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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 10.

### MONTREAL WEDNESDAY. OCTOBER 18, 1882.

### PRICE FIVE CENTS

# RELAND

## THE LAND WAR

NEWS BY MAIL AND CABLE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—In the inquiry into the murder of the Huddys, near Lough Mask, in-former Kerrigan and wife testified that the elder Huddy was stunned with a stone as he was serving a process. He was then kicked, and one of the assassins fired four rounds from a revolver into his body, killing him.
The younger Huddy's head was then dashed shot in the presence of a crowd of villagers. The corpses were placed in sacks and taken to Lough Mask. ATHENRY, Oct. 13 .- A largely attended

convention of residents of the County of Galway was held here to-day to consider the questions of home government, land reform, Irish manulactures, &c. No clergymen were present. The police attended the meeting and took notes of the proceedings. The convention declared Captain Nolan and Mitchell Henry, members of Parliament, had both forfeited the confidence of the electors. DNELIN, Oct. 13. — Invitations for the National Conference next week have been sent to 1,500 persons, including all the delegates to the National Convention of 1881, and all the suspects imprisoned during Forster's administration. Subscribers to the Mansion House Fund will be ipsofacto entitled to membership in the new organization. Industrial revival will be assisted by the local organizations for fostering the demand for Irish manufactures. Other points of the programme are the payment of mem-

bers of Parliament, the extension of the franchise, and the establishment of the system of elective county governments. National self government is to be the basis of the new Lesgue. It is expected that 1,200 to 1,500 persons week. The main purpose of the Conference | the the election of a National Convention which | cupancy for the texant. shall choose the executive of the new League. An account of the expenditure of the Land

ence. The principal object of the new League will the vigorous agitation of redress griev- Trinity College, died on Wednesday. ances, the abolition of landlordism, and imdefinite policy marked out. Plans will be submitted for the revival of Irish Industries and the promotion of home manufactures. It is understood that a dissolution of the Home Bule League will be unnounced at the Con-

Silvester Poff, ex-suspect, and Jas. Barrett, have been airested at Cartleisland on suspiclon of being the murderers of the farmer Browne.

LONDON, Oct. 15 .- Lively scenes are anticipated at the National Conference, owing to the belief of the popular leaders that there is more to be made known relative to the Kilmainham tragedy.

Duelin, Oct. 15 .- The sentry outside the barracks at Brabszon Park was fired at to-day and dangerously wounded.

Dunin, Oct. 14.-Three London detectives have arrived with three of the crew of the "Gladstone," on which Westgate, the mated discussion, passed a resolution consell accused assassin of Oavendish and Burke, ferring the freedom of that town on Sir Garnet sailed for the West Indies. The sailors have been subjected to searching examinations. The authorities are determined to thoroughly at Dromoulton, near Castleisland, has slit Westgate's story, so as to quiet the pubben fired at and killed in a field near his lic mind. Westgate will probably be brought own house. home for the same purpose, but the police firmly adhere to the belief that Westgate is

HUDDERSFIELD, Oct. 14 .- Thomas Power O'Cornor, member of Parliament, denies the report that the Irish in America ceased subscribing to the Irish national fund.

Crazy and unworthy of heliaf.

LIMERICK, Oct. 15.—A riot was caused by the arrest of a drunken man here to-day. The mob stoned the police. A constable had his head fractured. The police charged the mob, and arrested the leaders.

Dunlin, Oct. 14.—Invitations for the Irish National Conference, to be held next week in Dublin, have been sent to 1,500 persons, in-Convention of 1881 and all the suspects who were imprisoned during the administration of Mr. Ferster as Chief Secretary. The main business to come before the Conference will be the proposition to found a new national organization, probably under the title of the trish National League. The Conference will be invited to select an organizing committee to settle the details of the new Organization. The committee will be empowered to summon a regularly elected convention, which will choose an executive on whose guidance the affairs of the League will be intrusted. A statement of the balance of the Land League fund now on hand will be submitted to the conference, and a detailed account of the expenditure will be made to the new executive for audit. Subscribers to the Mansion House fund will be ipso facto entitled to membership in the new organization. It is believed that

the principal object of the Irish Lasgue will be the prosecution of a vigorous agitation for the amendment of the Land Act as a preliminary to the abolition of landlordism by purchase. Special stress will be laid on the definition of Mr. Healy's clause so as to secure to tenants the entire value of their Past and future improvements on the admission of lease holders to the benefit of the Act and on the advance of the entire purchase money by the State at a low rate of interest,

the benefit of tenants. The claims of laborers to better dwellings and allotments will be incorporated in the programme. Laborers will be invited to co-operate in obtaining such improvements in the Land Act as will enable farmers to deal generously with them. The industrial revival will be assisted by local organizations for fostering the demands for Irish manufactures. Other points of the programme are the payment of members of Parliament, the extension of the franchise and the establishment of a system of elective county governments. It is understood that at the Conference a deputation from the Home Rule League will announce the dissolution of that body and the resignation of its functions into the hands of the Irish League, of which national self-government will be the beris.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. - The Tribune's London special says: -The approach of the autumn session has brought as yet only a few memagainst a heap of stone, and he was afterwards bers of Parliament to town, but it has again made cloture the burning question. The Times once more leads off with ponderous denunciations of the measure. Tory papers as to the necessity or otherwise of an exten-follow, and a strong effort is being made to sion of the railway to the quays. create the impression that Ministers are willing to compromise and substitute a two-thirds

for a majority vote. There is reason to believe that this is without foundation.

Dublin, Oct. 16.—It is reported that elaborate military arrangements have been made at the Viceregal lodge. Soldiers have been ordered to leave the barracks only in couples Directions have been given that half the available force be retained in barracks.

The demand for local self-government in the programme of the National Conference includes the abolition of nomination by Government to the office and the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant.

The central council of the new League will consist of 30 members, 20 of whom will be elected by county conventions and ten by the Irish parliamentary party.
Dillon will not attend the conference of

Irish Nationalists.

Dublin, Oct. 16 .- An inspector left for Kingston to-day to bring home Westgate, the self-confessed murderer of Cavendish and Burke.

Davitt, speaking at Edgeworthstown yeswill attend the National Conference here next | bring peace to Ireland was the recognition of tenant's absolute ownership of will be to establish a new organization known any property in the soil he either created or as the Irish National League, and provide for purchased, and the right of undisturbed oc-

#### (BY MAIL.)

League fund is to be rendered to the Confer- [From the Dublin Weekly Freeman, October 7.] Mr. Michael Roberts, Senior Fellow of

The Dromalane Mill, Newry, has passed provement in the condition of the laborers. into the hands of the Bessbrook Spinning

> The further spread of typhoid fever at Bangor continues to cause considerable alarm in that district.

A fierce storm has raged over various parts of the country, and the spire of a cathedral was blown down at Limerick. The first arrests under the Orlmes Act at

Lurgan took place on Wednesday, three men being arrested for intimidating a witness. A large portion of the large woollen factory of Messrs. Gleeson and Smyth, at Athlone,

has been almost completely destroyed by The Church of our Lady of the Angels, Church street, was solemnly dedicated on

Wednesday by the Cardinal Archbishop of The Corporation of Drogheda, after an ani-

Wolseley. A sarmer named Thomas Bolton, residing

At Now Pallas, Co. Limerick, on Wednesday, a boy was sent to jail for breaking a window in a house from which the tenant had been ovicted.

There was a very considerable falling-off in the display of sheep at Ballinasioe, and as a consiquence prices showed a considerable advance.

A man named Hartigan has been committed for trial at Bantry, for the alleged murder of his wife. The woman was found drowned in a well.

A meeting of the Drogheda Independent Olub was held on Tuesday evening, at which cluding all the delegates to the National the proposed branch railway to the quays was warmly approved of.

A bailiff named Smyth, while attempting to execute a decree on a farmer named Murray, near Kingecourt, county Cavan, was fired at by Murray, but fortunately escaped uninjured.

The annual harvest home has been celebrated at the Model Farm, Glasnevin, Mr. Carroll, superintendent of the institution, presiding. The evening passed off very agrecably.

A rumor is current in Ballyshaunon that Mr. Hugh Bonner, merchant, of Tullaghan, is about to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Limerick on independent principles.

Mr. Daniel De Courcy MacGilliouddy, J.P., committed suicide at his residence near Trales, while laboring under deep mental depression in consequence of pecuniary embarrassmonts.

A farmer named Lynch has been stabbed at Calhame by another farmer who had a disputs with him about some sheep. Only slight hopes of the wounded man's recovery are entertained.

Mr. Michael Davitt has written to Mr. J. T. Luther, town clerk, acknowledging the communication sent to him conveying the votes of the Council conferring on him the freedom

the purchase of poor, rack rented estates for Act had expired was erroneous. The act was large towns.

Laws Continuance Act, passed previous to the PRINCE OF WALES. adjournment in August.

The Press Association understands that the Government has decided to despatch half a battalion of Marines to Ireland as soon as possible after the arrival home of the battalion now serving in Egypt.

In an interview on Tuesday night with the Cork correspondent of the Press Association Mr. Henry George said he regarded nationalisation as the only solution of the land question, not only in Ireland but in the United

It is reported that a farmer named Magee, while returning to his home from Newry on Saturday night, was severely beaten by a mob of men and stabbed near the ear and eye. He was removed to the hospital. Two arrests were made.

At a meeting of the Drogbeda Harbor Commissioners on Tuesday a committee was formed to take the necessary steps to ascertain the views of the inhabitants of the town sion of the railway to the quays.

One of the signal men at the military signal but over the railway station at Queenetown reported to the police that while on duty about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, he was fired at by a man from the Upper Esplanade road. Up to the present the affair remains a mystery.

A man named William Dwyer, of New Pallas, a farmer, has been attested on the charge of writing and posting a threatening letter to Michael Ryan, publican. It is ala farm from which Dwyer's father had been evicted. The prisoner was remanded.

Within the last few days the Milican tenants on townlands, the property of Mr. Kiernan, Clerk of the Crown for the county of Leitrim, were informed by the agent that on each paying one year's rent all arrears would be wiped out. Many of the persons residing on the estate owe from two to five years' rent.

At a place called Drom, near Thurles, a young man named Fogarty stabbed his father in the abdomen, inflicting a severe wound terday, declared the only thing that could and, having made a similar attack on his stepmother, attempted to destroy his own life. The young man and his stepmother are in a very precarious state, but the father is expected to recover.

> An inquest was held on Wednesday at Dromulton, near Castleisland, on the body of Thos. Browne, who was found dead in a field the previous evening. The jury returned a verdict that deceased met his death at Dromulton on the 3rd October from result of he had reached the rank of Major he was certain gunshot wounds infileted by some summoned by Prince Louis Napoleon in Depersons unknown.

> Britain was held at Westminster on Saturday, -Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., presiding.-at which a resolution was passed regretting the announcement of Mr. Dillon's retirement from Parliament, but earnestly hoping that the "Code Napoleon" were mentioned as the he might yet be induced to reconsider his re-601**7**6.

A melancholy case of suicide occurred in the neighborhood of Clontari on Saturday. Mr. Hugh Graham, a Dublin solicitor, cu! his throat with a rezor. It is stated that his wife was present at the time, and that her efforts to prevent him from carrying out his desperate purpose were unavailing. Mr. Graham had had, it appears, an attack of sunstroke in Australia.

The Chief Secretary received a deputation from Ulster composed solely of Liberals, delegated to present a memorial and urge views as to the present administration of the Land Act. In reply, Mr. Trevelyan discussed the working of the Land Act at considerable length, and said the Government was actuated by the same views as the members of the deputation themselves.

