald and eleven other suspects, who were

them to penal servitude, notwithstanding ing judge. This jury, it will be remem there was not a title of honestevidence against bered, brought in their verdict of guilty them. All the infamous machinery of the Castle and the police departments had been put in motion to se ure their conviction by hook or crook. But another disgrace was in store for the ruling powers. The two wretches who had played into the hands of Earl Spencer and his minions, and had given false testimony horrible plot to awear away the lives of only on the evidence of these rasand was about to obtain a verdict against them, the Crown prosecute has had to throw up the sponge and order he release of the victims. This is the manus in which the government seeks justice against its subjects. The Hon. David Mills has a pertinent article in the London Advertiser on this very question of the administration of justice special notice. In the course of the article the ex-Minister of the Interior writes :-"One of the subjects of the greatest prac. given to informers taken from the most desperate class of the population; the extent to which their evidence is relied upon, and the encouragement the system gives to subordinate officials to obtain by all possible means testimony against accused or suspected parties, has produced a state of things so frightful that even Paris during the period of the revolution can hardly furnish anything more shocking It is all very well to denounce the violence of Harrington and Parnell, but these men would be wholly unworthy to represent their unfortunate country did they fail to bring forward in season and out of season the atro. ministration of justice."

#### CHINIQUY AND FREE SPEECH. Mr. Chiniquy has been in town for the

past week or two, and, as usual, his presence

has fomented trouble and discord. It is

strange that no matter where this excommu-America by widespread indifference to religion. Inicated preacher of the Gospel of peace and Outside of the Catholic Church religion is of good-will to man travels, disturbance and banished from the school, and our youth are ill-will are sure to travel with him. Is it a penalty that attaches to an unholy career In all climes and in all countries the poor unfortunate is subjected to jeerings, and often to harsh treatment at the hands of infuriated mobs. This is, on the face of it, to be doubly regretted; first, because it disgraces the participants; and secondly, because it makes a martyr of a man in a bad cause and secures to him the sympathy of certain classes of the community. The disturbances which characterize Mr. Chiniquy's meetings in this city are, therefore, to be condemned and put down. They are only productive of evil to the institutions, we must build on truth and just city, while they benefit the victim. As long tice. We must cease permitting sentiment to as Mr. Chiniquy keeps within the law, and October there had been a decrease in ocean ish any sanguine expectations of good rule, teach religion and replace God in society. does not libel nor slander any portion of the tonnage of about 33 per cent as compared to result from the installation of the elected The State must take from the Church as the people, the law is bound to protect him; acter and reputation of any of our citizens, the to complain of in this falling off in the ocean At least Mr. Cleveland must have a fair society exist without religion. Religion must law must not offer a protection that would be taken for an encouragement, and Mr. Chiniquy would have to step beyond the bounds of decent speech at the risk of being summarily suppressed. It is idle and absurd to identify the right of free speech with the name of Chiniquy. Some people have queer notions about the liberty of speech. They imagine that all that can enter a man's mind should be some of the lords the spirit of democracy has allowed to flow freely from his lips, if he is so inclined. This is a great mistake. The freedom of speech is no more to be unlimited than freedom of action. Freedom of action that will injure another is punishable and can be stopped. Freedom of speech that will injure another must likewise entail punishment and interruption. Now. who will say that Mr. Chiniquy has not been a most notorious sinner in the latter respect? Consequently, interference with Mr. Chiniquy of the country? That was the question is not to be put down as interference with the freedom of speech. On this head we may mention that the Gazette has been guilty of gross impertinence in instituting a comparison between the Jesuits and Chiniquy when it

"It may be that Mr. Chiniquy's speeches and sermons are not palatable to a large number of people in Montreal; just as the sermons in English, which are frequently preached in the Church of the Goan on

Mr. Chiniquy's speeches and sermons are not objected to because they are unpalatable, but because they have contained infamous calumnies and statements calculated to sow the seeds of dissension and religious hatred opinion and discussion, just as in the sermons

other reputable Protestant Divine. Mr. Chiniquy has a more powerful instrument at his command to secure a peaceful hearing than all the batons and bayonets in the country, and that is the use of decent and sympathy they would not obtain under ordinary circumstances. If Mr. Chiniquy were There is much food for reflection in this left severely alone he would die out rapidly. open statement of Lord Clifton's views; both | The best thing, therefore, that people who for Mr. Gladstone, who is promoting, and for dislike him can do is to ignore him and leave him alone. A French contemporary, L'Evenement, has the following comment on the situation:--

"No one attaches a higher value to the liberty of all citizens than do we, but there is liberty and license. And we may say that when Chiniquy outrages the confessional, in arrested last April and have since been in jail which he has seen prostrate at his feet our

athending! . sweet

own district and before a jury that disagreed to murder at Tubergury, have been discharge water, he blasphemes and puts himself. for honest folks! Let us not profane liberty in claiming it for this unclean renegade. Willour Protestant citizens understand for once that in stopping Chiniquy from outraging that which is most dear to us we do not strike a blow at the libertys of the tribune? We stop a miserable man in a work of deep wickedness in the perpetration of shameful action."

#### SIR JOHN AND JAMAICA. Hon, Mr. Solomon, who has been work-

ing up the scheme of annexing Jamaica to

less encouragement at home than abroad. In England and in Canada he received assurances from the highest authorities in the Government that his proposal of annexation would be given fair, if not favorable, consideration when formally made to Ottawa and London-But in Jamaica Mr. Solomon seems, to have been leading a forlorn hope and to have been entirely crushed out. As soon as the in Ireland, which is deserving of Legislative Council of the island assembled, which was on the 28th of last month, the honorable gentleman brought forward his motion, that it would be in the general intereste tical moment in the United Kingdom is of Jamaica to have steps taken formegotiating that relating to the administration of and concluding arrangements for a political justice in Ireland. The encouragement and commercial confederation with the Dominion of Canada. In supporting his motion Mr. Solomon produced a letter from Sir John A. Macdonald, in which the Premier intimated that the subject of annexation had been discussed in Council, and admitted that, although the question of political union was sprrounded with difficulties, they might not prove insuperable. Sir John said that no decided opinion was reached on the subject. for want of information regarding the Island; but he added, that if her Majesty's Govermment would give their consent, the Government of Canada would be quite ready to enter upon the consideration of the two important questions-first, of a politicities which have been committed in the ad- cal union, and, failing that, of a commercial union. From the tenor of this letter it is plain that the Premier was strongly in favor of annexation, and would have allowed the scheme to be perfected and carried without much consultation with the Canadian people. All that Sir John pretended he was in need of was the consent of the Imperial Government, He says, "if Her Majesty's Government consents." There was no need of an "if" at all; Sir John knew that the consent of the Imperial Government was already granted, for, when in August last. a deputation of West India proprietors waited upon the Earl of Derby to ask if the West Indies could make terms with Canada, His Lordship replied that the Colonial Office would throw no difficulties in the way, and, as Canada was virtually independent, it was with Canada and not with the Colonial Office that the West Indies must treat. This intimation from the Colonial Secretary places Sir John, as upholding the dignity of Canada, in a verv unfavorable light. A member of the Imperial Government tells the West Indians that Canada is big and old enough to say for herself whom she should receive or whom she should reject, and to consult her alone. On the other hand, Canada's Premier writes to Mr. Solomon that if Jamaica wants to join

the Dominion they must ask Mamma.

The obsequiousness and toadyism on the

part of Sir John are all the more dis-

gusting and unworthy of a Canadian statesman when contrasted with Earl Derby's declaration that Canada was virtually independent and could do as she pleased. Mr. Solomor made no headway in urging his motion before the Jamaican Councillors, and Sir John's letter fell quite flat. Not another member of the Legislative Council rose to advocate the project, but all were opposed to it. If Canada has objections to annexation, Jamaica is also not without its own. One of the speakers, Mr. C. S. Farquharson, considered the financial advantages or disadvan tages that might accrue from the union as being entirely of secondary importance. Would annexation redound to the political welfare and happiness of the 500,000 people which should be answered, and not whether the sugar interests would be better served or not. He pointed out that for the past eighteen years they had been struggling for political liberty. The whole history of the Island shows how jealous they had always been of the right to levy and appropriate their own revenue. The Speaker propounded a series of questions which show what little faith the people have in the new scheme Sundays, are unpalatable to another section and what little benefit there is expected from land and Scotland the compulsory sysit. Among other things he asked: tem of education, put into force some "Will a small minority in the Canadian Parliament sufficiently represent the interests of the records in the contract of the the interests of the people in this country? who cannot at least read and write. As the Will it be representative in anything but majority of Irish boys and girls emigrate to name? Have we in the country to-day twenty in our mixed community. The sermons by men of sufficient ability, and-mark youthe Jesuits are on subjects which form the matter for theological, historical and scientific money to be able to spend two or three barest radiments of education, it is little months of every winter in Canada? And if of Rev. Messrs. Hill, Norton, Potts, or any we have, do we not hereby admit that the we have, do we not hereby admit that the doors of the Senate are closed to all but the criminal classes in the big cities. The crimiwealthy? Sir, is this fair? Is this represent the statistics of Canada do not tell a flattering tative government? And suppose these men were at some future day to betray their trust, have we a large field wherefrom we could replace them? And if not, what, in this view of the picture, would be our desperate condition? Again, when this Confederation has taken place, what guarantee have we that the taxes of this country will not be increased, and if they were, how could we possibly prevent it?" These questions were ap. parently unanswerable, for when it came to take the vote on the resolution, Hon. Mr. are as vile and dishonest as the worst Solomon could not find another solitary vote | passions of the heart and the vacancy of the but his own to cast in its favor. Thus the mind could make them. The Telagram starts question of annexation between Canada and out with a false statement upon which Jamaica has been settled without giving Sir to build a column of calumny and abuse. Let John Macdonald a chance to ask mamma's us see what are the facts. Taking the report less than six diplomas of honor, two gold and the unfortunate woman was tried out of her on charges of treason-felony, and conspiracy women and young girls for twenty-five permission. The stable of a clear for a second flag and a country of the country of

SYSTEMATIC GORRUPTION FRENCH YOUTH. THE Government of the French Republic

is not in very pure hands. Impiety and immorality exercise a pernicious and apparently a controlling influence in its councils. Religion is officially mocked at and ignored; the Church and her ministers are placed under the burden of inimical legislation; the religious orders are despoiled and driven from their lawful holdings; education is enforced on an atheistic basis; finally, the young of both sexes are systematically corrupted This is a dreadful programme for any civilized and enlightened government to adopt the Dominion of Canada, has met with much and following. The carrying out of such an iniquitous, policy must eventually entail a heavy and sore retribution upon the unfortunate people that give it support by positive action or tolerate it through indifference. The more respectable portion of the French press are engaged in a vigorous combat against the evil, but the situation does not seem to improve. Subordinate officials, following the examples of the ruling powers, commit the gressest outrages with simpunity. Public attention is now being directed to scandalous facts which could not be narrated in all their enormity without shocking the sense of com mon decency. In the department of Oise, a Catholic orphanage has been for some time placed under the management of a returned Communist from the convict grounds of New Caledonia. This jail bird has cleared away all notion of God and religion from the establishment. The chapel has been turned into a carpenter's shop and the children are not allowed to go to church on Sundays on the plea that their school duties would be interfered with by the fulfilment of this obligation. The manuals of atheistic authors are the text books used by this ( ammunist principal, who loses no opportunity to vary his teaching by uttering blasphemies against the holiest mysteries of the Christain religion. Even in sickness the patients are forbidden the ministrations of the priest. From implety to immorality there is but a small step, and the impious principal bends all his efforts towards the corruption of the young under his charge. The sexes are made to intermingle and the result is that the ornhanage has become a scaudal to the entire neighborhood. In fact, the condition of things is so bad that the inhabitants have been obliged to petition the Minister of Public Instruction to forbid the horrible scenes which are enacted before their eyes and in broad daylight. These poer Godless orphans are already beginning to be the scoarge of decent society, and they furnish an example of the rising generation of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen who are brought up in the debasing atmosphere of atheism and immorality.

#### IRISH EDUCATION NOT SO BAD AS REPRESENTED.

When a public journal undertakes to criticise the educational standing of others and to severely berate them for their ignorance, that ionrnal should take the necessary precautions not to display its own ignorance, otherwise its criticism and strictures are likely to act as a boomerang. The Toronto Telegram, we regret to say, very often fails to exercise due vigilance in this respect. Our esteemed con temporary writes with consummate presum tion, not to say "cheek;" it tackles subjects of which, in some cases, it absolutely knows nothing. Its ignorance, however, never prevents it from pronouncing on a question in the most dogmatic fashion. This is a serious charge to bring against a journal that pretends to enlightenment; but we do not make it without good and sufficient reason. In its last issue the Telegram dwelt with much earnestness upon the subject of education in Ireland, and in the course of its article made some astounding statements which need a little correction. Our contemporary boldly asserts "that about a fourth of the children "of Ireland are receiving any education "whatever, and the remaining three-fourths 'are brought up as if they lived in a semi-"civilized or savage country." There is not much of a choice between "semi-civilized" or "savage." After making this startling statement, the telegram offers the following comment which smells strong of low-bred pre-

judice and of vulgar bigotry ;-"This is a very discreditable state of affairs and compulsory attendance at schools should be resorted to as the remedy for it. If parents are so utterly indifferent to the interests of their children, and the clergy either cannot or will not bring their moral influence into exercise to remedy the evil, the Government should step in and save the children from the ruinous consequences of such neglect. If ignorance be the parent of vice, it is not at all surprising that breaches of the law should be so common in Ireland. In Eng-America to earn a living when they grow up, it is a matter which concerns Canada that they should not be allowed to grow up in the wonder that in the new world large .numbers become hewers of wood and drawers of water, tale as far as emigrants from the Green late are concerned. The fact that these immigrants are either imperfectly educated of have no education at all, renders them unfit to take any position except that of the most

The Telegram is certainly not to be felicitated upon the view it takes of the it. tellectual and moral standing of the Irish people. Its language resembles that of the cowardly slanderer and vilifier. The accusations and innendoes it pretends to establish

The second second

Ireland for the years 1881 and 1882, which is just out, we find that the total number. of papils who were enrolled on the school registers was 1,083,298 Of these of Honest John Kelly's defamers. the average daily attendance was 469,192, an increase of 15 625 as compared with that of the previous year. Will the Telegram be surprised to learn that this daily average attendance of the pupils at school exceeds that of Canada, and is about thirty per cent. better then in the United States with its immense public school system.