At a meeting of the Nans Board of Guardians on Wednesday a resolution was submitted from the Mullingar Union in favor of tenant-right for towns, so far as affected tenants' improvements. On the motion of Mr. Heffernan, seconded by Mr. Farrell, the resolution was adopted, the chairman (Major R. H. Borrowes, D.L.) remarking that he thought it a very fair one.

With reference to Judge Lawson's statement that the fire which he imposed on Mr. Daniel MacAleese, at Belfast, was paid "after some difficulty and delay in collecting it from his friends," the latter gentleman has written a letter explaining that, instead of difficulty being experienced in making up the sum, £1,200 was subscribed by his friends, the

amount of the fine being £250. Intelligence has been received in Limerick of the death which occurred on Monday at Cairo of Lieutenant J. J. Bayley, eldest surviving and only son of Mr. Thomas Bayley, of Green Park, in this county. A few days sgo Lieutenant Bayley was stricken down with dysentery at Cairo, and we learned yesterday that he succumbed to that terrible disease. The deepost sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Bayley in their deep and trying bereavement.

## The Athenry Convention.

Dublin, Oct. 14 .- A convention at Athenry yesterday adopted resolutions declaring right | deaths by the said explosion and not otherof country to national independency, accept. ing the principle of the land for the people, of said parties resulted from the criminal approving the system of peasant proprietary, negligence of Samuel Filgate, owner of the and the amendment of the Bright clauses of the Land Act, and deprecating the prevalence of grass farming of land as tending to paralyze industry and increase pauperism. The con-second-class engineer, and in charge of the vention also resolved to prevent hunting until machinery of the said boat at the time of the the extra police drafted into the country were dispensed with.

-Dublin, Oct. 16 .- Davit, after the Irish the principal to be paid during an extended of the borough of Clonmel.

National Conference, will start on a tour with green period. Proposals will also be advocated for The statement that the Irish Sunday-closing through Great Britain. He will speak in the months.

London, Oct. 14.-A commercial traveller named Brookshaw has been committed for trial for threatening to murder the Prince of Wales unless he received money from him. The threat was made in a letter to Col. Teesdele, Equerry to the Prince. The prisoner is apparently a crank. He said he served several years in the United States army.

# BISMARCK'S POSSIBLE SUC-CESSOR.

London, Oct. 14 .- The correspondent of the Times at Berlin reports that the appointment of Count von Hartzfeldt to the Foreign Secretaryship has been definitely settled. Herr von Radowifz, Minister at Athens, will succeed him as Minister at Constantinople. It is considered by some persons that the appointment of Count von Hartefelde is an Indication that he will eventually succeed Prince Bismarck, who is known to entertain the bighest opinion of him.

#### Mr. GLADSTONE'S RETIRE-MENT.

New York, Oct. 14.—The World's London special says:—Once again is the belief current among Gladstone's friends that the Premier intends absolutely to retire into private life after the autumn session, which begins next week. A correspondent hears that there is good reason for believing the surmise well founded, and that Gladstone really intends leged that Ryan was suspected of bidding for to say inrewell to public life in his forthcoming Midlothian speeches. He will certainly be succeeded in the Premiership and leadership of the House of Commons by the Marquis of Hartington. This arrangement will not be satisfactory to the Radical element, which is now atrongest, and the disruption of the Liberal party as at present constituted may be the result of Gladstone's resignation. The result is clearly foreseen by the leaders of the party, and great efforts will be made by Radica's as well as Wnigs to induce the Premier to change his decision.

# DEATH OF COUNT NAPOLEON NEY.

Paris, Oct. 15 .- Count Napoleon Ney, Prince de la Moscowa, son oi Marshal Ney, died yesterday, aged seventy. Napoleon Henri Edgar Ney was born in Paris on March 20, 1812. He was the fourth son of the Marshal. After studying at the school of Saint Cyr, he served in the cavalry, and when cember, 1848, to form a part of his military A meeting of the Central Executive of the household, as officer of ordinance. Being National Land and Labor League of Great charged with a special mission to Rome, he received from Napoleon on April 18, 1849. that famous letter which excited such a lively discussion in the Constitutional Assembly, and in which the Secularization and conditions of the restoration to power of Pope Pius IX. M. Ney rose to the rank of Brigadier-General in 1856, and General of a Division in 1863. He was pensioned in 1871. He obtained the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1867. By Imperial decree he succeeded to the title of Prince of Moscowa on the death of his brother. In 1859 he was made Senator. His wife was the Countess of La Bedoyere.

#### THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

[By Telegrph from Buffalo.] At the meeting of branch No. 1 of the Irish National Land League yesterday, James Mooney, National President, and J. J. Hynes secretary, attended. The action of Patrick Ford, of the New York Irish World, in closing subscription and declaring the Land League out of existence was discussed, and a motion of confidence in the National League was proposed. Mooney deprecated the motion as unnecessary and said it was best to await advice from Ireland. Hynes stated that such had been the determination reached at the meeting of the general council of the National Land Luague, Saturday. The action of the Dublia conference was awaited. Ford's defection was of no national consequence. The resolution was withdrawn and it was resolved to wait for statements from Dublin and for the address of A. M. Sallivan here next Saturday. The branch then resolved to forward \$1,000 to National Treasurer Walsh, Waterbury, as a

#### THE "RICHELIEU" DISASTER

contribution to \$250,000 fund.

VERDIOT OF CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE ON THE PART OF THE OWNER, THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR AND THE ENGINEER.

That on the 21st day of the month of Sep-

tember, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, an explosion occurred on heard the steamer "Richeliau," by the bursting of the water-jacket, a part of the machinery of the said steamer, near the first light-ship, on the River St. Lawrence, near the town of Lachine, in the District of Montreal, by which Edmund Percius Amyott, Plerre Duquette, senior, Plerre Duquette, junior, and James Richardson came to their wiss. And we, the jurors, find that the death said steambat "Richellen," John Burgess Covernment Inspector of Steamboats for the division of Montreal, and Michael Frechette,

said explosion.

And we the jurous recommend to the Gov ernment that steamboat machinery and boilers should be more frequently inspected, and

And we, the jurors, cannot refrain from ex- courts.

pressing our appreciation of the ability and courtesy manifested during this inquest by Charles P. Davidson, Q. C.

That we, the jurous, having visited the Notre Dame Hospital in the city of Montreal, to examine the wounded engineer Frechette, and having been politely shown over the establishment would record our approval and admiration of this useful and benevolent in-

#### THE "ASIA" DISASTER.

VERDIOT;

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 12.—The inquest into the disaster by Coroner Crockshanke, of Barrie, closed to day with the following verdict:- "We, the jury empanelled to enquire into the death of Isaac Lecaile and others, found dead in the Georgian Bay, after duly considering all the evidence laid before us

relating to the matter, following as follows: -- "lst. That the said Isaac Lecalle came to his death from exposure and exhaustion while escaping from the steamer "Asia," which fourdered on the 14th September, 1882;

"2nd. That the loss of the "Asla" was owing to an unprecedented storm which pravailed on the Georgian Bay on the 14th of September last, and through narrow judgment on the part of the captain in leaving Presqu' Isle with the reading of the barometer so ex-

ceedingly low;
"3rd. That the Board of Steamboat Inspectors are indirectly to blame for the loss of lives in not notifying the Collector of Customs at Collingwood to detain the "Asla" until a new cortificate was granted or refused

"4th. We also find from the evidence produced that the 'Asia" was in a good state of repair, and, as far as repairs go, seaworthy.

"5th. From the evidence produced we do

not consider the old Welland Canal style of propellers suitable for lake navigation, on account of their bluffness, fore and ait, causing them to draw the water after them, thereby rendering the steering of them difficult in bad weather, especially on local routes, where the quantity of freight varies from one to three or four hundred tons. We also condemn them for the slightness of construction and

height of upper works, "6th. We also condemn the practice of granting certificates to steamboats to carry more passengers than they have life-saving apparatus for, and recommend that all passerger atsamers be compelled to carry life beats and life rafts sufficient to save all the passengers and crew they are allowed by law to carry, and would also strongly recommend that all captains and mates of all vessels, steam and sail, he subjected to a strict examination before they be allowed to hold such position;

"7th. In conclusion, we would suggest that, as far as practicable, a list of passengers from the principal ports of embarkation be kept on shore."

#### A MURDER IN ST. LOUIS.

AN RDITOR KILLS A NOTED POLITICIAN AND LAWYER -GREAT ENCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 13.-The business part of the city was thrown into a high state of excitement at half-past five o'clock this evening by the report that John A. Cockrell Managining Editor of the Post-Disputch, had shot and killed Col. A. W. Slayback, a prominent lawyer and politician of this city. Particulars as to how the shooting occurred cannot be stated at this writing, as no one directly concerned in the matter will make auy statement, but Henry W. Moore, Olty Editor of the paper, who was sitting at his deak writing, says :- While Cockrell, John M. McGriffin, business manager, and Victor T. Cole, foreman, were holding a business conference in the editorial room, Slayback, accompanied by W. H. Olopton, entered the local room and passed on toward the editorial room-door, which was closed. Moore turned in his chair as he passed by, and he observed that Slavback, as he opened the door with his left hand, had his right hand in his pistol pocket. In less than half a minute after Slayback entered, Moore heard the report of a pistol. He immediately ran into the editorial room and found Slayback stretched on the floor and Cockrell bending over him, apparently wiping blood from his face, Cockrell asked Moore to send for a physician, which he did, and a few moments later Dr. McCarty arrived, but not until Slayback was dead, he having died three minutes after being shot. Meanwhile Cockrell washed his hands, and in less than five minutes after the shot was fired he and McGriffia entered a carriage and drove away. It was said they went to Four Courts and surrendered to the Chief of Police, but subsequent inquiry proved that such was not the case, and it is not yet known where he is. The affair seems to have grown out of the publication of an editorial by the Post Dispatch this evening, stating that Slayback in a speech at a political meeting last night applied strong, vile and virulent epithets to the Post-Dispatch and its conductors.

#### THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

AN APPEAL BY VICTOR HUGO-ABABIS TRIAL

Paus, Oct. 16.—An appeal by Victor Eugo, deprecating the execution of Arabi Pacha, is published.

LONDON, Oct. 16 .- The Times Bays :- " Un-

less proper arrangements are made by the Egyptian authorities to secure a fair trial for Arabi and his leaders, it is possible the British Government will require that they be handed back to English custody." CAIRO, Oct. 16 .- Sir Edward Malet an-

nounces that the trial of Arabi and his associates will not proceed unless they are defended by English counsel, while the Egyptian Ministry has informed Malet that it will not be responsible for the Government of the National Conference, will start on a tour with greater care, at least once in every two country if English counselintroduce a method of procedure unknown to the Egyptian

### CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Professor Leone Levi, an eminent European statistician, recenily read an address before the British Association at Northampton, in the course of which he draw a comparison between the criminal statistics of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and proved conclusively that there was less crime in Ireland than in either England or Scotland.

In the criminal department, covered by riots and offences against public order, we find that the proportion for England and Wales was 16 per thousand inhabitants; for Scotland, 5.13, while for "turbulent" Ireland the ratio was only 1,24!

We are also glad to know that the Irish prople still preserve their national superiority in their respect for morals, the proportion of offences against which was 0.21 per thousand inhabitante in England; 0.08 in Scotland, and 0.04 in Ireland. The same remarks hold good regarding crimes against property, and we are glad to see such an impartial authority as Professor Levi acknowledge, in the presence of an English audience, that "honor and property were safest in Ireland."

Insemuch as this quotion of the comparative scale of crime in the countries named is frequently the theme of conversation, we republish the statistics of the last ten years, as presented by Professor Levi in his recent

He stated that the number of indictable offences reported to the police within the last ten years showed a slight increase in England and Wales-from 1.97 per thousand in 1871 to 205 in 1880, and in Ireland, from 1.51 to 1.63. The ten years included five of great prosperity and high wages, and five bad years, and indictable crimes were greater in number during the five bad years. The number of crimes reported in Ireland was uniformly smaller in proportion than in England. As to Ireland, the large number of crimes at the commencement and end of the period-viz, in 1871-2 and in 1879-80-was clearly due to the crimes which occurred in the unhappy relations between landlord and tenant. In the number committed for trial there had been a dimunition in England and Wales from 0.71 to 0.28, and in Scotland from 0.79 to 0.69, but in Ireland there was an increase from 0.83 to 0.96. In both Scotland and Ireland the number of committals was larger than in England and Wales. Evidence of the difficulties in the administration of justice in Ireland was given in the fact that in the ten years the percentage of convictions on commitais was 75 in England and Wales, 76 in Scotland, and only 55 in Ireland, the proportion in Ireland in 1880 having been only 50 per cent. The proportion of convictions in different classes of crimes in Ireland, moreover, was dissimilar, the proportion in cases of offences against property being considerably greater than in cases of offences against the person. In Enghand, in 1880, 72 persons were apprehended for murder; of these 13 were discharged for want of evidence or want of prosecution, and 59 were committed for trial. In Ireland, in the same year, 54 persons were apprehended. for murder; of these 37, or 69 per cent., were discharged for want of evidence, and 16 were committed or balled for trial. In England 28 out of 61, or 46 per cent, were convicted of murder, whereas in Ireland only three out of 35, or 8½ per cent, were convloted. The aggregate of committals for trial and summary offences gave 26.5 per 1,000 for England and Wales; 32.32 for Scotland, and 46.12 for Ireland. Oftences against public order and justice, riots, breaches of the peace, were—in Eng-land and Wales, 16 per thousand of the population; in Scotland, 5 13, and in Ireland, 1.24. The proportion for offences against morals was-0.21 per 1,000 in England and Wales; 0.08 in Scotland, and in Ireland, 0.04. Murder and manslaughter-in England and Wales, 0.01; in Scotland, 0.02, and in Ireland, 0.04 per 1,000. Assaults-in England and Wales, 2.81; Scotland, 11.55, and Ireland, 650. Offences against property were-per 1,000 of the population, in England and Wales, 3.31; in Scotland, 4.66; in Ire-land, 2.27. Offences against public decorum and drunkenness were 6.77 in England and Wales; 726 in Scotland, and 1660 in Ireland, per 1,000 persons. Great difference existed in the classes of crimes and offences in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively. Honor and property were salest in Ireland, the person was salest in Great Britain, drunkenness was worst in Ireland. Geographically, crime was least in the North, Midland, and South-western counties, and worst in the North-western. The agricultural countles had less crime than the manufacturing and mineral. Crime following the density of population, the bulk of our criminals consisted of persons having no occupations, and common laborers whose means were precarious; hence the relation of crime to savings and wealth was very intimate. The number of persons committed for trial in

than in Ireland; and so the amount of deposits in the savings banks was 30 per cent more in England and Wales than it was in Scotland, and 73 per cent. more than in Ireland. Prosperity moved hand in hand with virtue; misery with depression and crime. The bulk of criminals were generally found to be illiterate, and drunkenness was both a direct and indirect cause of crime. Family dissensions were found to contribute a large quota to crime, and another active cause was the existence of the criminal classes. The Professor pointed out that the prospects of crime in the United Kingdom' were somewhat larger than in

England and Wales in 1880 was 19 per cent.

less than in Scotland, and 53 per cent. less

France, and remarked upon the wide extent of the field of labor, of the social and moral reformer, in the improvement of the homes of the people, in the promotion of health, comfort, education, temperance, and self-control

among the masses.

By JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P.

CHAPTER XIX. IN BEEKELEY EQUARE.

MONTANA had seen Lady Vancera just as well as she had seen him. His quick eyes were not likely to miss her. He was looking out for possible observers of himself and Geraldine in their late evening walk; and he was very glad of it. It exactly suited his purpose. She was just the person whom he should have liked to see Miss Rowan and himself together, in that strange, mysterious way, toward nightfall. When Geraldine met him first, he led her at once to the path beside the railings of the square gardens. "Nobody will see us here," he said; "this place is very quiet. Come; here are the letters. Luckly for us, the moon shines brightly enough, and you can easily find the one you want."

He put a little bundle of letters into Geraldine's hand. She turned them hastly over, and was not long in finding the one she sought for. She felt her mind immensely relieved. She had got it now, and poor Melissa's secret was safe.

"I am really grateful to you, Mr. Montaua," she said, and she felt all she said. "You enabled me to keep my word."

fallen into better hands. I should have respect- gripe. ed her confidence even though I thought her foolish. But confess, Miss Rowan that it is rather an odd freak of fate which makes so many women send me declarations of love that I don't want, while the only woman I care about repulses me."

"I am much obliged to you, Mr Montana."

she said again. "I must go now."
"No," he said "you must not go just yet. We will walk round this place for a little. I want to talk to you. I am glad of the opportunity. I want to talk to you seriously. You are not a sentimental and foolish girl, and you are not afraid to hear the truth. I must go back again to what we talked of to-day." "Pray, don't go back to it," she said. Don't let us eay anything about it. Let me leave

you now with this feeling of real gratitude to you. I have done a very odd and rash thing in coming to meet you here-don't make me sorry for doing it."

"The thing is too serious," Montana said. quietly, " for little scruples about forms and proprieties. I am glad to have you here alone because I must speak again of what I began to speak to you about to-day when Lady Vanessa interrupted us. I must put it in plain words. I want you to be my wife, Miss Rowan, I think you are the woman in all the world who is fitted for me, and for the kind of work I have to do, and the kind of life I have to lead; and so I put this to you plainly, and at once. I have no time for formal courtship and love making, but I tell you I am in love with you; and, much more than quiet, unmoving grasp-like that of some that, that I believe you are necessary to me and to my life, and I want you to be my wife. Don't answer at once. I want you to think this over. Every day you think it over, believe me, you will find yourself growing

more and more reconciled to it.

"Oh, it is impossible," she said. "Just let me tell you," he said, " some of the advantages-not that you much care about ordinary advantages, I know; but there are some things that every woman of spirit and In the ordinary course, you would have perhaps a hard enough struggle with the world, directed for me. When the moment comes, I worthy of some high destiny, having to struggle with the world. Well, I am rich enough. I have a good deal of money. Money comes to me somehow, although I never went out of my way to get it. I never made money-geting any part of my ambition. But I am rich enough, and you could live in a way that would become you. And I am a success. I us now than it was in the days of the prophave made a name, and you would be known | hets ?" everywhere. More than all that, I have a great work to de, and you should share in

"What is the use of all that?" Geraldine asked. "It is thrown away on me, Mr. Mon-I don't even feel grateful for it, as I ought to do. It doesn't touch me. I am not afraid of a struggle with the world-not in the least. My mother would rather bear anything than that I married any one for whom I did not feel-" And then she stopped, em-

"You may speak out as plain as you wish." he said with his usual composure. "You can't tell me anything I don't know already. I understand your feelings toward me quiet | life of an ordinary woman; no, not even if

"Then, if you do, we needn't talk anymore about all this," she said, vehemently. "If to found a new civilization. Your name will you know all that I feel, you can't want any be famous all over the world. Perhaps you answer from me. You know how little chance there is of my-of my doing what you

wish me to do." "I know," Montana calmly answered. "that it is almost as certain as the rising of to morrrow's cun that you will be my wife."

Montana thoroughly enjoyed this struggle between will and will. He did not by any means feel all the confidence in his ultimate success that he professed; but he well knew how much in such a contest of resolve between man and woman, the man gains over the woman by the firm and repeated assertion that she cannot possibly escape him. In every act, and almost in every secret thought sorry than ever that I did come; but I would of Montana's, there was the same blending of venture a good deal for a friend. I ought to reality and of play-acting. It was true that thank you, Mr. Montana, I know, and to feel he had long convinced himself that the high grateful to you. I am sure many women destinies intended Geraldine Rowan to be his wife, and that she was needed to his

career. So much was true-so much at least was the fanatic's dream; the rest was play act-

ing. "I don't ask you for any answer now," he

said. "Let me answer No!" she exclaimed. 'Oh, let me answer No, once for all. I shall never give any other answer-unless I am bewitched. Do, Mr. Montana, I beg of you, take my answer now, and let us be done with all this. I never could care about yeu, Mr. Montansto marry you, I mean. I must speak the truth; something in you repels me."

"I know that quite well," Montana answered, with his quiet smile. "I know why it is. You shrink back for a while because you know you cannot help yourself."

There did seem to be something of this him did always seem to be compounded with letter, and listened patiently to Melissa's in-

like that which any girl just out of school fer your feeling of repulsion and fear."

on the deck of the steamer as we were leaving New York Bay. The moment I saw you I said to myself. That is the woman destined for me; there stands my wife."

He took her hand and held it.

For the first time she began to feel straid of him. There was something in the expression of his eyes that compelled her to quail. when he heard the wheels of a carriage, he naturally looked that way. He saw Lady instead of a sham. A coul was growing vanessa, and saw that she had seen them, and he was very glad of it. It exactly suited his what the sensation would be it, as he was looking on some theatric representation, of a ghost, some poor magic-lantern illusion, some Polytechnic combination of glass and ounning reflection, the thing began, beyond doubt, to turn into a very ghost—a spectre with wan eye and bodiless frame, with stars shining through it—an impossibility, yet a terrible, unmistakable reality, sending a shudder through every nerve of those who determined not to marry Montana, Montana thus saw in their very presence the natural put on the supernatural? If one could imagine what the sensation of such awestricken spectators would be, he would have some idea of the feelings of Geraldine Rowan as her strange admirer held her hand and claimed her. The clasp with which he held her was use of it to bring her and him into at least a not that which Geraldine would have supposed the grasp of a lover. It was not palpitating and tremulous, as with hope and fear have relieved me from a great anxiety, and and poetic tenderness. It was a cold, strong, stern grasp, quietly masterful. If Fate were

> What was that look in Montana's eyes? Geraldine had always thought that, despite drifting in chaos. their lustrous darkness, Montana's eyes were shallow, merely glittering, soulless. Behind the shining surface there seemed to her to be nothing. Nowthere was indeed something looking ominously out from a depth she had not thought of. Was it the light of passion, of unconquerable resolve, of high purpose? Was it—the thought passed quickly something ominous in his absence and through her—the light of growing insanity? through her-the light of growing insanity? She felt as one might feel who, glancing must be the matter with Mr. Varlows. She carelessly into some cavern which he has passed and glanced into every day, becomes suddenly aware that his look is answered Mr. Aquitaine for the Northern city in from the darkness this time by the burning which Aquitaine lived. They were going in

> eyes of a crouching tiger. If Montana had known what was passing in Geraldine's mind, he could not have better | the Church of Free Souls, had naturally been chosen the words with which he broke the aroused to keen interest and anxiety about it. moment's silence. It was only a moment's silence, long as its strain seemed to Geral- then this Montana, this mysterious preacher dine's overstrung nerves. The little second- and prophet and leader, must be the husband hand of her watch had not made one round of his dead sister; and, if so, what a profound before Montana spoke.