In the Union there are, according to the latest educational statistics, 15,691,213 of a school population, of these only 5,595,326, or about one third of the whole, attend school daily, while in Ireland nearly one half atsend every day in the year. The report, going into d tails, shows that 7,705 district schools alone were in operation throughout the little island; and of these 7.648 were examined for results during the year. Perhaps the Telegram, who thinks Irish boys and girls are only qualified to be | who took for his text the following words :like to know the results. The number of pupils who were examined in these schools was 491,440, and no less than 372,967 passed with honor. The number of pupils examined and passed in extra subjects was as follows:-Music, examined 53,474; passed 46,099; drawing, sexumined 23,210, passed 17,028. Other extra subjects, viz., mathematics, physi cal' science, language, domestic economy, etc., examined-27,782, passed 17,950. Now to the charge of illiteracy, so nconsiderately brought by our unreliable contemporary. The percentage for all Ireland of children five years old up to fourteen,

figures make quite a liar of the Telegram which says that three fourths are unable to read or write. But as the children get a chance to grow up and go to school this illiteracy is seduced one half. The report says that the percentage of illiteracy of those who were ever 15 years of age was in 1861 27.3 per cent.; in 1871 17.5 and in 1881 only 12.4. What has the Telegram to say to these figures? Will it be honest enough to 'correct its grieyous errors and retract its slanderous charges? There is not a country on the face of the earth to-day that can make such a good showing

who could neither read nor write was, in

1881, 25.2, being a reduction in illiteracy of

2.2 sompared with the year 1871. These

in educational matters as Ireland. Does the Telegram know that in the two most prosperof the population. In the United States, which is supposed to stand ahead of all others there are out of 4,880,531 white children beamong the colored children of the same age give our esteemed contemporary; the advice the diocese in the presentation. The offeris. "Give the Devil his due :" the request-"not to give such assinine exhibitions of its lee is postponed till December 11th for two ignorance and prejudice in future."

traditions and endeavored to compass Cleveleaders have been denounced as traitors and made, Tammany ceased to oppose, and fell in salute the archbishop and themselves, they line with the rest of the Democracy. This fact is testified to by the leader of the will celebrate mass at the five altars in the Congress, and by the man who dral for high pontifical mass, celebrated if Cleveland's cabinet, the Hon. Samuel J. bishop. After mass the most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Randall, ex-Speaker of the House. At a crabblahop of Philadelphia, the greatest orator of this or any other country, will meeting held in New York to celebrate the at length upon the part which John Kelly and clergy, 2d by the laity of the cathedral, then his organization played in the contest. What by the perish of St. Paul, the oldest of the his organization played in the contest. What city, then by St. Mary's the second, then by he says is clear and to the point and in no way St. Basil's, St. Patrick's, St. Helen's, Brockjustifies the attacks and abuse piled on the ton; St. Joseph's, Leslieville; then follow leader of the New York Democracy, the other parishes of the deanery of Torento, Mr. Randall said : "I have no doubt the then St. Catherines and the parishes of its future will do ample justice to Tammany Hall. deanery; then the deanery of Barrie. The addresses will not be read ex-I wanted-I have been anxious-to meet the cept the one from the cathedral, but they man who has conducted this great Tammany will be handed to the archbishop by the organization to victory. (Cries of Kelly.) pastor of each parish attended by As a Democrat I am proud of him and of you, The addresses will be accompanied by the and look upon your exertions in the campaign, offering of each parish, a check in an ennow over, with admiration. (Lord cheers.) I am a plain, blunt mas, and I am given credit for lay friends at the Rossin house as the palace saying what I mean and meaning what: I say. I want to show by my presence here, to New Many of the priests, both from Canada and York and the whole country, that Tammany Hall came to the rescue when the flag of Democracy was raised on high; that Tammany cathedral will be adorned in a most beautiful acted like good citizens, good Democrats, good manner befitting the occasion. All these Patriots! (Cheers.) Tammany Hall was dissatisfied with the Chicago nomination, and had an undoubted right to be; but when its members took time to consider, when they realized their duty, they followed the dictates ment. Individuals, at best, are but of slight moment in a great country like this; men are ing in procession in your strength and your numbers, we rejoiced, for we knew it meant a continuance of your unswerving allegiance one, never doubted."

According to this estimate of the man, of the organization and of their work by the distinguished statesman from Pennsylvania, our contemporaries have been decidedly unfair

ness of Cleve and's defeat. Mr. Randall's views on the situation, which are both impartial and reliable, should close the mouths

#### PASTORAL VISIT.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL AT ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

On Sunday His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop of Montreal, made his first pastoral visit to the town of St. Jean Baptiste since the new church has been finished. Grand Mass was celebrated at 9:30. His Lordship was present on the Throne, and was assisted by the Rev. Curé Auclaire, Rev. Father Ducharme, Master of the novices at Joliette College, and Rev. Z. Auclaire, Vicar of St. Joseph's Church, Montreal. The Mass was chanted by the Rev. Father Bouchard, Supethe deaf and dumb institurior of tion of Mile End, assisted by the Rev. R. Bonin, as deacon, and Rev. N. Dupuis as subdeacon, The Rev. Father Camille Hogue acted as master of ceremonies. The sermon of the occasion was preached by His Lordship hewers of wood and drawers of water, would Eyo sum pastor bonus. The choir of the parish under the direction of Mr. Drolet, chanted the Mass with splendid effect. At the afternoon service His Lordship delivered a very impressive instruction on the importance of education.

Before Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, His Lordship, assisted by Rev. Father Auclair and Ducharme, as deacon and sub deacon, with Rev. Father Hogue, as master of ceremonies, presided at the blessing of the new Commercial Academy situated some distance from the church. The firemen's band of the town of St. Jean Baptiste played several beautiful pieces of music dur ing the procession. His Lordship terminated his pastoral visitation by a visit to the schools of the new Commercial Academy and the Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus. At both institutions His Lordship was presented with appropriate addresses accompanied by music and song.

#### ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S ANNI-VERSARY.

THE CELEBRATION POSTPONED.

TORONTO, Nov. 18. -The twenty-fifth an niverary of the consecration of Archbishop Lynch occurs on Thursday, 20th inst. The celebration of the event has been postponed until December 11th for reasons set forth in the annexed circular, which has been issued by Very Rev. J. M. Laurant to the clergy of the diocese :--

REV. SIR,-You will please to say to your people from the altar that on Thursday next, Nov. 20, the archbishop will have completed the 25th year of his consecration as bishop, and nearly his fifteenth as archbishop of Toeus provinces of the Dominion, Quebec and Ontario, the per centage of illiteracy is 22.9 himself, though of very delicate health. The festival is called the silver wedding. 50th year is called the golden jubiles. But few bishops in the church live to see their silver jubilee or wedding, and fewer still tween 10 and 14 years of age, 579,194, or their golden, as they are generally middlesearly 12 per cent. that are illiterate, while aged before they are appointed as bishops. It is usual in religion as well as in the world to give presents to the one who celebrates the percentage of illiteracy reaches 66. We this jubilee, Your parish, I hope, will not be have one request to make and one advice to ungenerous or behind the other parishes of ings will be published in the papers.

The solemn celebration of this silver jubireasons: 1st, the archbishop is to attend the great plenary council of Baltimore, at which about 70 archbishops and bishops TAMMANY HALL AND JOHN KELLY. will assist; it is at present in session. The second reason is that the bishops of the Some of our contemporaries have, since the States, many of whom are personal friends termination of the Presidential contest, reportedly assailed Tammany Hall, on the al. if the jubilee were held on November 20. ver thirty archbishops. shors and prelates have promised to attend, so Democratic organization played false to its that the celebration will be the most memorable ever held in this country, and land's defeat. John Kelly and its other perhaps for a long time to come. The order of ceremony will commence on Wednesday, Dec. 10. The prelates will be met at the railway political hirelings of the lowest stamp by depot by a deputation of some of the most those journals. There is absolutely no ground respectable citizens, at whose residences the for such condemnatory language. It is true be conducted to St. Michael's palace, where that Tammany Hall was dissatisfied with the the archbishop will receive them, and after nomination forced upon the Democratic Party some refreshments and witnessing the review by the Chicago Convention; but once it was of the various societies who will come to will retire to their lodgings.

On the morning of the 11th the prelates Democratic Party in the United States cathedral and in the various churches of the will most likely hold the premier position in possible by our archbishop or by another archpreach. At the conclusion addresses will victory of the party, Hon. Mr. Randall dwelt be presented to the archbishop; lat by the one velope. In the evening the archbishop will could not accommodate such a large number. the United States, were old pupils of his things will entail great expense, but they will not occur again for a long time. J. M. Laurant, V. G., St. Michael's Palace.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER O'REILLY. of their generous hearts and went loyally for-ward and executed them with the intellect of their heads when time soothed their resent-loyally for-O'Reilly, pastor of St. Augustine's parish, Dundas, died at the House of Providence, in that town, on Friday last. The deceased priest was born in the county Cavan, Ireland, on the 1st of March, 1818. He came to Canada in 1842, studied philosophy short-lived and evanescent, but principles are in Chambly College, Quebec, and theo-eternal (cheers), and when we saw you march-He was ordained priest on the 5th of July, 1846, by the Right Rev. Dr. Powers, and was appointed paster in Dundas in the autumn of that year. When the emigrant to the great Democratic party-which I, for fever broke out in Toronto he was called by his bishop to attend the dying there, and himself became a victim to the plague, suffering from the fever for a long time. When he recovered he returned to his parish in Dundas, which included at that time Hamil ton, Oakville, Freelton, Waterdown, Streetsand even unjust towards John Kelly and old He labored actively and sealously in this

he was relieved of these out missions. his small church on King street was burned he set to work and built the magnificent church on Sydenbam street. He then built new Separate Schools, which have flourished ever since. About a year ago his health began to fail. His constitution was broken, after 38 years of hard work in the ministry. He became weaker every day, until death brought his busy career to a close Rev. Father Feeney, who has been his faithful assistant for the past four years, has been given charge of the parish until a new pastor will be appointed. The remains will be interred at Dundas on Monday.

We regret to announce the death at Mount Hope Orphan Asylum, London, Ont., on the 8th inst., of Sister Alphonaus, in the world, Miss Annie Sullivan, a native of Massachusetts, but for years a resident of Maidstone parish. The deceased Sister had been ailing for nearly a year, and at length, on Saturday, fell a victim to consumption. She was in the ninth year of her religious life. For five or six years she taught with very decided success in St. Peter's school, London. Sister Alphonaus, by her aweetness of character and amiability of disposition, endeared herself to all who knew her. May she rest in peace.

#### SCOTCH NEWS.

The mortality in Edinburgh last week was 79, and the death-rate 19 per 1000.

CHEAP BREAD AT HAWICK .- The price of the 4lb loaf has been reduced to 5d, a price it flection would be the development of has not reached here since before the Crimean

REWARD FOR GALLANTRY .- Thomas Allnutt Brassey, eldest son of Sir Thomas Brassey, was on Sacurday presented with the Humane Society's silver medal for his gallant conduct at Lochcarron, Ross-shire, on 30th September. when a boat sank, and the six occupants were saved mainly through his exertions.

A large meeting of unemployed in Dundee

was held on Monday to consider what should be done for relief. Bailie Hunter presided, and in the course of the addresses delivered by the chairman, several Magistrates, and conneillors, it was pointed out that the distress in several districts of the town was very great, and that it was absolutely necessary that relief should be at once After considerable discussion, a deputation of 15 unemployed men was appointed to wait on the Town-Clerk and urgs him to call a meeting of the Magistrates, with the view of getting an inquiry into the destitution prevailing in the town, and to undertake public works for the relief of the unemployed. The Magistrates have agreed to meet to-morrow to consider the question. It is feared that the distress in Dundee will be considerably augmented by the fact that large flax works, employing over 1,000 hands, are likely to be stopped, and by other works going on short time and wages being reduced.

In the use of incendiary language some ministers who were present lately at a de-monstration in the Island of Lewis, promoted by one of the leagues, are said to have been not a whit behind the lay agitators. One of those reverend gentlemen is said to have asked what they would do with a dog that was found worrying their sheep on the hillside, and then went on to compare the factors and estate officials to the dog. A Lochs crofter, who boasted that he had not paid rent for several years, declared that Lady Matheson had no business to buy the island, and that if she was fool enough to do it, let her, as soon as she liked, get her money back from the party she gave it to, and clear out. Information of dark threats of violence have reached the ears of the authorities, and on a recent night it is reported that a log of wood was put across a road in the parish of Barvas, with the evident intention of upsetand purposes the "Queen's writ" has ceased to run in the Lewis. Not to speak of the estate officials being unable to procure redress against the persons who have violently seized the grazings in Uig, other cases have occurred, both civil and criminal, where the law has been set at open defiance. In one case a man has defied a warrant of the Sheriff for the past six months, and the officers of justice are unable to enforce it. It is understood that the notice of the Lord Advocate has been called to the state of matters in the

#### THE POPE AND THE NEW FRENCH DIVORCE LAW:

PARIS. Nov. 14.-The Vatican is considering betimes what course to pursue respecting the children of persons who, under the new Divorce law, may marry again. Leo XIII., immediately on the passing of the measure, sent a diplomatic note, in which he reminded the Government that the Church of Rome had never at any period canctioned a divorce law; that it had even preferred to lose a kingdom, for England had seceded on the question of divorce. Though the laws of the Church might be modified by circumstances, dogmas were unchangeable; the indissolubility of marriage was a dogma based on the very words of Jesus Christ, and the Church must consequently regard the new French law as null and void.

The French Government promptly replied in measured terms, that in its eyes the new law had purely civil effects, and was not intended to affect the Church law of marriage : that the Holy See was free to give its Bishops whatever instructions it thought proper, and, within the limits of its religious power, to take what steps it deemed expedient for preventing the operation of the law among Catholics. The correspondence ended there, the Pope being free to give instructions to the Bishops, the latter free to instruct their clergy and to act on people's consciences so as to dissuade them from divorce, without the operation of the law

being arrested.

The Church, therefore, regards marriage still as indissoluble; while the law takes its course, and divorced couples enjoy all the advantage it confers on them. Some of the divorced parties have only sought a dissolution of marriage in order to contract fresh unions; others, of a more timorous nature, have only done so for the sake of recovering their liberty, and endeavor to reconcile this aim with submission to the ecclesiastical injunction by declaring that they renounce the

right to contract a fresh marriage. The offspring of these fresh marriages are Vatican. Many who contract them will still remain within the pale of the Church, and they will ask it to give their children Christian baptism. It is probable, according to well-informed persons, that the French Bishops and clergy will receive instructions to accept all declarations referring to baptisms, to record as father and mother those who declare themselves such, without distinguishing children as legitimate or illegitimate, and to consider all children as possessing an equal right to baptism,

Several Socialist prints have been found in the kits of soldiers of an Austrian engineer Tammany, in attributing to them the near-large field until more priests came, when regiment at Olmutz. Fifty were arrested.

#### THE TICHBORNE FRAUD.

THE CLAIMANT IGNORANT OF THE RELI-GION HE PROPESSES.

After ten years and eight months of penal servitude, the claiment to the Tichborne estates has been released on a ticket-of-leave, and his arrival back into the world has furnished an interesting theme for the daily press. Whole columns have seen devoted to recording his prison career, and it would seem as if Arthur Orton, as a returned convict is going to be as popular as when he perjured himself and slandered a noble woman eleven years ago in Westminster Hall. All the papers agree in stating that the claimant is a Catholic, and yet nearly all report that during his incarceration he never discharged those religious duties which every Catholic must fulfil. For ten years and eight months at least-and probably for years before thatthe would be Sir Roger has never been to confession, and always attended church services "in a perfunctory fashion." Now if there be any condition in life which

s favourable to serious thought and conducive

to a desire for religious consolations we should imagine that condition to be penal servitude. A man is suddenly, and for a long period, bereft of his friends and his family. His amusements are cut off, his temptations are necessarily fewer, and so much of his time is spent in absolute seclusion that a habit of relection is necessarily acquired. To a Catholic well-trained in his youth-no matter what kind of life he has led in the meantime-the natural result of this rea spirit of penitence. He could perceive his errors, and would endeavor atone for them by pious study and devoted attention to the requirements of his Faith. But we find Arthur Orton, the soi-disant Stonyhurst student, who forgot his French with such facility, abstaining from Mass and confession, and prectically living like an un-believer. There is nothing whatever about the Claimant to indicate that he is, or ever was, a Catholic. We know that at the time of his trial he could not repeat the "Hail Mary," and though it would appear as if he had earnestly petitioned to be allowed the Douai Bible, this, unaccompanied by any more solid proof of his piety, is not sufficient to entitle him to be numbered among the some of the Church.

#### SAVED FROM THE MORMONS

A SHY ENGLISH GIRL ATTRACTS NOTICE ON THE ARIZONA-DUPED AND DOES NOT WANT TO GO TO UTAH-A PROTECTING ELDER KNOCKED DOWN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.-A bright-eyed brown-haired English country girl of about twenty years was a shy and interesting member of the colony of 148 Mormon converts that boarded the steamer Arizons at Liverpool when she started for New The girl's pensive manner and apparent fear of the ruddy elders, who travelled in the best style in the first cabin, was remarked by several of the cabin passengers. Among others, J. R. Gildes, a deputy sheriff of New Haven, who was returning from a visit to Ireland, was struck by the girl's singular manner, and, finding her one afternoon in a melancholy mood in a quiet part of the ship, he determined to ascertain the cause of her apparent aversion to the elders. He says he vas amazed to find she had been duped into the journey to Utah.

"I am Levine Cook," she said to him, "and I was led by ouriosity to attend the Mormon missionary meetings. An elder said he knew my mother in America, and that she had told him that she wanted me to come out and join her. Then he showed me a letter that he said had been written by her to him, and let me read that part of the paper in which something was written about bringing the daughter' back with him. The Morous life when we got out to Utah. He said it was a fertile country, with a religious gov vernment, and everything was nice and homelike. I believed what he said, and when the ship sailed I was one of the several score of women who made un the company that went on board. I don't believe it's true at all now.

"Don't you want to go to Utah, then?" Mr. Gilden asked.

"Oh, no," said the girl, "but I can't help myself now."

"Well, you sha'n't go if you don't want to," said Mr. Gildea. "I'll stop it." "Don't tell the elders, though," the emigrant said; "they'd keep me down there in the steerage all the time."

Mr. Gildea says that he watched the elders were half a dozen of them on board, and they lived like nabobs. They drank champagn constantly in the cabin and played cards for money with anybody who would join in. Mr. Gildes says that he and other passengers saw them go among the young women in their company and display photographs of good looking Mormons to them, telling them that the originals would marry them as soon as they got to Utab.

Mr. Gildes spoke to a dozen Americans and Irishmen about Miss Cook, and said he had resolved to rescue the girl from the eld-embellishments, with the greatest case. A ers. The other passengers acquiesced in the sonata, waltz, a complicated accompaniment scheme, and yesterday morning they went in a group to the elders, who were standing near the steerage, and demanded that the girl be allowed to follow her own wish, and be released from any agreement she might have

"You mind your own business," said one of the elders. "The girl is one of our par-

One of the passengers pushed forward, grabbed Miss Cook, and drew her away. Instantly there was a tussle, and one of the elders was knocked flat on the deck. The angry Lishmen in the melée shouted imprecations at the elders, and threatened to lay to pull out or push in, and no complicated them all out if they touched the girl again. The Mormons drew back and let a Brooklyn

Mr. Gildea didn't land at the Barge office yesterday afternoon when the cabin passen. gers were transferred from the Arizona. He stayed on board till the steamer reached Pier 38. where the stoerage passengers were transferred. At the pier he called a policeman, and told him to guard the girl so that the elders couldn't get a chance to talk to her again. The policeman promised to care for her, and when Mr. Gilden started toward the City Hall the young girl was sitting on more especially a matter of solicitude to the her luggage box in a corner of the pier, countknow what she was going to do in America, or how long she would stay.

#### The Kindly Raven.

Bird that with thy jet wings flapping, com'st against my window tapping,

Tall me, is there no kind potion that can woman's

boom restore,
When, by wearing sickness jaded, all her charms
grow wan and faded grow wan and faded
Till Love's self scarce recognizes the fair face he
praised of yore?
"Yes," the gentle raven spoke, with a sympathizing

"Piorce's 'Favorite Prescription' can renew her And that remedy is found in each pharmaceutic .37. 30π · 1 g/t

#### THE ONTARIO HARVEST.

NOVEMBER REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

Toronto, Nov. 14 .- The report of the Bureau of Industries for November deals chiefly with the grain and root crops of the Province and gives tables of produce based on 120 returns made to the bureau on the 25th of October. These tables show that the harvest of grain crops has been even more bountiful than appeared by the estimates of the lat of August and form a gratifying contrast to the tables of last year's harvest. The quality of the grain, too, is generally excellent, being plump, hard and heavy. Barley, however, was badly discoloured by the rain of the harvest season, and the bulk of it does not rank higher than second grade. Wheat is remarkably free from defect of any kind. The grain is above the standard weight and the average yield of the spring and fall varieties is 22.3 bushels per acre, or 9.6 more than last year. Oats also show a large yield, although in the northern and northwestern counties this and other spring grains suffered from the drought of June and July. Compared with the harvest of 1883, the aggregate and average yield of cereals is as follows:—

1884. Bushels. Bushels. Fall wheat-aggregate..20,722,288 11,656,957 average. 24.0 Spring wheat—ag'gate..16,609,661 9,726,063 average... Barley-uggregate . . . 10,119,041 18,414,337 average... 27.3 24.3 Oats—aggregate.....27,835,025 25,457,360 average... 38.9 38.5 Rye-aggregate-.... 1,648,259 3,012,240

16.0 average... 15.9 The total yield of pease is 13,691,605 bushels or 3,000,000 bushels more than last your, while the average per acre is 24 bushels of 4.3 more than last year. The quality is of unvarying excellence, little or no damage having been done by the bug. Beans and corn, which were in an unpromising condition at the end of July, made a surprisingly good

recovery in August and steadily improv maturity, the yield of the former to 592,044 bushels and of the latter of 12,935,889 bushels, being an average of 23.8 and 74 bushels per acre respectively. Last year both crops were destroyed by the early frost.

is generally an excellent one, especially potatoes, mangels and carrots. Turnips suffered to some extent from the August drought, but they are of good quality. The aggregate average yield for 1883 and 1884 is as fol-

1884. 1222. Bushels. Bushels. Potatoes, nggregate... 27,546,262 16,400,782 average.... 193.2 Mangels, aggregate .. 8,655,184 6,257,015 average . . . . aggregate . . 4,197,200 394,436 35.4 average .... **38 2** Turnips, aggregate... 44,406,363 29,879,354 426.2 average....

The clover midge has been very destructive on all fields from which a first crop of clover was taken, but where the fields were pastured till the beginning or middle of June the seed was unharmed. Fruit trees are in a healthy condition, and have made a good growth of new wood, but, with the exception of apples, the crop of the season has been less than an average. Apples are plentiful and of good

The area of fall wheat sown this year appears to be somewbat less than last year, but the land at seed time was in a much better state of tilth, and the young wheat has made a vigorous growth.

CATARRH.-A new treatment has been dis covered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, posed to be inimical to the "people's interest." There are, it seems, eight or nine policemen in the island; but to all intents and be sure of a happy and prosper.

THE LATEST AND GREATEST IM-PROVEMENT IN PARLOR ORGANS.

Besides its famous Beethoven organs, the Daniel F. Beatty Organ Co., of Washington, N.J., is prepared to furnish the latest improvement in parlor organs. That this improve-ment should have been devised and have taken shape in the Orchestral Piano-Organ in the brief time that the company has assumed charge of and reorganized the Beatty establishment is ample proof of the vigorous enterprise of the new concern. The Orchestra Piano Organ resembles in outward design the upright piano, which is now the favorite style piano, having for use in parlors of ordinary Mr. Gildes says that he watched the elders dimensions superseded the square and grand, after the interview before acting. There But it resembles the upright plane in some thing of far greater importance than outward appearance. For the company has, in the Orchestral Piano-Organ, constructed an organ with an action as light, easy and responsive to the touch as the action of a piano. In this respect, the Daniel F. Beatty Organ Co., leads the organ-builders of the world. Capable of developing as delicate a touch as the piano, it is equal to producing effects far greater in number and grander in quality, The light elastic action enables the player to to a song, can be performed with the same facility as on a piano. But its uses go further. You can sustain the notes, diminish or increase their volume at will, produce effects of magnificent sonority, enable your sonata, waltz or other composition, to sound as if it were being played on an orchestra—in a word, you will have an instrument which will answer all secular demands, and, at the same time, like the company's Beethoven organ, be unrivalled for the performance of religious music. Any one who knows how to play the piano can play on this organ without further instruction. You have a key-board like a piano's-no stope combinations to work over. The beliews are worked by pedals resembling those of a piano, man lead the girl to a cabin. Miss Cook had and yield to the slightest pressure. In fact, about \$50 in English money. touch as the key-board action. There are a left and a right knee swell. By simply working the bellows, without touching either swell, the player controls a solo set of reeds. A pressure of the left-knee swell puts on a right and left double coupler, which exactly doubles the power of the instrument. A slight pres-sure of the right knee swell increases the sonority by opening a swell to the front set of reeds: a further pressure opens another full set of reeds, giving the player command of twelve full octaves. From this, it will be seen that ing her money over. She said she didn't this instrument is a marvel of compactness. It is, also, a marvel of cheapness. For the company's method of reaching the buyer directly, and thus saving an agent's commission to the purchaser, enables the Daniel F. Beatty Organ Company to offer this instrument at the seemingly suicidal price of \$95. There has been nothing like such an instru-

#### READ THIS For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing

equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis factory

ment at such a price in the history of music.

The burglar is still busy in Toronto. Forepaugh's "white" clephant is dead. Goldsboro, N.C., has had a \$300,000 fire, Two fishermen have been drowned at Port Elgin, Ontario.

The Skye erofters have resolved to submit unconditionally.

The Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, is overran with tramps. The Princess Marie Valerie of Austria bas

written an opera. Germany wants to borrow ten million marks

for war expenses. Toronto wants to get Moody, the evangelist, to pay a visit.

New Guines was placed under British pretection on November 6th. Hon. Geo. Brown's statue at Toronto is in

be unveiled on the 25th instant. Divers report that several bodies are yes in the wreek of the Daniel Steinmann.

The Portamouth, N.H., Trust and Guaran. tee Company is in financial difficulties. The French in Tonquin are reported to have cat over 500 soldiers within a few weeks. Flemming, the Chicago grain option swip

dler, and his partner have been pardoned. A French mining company's agent has been murdered and robbed by Greek brigands. Secretary McCulloch does not deem it expedient to call in any more bonds at present A brakeman named William Harker has

hill. Lumber shipments from the St. Lawrence for the season were over thirty-six million

been killed on the Grand Trunk at Park-

The headquarters of the Salvation Army in America have been established at Cleve

The Queen has conferred on Sir John Masdonald the Grand Cross of the Order of the

The B. & O. Railway is building a steel bridge 6,436 feet long over the Susquehauma

river. The Paris municipal council has passed a resolution temporarily removing the tax co

bread. The Catholic priest of the church at Fall River is being persecuted by a section of his ilook.

Russian troops have been making further advances into the territory of the Khan of Khiva. The losses caused by the miners' strike h

the Hocking valley since June is estimated \$4,000,000. The judges have disagreed in the action for the disqualification of Mr. Lyon, ex.M.P.P.

for Algoma. Mr. Harrington, M.P., is compiling additional evidence in the Maamtrama murder case and trial.

The ship Henry Villard has been sunk in the English Channel by collision and seven the crew drowned. Another letter has been received from Gen.