"I believe there is a fate in this. It is your destiny, Geraldine, as well as mine. You cant't escape it. I have tried many things, and never failed in anything yet. I shall not fail in this, believe me."

She did not resist his holding her hand. Had he given a warn, love-like pressure, she would at once and instinctively have torn her hand away. But it was still the same instrument.

"I don't believe in talk about fate and destiny," Geraldine cald, keeping up her courage days. Something had come over him. He and composure as well as she could, but almost feeling as if she were beginning to have sometimes almost stern, and now and then an uncomfortable belief in destiny all the same.

"Nor I," Montana answered. "I was only using the words that people commonly use. What I mean is that I have always found a Higher Power directing me in every step I sense must care about. You are not rich, I have taken, and I find it now. I never make know; I have heard that your mother is poor. plans and schemes as ordinary people do; I don't want them. I wait, and my course is and I hate the idea of a girl like you, who is always know what to do. I am guided, I have been guided, to you from the lifet

"Oh, pray, Mr. Montana, don,t talk of a special providence and heavenly guiadance about such poor things as the fortune of you and me. It makes me shudder; it sounds like blasphemy."

"Do you think heaven is further off from

"No, I don't; but-I don't know. The same things don't occur, and anyhow we are not prophets, you and I"—she suddenly wished she had not coupled herself and him tegether in the "we"-" at least, I am not a prophet, Mr. Montana, and I don't believe now.

There is need of guidence for men and need than there was in the days when men were known to have speech of angles. Well, you will think this over; there is time enough. Remember, it is a great destiny to which I like the work you have to do? You will help will be the first woman who ever vendicated for woman her true place in the great work of the world."

"I don't believe 1 am worthy of any such high destiny," Geraldine said, forcing a smile. "You must find some one else Mr. Montana; some woman who would be equal to such a place, and who would like it. I am not equal to it, and I shouldn't like it."

"You don't yet know your own capabilities:

who eyer doss until the moment comes?" "The moment has come now for me to go away," she said, "and to get home. I ought not to have come. You have made me more would think this the very height of their ambition. But it is not for me, and I thank you as much as I can. I will thank you with ail my heart and soul if you will only say that we chall not speak of this any more."

We need not speak of it very often," he answered. "I shall only remind you of it when the time seems to me fitting. I am satisfied; I know that every day's thought you give to this is sure to work for me, and know that the more you try to avoid thinking of it, the more it will be in your mind. Now I don't mean to keep you any longer.

Shall I see you safely to your door?' "Oh, no; please don't. Let me go alone. shall be quite saie." She was already hurrying away, her whole horizon now being bounded by the mere hope of escape for that once.

He bade her "Good-night" quietly. She hurried home in terror and a kind of kind in Geraldine's mind. Her dislike for shame. She gave Melissa her ransomed a certain dread that she would one day or terjections, partly of gratitude, partly of petuother come to have an influence over her.
"I don't care," he went on, "for the sort of thing that commonplace people call love. I know what it may have coat me to get you might have had enough of that. I don't care back that foolish letter which you wrote in whether the feeling you have now to me is your absurd transport." But she repressed herself, and said nothing of the kind. She may have for some young man. I much pre- felt like one who is in possession of some ter than was usual with him. guilty secret, like one who has entered into

Id an alliance with unboly and supernatural as seetal, and for, whom henceforwest this real control of the cont "It was nothing," he said; "and even if I to assume a bodily presence and take hold of her mind, and the night was distressful to had read your friend's letter, it could not have a victim's hand, such perhaps would be its her, and she woke in the morning with a

household had heard nothing of Clement Hope. Geraldine thought that there was said as much to Captain Marion. Captain Marion was on the point of leaving town with obedience to a telegram from young Fanshawe. Fanshawe, when he heard of the incident in If Mr. Varlowe's belief was not a delusion, imposter he must be! Fanshawe was determined, if possible, to find out the truth of the matter, and he hurried off at once to the town of his birth-where pretty Miss Fanshawe had lived, and fallen in love, and married, and died. From that town he now sent to Captain Marion a telegram begging him to leave London and join him there at once, and Marion and Aquitains were going this evening by the five-o'clock train. The women were to be left alone, except for the companionship of Mr. Trescoe, who was a

companionship of Mr. Trescoe, who was a moody companion enough for these last few days. Something had come over him. He was not like himself. He was silent, and sometimes almost stern, and now and then made Katherine short answers, which were new to her, and to which she did not reply talk about you instas well."

"They say that you admire Geraldine Rowan a great deal, papa, and that Sydney and I are to have her soon as our step-mother. I am sure I dcn't wonder. I think she is a very good girl and a very charming girl, and I don't see what you could do better. But if people say accurate the propose say accurate th with any of her usual spirit. There was something strange and cowed and fearful about Katherine's manner of late. She was wont to rule over her husband with the most undiagnised sway. He used to live under a petticoat government open and avowed. Hi: wife did not make the least affectation, as some judicious women do, of being the ruled while actually the ruler. She apparently took rather a pleasure in letting everybody see how completely her husband was her subsee how completely her husband was her subject, and he seemed to onjoy his subjection.

But things had changed these last few days. She was fearful; he was sullen. "I wish we had not to go on this business," Marion said. He and Aquitaine and Trescoe were together, "I don't like it. It seems like a sort of detective job. It looks as if we suspected Montana of something."

"And don't we?" Trescoe asked. "I don't; and I'm sure, Frank, you don't either, if you would only let your true nature have its way. I wouldn't stir a step in this business of Fanshawe's, only that I want to that you...I don't believe there are prophets now."

have the satisfaction of seeing his suspicions proved to be ridiculous, and of telling him so. Of course it is excusable enough in him to be women now as much as ever-ay, far more astonished and alarmed and all that; but

astonished and alarmed and all that; but with us it is difficult."

"But look here, you know," said Aquitaine, "It is a terribly strious business for us all, as well as for Fanshawe. It might not be any matter in itself whether this fellow was Edmund Varlowe or was not; but it is a tremendously serious thing if a man who has such influence, and is carrying on the great enterprise he talks of, and entangling the fortunes and women, should furn out to be an imposter in anything.

"I dont know what you are all about," Marlon said, "ere the fortunes and women, should turn out to be an imposter in anything.

"I dont know what you are all about," Marlon said, "ere the fortunes and women, should turn out to be an imposter in anything.

If fully believe that man is as true as steel and as open as the sun. It is his very nobleness of character that gets him such enemies."

"Come, now," Aquitaine interposed good-hymored with the contraction of the presolve of the preson of his swade on the processing the mount of this resolve to fatigate and the condition of things was not made pleas and the conditi am calling you. Yours will not be like the matter in itself whether this fellow was she were a queen. What could a queen do | tremendously serious thing if a man who has

"Come, now," Aquitaine interposed goodhumoredly, but with a certain firmness of tone, "you ought not to say that to us. Marion. You ought not to say that we don't like the man because of his noblexess of

character." "Oh no, no!" Marion said, emphatically, "I don't mean that, Aquitaine. I mean that his nobleness of character makes him enemies, and they send out stories about him, and fill the air with calumnies, and some of these things always stick, you know, and they impress even sensible men like yourself. I wish you could look at Montans as I do. I wish you knew him as I do, and then you would--

"But what do you know about him?" Trescoe asked, in a tone very unlike that which he usually adopted toward his fatherin-law. "You know nothing about him; you hear fine talk, and you see that the women all round are taken with him."

"I don't see anything of the kind," Marion interposed; "some of them are as unjust to him as you are." "I don't want to be unjust to any one,

said Trescoe, "but I have had enough of

him, and I won't stand it much longer."

"Won't stand what?" Marion asked, looking him fixedly in the face. "Well, I don't know about that," said Trescoe; " or, rather, I do know-I know what I mean-and I won't stand it much

longer." He turned away and left them. "Now, Marion," said Aquitaine, "don't you really see the charge that is made even

in that young fellow by your friendship with

Montanai?" Captain Marion grew a little redder and hot-"I see that Trescoe's in a bad humor

"Fear! I have no fear. I am not afraid of you. Mr. Montana—no, not in the least. Why should I be?"

"Oh yes; you'are afraid. You are afraid that a shall prevail in the end. You'know I shall you only escape, Geraldine. Do you show I having more vehiclently and finally rejected quiet so of early. I don't wonder it remember the first hight I saw you. I was once and for all. But shall are the first hight I saw you. It was once and for all. But shall had completed.

never do; ptople would be sure to misunderstand them."

"I am sure [I don't know what I have done."
Katherine expostulated. "You all rave about him, or at least you did as long as you liked; and because I can't help thinking him a handsome man, and a very agreeable man, everybody is down upon me. Frank is change's altogether; he goes on as if I had done something improper."

"No, no, Katherine, don't talk in that filppant way; it is painful. Nobody supposes you have ever done or thought anything improper. But it does not look well when you women get your with each other in admiration about any

But it does not look well when you women get vyitg with each other in admiration about any man; and I can't blame Frank for not liking that kind of thing—no but band would like it. Be a good girl, my dear, and a fensible girl, and drop it, in Heaven's name; and Frank and you will get on as well as ever."

"I don't think you ought to listen to silly stories and scandale," said Katherine; "I can tell you, papa, if you mind everything that everybody says, you would find that I am not the only member of the family people are talking about."

"No!" said Marion. "Sydney in the swim too? Well, I certainly should not have thought of that." He was rather amused than otherwise at Katherine's attempt, as he understood Oh no, it is not Sydney," his daughter coldly

"Oh no, it is not sydney, and daughter answered.
"Well, but there aren't any more of you. If it is not Sydney, I don't know who it is."
"There is one more of us, paps.," said Katherine. "We are three, are we not?"
"Oh, it concerns me, then," said Marion: "and pray, my dear, what do people say about me?"

no greater than that of the youngest of his own

What stupid nonsense!" he exclaimed at

sense," Katherine said, with a melicious tone in her voice, "and if you really mean that. I should believe everything you said, papa, and if you say you really don't intend anything of the live of course that is a course that it is a course that is a course that it is a course that it is a cour kind, of course that is enough for me. But you musin't wonder it outsiders are not so easily convinced; and then, you know, much more unlikely things have happened. We hear every day of girls marrying men who are years and years older than you, and not half so good-looking or attractive; and I must say that our Geraldine is a very attentive girl, and does cling on to you in a very friendly, fond kind of way—highly natural, to be sure, and a proper expression of gratitude on her part; only the world is apt to think that that sort of thing sooner or later ends in a weedding-ring, don't you know, papa. Anyhow, that is what people say, and I thought it only kindness to tell you." kind, of course that is enough for me. But you

The condition of things was not made pleasanter by Mr. Aquitaine's sudden announcement of his resolve to take Melissa back to the North with him. She could return to London later, he said, whon they were to start for the Continent; but in the meanwhile she must go home with nim. Perhaps her mother wanted her; anyhow, she must go. Her mother had never wanted her in her life, or, for that matter, wanted anybody else. To be allowed to lie on a sofa and do nothing was Mrs. Aquitaine's highest idea of enjoyment; and enjoyment with her was always a duty. Melissa knew well enough why she was taken home. She knew that her father was taking her away from Montana's presence and that he must suspect quits enough to turn him into a watchful guardian of her, and to make her life with him an uneasy one for the present, and something very different from what it used to be. She had, however, no choice but to submit. She did not even think of resistance. Geraidine and Sydney hurried off with her to help her in making her preparations and packing her trunks. Geraldine and she hardly exchanged a word on the subject, except once when Sydney Marion had left them together, and the poor girl clasped Miss Rowan's hand, and said, "Oh, Geraldine, thank you ever so much for having got me back my leiter! Is not my father changed? Thank God, he does not know all! Oh, here's Sydney!"