Gordon appointing the Mudir of Dongola pacha and a general. J. W. Herring, a San Antonic carriage manufacturer, killed himself with poison be-

cause his wife cloped. Rev. E. A. Stafford, now at Winnipeg, is to receive a call from the Metropolitan Metho

dist Church, Toronto. Trouble is threatened in the Lynn, Mass, shoe trade, where the employes are saking

an advance in wages, Joseph Keck, a Louisville fruit seller, hanged himself on Friday because his daughter married a "tough." Five hundred Chinese prisoners are report-

ed to have been beheaded by native auxiliaries of the French in Tonquin. The redistribution bill is to be presented to

parliament so soon as the House of Lords uses the franchise Five children have been killed at Chicago

by the explosion of a turpentine barrel they had rolled into a bonfire. Gen. de l'Isle denies that four hundred Chinese were beheaded at Kep, but admits

that six hundred were killed. The Pope has written a letter expressing regret at the attacks of the French ultramor

tance on the liberal Catholics. L. W. Titus, a Brighton, Ont., lawyer, has

been removed from the roll of solicitors for appropriating a client's money. The committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has decided in favor of the abelition

of life senatorships by extinction. The treaty with the United States provides that sugar up to No. 16 from the Spanish, West Indies will be admitted free.

To make up a deficit of two million pounds the British Cabinet has decided to raise the

income tax a penny on the pound. Two Englishmen who were arrested at To ronto for not paying their hotel bill are saing the proprietor of the Rossin for damages.

#### "I Have Suffered?

With every disease imaginable for thelast three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recon "Hop Bitters" to me, I used two bottles! Am entirely cured, and heartily recom-

Walker Buckner, Mo. I writ his as a Token of the great appreciation I have of

your Hop Bitters. I was afflicted

With inflammatory rhoumatism ! | For nearly Seven years, and no medicine seemed to de me anv Good 111

Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to day as ever I was. I hope You may have abundant success

"In this great and" Valuable medicine: wishing to know mer Anyone ! bout my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M.

Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, kidney

"And nervous debility. I have just" Returned "From the south in a fruitless search for

health, and find that your Bitters are deing me more Good ! Than anything else; A month ago I was extremely "Emaciated!!!"

And scarcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength ! and "Flesh !" And hardly a day passes but what I am

complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson,

nted and not satis the white inbel. Shun all the vile, polsoneus stell with "Hop" er "Hops" in their name

#### DIVORCE

Coldenam, M.C. Exctore by Archbishop Lynch at St. Michael's -The Marriage Lie Indissolable The Doclimiring of Roman Catholicism Upon Di-

Archbishop Lynch delivered a lecture on "Divorce" at St, Michael's. His Grace commenced by asking the question : "Is divorce allowed by Christ in his new dispensation." We emphatically reply, in the sense of breaking the marriage tie, partial divorce, or separation from bed, and board, as it is technically termed, is allowed in testamouses. but the parties so separated cannot marry again tillione of them dies. Weath alone can break a true conjugal contract.ve How is this? as divorce, is permitted, in the Protestant churches, who say that they believe in the Bible. Legislatures claim the right to pro-nounce a divorce between man and wife, not only permitting them to separate, but also to marry again. This power is a usarpation in the sense that the Legislature pretends to hreak the marriage tie, or presume it to have been broken by the misconduct of either par twor both. A Catholic member of Parliament could not conscientiously vete to abrogate the law of Christ, hence he could not vote for the law of divorce as it is at present understood by Protestants. He could vote for a law permitting separation of man and wife and division of their property, but not TO BREAK THE MARRIAGE TIE.

If the parties should marry again it is then for the law to take cognizance or not of such so-called marriages. The civil law of a non-Christian country may not take cognizance directly or indirectly of such marriages, But the question of heirship to property of the children of such marriages will be difficult to settle without the will of the parents. Christ, our great lawgiver, king, and judge has for-bidden any man to break the marriage tie. He emphatically says in Matthew ix., 6, "What therefore God hath joined together let no man Blessed Sacrament was exposed and the Te put asunder." The occasion of this answer was this, Matthew ix., 3, and following verses :- "And there came to Him the Pharisees tempting him and saying: Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause? Who answering said to them: Have ye not read that he who made man from the beginning made them male and female?" And he said :- "For this cause shall a man leave father and mother and SHALL CLEAVE TO HIS WIFE,

and they too shall be one flosh. Therefore now they are not two but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder." They say to him:
"Why, then, did Moses command to give a bill of divorce, and to put away?" He saith to them :- "Because Moses, by reason of the bardness of your heart, permitted you to put away your wives. But from the beginning it was not so. And I say to you that whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another committeth adultory, and he that shall marry her that is put away committeeth adultary." Now, if the marriage tie were broken by the sending away of the wife even for adultery, the man mar-rying her would not commit adultery, as she was no longer the other man's wife. The crime would be then only fornication. But Christ says that whoever inarries the woman put away commits adul--tery, which proves the marriage tie was not-broken. The Pharisees asked, "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause!" which might be perhaps incompatibility of temper, because she does not cook very well, or because he made the acquaintance of another woman he likes better.

#### TO PORCE A SEPARATION

committed adultery with her, for the Pharisees asked if a man could send away his wife Cloitre Saint Merri. In 1843 he took a part in for every cause. But Christ says as we have the work of founding the higher class school t scon. No. there was only one cause and that was adultery, which, after all, did not break the marriage tie. The woman so divorced is still the wife of her original husband, although separated from him. To this doctrine of the indissolubility of matrimeny proclaimed by Christ, the Phar-ises took exception, and said "Why did Moses command to give a bill of divorce?" Now Moses did not command a separation, but commanded that a bill of divorce be given to the women, so put away as a testi-mony of separation. Christ corrected the expression of the Pharisees, and said to them, "Moses permitted, only permitted you to put away your wives by reason of the hardness of your hearts." But from the beginning, that is at the first institution of marriage by the Almighty Himself in the garden of Paradise, it was not so.

NO DIVOECE WAS PERMITTED by the original intention of Almighty God, the founder of society. Has Christ abrogated the permission of Moses and promulgated his new law to correspond with the original law of Paradise, re-establishing marriage on its original basis. And this is our Christian marriage at the present day. There are in history mention of divorces in the Catholic Church, but never a divorce from a valid marriage. We all know with what persistency a divorce was refused to Henry VIII., of England, and rather rather let that kingdom drift off from its allegiance to the Holy See than violate the law of Christ respecting marriage. No king, bishop or pope has authority to overrule the laws of God. In the Gospel according to St. Mark this doctrine of Christ is recorded very tersely, Mark x. 10. The Apostles themselves were startled at this doctrine of Christ, and privately asked Him when he went into a house the same thing. Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery against her (his wife) still his wife, and if the wife shall put away her husband and be married to another committeel adultory. We repeat there would be no adultery THE MARRIAGE TTE WEEK BROKEN.

as then the man and the woman would be; as free as they were before marriage. St. Luke, xvi. 18, records the same doctrine of Christ so that three evangelists took particular notice of this doctrine. Now, let us see what St. Paul says of it in his epistle to the Romans, vii., 2. "For the woman that hath a husband, whilst her husband liveth is bound, to the law, but if her husband be dead she is loosed from the law of her husband," therefore whilst her husband liveth she shall be called an adultress if she be with another man, but if her husband be dead she is delivered from the law of her husband, so she is not an adultresprif she be with another man. In his epistle to the Corinthians vii., 10, the same Apostle writes:—"But to them that are married—not I, but the Lord commandeth that the wife depart not from her husband, and if she depart, that she remain unmarried or be reconciled to her husband, and let not the husband put away his wife."

BT. PAUL COUNSELS RECONCILIATION, which in most cases is sure to take place when neither the man nor woman has any prospect of being able to marry again as long as death does not take away one of them. Is this reconciliation the practice of the present day? I know that it must be amongst Catholics. and, I presume. amongst many Protestants also. But, alas I too many, as statistics prove, Graves' Worm Exterminator dest married almos immediately after and gives rest to the sufferers.

divoros. A - bad sign of past relations. And these apeople a read, and pretend to, follow, the teachings of the Bible but on the day of judgment they will find their portion amongst the adulterers, against whom the kingdom of heaven is thut. Do not deceive yourselves, Neither fornicators, nor idelaters nor adulterers shall possess the kingdom of God "It Con., vi., 9. It is objected that a man may put away his wife for the crime of adultery. It is true, but the vinculum matrimonii or marriage link is not broken, as is "amply proved by the texts which we have already quoted? On next Sunday evening, we shall God willing, speak on the natural and supernatural reasons for making matrimony indissoluble, even if the Gospel were silent on this matter.

#### BROTHER JOSEPH,

THE NEW HEAD OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

The Conclave of the Rue Oudinot has end ed in the election of Brother Joseph, the beloved pupil of Frere-Phillipe, to the onerous office of General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. After three days Retreat, the "Capitulants" heard Mass at 6 a.m. on Saturday last, receiving Holy Communion. They then proceeded to the Chapter Room, where, according to the rules of the Institute the votes of the delegates present from all parts of the world were taken secretly. The name of Brother Joseph came out almost immediately with the required majority. The other bulletins were then immediately burnt. By this means the General never knows whether he has had a great majority, nor does any other candidate know whether he has had any suffrages. Hamility is thus guarded. Immediately Blessed Sacrament was exposed and the Te Deam sung. The new General then received the electors, and proceeded at once to the residence of the Papal Nuncio and the Archbishop of Paris. On the following day Monsignor di Rende returned the visit of Brother Joseph, bringing with him the Papal Blessing and addressing the assembled community. The new General: will proceed to Rome to confer with the Holy Father on the difficult task which has now devolved upon him. The heathenist Municipal Council of Paris still perseveres in the unjust measure of confiscation by which the mother house of the Order is to be secularised without any compensation. This building was given in perpetuity to the Brothers by the city of Paris in 1849, when another building was expropriated. The sons of John Baptist de la Salle originally made Lyons their headquarters. It was the Municipal Council which invited them in the first instance to the capital. The measure, then, is not only illegal, but a flagrant act of disloyalty. Even now it is hoped that some means may be found to avert the disaster.

The new Superior of the great teaching Order is a man slightly over the middle height, quick and active in all his movements, and in the full enjoyment of a robust middle age. He was born on March 30th, 1823, at St. Etienne, in the Department of the Loire, so that he has just completed the half century. His parents were of the artizan class, and from his carliest years took especial pains that his training should be solid and religious. At the age of fourteen he had already developed an unusually bright and re-ceptive intelligence, with a decided leaning towards spiritual works. In 1836 he entered the Novitiate of the Christian Brothers at Paris, to continue his studies and prepare for teaching. His progress was so rapid that in 1839 he was appointed teacher, and soon afterwards Director of the school in the Rue in the Rue Francs Bourgeois, where he taught the French language and literature for some time. Later on he became Director of the same school. Under his care the school became so popular that a large building was required, and it was transferred to the Rue Saint Antoine, where it took the name of St. Paul's Commercial School.

In the Rue Francs Bourgeois Brother Joseph had founded a young men's Society, which soon became very successful, and was attended with the happiest results. At this period he was appointed a member of the Superior Council of Public Instruction, of which he is still one of the most active and energetic, aids. In 1874 he was elected Assistant Superior-General, and in this office his new dignity found him.

Soon after the result of the election was

made known, the new Superior, accompanied by one of the Brothers, called upon his Excellency the Papal Nuncio, to make known to him the decision of the Council. Mgr. di Rende expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the choice, and congrutulated Brother Joseph in the warmest terms. He was assured, he said, that under their new leader the Brothers would, as heretofore, render good service to the cause of civilisation and the Church.

In the afternoon his Excellency paid a visit to the house of the Christian Brothers. He was received on his entrance by the Chapter of the Community, and at once proceeded to the chapel, where the entire household, as well as many of the foreign delegates, were assembled. In a brief address his Excellency paid a touching tribute to the deceased Superior, and expressed his full confidence in the choice of the Council. He also read a telegram he had just received from the Sovereign Pontiff, expressing his joy and satisfaction with the result of the election, and sending the Papal Benediction to him and to all the Brothers.

Brother Joseph will in a few days leave Paris for the Eternal City, to lay at the feet of Hls Holicess an offering of his homage and filial devotion.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Prevision—Assutumn reads on winter, slender, delicate, and palefaced, youths become listless, languid, and debilitated, unless an alterative, combined with some tonic, be administered to quicken their enfeebled organs. This precise requirement is supplied in these noted Pills, which can and will accomplish all that is wanted, provided the printed instructions surrounding them meet with scrupulous attention. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted to supply the medical wants of youth, because his medicine acts gently, though surely, as a purifier, regulator, alterative, tonic, and mild asperient. A very few doses of these Pills will convince any discouraged invalid that his cure lies in his own hands, and a little per-severance only is demanded for its completion.

Love is very blind—when the girl is rich. Aver's Sarsaparilla works directly and promptly, to purify and enrich the blood, improve the appetite, strengthen the nerves, and brace up the system. It is in the truest sense an alterative medicine. Every invalid should give it a trial.

Street lamps in Borlin are extinguished a midnight, and the police carry lanterns instend of being preceded by a brass band.

Worms deriving the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator destroys worms

A GOOD GUARANTEE. H.AB. Obchran, draighist, Linualter Par writes that he has guntanteed over 300 botwrites that nemes, generates, for dyspepsis, bilious attacks and liver, and kidney troubles, bilious attacks and liver, and kidney troubles, In no case has ju disappointed those whe it. In Canada it gives the same general satisfaction, a gult amadit prinser atic

A little solid comfort goes a long way fur ther than a great deal of style

A PRINCELY FORTUNE A manimay possess the fortune of a prince but can never possess happiness without good hosith; to secure which the blook must be kept pure and every corgan in proper action

Burdock Rlood Bitterse purify the blood and

regulate all the organics for the first limit

The Viceroy of India dets a salary of \$125. 000 a year, with a residue off servants suffi ciently large to keep the flies of him thrown

#### DANGER IN THE AIR.

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

Men cannot become female clerks; but s great many women are mail clerks.

#### A GOOD MOTTO.

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

The blonde is not in fashion, and the brunette has come again. Blondes must dye .-Providence News.

#### A FOURFOLD WORK.

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

When you say that you have found the milk in the coconnut, it is merely another way of stating that you have got the facts in

#### DEPEND UPON IT.

You can depend upon Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a pain reliever in rheumatism, neuralgia, and all pointul and inflammatory complaints. It not only relieves but cures.

The electric light is fizzling out in London. A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure."

"It is not what we carn but what we save that makes us rich."

There are many Cough mixtures, but only one Allen's Lung Balsam; try it.—See adv. It was Voltaire who said of the English that though they have twenty-four religions. they have but one sauce.

IT REMOVES WRINKLES AND SOFTENS THE SKIN. The regular use of MURBAY & LAN-MAN'S FLORIDA WATER at the toilet tends to prevent and remove wrinkles, the softness of the skin produced by it taking away the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into ridges and furrows.