That was all that passed between Geraldine and her, but it was enough to make Geraldine and her, but it was enough to make Geraldine and her, but it was enough to make Geraldine gladues; that, at any risk to herself, she had got back Melissa's letter.

gladues; that, at any risk to herself, she had got bick Melissa's letter.

gladues; that, at any risk to herself, she had got bick Melissa's letter.

There was a strange embarrassment in Geraldine's manner to Capt. Marion and in his to her. These two had taken so rank a liking to each other from the very beginning, that they might almost have seemed to any observer, or seemed to each other, likean affectionate father and daughter. There was something in the nature of the one specially sympathetic with that of the other. Geraldine was so much more intelligent than either of Marion's own daughters that she had obtained a sort of leadership over his sweet, sunny temper, and his sympathetic but not very vigorous nature. It was strange that when they were parting now, and he was going on a journey which he thought might be productive of some momenious consequences, they two should not be confidential, should be restrained in manner to each other. Geraldine was embarrassed because of the secrets she was keeping. She felt at moments

The house was very dreary to the three torlorn young women. It seemed as it they were to have a dull monotonous evening of it. Sydney was out of spirits. Katherine was out of temper; Geraldine was full of nameless bodings, expecting at every moment that something strange would happen. It was not long before the nessenger came back with an asswer from Clement Hope. Clement's letter was short and sad. It only said that his father had fallen suddenly ill a day or two ago, and was growing worse and worse; that he began to be alarmed about him; that Mr. Varlowe would not see any doctor, and it Caplain Marion could spare half an hour it would be a relief to Clement to see him. for he was alone.

What is to be done?" Sydney Marion asked, locking blankly at her companions.

"Oh, somehody must go to him at once," said Geraldine. "You can't leave the poor boy all alone in that dismal old house, with his father, perhaps' dying. Somebody must go to him at once."

"All very well. Geraldine," Sydney reasoned;

perhaps uying. Someone."
once."
"All very well, Geraldine," Sydney reasoned:
"but who is to go? Papa won't be back for days; Frank is out."
"Frank wouldn't be of any use," his wife de-

"Frank wouldn't sold the same," said Gerclared
"Somebody must go, all the same," said Geraldine. "I will go it nobody else does?"
"You'll go?" Sydney exclaimed, amazed out
of all her ideas of propriety and the fitness
of things; "but, my dear Geraldine, you can't
go." "Why not." Geraldine asked.

"Why not." Geraldine asked.
"You don't mean to say you would go alone and see Mr. Hope?"
"No, I sha'nt go alone," said Geraldire, "because, Sydney, you will go with me."
"Oh-no, dear," said Sydney, "I can't do that; I could not do it. That would not be proper at all. It would be ridiculous. What could we do to help Mr. Hope? We could do nothing."
"But it is not a case of doing anything. It is a case of haying somebody near him to say a friendly word. Will you come, Katherine."
"I think you had better go, Katherine." said Sydney, "if somebody must go; if Geraldine will have it."
"Indeed I will," Geraldine said,; "I am going to put on my things this moment."
"I can't believe that you are really going," said Sydney, remonstraing.
"Well," Geraldine roplied, composedly, "if you will look out of the window, and will only accept the evidence of your senses, in five minutes you will see me get into a hansom cab; and if you can hear through the poise in the streets, you will hear me tell the cabman to go to Mr.

if you can hear through the poise in the streets, you will hear me tell the cabman to go to Mr. Hope's house."

"Then, you had really better go with her, Katherine," said Sydney. "You are a married

Katherine," said Sydney. "You are a married woman."

Geraldine smiled. "That will give an air of perfect propriety. Come, then, Katherine; I shall be desighted to take you with me. The protection of a married woman will be an unspeakable comfort and satisfaction to me."

"I can't go," Mrs. Trescoe said. "Frank may come back at any moment. He might not like it."

"Oh, to be sure," said Geraldine; "he might not like it; and of course you could not think of taking any step without first consulting him, and having his permission. said Sydney.

This was sarcastic. Geraldine was growing

annoyed.
"I should not like to go," said Katherine.
"I don't think I ought to go. I don't see that
it is any affair of mine. I can't assist the young Katherine expected Montana to come in that

evening, and she was only too delighted at the chauce of having him all to herself, or nearly all to herself, with the work got" Geraldine asked her. Then you won't go ?" Geraldine asked her.

resolve.
"Well, come along, then, as quickly as possiwell, come along, then, as quickly as possible. There is no time to be lost. We need not spend many moments in bedizening ourselves. We are not going to a dinner-party or a ball; come along, Sydney." She swent poor Sydney out of the room, and presently Katherine, looking out of the window, saw the two girls get in o a hansom cab and driveaway.

ing out of the window, saw the two girls get in o a hansom cab and driveaway.

Very dim and dismai looked the old house in the fading light of gray evening as the girls got out at the gate. There was an atmosphere of decay and of death all around it. The gravel crunched under their feet with a melancholy, disheariening sound that brought funeral omens. The knocker, although they used it as gently as possible, seemed to send ghostly, cavernous echoes through the house. An old woman who opened the door seemed a little surprised at seeing the girls; and when they asked for Mr. Hope, the sensitive conscience of Sydney Marion made her believe there was a look of starled propriety on the aged lady's face. She brought them into a large, gamet, heavily furnished dining room, and left them to wait there.

"I am afraid we ought not to have come," said Sydney, in a low, awe-stricken voice. "I don't think it looks right, Geraldine, I don't think that old woman looks pleased to see us," "My dear," said Geraldine, "I did not come to see that old woman, and I don't care whether she looks pleased or displeased II can't be of any u. o, I am sure Mr. Hope would rather I did not stay; then I can go away. There is no harm done, don't you see, in any case."

"But," Sydney pleaded, "two girls coming alone in this way to see a young man—do you really—now, really—think it is quite right? I know you get extraordinary ideas—girls in America; but in England, you know—this is England."

"I his certainly is England; there I certainly agree with you."

"This certainly is England; there I certainly

"This certainly is England; there I certainly agree with you."
"Well, don't you think it strange?"
"I don't think it strange," said Geraldine, "that girls should like to be of some help to somebody—even in England; and if it is strange the sooner we get over the strangeness the better. Anyhow, here we are, and we can't run away—at lea-t, I don't mean to."

The door opened, and Clement entered, looking very handsome for all his me!ancholy, and with a flush on his face caused by surprise and the excitement of seeing his unexpected visitors. He rushed up to them and clasped warmly a hand of each.

"Now, this is so good and kind of you! I wrote to Captain Marion, and I never expected that anybody else would come."
"He would have come," said Geraldine, "but he had to leave town, and can't return perhaps for a day or two. We thought somebody ought to come, and so we came at once."
This was heaping coals of fire upon the head of Sydney, this use of the word "we;" thus taking her into the enterprise, and making her a full sharer in the evident credit it gave them in Clement Hope's eyes.
"Can we be of any use?" Sydney said, taking courage.

courage. "Oh yes." Ol-ment answered, with looks

"Oh yes." Climent answered, with looks beaming with gratitude, "you can. I am so lonely here. I don't know what to do. My tather never was ill before. I never saw any one ill."

"May we go and see him?" Geraldine asked."

"May we go and see him?" Geraldine asked."

Sydney Marion felt that she could hardly stand erect while things were going on like this. In one moment they were being carried away to see a sick man in his very bed-room! True, he was an old man; but old for young—only think! Two girls thus taken off to see him, before they had time to collect their thoughts, and taken off under the escort of a young man!

Geraldine was both helpful and skilfu. She had not been in the sick man's room a moment before she began altering its arrangements, she opened a window here, drew down a curtain there, quietly displaced chairs, feit the old man's hot hands and his damp forehead, sprinkled the room with aromatic vinegar, and seemed to flud something to do in every corner. Sydney stood by helpless, looking sympathetic and feeling so, but not having the least idea of anything she could do to help any one.

Geraldine meanwhile was putting questions

the least idea of anything she could do to help any one.

Geraldine meanwhile was putting questions all the time to Clement, in a low tone, about his father's condition—when he had begun to grow lii; when his mind had begun to wander.

"He would not have a doctor." Clement said; the nover would; the bare idea makes him the control."

"he never would; the bare idea makes him angry."
"Still, I think you must have a dector now," Geraldine said; "and you must have a nurse at once—a really helpful one, not some dreadful, old Mrs. Gamp. I will go myself—Sydney and I will go and find out something about a nurse. There is nothing we can do here just for the present, and we will come back again."
In a m ment they were out of the gala and on the main rod, looking for a hansom cab, "Do you know anything about nurs.s." Sydney asked.
"Nothing at all; but we must get one,"
"To you know where to go for one."
"No. I don't think I do; but we can easily find out, can't we?"

"No. I don't think I do; but we can easily find out, can't we?"

"What an extraordinary girl you are!" Sydney said. "You don't know London particularly well; you don't know London particularly well; you don't know anything about a nursing institution; you don't know where to go and find a rurse; and yet you say you will find one"

"Of course," said Geraldine composedly.

"But what will you do first?"

"Well, I think the best thing we can do is to go into a chemist's somewhere, and a.k. Perhaps he will show us a directory, or tell us somehing about a nursing institution, and then we can go there. It is all quite easy. What on earth is your cifficulty?"

They found a nurse; they found a doctor. The difficulties that Sydney dreaded began to disappear with marvellous rapidity. They went home and left a messge for Mrs Trescoe to say that they might possibly stay ut all night. Sydney had by this time plunged so deeply into utter lawlessness and impropriety, that she had almost lost all consclousness of the conventionalities of m-iden decorum, and would not have been surprised or shocked at any resolve Geraldine might announce. They went back to the sick man's house. The doctor did not think there was much to be done more than to have Mr. Varlowe carefully watched and nursed. He shook his head over the case; but to k it with the practical composures of the physician to whom all that sort of thing is commonplace, and who regards the death of a patient as an event of no greater moment than his starling of on a railway journey. He per-listed in regarding Geraldine as Clement's sister, and complimented her on being more composed than her brother. She explained the real facts to him; but the title the practical composed to the physician to whome all that sort of thing is commonplace, and who regards the death of a patient as an event of no greater moment than his starling of one railway journey. He per-listed in regarding Geraldine as Clement's sister, and complimented her on being more composed than her brother. She expla

on a railway journey. He persisted in regarding Geraidine as Clement's sister, and complimented her on being more composed than her brother. She explained the real facts to him; but he did not pay any attention. He told her two or three stories of persons exactly like Mr. Varlowe in age, condition, and temperament, who, having previously eujoyed good heath, were suddenly taken ill like him and died. But of course, he said, it did not necessarily follow that Hr. Varlowe was to die; only it was as well to be prepared. He said he would call in the morning, and see how things were looking. Geraldine was standing in a room on the ground floor, which served as a library or study for Clement in ordinary times. She was looking out upon the canal. It was the season of the year when there is hardly any night. The gray of twilight is succeeded imperceptibly by the gray of dawn; the one hardly aded before the other hegins to live. Her thoughts were going back to another house of death, in which, too, she had watched the dawn succeed the dusk, and tears came into her eyes. Clement entered to the window, that he might not see her tears. The sound of wheels was heard, and a brougham stopped at the door.

"Look, Miss Rowan," Clement said; "here is Mr. Montana. Is it not like him to come in this way? I might have known he would come; but I didn't think of it. I never sent for him."