We want all the original poetry about autump leaves and things that can be sent us. Cold weather is coming and kindling wood is high. - burlington Hankeye.

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own t just seems to touch the snot af feeted.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results." A young lady in Boston is one of the most skilled lapidaries in the country.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HARTIS, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way hent over daily tasks, cramp the

stomach, weaken its muscles, and incur dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and safest medicinal resource is Northrop & Lyman s Vegetable Discovery, the Great Blood Purifier, and which is especially adapted to Indigestion, Biliousness, Coustipation and Poverty or Impurity of the Blood. Sleeplessness caused by too much blood in

the head may be overcome by applying a cloth wet with cold water to the back of the neck.

Mr. C. P. Brown, Crown Land Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, writes :- "Two or three of my friends and myself were recomended to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, in preference of Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. We prefer your Emulaion, and think it better for the system than the Syrup," &c. do to to

The question whether whist playing should be prohibited in a railway carriage is receiving some attention now in England.

Scott's Emulsion of Pare Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites possesses healing, strength giving, and flesh producing qualities—that are especially valuable in Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and wasting disease of Children.

#### SIR JOHN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 11.-At the Lord Mayor's banquet last night Sir John Macdonald said Canada; was proud of the fact that she was no longer the cause of trouble and weakness, to England, He looked forward to the time when some form of confederation would be brought about between England and Canada. If a great confederation should be made of England and all her colonies, he thought any nower which comes into collision with Engand would be obliged to count on the resist ance, not of England alone, but of all her auxiliary kingdoms.

#### THE SCOTT ACT.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.-The following is the OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—The following is the official vote in Renfrew county:—Pembroke town, for 175, against 128. Pembroke Township, for 58, against 7. Ross, for 211, against 35. Stafford, for 56, against 52. Westmeath, for 196, against 65. Wilber; for 76, against 46. Admaston, for 115, against 134. Alice and Fraser, for 71, against 55. Bromley, for 145, against 60. Head, Clara and Maria, for 3, against 8. South Algoma, for 5, against 7. Petrawa, for 5, against 11. Rolph, Buchanan, Wylie and McKay, for 9, against 3. Renfrew village, for 111, for 9. against 3. Renfrew village, for 111, against 47. Horton, for 133, against 8. Grattan, for 51, against 59. Bagut and Blythfield, for 21, against 36. Brougham, for 1, against 36. Brudenel and Lyndoch, for 14, against 48. Raglan and Radeliff, for 22, against 10. Sebastopol, for 4, against 6. Griffith and Matawachan, for 13, against 6.

BUN THE DEW CARVINALSDame och RUME, Nov. 11.—In his allocation before the consistory yesterday the Pope mentioned the fact that new bishops had been appointed in Australia and India and throughout the eat, and expressed especial gratification at the restoration of the Seo of Carthage. The following are the names of citch of the new cardinals. Mgr. Ganglbauer, Archbishop of Vienna, Austria. Mgr. Gonzules. Diaz Tunon, Archbishop of Seville, Spain; Mgr. Celesia, Archbishop of Palermo, Mgr. Massaia, the venerable African inissionary; Mgr. Merosi-Gon, Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation; Mgr. Inaversa; Assessor of the Congregation ; Myr. Indreuzi; Assessor of the Holy, Office s. Mgr. Masatti, a Secretary, of the Congregation of Bithops and Regulars, and Mgr., Verga, Secretary of the Congregation of Mice Armie Sollivan, & maile Lilonno Petit

WARNING TO THE LORDS moul to day the franchise bill passed the third reading without division. During the debate Mr. Goschen expressed regret that the Conservatives had been influenced by their success in South Wal wickshire to persist in opposition to the bill. As long as the Conservatives refused to indicate their attitude in regard to Mr. Gladstone's proposal, the Government would be unable to introduce the redistribution bill. Mr. Gladstone reminded the Opposition that Sir Robert Peel's refusal to compromise on the reform question resulted in the humiliation of the House of Lords. If they were not destined to have peace the Government would leave it on record that they desired peace. (Liberal cheering.) Sir Richard Assheton Cross (Conservative), replying in behalf of the Opposition, said the Government must proceed on its own responeibility.

#### A MIXED MARRIAGE.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13.—Miss Pearl Tyler, daughter of the late ex-President Tyler, was married to-day to Wm. Munford Ellis, member of the House of Delegates from Montgomery county, in St. Peter's Church, Bishop Keane officiating. He delivered an enlogistic address on Tyler's life. The event produced a sensation, as this is the second instance on record in this county where marriage between a Crtholic and Protestant was celebrated in a Catholic church, the groom being a Protestant.

THE A. M. SULLIVAN FUND.

LONDON, Nov. 13 .- Cardinal Manning pre sided this evening at a meeting held in the Conference room of the House of Commons in aid of the fund for the family of the late to the State, Bishon Ireland, said: "Oband several members of the House were present. Upwards of \$3,000 were sub-scribed in the room, and a com-mittee was appointed to continue the work in England, and to take charge of the fund. Among the members of the committee are Cardinal Mauning, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P. for Carlide; Henry Labouchere, M. P. for Northampton, and editor of Truth; and Henry Broadhurst, M.P. for Stoke on Trent. The Secretary of the committee is Richard Barry O'Brien, a prominent advocate at both the English and Irish bars. The treasurers are Chas. Russell, M.P. for Dundalk, and William S. Caine, M.P. for Scarborough.

DAVITT ON THE FRANCHISE. GLASGOW, Nov. 11.—Davitt, in an address at Coalbridge to-day, premitted that there would be greater danger for England when, the passage of the franchise bill having augmented the Irish party in parliament, the government refused to allow home rate in Ireland. Davitt denied that he urged the crofters to armed resistance, but said they had right upon their side, and will win in the nd.

#### THE SKYE CROFTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The master of the steamer chartered by the government to take a battalion of police to the Isle of Skye, refused to proceed and the owner of the steamer has cancelled the agreement. At a mass meeting at Stornaway to day a resolution was passed condemning the action of the authorities in sending police to Skye to evict the crofters. It is feared collisions with the police and crofters, when the former reach Skye, will result in bloodshed. The Birmingthem to adopt all lawful means of resistance only. The same of the state of the same of

#### THE ALLEN TRIAL.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.-The trial of Frederick J. Allen, vice-president of the Young Ireland society, began to day. Prisoner was cheered when he entered the court. Mr. Healy, M.P. for Monaghan, who was yesterday called to the Irish bar, appeared for Allen. He de-manded that the letters, which Allen had written to the Fenian headquarters at Paris giving details of the Fenian organization in Ireland be marked so as to prevent all possibility of additions or abstractions being made. The crown prosecutor protested against, the invendo implied in this demand. The magistrate ordered the documents to be marked, but reproved Mr. Healy for his intemperate

FAILURE OF AN IRISH PROSECUTION.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11. -It was Patrick N. Fitz gerald, the Fenian suspect, who was arrested at London last April on a charge of treason-felony, that was acquitted yesterday, and not Charles Fitzgerald, of Dublin scandal notoriety, as reported. This Fitzgerald was implicated in the Tubercurry conspiracy. Owing to his acquittal, the crown to day abandoned the Tubercurry cases and all the prisoners were liberated. They were received by their friends with great rejoicing. At Limerick on the receipt of news that Fitz gerald had been acquitted, bands of his friends paraded the streets with demonstrations of rejoicing, till the police charged upon and dispersed them. "

A SIGNIFICANT HINT TO CANADA London, Nov. 13.—The Times urges Canada to reduce the duties on sugar imports from the West Indies. Canada would thus open the West Indian markets to her own products, such as corn, fish and timber, which she is able to export as cheaply and in as large quantities as the United States. It would also enable Canada to compete with America in sugar refining and other manufactures by obtaining a cheapand plentiful supply of raw material. It rests with the Canadians themselves whother they will allow America to keep the monopoly of the West Indian

An Eastern young lady has had her name changed to Notoriety, because so many men like to court notoriety. -- Hatchet.

depend upon it, that in most cases "ignorance is bliss." Cruel Miss S.: "I wonder you aren't happier, then."

Speculator to an old Green Mountain



SUCCESSFUL SYSTE Not a douche, snuff, nor patent medicine,

Dr. S. W. BEALL, Columbus, O.

#### . 4 30 365t V THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

diantic

Bishop Ireland's Sermon on the Church. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11.—The Plenary Council re-assembled to day. Members declined to give information re subjects under consideration, as their actions have to receive the approbation of the Pope before they will be promulgated. This evening at the Cathedral Bishop Becker of Wilmington, preached on "The Church and Science."

BALTIMORE Md. Nov. 11 1884. The

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11, 1884,—The third Plenary Council of Baltimore began its hard work to day. The business sessions are held in the seminary of St. Sulpice, which has a large students' room just suited to the needs of such a council. After the opening ceremonies, Archbishop Gibbons announced the appoint ment of the various committees on the work of the Council, taking care to place on these committees as far as possible the arinkers of the Church who are recognized a authority on the subject to be referred to them. By this arrangement of commit-tees it will be possible to expedite in great measure the work of the Council. After the naming of the committees there was a general discussion of the main points of canon law which will require the action of the Council. This lasted for a couple of hours, when the Council adjourned till to morrow. In the

points, organized and prepared for work. THE CHURCH IN POLITICS.

afternoon the committees met at various

The only public event of the day was the sermon of Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, at the Cathedral to-night, on "The Church the Support of Just Government." This was of unusual eloquence and power. After speaking of the attitude of the Catholic Church jection has been raised in the name of the State against the Catholic Church, as if she interfered with the duties of citizenship, by dividing, the allegiance of subjects, No less a name than that of William E. Glad stone has been connected with this objection. We cannot but wonder that it was ever raised. There is no ground for it-Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's. That is, the supreme rule of the Catholic policy. The temporal administration, the practical methods of government, are matters for the State exclusively. The Church simply proclaims the principles of justice and morality which are binding upon men, whether as individuals or communities. To bid her be silent is to make the State supreme alike, in morals and in secular concerns, and to remove all restraints from despotism. No remedy would be found for substituting for the teaching of the Church the individual conscience, uninstructed save by the light of

private reason." Protestantism, he said, did nothing for liberty. It introduced into the world no one new principle that favored liberty. Its claim to private judgment in religion was religious anarchy. If it was anything in civil and political matters it was political anarchy which givern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately Javored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built us not liberty. always leads to despotism Protestantism was not an organized force, and its contribution of positive power to any cause must necessarily be next to nothing.

HOMAGE TO THE REPUBLIC. In conclusion Bishop Ireland spoke of his homage to this Republic, and said :- "Be-

lieve me, the surest hope is from the Church which false friends would have thee fear. Believe me, no hearts leve thee more ardently than Catholic hearts. No congress speaks more loudly thy praises than Catholic tongues, ham Land Restoration League has sent the and no hands lifted up stronger and more crofters resolutions of sympathy, but advised | willing to defend thy laws and thy institutions, in peace and war, than Catholic hands. Esto perpetua! BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—At the meeting of

the Plenary Council to-day several subjects were placed in the hands of the committees! The higher education of the elergy and people and the marriage relation are among the most important subjects to be handled. Only matters affecting the government of the Catholic Church in the United States will be considered; the council having nothing to do giving life and vigor to the system generally. With dogmas of faith. This evening Bishop For sale everywhere. Price, 25c, per box, five boxes 31:00. Mailed free or postage on receipt aity of revelation. To morrow a pontifical requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of the souls of bisliops who have didd since the meeting of the second plenary council. Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisco, will be the celebrant, and Archbiaho Corrigan, of New York, will pronounce the eulogium/ដែលក្នុងដើម្បីជា សមាទម្

Baltimore, Nov. 13.—There was no legislative session of the plenary council to day. Services were held at the exthedral, where a requiem mass for deceased prelates was solemnized. The requiem was conducted by the Archbishop Alemany, after which Archbishop Corrigan pronounced the eulogium. He enumerated the list of deceased bishops, 42 in number, and spoke of the duty of the faithful in praying for them out of a spirit of fraternal charity and as a tribute of love and gratitude for those who had borne the burden. Miss Emily Harper tendered the delegates reception this evening.

-Ladies of all ages who suffer from loss of appetite, from imperfect digestion, low spirits and nervous debility, may, have health renewed and life extended by the use of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies for all complaints specially incident to the female constitution. We not only have a living faith in Mrs. Pinkham, but we assured that her remedies are at once most agreeable and efficacious. efficacious'

Wife to a friend : I do want to know how late my husband comes home from the club but I can tkeep awake, and he never makes any noise when he comes. Isn't there some drug to produce wakefulness. Her friend, No need to buy drugs; sprinkle the floor with tacks.

#### A Popular Fallacy.

Many people think that Rheumatism can-not be cured. It is caused by the bad, state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter Gentleman: My dear Miss Sharp, you can in the joints and muscles, causing lamoness, epend upon it, that in most cases "ignor-stiffness and swelling of the joints and exeruciating pains. Kidney-Wort will certainly, effect a cure. It acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood, and eliminates the poison from the system. Go. Inagarty and Sherwood, for 3, against 24. farmer: "Is land high in Vermont?" Farmer; action, purifies and enriches the blood, and repairs of this old bridge, which was opened for 159, against 110. Totals for 1,748, against the clouds couldn't get, by at all.—Burlington and be cured.

The public on June 18, 1817, the second to the public on June 18, 1817, the second to the clouds couldn't get, by at all.—Burlington and be cured.

Free Press.

**FREEMAN'S** WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a sale, sure, and effectus destroyer of worses in Children or Adults.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS. DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS. SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN,

OF THE HEART. ACIOITY OF . THE STOMACH DRYNESS READACHE, ... OF THF SKIN.

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, MED BOWELS OR BLOOD. MILBURY & CO., Proprietors, Toronto



The youthful turkey is now refrutting on its way in peace and is growing up and fattening, unthinking of the nearness of the annual holocaust that overtakes its juicy race.

Epps's GOODA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and time, (4th and 1th) by grocers, labelled, "JAMES Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, Englan

The Japanese are the largest enters of fish in the world. Fish, indeed, is the staple food of the nation.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Fills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stemach and Digestive Organs, thereby of price in money or postage stumps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

The twenty-four hour time scheme has been adopted by the railway mail services contering at St. Louiseda Lies estonato out amita

For colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks, as well as for cholers merbus, diarrhees, dysentery or bloody flux, solic or eramp in the stomach, use Dr. Hierc's Extract of Smart Veed, composed of best Grape Brandy, Smart Weed or Water Pepper, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water.

An observer says the death-feigning of the possum is not a voluntary act, but an involuntary fainting fit from fright.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION FOR BECHUANALAND.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In the House of Commons to-night the Marquis of Hartington moved the question upon the appropriations for the army and anval expenses incurred in sending a force to Bechuana, and said the government did not intend to diminish the available forces for the protection of Natal and Zululand. The expedition will start from Cape Town in about six weeks. The steamer Grantully Castle will sail to-morrow for the Cape, having on board Lieutenant Arthur Bartle Frere e forty efficers and 300 troops. It will carry, also a quantity of military stores. The government has ordered the formation of an irregular mounted

force of 500 men for service in Bechuana-

landsom : wide salit mil mo tan. WATERLOO BRIDGE REPAIRS. LONDON, Nov. 13. Waterloo bridge, which was considered unsafe for a number of years, has been undergoing repairs, and will soon be out of the hands of the contractors. Waterloo is one of the three bridges built by John Rennie. Its arches are elliptical, 120 feet in span, 35 feet high, and 20 feet wide at the spring of the arches. The total length of the bridge is 1,380 feet. Five out of the six piers have been thoroughly overhauled, and the remaining one is being rapidly rebuilt. The



Loss of appente, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habituai Costiveness, Sick Headache and Billiousness. Price, 25 per tottle Sold by all Druggists

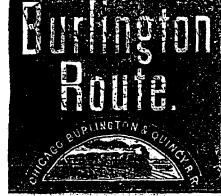
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Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE Has stood the test for FIFTY-THERE 17 remedy known for the cure or Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Disease young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR

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points in the Far West of KANSAS CITY, And all points in the South-West.

Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosente, the

and all points in the Mexican Republic.
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It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains heither alum, lime, nor other deliberation of the contains laterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a

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refers.

This book should be read by the young for natruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lencet, whom this

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or elergyman .- Argonaut. guardian, instructor or elergyman.—Argonaut.
Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4, Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physics A incians a specialty. Such treated successional fully without an instance of failure, THYSELF

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This Grass Stouch I'M of time Bucks A course the fourth growns or rice in L.F.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act - most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

H TIOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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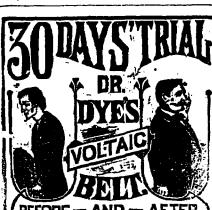
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Bad Logs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-

bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Threat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street, London, in hoxes and pois, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi-cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:

"Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without nuch if any relief, until I took AVER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bed set of which I was completely cared to sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, and it still retains its wenderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public.

E. F. Harris."

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Low discovering the Low discovering the Low discovering to Lovell afficied with Salt Rhenn in worst form. Its ulcerations actually easermore than half the surface of his body a dude. He was entargly cared by ANY S. D. WHILLA. See certificate in Al limbs. He was entirely cored by AAP S De PRILLA. See certments in A! A. same for 1883

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YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Government Bond. SSUE OF 1864.

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interestof which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUSI draw one of the following premiums, as there are NO BLANKS.

P-emium 150,000 20,000 10,000 450,000 60,000 30,000 30,000 12,000 9,000

place on the

And every Bond bought of us on or before the let of December is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,

160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City.

N.B.—In writing, please state that you at this in the TRUE WITNESS.

14-ti

K

-AND -

# 761 CRAIG Street.

Montreal, 14th October, 1884. 11 4

BOUND BOOKS

Arabian Nights Entertainment. Children of the Abbey.

Scottish Chiefs; Bits of Blarney.

Willy Reilly; Life of Curran.

'48 and '49; History of Ireland.

Burns and Moore's Poems.

Advice to Irish Girls, by the Nun of

Kenmare; Rob Roy. Life of Vapoleon Bonaparte.

J. McARAN, Bookseller, 2000 Notre Dame St., Montreal.



Warrented Fast and Dursolo. Lack packings will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyos try these cace. You will be delighted. fold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a Sc. stamp. WELLS, RIGHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT.

Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.

For gilding Fancy Backets, Frames, Lamps,
Chandollors, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,

Dr.J.O. Ayer & Co., Lowell, We 3 Sold by all Tipungiete: Si, six liotties to

#### WITH FIVE DOLLARS

THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY,

Together 7,900 premiums, amounting to 2,18),
000 Florius. The next Redemption takes

FIRST OF DECEMBER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

\*\*The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, alately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

# JOB-PRINTING,

WANTED.—Two Female School Teachers holding elementary diplomas, with good references. Duties to commence as soon as possible. For further particulars apply at one: to JOHN F. SCALLON, Secretary-Treasurer of the School, Municipality of East Leeds, County Megantic, P.Q. 14.3

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Evelyn Charlotte Samuels, wife of Ascher Ansell, cigar dealer, both of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action, this day, en separation de biens against her said husband. CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL, & NICOLLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

WANTED.—Two female school teachers holding elementary diplomes, with good references; duties to commence as soon as possible. For further particulars, apply at once to WILLIAM HART, Sec.-Treas., St. Columban, County Two Mountains, P.Q. 11 4

CHEAP AND HANDSOMELY-

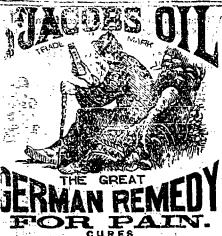
THAT NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT.

Ireland and Land League.
The above books will be sent free, by mail, on eccipt of one dollar each. Address,



MS-FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. GA
DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS,
YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS,
RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or
fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any
shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet,
Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Scal Brown, Olive
Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other bost colors.
Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will
color one to four less of roods. If you have rover

10ots. a package, as the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Carlington, Vf. The March March Control of the Contr



Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
juro Threnat, Swelldages, Sprains, Bruises,
Burnes, Sealdes, Front Elifes,
and All, Others correlates Fity Cause bottle,
Directors for Longuages,

THE COVARLES A. VOGELER CO.

STRICTLY PURE.

HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

In Consumptive Cases It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with.

There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.

It contains no OPIUM in any form. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED) SOLE AGENTS,



Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured Ache they would be almost priceless to those who

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

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very great to take. very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly regetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who as them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1 bold by druggists everywhere, or seat by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

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

ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, October 27th. 1884. 13-4 TWO TEACHERS WANTED FOR THE Roman Catholic Separate School, Almonte. Male Teacher for Senior Department and Female Male Teacher for Senior Department and Female for Junior. Duties to commence on the 2nd January, 1885. Applicants will please state what class certificates they hold and what salary expected. Testimonials required with applications, which will be received up to December 3rd: Address: JOHN O'REILLY, Scoretary-Treasurer, Almonte Out. 14-3

A FLOATING CHURCH.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Bishop Antonio de Macedo de Costa, of Para, is on his way to Rome to obtain permission to found his float-ing mission for the Amazon. The evangelising vessel is to be called the Christophoros. Its object is to bring the Sacraments and the preaching of the Gospel to the population which leave the bunks of the great river and make for the forests when the waters go down. The Christophoros will contain apartments for the Bishop and his priests. The chapel will not only be devotional, but artistic; and the stained glass has already been promised by a benefactor. The Blessed Sacrament will be reserved, while the baptismal font, with the Holy Oils, will be a fix-ture on board. All Catholics will congratulate Bishop Macedo on his grand project, and will earnestly hope that he may be spared many years to be the Mitred Captain of the "Christophoros." In the hands of so practised a missionary the experiment is sure to prove a success, and may soon find imitators in other parts of the Christian world.

NEWS ITEMS.

Diphtheria is epidemic in Chicago. Henry Bergh says Maud S is being cruelly

The Paris police have just closed 33 gambling clubs. The village of Parkdale is to be annexed

to Toronto. There is now a total force of 2 500 British

troops at Dongola. The Italian parliament is summoned to meet

on the 27th instant. General Hancock wants a garrison established at Rouse's Point.

The situation of foreigners at the inland Chinese treaty ports is causing anxiety. The post office and registry office, at Milton, Ont., have been robbed by burglars.

A firm of Greek merchants have received advices that Gordon is still safe at Khartoum. Limerick Corporation still persists in its refusal to pay the obnoxious extra police tax. Mr. Vizetelly, the artist, captured by the

Mahdi before Hicks l'acha's deleat, is still The steamship Scotland, from London, now elow Quebec, has a case of smallpox on

b**oard**. A Toronto family had a narrow escape from being poisoned by gas from a coal stove.

Chinese men of-war are preparing for an attempt to force the French blockade of Formosa.

At Brussels it is feared the King will be come insane owing to his great political

The estimated expenditures of the U.S. post office department next year is over \$56,000,000

By an order-in-council the statue of the late Hon. George Brown is to be admitted free of duty.

The man-of-war Rambler (three guns) has been ordered to reinforce the British fleet in Chinese waters. The French Ministry has formally approved

of the imposition of a protective duty on foreign breadstuffs. Christopher East has died from injuries re ceived at the hands of a fellow-pupil at a

Hamilton school. Eleven Toronto liquor sellers have been fined for selling on the exhibition grounds without a license.

summoned to attend the enquiry into the Birmingham riots. The French Government has appointed a commission to enquire into the system of bet-

Right Hon, Joseph Chamberlain has been

ting on race courses. Bennett, the cashier of the Banc de Falca, Peru, who absconded with \$50,000, has been arrested at Guayaqui!

The old confid use swindle is reported

again, this time t Toronto, the victime being

a commercial 'caveller. A compremise will be submitted to the crofters of Skye. If it is accepted the whole difficulty will be settled.

The geological survey authorities have decided to undertake a systematic observation of carthquake phenomena. The Scott Act has been carried in Norfolk County by a majority of 963, with eight polling subdivisions to hear from.

In addition to being subject to constant attack by the Chinese, the French troops in Tonquin are suffering from sickness. Some men from Montreal have successfully tried the confidence game on a habitant from Rimouski on board the Intercolonial train.

The Spanish steamer Pedro, Capt. Eche verria, from Wilmington, N.C., October 24, has arrived in Liverpool with yellow fever on Two Englishmen named Deardon and Bell

Hat Portage in a stupor, and were run over and instantly killed. At Mount Vernon, N. Y., John M. Masterton, banker, has been arrested on a charge of

fraud in accepting a deposit when he knew himself to be insolvent. The Ontario Court of Appeal has unscated Mr. Drury (liberal) M.P.P. for East Simcoe, and dismissed the case against Mr. McKenzie

liberal) in East Middlesex. The English tin and copper producers hope for a reduction of duties on their productions in the event of Cleveland being placed at the

head of the U.S. administration. The case of James Wilsey, who killed Allen McClure at Deposit, N. Y., with a single blow of his fist on the chin, excites great interest among medical men and scien-

tiats. Communication with America, through the new Mackay-Bennett cables has now ceased entirely. It is believed at the London office that the damage has been caused by icebergs off the banks of Newfoundland.

WOMEN'S ATTRACTIVENESS. Personal attractions most girls possess—at any rate, in a sufficient degree to render them attractive to some body; for although there are standards and models of beauty, yet these do not prevail with all persons. There is something wonderful in the difference of aspect which the same face wears to different beholders. Probably the philosophical explanations of this is that what is hidden falso all others becomes immediately hidden from all others becomes immediately and instinctively apparent to the eye of love. How can a moderately good-looking girl increase her attractions? By culture. She must cultivate her mind. An ignorant, illiterate woman, even if she attracts attention, cannot retain the interest of an intelligent man. She must do this by reading, by study, by reflection and familiar conversation with the best and most highly educated persons with whom she comes in contact. But the heart he cultivited as well as the heart husband would have been saved." all things, exclaimed a most elegant and re-fined gentleman, after nearly a life time's highly recommended for all humors familiarity with the best society, of all things and skin diseases. must be cultivated as well as the head. Of give me softness and gentleness in a woman. A harsh voice, a coarse laugh—trifles like these have spoiled many a favorable first impression. The cultivation of the heart must be real not feigned. A woman who studies to ria Selimah. They report it is impossible for appear, rather to be good and generous, seldom succeeds in deceiving the opposite sex in

however large, internal or external, speedily, painlessly and permanently cured, without knife, caustic, salve or powder, or no pay.

Pumphlet with references, two letter stames

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, removing all obstructions World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

in other parts of the Christian world.

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

another day, said: "he is so ugly the mass send the best round these parts. The stranger can't be best round these parts. The stranger having gone, Mrs. Berry says: Well, Sally, I guess we'll have to lay in a stock of that many for all of 'em as comes here keep askin call there, as he now expects." 



#### LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND \* \* \* \* IS A POSITIVE CURE \* \* \* \*

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

IT WILL OURE ENTIRELY THE WORST PORK OF FE-MALE COMPLAINTS. ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-PLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONFEQUENT SPINAL WEAR-NESS, AND IS PARTICULABLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE. ALLCRAYING POR STINULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKMESS OF THE STOMACK. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NEWYOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DEPRESSION AND INDICESTION. # # # #
\* That yearing of Buaring Down, causing Pari,
Weight and Backache, is always permanently
CURED BY ITS USE. # # # #
\* IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CINCUR-

STANCES AUT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM. # # # \* 63 ITS THREVE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT HOSES A LL. IT CLAIMS TO HO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIPY, \*63. LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. "6.3 "

\*\* FOR THE CHEE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS DE
EITHER SEN THIS REMEDY IS UNSUMPASSED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is
propared at Lynn, Mass. Price 31. Six bottles for \$5.
Sold by all druggists. Sent by mall, postage paid, in form
of Pills or Lozonges on receipt of price as above. Mrs.
Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any
Ledy sending starap. Letters confidentially answord.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
LIVER PILLS. They cure Constigation, Billiousness and
Terminity of the Liver. "Scents per box." LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY, "64 \*

# CAIN Health and Happiness. HOW ? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney Work cured me from nervens weakne
the was not expected to live." - live in. il.
goodwin, Ed. Christian Hondor, Cleveland, C. Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney Wort cured no when my water was just then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Work is the most successful remedy have for used. Gives simed inmediate relief."
Dr. Fhillipt, Ballou, Boakton, Vt. Have you Liver Complaint?
"Eldney-Wort caved no of chronia Liver Diseases
after 1 prayed to die."
"Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?

"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so ame I had to roll out of heel."