Geraldine made no answer. A nameless tear went through her. She thought there was

come; but I didn't think of it. I never sent for him."

Geraldine made no answer. A nameless tear went through hir. She thought there was comething unnatural, something unnoly in Montana's appearance at the death-bed of the old man, whose death she felt sure was hastened by Montana's own words and acts. Whether Montana was true man or false, this was true all the same. Yet she could not help thinking that Montana must be right. It was surely impossible that he could voluntarily present himself at the deathbed of a father whom he had repudiated, and whose death, in all human probability, his cruelty and treachery had brought about. "I must have wronged him," she thought.

Montana came in, quiet, sweet, not surprised at anything; accepting Geraldine's presence

at anything; accepting Geraldine's presence there as if it were in the ordinary course of there as if it were in the ordinary course of things.

"I called at Captain Marlon's," he explained.
"and Mrs. Trescoe kindly told me of what had happened. I thought, perhaps, I could be of some service, and I came on; I would have come long before this, only I did not know of it.

Mrs. Trescoe only told me as I was leaving; she probably thought I knew. Mr Trescoe offered to come wit. me, but it was not necessary. We are quite enough."

"You are very, very kind," Clement said, "but you must not stay too long."

"I shall stay for the present," Montana answered; "I shan't leave you alone here, Clement."

"Miss Rowan was so kind as to come."

"Miss Rowan was so kind as to come—" "It was just what I should have expected of Miss Rowan," Montans said; and Geraldine was really pleased." Geraldine felt that she could almost have ad-

really pleased. That she could almost have admired Montana at that time Sue began now to understand how it was that in moments of excitement, or even of danger, brave men could look to him, as she knew they had done, could ask for his guidance, and could trust to it. The moment leentered the place he took, as it were the command of everything. A sense of relief and security, of something almost like happiness, settled upon the watchers in that me, ancholy house the moment he had come. It was as when the captain suddenly aroused in the night of storm, takes charge of the vessel him self, or when a veteran general is hastily summoned to the leadership of a distressed army. Montana knew something—knew a good deal, indeed—of medicine and of surgery, and understood all that pertains to the hygiene of the sick chamber. He was quite easy and irm had an eye for everything that needed to be done and knew exactly what every one of that little party best could do. To Geraldine he said once, dropping the words into her ear as he passed. There is really nothing to be done that cin be of much service. We can only smooth the way for him. The time is not far distant."

Geraldine gave a little start. She had expected as much, and yet it was a shock to hear it.

"Is it a question of days?" she asked.

"Of days at the most," he said. "Very likely a question of hours."

Geraldine poticed that he spoke to Clement in a more re-assuring way—not, indeed, holding out any hope, but still spoaking with less sug-

dersidine noticed that he spoke to Clement in a more re-assuring way—not, indeed, holding out any hope, but still speaking with less suggestion of immediate danger.

"Clement, my dear boy," he said in his kindlest tone, "there is something I want you to do for me. It is not much use your being nere just now, and it would do you good to move about a little. I have something at my lodgings which I think would be very soothing and refreshing for our poor old friend, and which I have often found to act with good, effect in restoring consciousness to a wandering mind and falling nerves. It is a mixture that the Indians make out of various roots and barks of trees. You can easily find it. Go to my lodgings as quickly as you can—here is my latch key—and in my hedroom, in the dressing-case—this is the key of it—you will find this one bottle. I have a little stock of it, but I only keep just one bottle there for use. Bring it back. No one could find it so well as you except myself, and I really think I am likely to be of more use here than you ark When you come back, we can try it with our dear old friend, and I feel sure it will do him good."

Geraldine was present when this was said. She looked surprised. It seemed strange that

good."
Geraldine was present when this was said. She looked surprised. It seemed strange that Mr. Montana should send Clement out of the way just then, but she assumed that it was done with the kindly purpose of distracting the young.

(Continued on Third Page.) การให้ การการทำแหล่งใช้ ครัพ<mark>ระพร</mark>ัฐสามารถให้การการการทำแหล่ง การการการทำแหล่ง ให้เกล่า เพื่อเล่น คำหัว เล่ mean time?" went his way, however, without a २ का अन्तर <u>कर्</u>यक्षेत्र, स्ट्रांकेट

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

OHAPPER XXII.

Geraldine felt unutuerably miserable and lonely when Clement left the bouse. She stoot spoke a word or two to her which she did not spoke a word or two to her which she did not spoke a word or two to her which she did not spoke a word or two to her which she did not spoke a word or two to her which she left man's room. It seemed to Geraidine should be sent out of the house at such a time, should be sent out of the house at such a time, should be sent out of the house at such a time, should be sent out of the house become more appeared not merely to have become more suppeared not merely to have become more suppeared not merely to have become more suppeared to deraldine's overstrung nerves it seemed to Geraldine's overstrung nerves it seemed to cone to that house to occupy herself in idle broodings, but to give some anyive self in idle broodings, but to give some anyive self in idle broodings, but to give some anyive self in idle broodings, but to give some teas the house, who told her that Mr. Variowe was sleeping pleasantly, and that Mr. Variowe was sleeping pleasantly, and that Mr. Variowe was sleeping pleasantly, and that she, the narse, was going to make some teas the house two house to do with relative would ot the which she cool, practical, professional way of taking things which is so readily acquired by taking things which is so readily acquired by those who have to do with slekuess and doath as matters of business. She went unstains to the slok hroom. As she was near its door Sydney indeed that sao was afraid Mr. Variowe would not live until Clement's return.

Geraldine harried noiselessiy into the room, Geraldi

were at neiting to her eyes, and indeed, if asse since and exactly as she hat, there is no known in a substance and exactly as a the fat, there is no known in a substance and exactly as a the fat, there is no known in a substance and exactly as the fat, there is no known in a substance and exactly as the fat, and the substance is not bearing and the condition of the property in the condition of the property in the condition of the condition of

man's attention and giving him something to do he really was rather in the way than otherwise when he remained in the slek man's otherwise when he remained in the slek man's hy virtue of the common relationship of all toom, or near it. But she could not help think-loom, or near it. But she could not help think-loom, or near it. But she could not help think-loom admitted this conclusion, but the thousand incommon time?" kindness, the watcher by the bedside taking for a moment the part of son to the dying man by virtue of the tommon relationship of all human briogs. We do not say that Geraldine admitted this condition, put the thought filekered across her mind, and filekered with a special vividness at this particular moment while she stood and looked at Montane. In any case, be the solution what it might be, he was becoming more and more a bewildering study to her. She felt a growing fascination in his look, in the power he was beginning to exert over her, and in her own bewildering conjectures about him. She was growing into a frame of mind with regard to him which was puzzling and alarming to herself. "I must escape soon and somehow from all this," she thought. "I could not endure this much she thought. "I could not endure this much

the legal traffic

In may be that in her excited condition she spoke these words, or some of them, aloud. It may be only that Montana guessed at what thoughts were in her mind. He was fond of the wing himself capable of reading the thoughts of people in this way; he sometimes made a profound impression on his votaries by an swering aloud to their unspoken questions.

"You are right," Montana said, calmiv; "you must leave this place. This Od World is used up; its associations soon grow oppressive to all tree spirits. I must leave it soon, too.—
I have work to do; and you must join ne in the

Geraldine turned and looked appealingly at Geraldine turned and looked appealingly at him.

"What do you want of me, Mr. Montana? Why do you persecute me? I have often told you what I feel. I do not trust you—I am afraid of you; I was not at first—I am now."

"I knew it, Geraldine; I am glad of it. You begin to see what reality there is in me; you will trust me some time. You may trust me; I should never change to you."

"You would sacrifice anything," said she, vehemently, "or any one to any purpose of your own."

hemently, "or any one to any purpose of your own"

He smiled. "To any great purpose or any great work! would sacrifice my self readily—or anybody else, perhaps. But so would you—I know it; I can see it in everything you do: I want you to be joined with me in my work, once for all. Come!" He took her hand in hi; she tried to draw it away, but he held it with a quiet strength, and she did not care to make a humilialing show of resistance "Come Gardiline, colsent to join me; it will be work worthy o' you. My love for you isn't like that worthy o' you. My love for you isn't like that to call the pand strong and sacred "You make me so unhappy!" she said, pitelously.

"I'll make you happy in the future," he ansyvered; "and make you famous too."

"These words made her impatient, and gave her courage.

"Really, I can't imagine myself becoming great and tamous," she said, and he did not insist on holding it. His eloquence moved her much less and you think! oup to the future, and you think it or your good. I understand our looking it. His eloquence moved her much less and you think it or your good. I understand our looking it. His eloquence myself and form world, and you dou't. Do, pray, like a

for thinking of me at all, and coming to give me this warning, but I really don't want it. I do understand English ways quite well, and I knew what I was doing, and wnat people would say if they came to know of it. I suppose people will come to know of it now, an I can't help it. As far as I am concerned, they may say what they like. I meant no harm, and thought no harm."

"Of course you didn't." Lady Vanessa said:

say what they like. I meant no farm, and thought no harm."

"Of course you didn't." Lady Vanessa said: "and there is no harm done, child, anyhow. Nobody saw you but myself, as far as I know. and I sha'n't spread the stry any farther I could not help chaffing Montana his about it, because he sets up for such a saint don't you know. But I really did not come to chaff you-only to give you a friendly hint Nobody supposes you thought any harm. I am sure I don't. But still don't do it again, there's a good girl."

"I sha'n't have occasion to do it again. But if there were occasion I should not shrink from dings a sain."

"Oh, well, don't let there be o casion." Lady Vanessa sa d. "There need not be coasion. I should hope, for I don't ady! e you to make it a long engagement."

long engagement.

should hope, for I don't advi e you to make it a long engagement,"

"There is no engagement," Geraldine said,
"between Mr. Montsna and me, long or short—there never will be?

"Come, now! that wou't do, you know. I have too high an opinion of you, Miss Rowan, to thick that you are a gir, to go philandering about with a man like wontana at night in a public square, unless you were going to marry nim. I know he wants to marry you. He hasn't told me so in so many words, but he allowed me to understand it; and there are loss of girls, let me tell you, would be only too giad to be 12 your place. S) don't talk about not being engaged to Mr. Montsna—at least, to a sensible woman like me."

"But I am not engaged to Mr. Montana," said Geraldine firmly, "and I never shall be. If you care about knowing anything of my affairs, Lady Vanessa, you may as well know that at once—I shall never marry Mr. Montana, or be engaged to him."

"But he has asked you?".

vise you? You are awfully proud, of course, and you thick me very nude and intrative, but I only mean it for your good. I understand our London world, and you don't. Do, pray, like a good girl, if you don't mean to marry Mr. Montana, keep out of his way and make him keep out of your way, and be resolute also the."

Lady Vanessa now felt more and more interested in "the little American," and anxious about her, and wished her well.

Geraldine felt profoundly humiliated. She did not doubt the good intentions of Lady Vanessa, whose frank smile, indeed, spoke only good nature, and she did not much mind Lady Vanessa's eccenir c ways; but it was a bitter humiliation to her to know that even one woman thus regarded her with wonder, and feit bound to endeavor to intervene in her affairs. She did not know how far Lady Vanessa's promise of secrecy could be trusted, and anyhow it was a humbling thought that the promise of accessary. She felt that the enain which had been so strangely drawing itself around Montana and her was in its mysterious way bringing them closer and closer. She could only atrengthen her courage by saying to her herself, "I must get away. I must escape from all this, and go back to America." She said as much aloud.

(To be Continued.)

(To be Continued.)