C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis

Have you Kidney Disense?
"Kidney-Wort made moround in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful distorting. Its worth 100 about "-Sam't Hodges, Williamstown, Yeast Va Are you Constinated?

"Kidney-Work causes easy evacuations and cured use after 16 years use of other me disease."

Nelson Fuirchild, Et. Albans, Vt. Have you Malaria?
"Ridney-Wort has done better them any other unouly I have ever used in my privaler."
Dr. R. K. Charle, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Billoud?
"Eldney-Wort has done no more good than any other runedy I have ever taken."
If J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon. Are you tormented with Piles? "Kidney-W. rt permanently cared no. of Looting piles, Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to the Goo. B. Horst, Cashler H. Bank, Myerscown, Pa.

"Kidney-Wort cured me, after a was riven up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, blaine Ladies, are you suffering?
"Ridney.Work cired mo of peculiar to take of
several years standing, Many friends several prize
to."
"I'm H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Not- Vo.

Are you Rheumatism racked?

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

HAVANNA, Nov. 12 .- The Spanish gun boat Bazan has struck on Colorado Keys and will probably be a total loss. Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausca, constipation, pain in the side, etc., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little

SPANISH GUN BOAT WRECKED.

Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 cents. tts Doctor: "You see, wifey dear, I have pulled my patient through after all; it was a very critical case, I can tell you!"-Wife:

THE STRATEGICAL POINT. DONGOLA, Nov. 12.—Major Worldly and four attendants have ridden a cross the desert a hostile force to use the route to cut the English off from their base. Any force these respects. Sie who in truth seeks to promote the happiness of those around her is very apt soon to obtain admirers among men. Above all other requirements in a woman is conscientiousness.

Linguish on from their base. Any force attempting to pass from the Kordofan to Upper Egypt would be obliged to strike the Nile at Dongola. Dongola is thus the conscientiousness.

Mrs. Berry, who keeps summer hoarders, to inquiring stranger: No. I must admit we don't have malaria here; but this is the best house on the Bay shore. My daughter, Sal-Putting it strong: One editor speaking of house on the Bay shore. My daughter, Salanother, the other day, said: "he is so ugly ly, makes lemon pie and doughnuts that

"How are Americans liked in England ?"

be seen on pleasant days of the London season, promenading Piccadilly. The English ladies, lowever, are neither so neat in appearance nor so graceful of form and movement as the Americans, but they seem to enjoy more ro-

"Are English people longer lived than our

people?" A new Thave not fully investisated. But I remember once hearing read a newspaper paragraph entitled "Why do Eng-Ishmen Live Longer than Americans? That paragraph, by the way, once solved a great mystery for me."

"Ah, indeed, another 'tribute to the pewer of the press'?" suggested the reporter. "Yes, if you so please to call it. In 1879, when I was residing at the Commonwealth Hotel, in this city, I had occasion to do some husiness in Washington street. When I got to the corner of Franklin, I seemed to feel a blow in the breast and fell to the pavement like a dead man. When I recovered con-sciousness I was taken to my hotel. I first thought parhaps some enemy had struck me, but my physicians assured me that such could not be the case and advised strictest quiet. For six long weeks I was unable to lie down. Twas violently ill, and my physicians said I would probably never walk the streets of Boston again. I did not want to die, but who can expect to live when all doctors say he cannot?" And Mr. Larrabee smiled, sar-castically, and expressed himself very freely concerning the number of common disorders which are controlled by remedies which physicians will not employ.

"But how about that paragraph?"
"Yes, yes. When I was obliged to sit up in bed day and night for fear of suffocation, and hourly expected death, my nurse begged the privilege of reading that paragraph to me. I refused him at first but he persisted. It described my condition so exactly, that for the first time I began to realize what had prostrated me. I was filled with a strange hope. I at once dismissed my physicians and immediately began Warner's Safe Care. In a few months I was restored to perfect health, nothwithstanding mine was one of the worst possible cases of Bright's disease of the kidneys, which all my physicians—and I had the best specialists in Boston-said was incurable. I tell you, when a man gets into the desperate condition I was in, he doesn't forget what rescues him."

But were the effects permanent?" "That was five years ago," said Mr. Larrabee, "and for thirty years I have not been so well as during the past five years. If I had known what I do now, I would have checked the matter long age, for it was in my system for 3 ears, revealing itself in my blood, by frequent attacks of chills, jaundice, vertigo, typhoid fever, nervousness, wakeful nights, etc., etc. I took over forty bottles fifty before I was well. I have commended higher. We quote ex-store: — Bleaching that treatment in thousands of cases of powder, \$2.35 to 2.45; bicarb soda, \$2.35 to general debility, kidney and liver disorder, etc., and have never heard ill concerning it.

"Speaking of paragraphs, how do English papers compare with American, in this particular!"

Well, they have fewer witty paragraphs, Gazette, St. James Gazette, and Truth, abound in sharp, incisive paragraphs without wit. In general, American papers make the most of news, the London papers make the most of

#### THE HIGHLAND CROFTERS.

LONDON Nov- 14 -- In the House of Commons today Sir W. Vernon Harcourt said the crefices had his deep sympathy. He was not in favor of the employment of force against them, and earnestly appealed to the landlords in the west of Scotland to mitigate the crofters' condition. The Scotch Farmers Alliance at Aberdeen has passed resolutions arging the crofters not to resist the police. Two hundred Glendale crofters have gone to Uig, where a meeting will be held to-morrow. to decide upon future action. The Stornaway crofters held an indignation meeting to-day, at which they protested against the erroneous reports published in the newspapers which have induced the government to adopt repressive measures.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

T. C. 911.

but business was again limited.

Stock sales. -100 Bank of Montreal 187; 25 do 1863; 15 Toronto 1724; 60 Commerce 117½; 250 Gas 175½: \$2,500 Windsor Hotel Bonds 105; \$3,000 Corporation 4 per cent. bonds 95.

#### COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS.

ed. Payments are coming in as well as can be expected, but the margin of profit on staples sold here is universally small. Navigation has not closed yet, but in a few days the last ocean liner will leave our wharves. The last ocean liner will leave forward the construction of grain elevators or warehouses, and is reported to have secured a loan of four millions of dollars from the Bank of Mon- tial change, the general tone being steady at treal or the purchase this winter of wheat in

treal or the purchase this winter of wheat in two losses of the volume of business has been light and principally composed of small lots, which are about all that tunners will been of very fair volume, the jobbing department furnishing a good showing of activity. Sweets have been quiet and steady, except ment furnishing a good showing of activity. Sweets have been quiet and steady, except ment furnishing a good showing of activity. Sweets have been quiet and steady, except ment furnishing a good showing of activity. Sweets have been quiet and steady, except ment furnishing a good showing of activity. Sweets have been quiet and steady, except ment furnishing a good showing of activity. Sweets have been quiet and steady, except ment furnishing a good showing of activity. Sweets have been quiet and steady, except ment furnishing a good showing of activity. Sweets have been quiet and steady, except ment furnishing a good showing of activity. Sweets have been light and principally composed of small lots, which are about all that tunners will lots, which is casy. The furnishing a good showing of activity.

THE OTTAWA MARKET.

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FLOUR.—On the 14th inst., at Ottawa, Marguerito, wife of

50c per gallon as to quality. Molasses is a trifle valuable intone, without much business, demand being of a jobbing character. We quote: Barbadoes 31½° to 53c; Porto Rico and Trinidad, 26c to 28c; Clentuegos, Cuba and sugar house, 25c. Ten and Coffee Most reports take a fairly cheerful and some quite as confident tone, with offerings of quite us confident tone, with offerings of

"How are Americans liked in England?"
And Mr. B. F. Larrabee, of 42 Chester guare, ex-director of the New York & Boston Despatch Express Company, who has recently returned from a considerable residence in London, answered the first they have good recommendations and, behave them selves they are well treated, but they will like the English people, any way, when acquaintance ripens into confidence."

"How do the English compare with Americans."

"The finest looking, men in the would can be seen on pleasant days of the London season, Prime fruit has been dealt in at the world and stronger at a higher range. good demand and stronger at a higher range. Prime fruit has been dealt in at 84c, while a

few small lots not exactly fine have sold at few small lots not exactly fine have sold at at 6½ to 7½ cas to quality. Sultana raisins are plentiful at 6½ to 7½c. Prunes are dull and, weak at 4½c. Figs are a drug in the market owing to the abundant crop, which has caused consignments to be made from Smyrna to green fruit houses here. Prices are quoted at 101c to 15c for ordinary grades. Malaga figs are quoted at 4c to 6c, filberts at 71c to 81c. Ivica almonds at 12c to 13c, and Tarragona almonds at 13c to 14c; common French walnuts at 6½c, and Grenoble at 11½c.

LUMBER.—The market in a general way has been very quiet, and for some descriptions weaker, transactions having been put through on a lower basis. The volume of business has been light, the demand slow, and the trade in an unsatisfactory condition, which finds a more or less easy expression. The fall movement has not come up to expectations, and is below last year. Wholesale business has been light, and not of a character to change the situation. The assortment on hand is ample, and some shading on cost has been indulged in. Ash has been dealt in lower at \$13 to \$17. Bass is plentiful and weaker at \$12 to \$18, while birch is lower at \$15 to \$22, a car load selling at \$15. Low grade cedar shingles have sold at \$1.50. Ine following are the prices at the yards, lably changed, but the tendency is more large quantities being quoted lower:

| downward than upward, despite the lable; lably changed, but the tendency is more large quantities being quoted lower:
| downward than upward, despite the lable; lable bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$12 to \$18; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$15 to \$22; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths, \$1.75; shingles, \$2.00 to \$3.25; do cedar, \$1.50 to \$3.00. IRON AND HARDWARE. - Warrants are

cabled strong and did higher than a week ago at 43s 10d. Pig iron has been in moderate request at steady prices. We quote: Coltness, \$20.50; Laugloan \$20; Calder, Gartsherrie, and Summerlee, \$18 50 to 19.00; Dalmellington, \$17.50; and Eglinton \$17.00. The finished iron trade has ruled steady. Round lots of bars have been placed at \$1.70, and smallerlots at \$1.75. Sheets are quoted nt \$2 40 to \$2 60; and plates at \$2 50 to 275. Tin-plates have been moderately active and harely steady—charcoal at \$4.50 and cokes at \$4 Canada plates are steady at \$2 90 to \$3. Ingot tin is unchanged at 20c for Straits, and 21c for Lamb & Fiag; ingot copper at 15c, and lead at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Latest London cables quoted tin at £75.10s, and best selected copper £58.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS .-- Soda ash is quoted 250; sal soda, \$1.05 to 1.15; caustic soda, \$2.25 to 255; soda ash, \$1.60 to 1.75; alunt, \$1.75 to 1.85; sniphate of copper, \$4.75 to 5 00 for American and \$5.50 to 5.75 for Eng-Drugs.-The feature in the general is due to the combination of manufacturers oped in the egg market, as the demand is not alluded to as having been formed last week. Sales have been made in this market at \$3 to \$4. Otherwise trade has been of a steady character and fair volume, some good country orders having been received. Payments, however, continue unsatisfactory, although not bad enough to cause general inconvenience. Quinine is unchanged at \$1.25 to \$1.75 for Howard's and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for German in bulk : opinm is steady as \$4.25 to \$4 50, and morphine at \$2.20 to \$2.30. Tartaric acid remains firm at the late advance, selling at 55c to 60c, while cream of tartar is likewise firm at 32c to 35c.

NAVAL STORES .- There has been no variation in the naval stores market. Rosins are dull, ranging from \$2 50 for common up to \$5 for fine clear white. Pine tar is quoted at \$3 25 to \$3 50, pine pitch at \$2 40 to \$2 60, and oakum at 6c to 10c as to quality.

SALT .- A light average trade at steady prices fully covers the ground in this market, in which there is no change to note. We quote:—Elevens, 47 to 50c; twelves, 42c to 45c, and factory filled \$1.20 to \$1.40 per Higgins' Eureka remains unchanged at bag. Higgins' Eureka remains unchanged at \$2 40 for sacks, \$1.20 for halves, and 60c for

quarters.
Oils.—The movement of oils has been moderate and chiefly in small parcels. Codoil remains firm at the improvement, jobbing The New York stock market was unsettled, and there was only moderate trading. The hockers are said to be scalping each other in default of other game.

Consols in London were solling at 100 15 16 money, and 100 1-16 account; Erie 13½; Illimoney, and 100 1-16 account; Erie 13½; Illimoney and 100 1-16 account; Erie 13½; Illimoney and 100 1-16 account; Erie 13½; N. See a great equal to the improvement, Jobbing lots selling at 60c to 62½c. Linseed oil is easy ed. Steam refined seal is steady at 60c to 62½c; palo at 55c to 57c, and straw at 52½c to 55c. Cod liver is quoted at \$1.25 to 1.30, and olive oil at 95c to \$1. Petroleum—There was only market was unsettled, and there improvement, Jobbing lots selling at 60c to 62½c. Linseed oil is easy ed. Steam refined seal is steady at 60c to 62½c; palo at 55c to 57c, and straw at 52½c to 55c. Cod liver is quoted at \$1.25 to 1.30, and olive oil at 95c to \$1. Petroleum—There was only moderate trading. C. 91. der a good consumptive demand on both country and city account. The tone of the market is decidedly firm, and refiners are talking about establishing another advance. We quote:—Car lots, 1750; broken lots, 175c,

and single barrels, 18c to 181c. CANNED GOODS.—Transactions in canned goods have been moderate and prices unchanged. Lobsters continue firm at \$5.75 to \$6 per case of four dozen. At the factories the inside figure is asked. Mackerel are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case, sardines at Since last reference, prices of wholesale goods have kept generally steady, and a fair business for the season has been accomplish.

Sill per case, salmon at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per dozen, and finnan haddles at \$1.55 per dozen.

Tomatoes have been dealt in in a small way at \$1 to 1.10 and peaches at \$2.80 to 3 per dozon. Canned meats are quiet and un-changed. Corned beef in 2-lb. tius sells

> HIDES AND SKINS.—For all classes of hides | Liverpool ...... the market has been quiet and without essenprevious prices. The volume of business has

\$3.50 and Pictou at \$4. Advices from Phila-

the main. The break in green cod noted a week ago has not been recovered from. Sales of No. 1, have been made at \$3.50, and we quote \$3.50 to \$4. No. 1 large have sold at \$4.25. These low prices, however, have forced holders to withdraw their fish from the market. Labrador herrings are scarce and steady at \$6 to \$6.50, while Cape Breton have changed hands at \$5. Dry cod is quoted at \$4 25 to 4 50.