BREVITY IN SPEECH-SWEETNESS IN MUSIC. Some one has said that short speeches are

most impressive, and simple, sweet music the most touching. If there be anything in the idea, certainly the following from C. C. De Zounte, of De Zouche & Co., Piano and Organ Dealers, 233 St. James street, Montreal, is to the point and convincing: "St. Jacobs Oil has proved of incalculable value to me in a case of rheumatism, having given me almost instant relief." In the same strain of expressive brevity writes Mr. John C. Fleming, editor-in-chief of the Montreal Posr: "I have much pleasure in stating that, from the use of St. Jacobs Oil, I find it excellent and I think it a good medicine."

THE 1BISH QUESTION.

London, Oat., Oct. 10 .- Bishop Walsh. who has just returned from a visit to Ireland. vesterday in St. Peter's Cathedral referred to the Irish question. He condemned is scathing terms the agrarian crimes, but quoted statistics to show that there was less crime in Ireland, proportionately, than in England, Scotland and Wales. While opposing the disintegration of the Empire, the B shop favored home rule for Ireland similar to that onjoyed by Canada.

The cheapest medicine in use is Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, dyphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a marchless compound.

Holloway's Pills can be confidently recom minica as a domestic remedy for the allments of all classes and conditions of people. Young and old of both sexes may take this medicine with the certainty of deriving benefit from its use, when disorder or disease is making them miserable. Holloway's Pilis are unrivalled for their purifying, aperient, and strengthening properties. They remove indigestion, palpitation, and headsche, and are specially serviceable in complaints peculiar to females. Each box is wrapped with printed instructions for the guidance of invalids who will readily understand, from carefully studying them, the best way of recovering healtn. Holloway's Pilis will work a thorough change in the constitution of the weak and nervous.

### A WINDSOR TRAGEDY.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 11.—At about 11 o'clock on Monday night James Devlin, aged about 22 years, called, in company with two or three other young men, at the house of Mr. Mathews and demanded admittance. Mathews, who was writing at his desk, started up s'airs, and securing his revolver, started to the door and ordered them away. As they did not comply with his request be drew aside the curtain of his giass door and firel, the ball striking young Devlin. Mathews then retired for the night, and on his arising in the morning ciscovered his victim a few feet from the door in an unconscious condition, the brains protruding from the wound. The wounded man never railed, and died at 9 o'clock last ovening. Mathews was taken into constoly, and an inquest was was taken into custody, and an inquest was held to-day.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of young

Devlin, who was shot by Mr. Mathewalat Maidstone's Cross, Oat., on Monday night, was concluded yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter.

## FORTUNATE FINNEGAN.

In the Boston World of September 29th there is a foundly written description of an interview between the reporter and Mr. Michael A. Finnegan of No. 1 Elder place, off Brighton et., in Boston. Mr. F. had drawn in the September drawing of the Louislann State Lottery on one-fifth of ticket No. 22,350, costing him one dollar, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., the sum of \$5,000, and the Adams Express paid him all the money, and the scribe tried to get Finnegan to unfold himself as a man taken by surprise, but Mr. Finnegan seemed to look upon it as a thing to be expected as an ordinary occurrence. A hopeful man is Mr. fortunate on November 14th.

## Latest Irish Mail News.

[From the Dublin Irishman, September 30.]

Lady Florence Dixle has subscribed £5 to the Doloughty Fund-just to mark her appreciation of Earl Spencer's thick-headed firmness in hanging Francis Hynes.

Irish residents of Liverpool are taking earnest and practical steps to extend the sale of Itish goods to that city, and thence to duct. As the correspondent does not say other parts of England. A more patriotic that he was selzed and kicked, and then service to their country they could scarcely perform.

Mr. Healy's voice rang out clear and forcible ia Miltown-Malpay on Sunday. Mr. O'Donnell spoke with his usual incisiveness in Youghat and Dangarvan, and Mesers. Lalor and O'Connor delivered spirited addresses in Barris-in-O. sory.

One hundred and twenty branches of the Labor League and Industrial Union are already in existerce, and the number is increasing at the rate of from fifteen to twenty a week. Thus the speed with which the movement is spreading is satisfactory.

In the retrospect of the Egyptian war, the London Times makes no mention of the 18th Royal "Irish" Begiment in connection with the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. We are obliged to the Times for not mixing the name of Ireland with English blood-guiltiness in Egypt. By all means let England have all the shame and the aln of it.

Mr. Tottenham, M.P., is getting crops cut with military honors. A large force of armed constabulary are protecting an Emergency gang who are engaged in trying to save the harvests which are by this time as rotten literally as the said Mr. or Colonel Tottenham is rotten politically.

Several labor meetings were held in Ireland on Sunday. At Manorhamilton, Mr. Tottenbem and Major O'Beirne were sweepingly denounced by the speakers. Mr. Tucker, a farmer, urged the audience to keep the evicted tepants in view of their farms until they were reinstated by the landlords. Mr. Parnell's name was loudly cheered.

A report shows that practical work is being done by the Mausion House Evicted Tenants' Fund Committee. Fifty-three local committees have been formed to co-operate with the central executive. Altogether ninetynine branches of the organization have been set going. In a large number of cases grants have been made to evicted families.

A whole week has been occupied in evicting tenants at Erris, and other places in that part of the county Mayo. Gunboats, soldiers, and police were engaged in the civilized work of dragging young and old from their homes, and casting them out on the road. Countries under English rule know what it is to be favored with an enlightened Constitution.

Irishmen and Englishmen, all soldiers, had a vigorous eet to in Chatham Barracks. With bayonets, sticks, stones, and any weapons to | thing to play the apy for the British Governhand, they fought an international battle on a small scale. From the reports we cannot | Hogan was a Government spy. For uttaring tell who got the worst of the engagement, such a libel on the man's character, Mullins but as it is not stated that the Itish were defeated we may suppose that they gave the enemy a pounding.

Not without a struggle will Tipperary consent to lose its faithful representative even for a time. Public bodies are passing resolutions earnestly requesting Mr. Dillon to reconsider his resolution and to rescind it. But Mr. Dillon is in very delicate health, and medical advisers think he must try change of climate, and rest from the arduous duties of a member of Parliament.

Mr. J. G. V. Porter is endeavoring to form a "Loral National Association," with the object of restoring the Irish Parliament. On Monday night a meeting to further this obect was held in the Antient Concert Rooms. Dublin, and several resolutions were read. 1877 stood 56° below zero and now show no In these it was declared that as Ireland for injury. These peasants would beat Montthe Irish, so Egypt be for the Egyptians, and for no financial usurers and foreign tyrants. With this unquestionably national sentiment were mixed some absurd propositions.

One of the Thugs who patronize the Express exhibits his instinct in expressing satisfaction with the execution of Walsh. The Thug recollects a case in Meath many years ago when a man was hanged, "and justly and properly hanged, who, it was proved, merely subscribed sixpence towards the purchase of the weapon with which the victim was killed. It such men are not to be hanged, then hanging for murder should be abolished." The blood-thirst is insatiable in vampires.

Life in Ireland is very comfortable under English rule. No civilized country can boast of a system of inquisition and surveillance so perfect in all its arrangements. At midnight-at any hour between sunset and annrice-the police enter private houses, after knocking up the inhabitants, and compelling them to get out of bed and stand on parade in front of their doors, the roll is called, and if anyone is absent, woe to him. This is the nocturnal practice of the English Government efficials in Ireland.

An infinite number of crimes have been created by the Crimes' Act. Conduct which was hitherto barmless is now a grave offence against the English laws that are enforced in Ireland. On Monday several respectable men were charged at Limerick for shouting, "Hurroo for old Molony!" None of the prosecuting tribe could tell what that meant; all they could swear to was that it was con-trary to the Crimes' Act. Marvellous to relate, the magistrate did not send them to prison. He thought the accusation was a little too absurd.

The Star Chamber system is in full swing in all preliminary investigations into charges made against Irishmen. Neither the press por the public is admitted to hear or see anything of the lurid drams proceeding within closed doors. The man named Kerrigan, who is accused of murdering the Huddys, was brought before a Mr. Brady, R. M., in the jail of Galway, a fitting place for the dark doings of magisterial trials. The injustice of these tilegal practices is that the court supplies the press with a report of its own, and the case against the prisoner is invariably colored and exaggerated. Hidden work suits the purposes of the English in Ireland.

Last week we reported that two British officers committed a highway outrage upon some young men whom they met on the road near Limerick. The officers heard noise, and pretending they anticipated an attack, fired revolver shots at the persons within shooting distance. Although the outrage was fully proved before some local magistrater, they at once dismissed the case, and congratulated the complainants upon having fallen into the hands of a man so cool as Captain Dicken. con. This gallant Britisher whose terror of the Irish betrayed him into the commission he was not caught in a like deed in his own country, or any other part of the world.

As in Ireland, so it is in India. The people who have the misfortune to live under British rule in the East are maltreated, and even Finnegan. Some one elee may be equally more grossly outraged and oppressed than in Ireland. Writing from Lucknow a corre-

spondent says:-"Having occasion to meet Ameenadab on business, I witnessed a man, who was apparently taken into custody by the police, brought out, walked to the back of the station, belabored by three or four constables in the presence of a stout Jemadar. With what object the beating was adminis-tered I have falled to discover. I distinctly told them they were taking the law into their own bands, and I would publish their contost he was seized and kicked, and then thrown into a cell to await a charge of obstructing the police in the course of their duty, he was more forturate than if he were

in Ireland. The Dublin Castle papers are exercising their dull wits pleasantly over the intended resignation of Mr. John Dillon. It is, they fondly think, a case of running away from a sinking ship; or else, a sure sign of dissension in the national ranks. Either inference is agreeable enough for the vampire organs, and they are welcome to enjoy themselves with the prospect of disunion and collapso. By-and-bye they will, however, change their tune. A little activity on the part of the leaders and the people of Ireland will set their teeth on coge, and they will bark, and snarl, and call upon the Government of England to put down the new agitation before it has time to gather strength and make itself felt among the "peaceful and lawabiding subjects" of Queen Victoria.

Mr. Louis Dunne, of Paris, believes that a large trade in Irish goods can be organized in Paris. Our manufactures would be easily sold in large quantitles if one or more houses could be induced to show them in their windows, keep them in stock. A few influential Irish residents, with the help of some sympathetic Frenchmen, might be able to open a market in Paris for Irish made goods.

We observe that the English Government are getting ready to transport some thousands of the Itish people to foreign countries. It will be done, the peacantry consenting, under the provisions of the Emigration Clause of the Arrears' Act. It appears, though only 5,000,000, we are still too many for the Euglish to govern. What the English statesmen wish to have done is that what the Irish people will consent to do?

Last Saturday, a man named John Connors was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for having used intimidating language tewards somebody. When his wife heard that he had been sent to prison she became violent and hysterical. With the assistance of her friends the poor woman was brought. home, but subsequently she became a maniac, and had to be removed to a lunatic asylum. English people expect that we should forget these occurrences.

A Government spy is a discreditable character, and if one call a person by the rdious name he is guilty of an overt act deserving of punishment. The magistrates of Mitchelstown admit that it is an ugly and insidious ment. John Mullins, a farmer, said a Wm. was sent to jail for two months. Who would be a Government spy?

WHEN you ask for Dr. Holman's Pad-be sure that you get a genuine Holman's Pad. There are imitations upon the market. Do not be deceived.