WOOL. -A lot of extra fine Cape brought 20c, and another of superior sold at 17c. Ordinary qualities are quoted at 16c to 164c. Domestic wool has been dealt in to a fair extent framall lots at steady prices. Stocks are light but enough to fill present requirements. We quote:—A supers, 37c to 28c; B 21c to 23c; and unassorted, 21c to 23c.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRO

DUCE AND PROVISIONS. There was a little more enquiry for peas, and a lot of 8,000 to 10,000 bushels changed hands at 7210 afford at 300 on track. Wheat having been offered at 300 on track. continues very quiet. Bye is quoted lower, and few buyers would now pay over 27½c unless for immediate shipment. A small business is doing in barley. We quote :- Canada, red winter wheat, 82c to 84c; white winter, 82c to 84c; Canada spring 83c to 84c; peas, 724c to 73c; oats, 30c to 32c; rye, 574c to 65c; barley, 55c to 65c; and corn, 65c. The week opens on a dull and featureless flour market, which has an easy tone. Prices are not quot-The following are the prices at the yards, lably changed, but the tendency is more large quantities being quoted lower:— downward than upward, despite the of the offering values are unsettled and the quality unsatisfactory. The move-ment in this market to day was light. Creamery, good to choice, 24 to 264; Townships, choice, 22 to 23c; do, fair to good, 18c to 21c; Morrisburg, 16 to 22c; Brockville 16 to 21 lc; Western, 14 to 17 lc.

CHEESE. - For the best goods on the market 11 2c is a full quotation, and we hear of several | 1b, hundred boxes fine Septembers selting at 111c. We quote fine to finest fall 111c to 111c, and earlier makes at 9c to 10c. Provisions—Lard has sold in a small way at 10 c to 10 c for western, and 10 c for Canadian. Mess pork, western, & brl, \$17.00 to 17.50; hams, city cured, & fb, 14 to 144c; lard, western, in pails \$ tb, 10\fo to 13; lard, Canadian, in pails \$ tb, 10\fo ; bacon \$ tb, 13 to 14c; shoulders, 10 to 11c; tallow, common refined, # 15, 7 to 8c. Dressed hogs— The market has remained quiet under light receipts, a few small lots changing hands a \$5.75 to 6 per 100 lbs. Ashes—Receipts have continued light, and the market is steady, with latest sales of pots at \$3.90, which is the best figure obtainable. Poultry-A lot of geese sold at 6c and turkeys brought 7c. We quote, nominally—Turkeys, 8 to 10c; geese, 7 to Sc, and chickens, 7 to Sc. Game—Venison has declined one cent per pound, which is due to the mild weather causing forced sales. Saddles sold to day at 9c to 10c and carcasses at 6c to 7c. A few cases of drug trade has been the advance of about 100 partridges brought 40c to 45c per pair. Eggs per cent. in the value of iodide of potas, which —There has been an easier expression devel-

urgent. We quote 20c to 21c per dozen.
At Utica, N.Y., yesterday 5,770 boxes cheese sold at 11½c to 11½c; bulk, 11½c. 500 boxes were sold on private terms. 550 were consigned. Market dull and quiet.

STOUKS	IN STORE	IN MONTRE	AL.
·	Nov. 15,	Nov. 8,	Nov. 3.
	1884.	1884.	1883.
Wheat, bush,	278,016	331,071	172,401
Corn, bush		100	21.300
Poas, bush	29,783	65,403	6,520
Oats, bush	7,184	11,922	7,539
Barley, bush.	24,45S	18,826	21,780
Rye, bush	2,868	<b>3,</b> 472	13,140
Flour, bils	54,250	50,300	36,222
Outmeal, bris		310	· 345
Cornmeal, bri	50	50	. 85

#### MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The market for export cattle continues quiet and unchanged, but the offerings embrace few choice. We quote 41c to 51c per lb. live weight for choice. Export sheep remain nominally at 31c to 4c per lb. live weight. Live hogs have improved and up to 6c is asked, with sales at 5c to 51c per lb., which is an advance of le from a week ago. Receip a of butchers' cattle at Viger market were 650 head, of which 150 were from the Canadian Pacific. Really prime beasts were scarce and would command high prices. The top price paid to day was 41c per lb. live weight, with fairly good at 4c, and common at 31c. About 1,200 sheep and lambs were offered and demand ruled fair. Lambs went at \$2 to \$4 each, and sheep at \$3 to \$5 each.

The following were the exports of live stock from Montreal during the week ending November 15, with comparisons :-

Per .	To	Cattle.	Sheop.
Avlona	Bristol	103	608
Concordia		321	493
BrooklynL		307	287
L. NepigonL	iverpool	70	1,137
, , ,			0. 707
Total	•••••	801	2,525
Last week		843	1,963
Cor. week 1883		331	3,546
Cor. week 1882		489	2, 125
Total to date		56,031	55,714
To same date 1883	3	49,734	100,393
To same date 188:	2	12,162	74,643
To same date 1881.		1,968	60,313
The week's ships			buted as
follows:			
То		Cattle.	Sheep.
I immuna)		977	1 404

493

Glasgow.....

Bristol....

53.50 and Pictou at \$4. Advices from Philadelphia state that the anthracite coal trade is dull.

Advices from Philato 24c; do firkins, per lb, 29c to 20c; do fresh print, per lb, 24c to 28c; releese, 12 to 18c; dull.

FURS A few lots of beaver, bear, otter, muskrat, and marten are coming in, but the trade is far from active. There is no change in prices. We quote:—Beaver, per lb, \$3; bear, per skin, \$8 to 10; bear cub, per skin, \$4 to 7; fisher, per skin, \$2 to 5; lynx, per skin, \$1; cross fox, per skin, \$2 to 5; lynx, per skin, \$2 to 3; marten, per skin, 90c to \$1; mink per skin, 75c to \$1; to \$8; dodo. No 2, \$6.40 to \$7; do do No 3, per skin, 90c to \$1; mink per skin, 75c to \$1; to \$8; dodo. No 2, \$6.40 to \$7; do do No 3. skin, \$2 to 5; lynx, perskin, \$2 to 5; martal, per skin, 90c to \$1; mink per skin, 75c to \$1; muskrat, per skin, 8c to 10c; otter, per skin, \$6. harness leather, 30c to 31c; French kip, \$8 to \$10; raccoon, per skin, 50c; skunk, per \$1.45 to 1.50; hay, per ton, \$1.45 to \$17; straw, por ton, \$6 to \$6.50; lard, per lb, 13c; tallow, rendered; 6c; honey, per lb, 12c.

> When fall, per bushel, 70c to 73c; wheat, pring, do, 70c to 73c; wheat, goose, do, 58c to 60c; harley, 58c to 68c; cats, 33 to 34c; peas, do, 58c to 60c; rye, do, 59c; dressed logs, per 100 lbs, \$6.00 to \$6.25; chickens, per pair, 40c to 55c; ducks, do. 55c to 75c; keese, each, 60c to 80c; turkeys, each, 75c to \$1.50; butter, pound rolls, 21c to 23c; butter, tub dairy, 17c to 20c; eggs, fresh, per doz, 21c to 23c; potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c; apples, per bbl, 75c to \$1 75; onions, green, per bag \$1 to \$1 25; cabbage, do, 25c to 30c; cauliflower, do, 40c to \$1 25; celery, do, 30c to 70c; turnips, per bag, 40c to 50c; carrets, do, 40c to 50c; tomatoes, per peck, 12c to 15c; beets, per doz, 12c to 15c; paranips, do, 15c to 20c; hay, per ton, \$9 to \$15; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$10 50.

Wheat, spring, \$1.20 to \$1.25; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.20 to 1.30; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.20 to 1.28; Wheat Clawsondo 1.20 to 1.28; Wheat, Red, do 1.20 to i.27; Buckwheat, 90c to \$1.00; Outs, do 83c to 86; Corn, do 90 to 1.00 : Peas, 90c to 95c : Barley do 90 to 1.25 Rye, do 90c to 1.00; Clover seed, per bush 6.00 to 7.00; Timothy seed, 1.75 Calfskins, 10c to 12c; Lambakins, 50c to 70c Sheepskins, 55c to 70c; Tallow, rendered Sheepskins, 55c to 70c; Ikinow, rendered, 61c to 7c; Tallow, rough, 4c to 4c; Hides, No. 1, per lb, 7c; Hides, No. 2, do 6c; Hides, No. 3, do, 5c; Wool, 16c to 18c; Pastry flour per gwt, 2 25 to 2.35; Roller flour, do 2.25 to eggs, retail, 22c to 23c; eggs, basket, 21c to 22; butter, pound rolls, 22c to 24c; do crock, 18c to 22c; do tubs, 15c to 20c; cheese, pound, 111c to 121; lard, 11c to 12; Turnips, 20c to 25c; Potatoes, per bag, 30c to 40c; Apples, perbag, 30c to 50c; Onions, per bushel, 60c to 80c; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$5.50 to 6; beef, per cwt, \$4.00 to \$6.00; mutton, per 6c to 7c; lamb, per lb., 8c. to 9c. hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 20c; wood per cord, \$4.75 to \$5; veal, per lb, 5c to 7c.

#### BIRTH.

uaughter.

WALSH.—At St. Henri, on the 11th inst., the wife of M. J. Walsh, of a son. 115.2

KEARNEY—HIBBINS.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Wm. Kearney to Emma M. Hibbins, both of Montreal. 114-2 PHARVEY-MULDOUN.-In St. Patrick's Church on Tuesday, the 11th inst, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Mr. Frank Harvey, son of Mr. Thomas Harvey, contractor, to Miss Mary T. Muldoon, daughter of Mr. P. Muldoon, both of this city.

BUTLER - BURNS. - At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on Monday morning, 10th inst, by the Rev. J. McCarthy, C.SS. K., Mr. James Butler, stevedore, to Miss Mary B., only daughter of Mr. James Burns.

ARMSTRONG — MULHOLLAND — On Nov. 12th, by Rev. D. D. Griffith, at the parsonage, Toronto, John, son of the late Thomas Armstrong, of New Jersey, U.S., to Isabel, second youngest daughter of John Mulholland, County Down Iraland. Jounty Down, Ireland.

DUFF - FERGUSON - On Wednesday, Nov. 5th, at St. Paul's Church, King-ton, by the Rev. W. B. Carev, Mr. Joseph Duff, eldest son of William Duff, Esq, of Storrington, to Annie Laurie, daughter of William Ferguson, Deputy Reeve of Storrington.

DEVLIN-MARION-On Tuesday morning, 11th instant, at St. Columbus Church, Pembroke, by the Rev. Father Marion, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Devine and Dowdall, Mr. Alex, Devlin, of Otrawa to Mies Katie Marion, deputies of Mr. Alex. daughter of Mr. P. Marion, of Pembroke,

MALLON-FREETH-In this city, Nov. 18th, by the k.v. Father Strubbe, at St. Ann's Church, John Mallon, of this city, to Lucy, daughter of John Freeth, Sr. of Hamilton,

Hamilton (Ont.) Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy. GANNON-COOGAN, - At St.

Church, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Fath r Caron, P. P., James Gannon, Esq., to Elizabeth Coogan, fourth daughter of Owen Coogan, Esq., all of this city.
[Boston papers please copy.]

#### DIED.

ASHCROFT.—In this city, on Tuesday, 11th November, Isabella Catherine Ashcroft, aged 21 years and 11 months.

Maria Lilian Josephine, infant daughter of Joseph Asselin, aged seven months.

MITCHELL.—On the 13th instant, John Mitchell, father of Wm. F. Mitchell, Sexton of Temity Church, a native of Kilkenny, ireland, CARILL .- Ir this city, on November 13th,

Quebec.

aged 37 years. MARTINEAU .-- '+ the town of St. Henri, on the 16th inst., Honriette Thibault, wife of F. X. Martineau.

aged 2 vears and 9 months. BECKETT-At Toronto, on the 13th Novem-

CHAMBERLIN—At Ottawa, on the 13th inst.; Edizabeth Richie, wife of Richard Chamberlin, Esq., J. P., Aylmar Road, aged 37.

ONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET.

MILLER.—In this city, on the 8th inst., at 194 Chatham street, the wife of Jas. Miller, of a 114-2

MARRIED.

ASSELIN.-In this city, on the 12th inst., M. DIGAN. -In this city, on the 12th inst.,

Thomas Madigan, aged 74 years.

Michael Cahill, aged 73 years. MALONE.—In Ottaws, on the 11th instant, Bridget O'Regan, widow of the late Patrick Malone, culler, of St. Columbs of Sillery,

BEAN.—At Quebec, after a short illness, Kate Carbray, beloved wife of Richard Boan,

GLEESON.—In this city, on the 10th inst., Edward, eldest son of the late John Gleeson,

ber, Edward Bockett, Globe Foundry, aged 70 years, a native of Stafford, England.

RIOPELLE—On the 14th mst., at Ottawa, Marguerito, wife of Onesime Riopello, aged 40

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McDONALD.-At her son's residence, in No. 37, 7th concession Lancaster, St. Raphaels, Ont., Mary McMillan, aged 73 years, relict of the late Hugh McDonald. 120 2

LANGSTAFF.—On the 17th inst., John, son of Edward Laugstaff, aged 28 years.

MUNRO—At Quebec, on Tuesday, Nov.
11th, Sophia B. Muuro, second eldest daughter. of the late John Muuro, merchant. MACNIDER — At Quebec, on Thursday morning, 13th instant, Janet Bryson widow of the late Archibald Mucnider, in her 78th year.

DORNEY—At Quebec, suddenly, on the afternoon of the 14th instant, John F. Dorney, brother of Mrs. W. B. Valleau, of this city. DOHERTY.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Elizabeth O'Halloran, wife of the Hon. Marcus Doherty, Judge of the Superior Court.

COLEMAN—At Quebec, on Sunday, the 16th instant, James Coleman. LAHEY—At Sydenham, on Nov. 15th, at the residence of her son, James Lahey, Alice Ryan, relict of the late Patrick Lahey, of the County of Tipperary, and Parish of Donohill,

#### Ireland, aged 100 years. CHEAP AND HANDSOMELY.

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	LARGE PRIZ		5,000	
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