INTERESTING TO FRUIT GROWERS. Mr. Charles Gibb, who is at present in Russia searching after hardy varieties of apples, writes as follows to a friend :- " Have been going down the Volga in little boat, visiting orchards with kind Russian friends. Bezings of Nishi, Kazin, &c., filled with best of apples grown here, in very large quantity, grown three or four in a hill, and these twelve feet apart each way, bushes in fact which in real or Abbotsford hollow for best ten varieties at an exhibition on September 1st. Conveyances without springs and three horses abreast; great iun. Sometimes sleep in a bundle of hay. Russian nomenclature very confused; something hard to get at. We were made members of the Imperial Forestry Association, and planted an oak, the joint property of the Canadian and American Governments. These hardlest trees (annis red and white) are awfully mean growers, and are bushes in fact; the cherries and plums here are bushes also."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is useful in dyspepsia. It gives the stomach tone and imparts vigor to the whole system.

A favorite cup pudding is made of six eggs, beaten very light, seven tablespoonfulls of flour, and one pint of sweet milk. Stir these altogeter briskly, and bake in cups. Serve with wine and sauce.

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

The glove powder, so generally used to prevent injury from perspiration, is of value, but common corn starch, rubbed thoroughly over the hands before putting on the gloves will also answer this purpose.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

Oatmeal porridge is excellent if made in this way :- Soak two cups of oatmeal all night in water, in the morning strain it, and let it boil briskly for half an hour; then add about two cups of milk, and salt to your taste : let this boil up once or twice ; sweeten or not as the patient may prefer. This can be assimilated by a very weak stomach, and is not only refreshing, but nourishing. When straining the catmeal before cooking, rub it in the sieve with a spoon, so that all the soft parts will be saved.

SICK READACHE, FOUL STOMACH AND BILIOUS ATTACKS

Readily cured by a few doses of McGALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS. They are free from mercury and can be used with safety in any climate or at any season. Ask for McGALE'S," they are the only genuine antibilious PILLS offered for general use. Price, 25c. per box or 5 boxes \$1 mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. B. E. McGALE, Chemist, Montreal.

Red ants are said to like lard better even than sugar; for this reason, if the red ante are troublesome in kitchen or store-room, set a plate well greased with lard in the room. of criminal rashness, may be thankful that It will soon be covered with them, and you can dispose of them; put the plate back, and keep on doing so until they are exterminated.

> "BUOHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Drugglete,

"ROUGH ON RATS,' Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

#### SCOTOLI NEWS.

(From the Glay in grall, September 23rd.) . 33 tons of co I were During'i shipped to loss of strom Greenock, and 435 tous sent conceives. There were no shipments of pig.irou

Mr. Forbes, of Medwyn, West Linton, has given his tenante . reduction of rent of from 10 to 15 per ceut f r the two last years and for the crop of 1883.

Armogements are now completed by a new firm, composed of Port Glasgow gentlemen, for starting an iron shipbuilding yard at Dennyston Park, Dumbarton.

For smuggling 21 lb. of tobacco on board the SS "Windsor," David Buchanan, fireman on the steamer, was at Leith, on Tuesday, fined £1 49 6d, including costs, with the option of 14 days' imprisonment. At Edinburgh Police Court on Monday

morning, Thos. Bell, a young man, pleaded guilty to having assaulted Barclay Bradley, an efficer of the Salvation Army. Bell was fined £1, with the option of ten days' imprisonment. At Jedburgh a curious vault, regularly

built, has been discovered under a garden near a dwelling house. The explanation given is that about 80 years ago there was a good deal of smuggling in the district, and that the vault was then made as a place of hiding for contraband goods.

Sir David Wedderburn, late member for the Haddington Burghs, died on Monday morning at Inveresk Lodge, near Musselburgh, at the age of 46. He had been suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs since Sunday week last, having bea attacked at the residence of his brother-in-law, Major-General Hope, C.B.

On Sunday morning the body of a woman named Isabella Cameron or Watson, wife of Thomas Watson, baker, 60 Kelly street, Greenock, was found lying in the back court behind her house in a pool of blood with her skull tractured. It sooms that decoused, in addition to being a little weak-minded, has been ill and confined to bed for some months, and it is supposed that she had got up in the early morning, opened the window and jumped or fillen to the ground, a beight of

three storeys. Extly on Tuesday morning a serious assault and robbery was committed in the village or Blackburn, near Bathgata. While four harvesters were returning home, they were attacked by three young men named Alex. Forrest, Wm. Whitelaw, and Henry Stewart, all belonging to Blackburn. The ruffians were speedily arrested by Constables Cameron and Forber, and conveyed to Linlithgow. From one of the party, an old man named Peter Harkness, the sum of 28s had been taken. Al! the persons assaulted were very much cut, the old man Harkness being very seriously injured about the head.

A shocking murder, the second of its kind within a few months at the same place, has laken place at the County Lunatic Asylum, Prestwich. It appears that about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning a patient named Luke Carter was sweeping out No. 7 ward with a long brush, and appeared to be much in his usual state. Just at that time another patient, Samuel Schofield, crossed towards him, when Carter set upon him and beat him about the head with the brush in such a manner that Schofield died shortly alterwards. There was no apparent difference between the two men, who were admitted in the came year, so long back as 1875.

Since the amusing discussion in Dunfermline Council last week anent the performances of the Hallelojah Army in that town, the little band has undergone a great amount of jostling. Every night crowds of people, young and old, have turned out, and the army have experienced great difficulty in carrying out their work. On Wednerday night the annoyance seemed to reach its culminating point. The members of the army were completely mobbed in Kirk-gate street, and, instead of passing up the High street, as they have been accustomed doing, they were forced to beat a hasty retreat and find their way to their place of rendezvous by a lane. The crowd, to the number of several thousands, followed them up, and, standing in front of the Music Hall door, continued to hoot and yell for a considerable time. The scene in the High street up till a late hour was an animated one, and the policemen had great difficulty in averting a collision.

The heavy rains which fell on Thursday and Friday week at Nairn caused a somewhat alarming accident. At a late hour on Friday night during a heavy fall of rain, the roof of a thatched house in Wilson street, which had been soaked by the rain, fell in, burying the inmates, a woman and two children. With some difficulty the woman was extricated by the neighbors, but the children for some time could not be tound, though their cries could be heard from the midst of the heap of ruins. At length one child was got at and brought out, but the other, which had ceased to cry, could not be found, and was supposed to be suffocated. Great excitement prevailed. The rubbish was searched by the police constables, but some considerable time elapsed before Sergeant Macker zle came upon the now unconscious child, buried beneath the broken rafters. A holo was immediately made to admit air to the little prisoner, and after some ten minutes' work in clearing away the rubbish, the child was extricated. Consciousness soon returned, and it was found that no serious injury had been sustsined by either the mother or the children by the accident.

### GRATEFUL WOMEN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful to show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy particularly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fover, indigestion or deranged livers, constant or periodical sick headacnes, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders or different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters .-

# REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING. "BEOWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA

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

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL, CANADA

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

OCTOBER. THURSDAY, 19.—St. Peter of Alcanatra, Confes-Abp. Whitefield, Baltimore, died,

1834. FRIDAY, 20 .- St. John Cantius, Confessor. SATURDAY, 21. - Office of the Immaculate Conception. Ep. Rosecrans, Columbus,

SURDAY, 22 .- Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost. Epiet. Eph. vl. 10-17; Gosp. Matt. xviii. 23-35.

MONDAY, 23 -Feria. TUESDAY, 24.—St. Raphael, Archangel. WEDNESDAY, 25.—SS. Chrysanthus and Daria

#### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

WE have been requested to aunounce that the date fixed for the reception of tenders for the construction of the new Parliament buildings at Quebec, which should have expired on the fifteenth instant, has been extended for a weeke. Timely notice will be given of the date fixed for their reception.

During the campaign in Egypt the English newspapers had little to say about Ireland and its affairs, but now with the restoration | Canada should during the next decade prepare of peace the columns of the great dailles teem some grand national demonstration in honor with dissertations on the approaching National Conference in Dublin, and the probable | This could be done by the holding of a outcome of the gathering. We are firmly World's fair, at which the nations of the persuaded that the less chatter there is about earth might behold some fruits of the great-Irish affairs the less irritation will be engen- ness of America and tokens of its future. dered and the more chance there will be of a | The Kingston News appropriately remarks that restoration of amicable feeling between the the people of Ontario would have a peculiar two countries.

Ir appears from an official statement just published, that among the recruits for the British army of last year the proportion of those born in England and Wales was higher than that of the previous year by 21 per 1,000, while of those born in Scotland the proportion was, on the contrary, 15 per 1,000, and of those born in Ireland 8 per 1,000. The natives of England and Wales represent 702 per 1,000 of the entire number, Ireland standing next with 202 per 1,000, while Scotland furnished only 96 per 1,000.

THE denizens of the "Black Country" in England are up in arms agitating for an advance of 15 per cent in their wages, and as the masters up to the present have refused to ac- Education, the President makes a very being admitted to the Service. With regard cede to the demands of the colliers, it is pro- powerful reply. The advice, he says, to the places where the examinations are to be bable that the next thing in order will be a which the Society gave to Catholic held, it is announced that the Board will general strike. The miners in the extensive coal districts of Great Britain are notoriously under-paid, and although they by no means comprise the most intelligent portion of the community, yet their labors are exceedingly onerous, and, for obvious reasons, of a very perilous nature. Under the circumstances, therefore, their services should receive a larger share of compensation at the make the declaration, although they will, in they intend to present themselves. On rehands of the employers.

England and on the Continent, that Arabi imposes on the school. But to the Pacha may yet be got rid of by his enemies without the tedious and uncertain formalities of the law. A correspondent of the London Daily News asserts that one of the Khedive's entourage has been heard to say that he would like to administer to the prisoner a cup of bad coffee, and this, taken in connection with Tewfik's remark that he and Arabi could not live in the same country, suggests the enactment of one of those quiet tragedies illustrative of the methods of the Borgias and not

FATHER SHEERY, the patriotic priest and " suspect," who shared the fate of the "village; tyrants and dissolute ruffians," has been presented by his parishioners with an address and a testimonial valued at over \$10,000. Such tokens of good will between the people and their spiritual advisers show a healthy condition of things in a country whose rulers have at all times and under all circumstances adroitly striven to alienate the lay and clerical element for their own selfish ends.

THE enquiry which has been in progress for some time into the cause of the late explosion on board the steamer "Richelieu" at Lachine has drawn to a close, and as we autiboat, the Government Inspector of Steamboats and Second Engineer in charge of the greater care is a good one, and if the authorities are wise in their generation they will act | more than probable that the present Parliaupon the suggestion, as disasters like that at | ment will have run its course before another Lachine are becoming intolerable.

THE policy of England, or rather the English Government, towards Ireland has always been to get the people to divide amongst themselves over some aide issue of more or less importance and then announce to the world that a "split" has taken place in the party. The resignation of John Dillon through ill health is a case in point, and, as may be imagined, has been eagerly seized upon by the English and a portion of the Irish press. That such tactics have been of avail in the past is indisputable, but the people can now see for themselves that the only reliable means which can be counted on to defeat their foes is to present an undivided front, coupled with the determination to avoid divisions, be they ever so trivial.

THE adoption of " Marmion " as a text book by the Senate of the University of Toronto and its subsequent condemnation by Archbishop Lynch, speaking for the Church, of which he is head in the Province of Ontario, is causing no end of controversy in the press throughout the Dominion, and has already been seized upon by several of the leading Tory papers, wherewith to make a little political capital. This is unwise and impolitic, as, after all, the real issue before the country is that an objection having been raised by the highest Roman Catholic prelate in Ontario against the study of "Marmion" as a High School text book, would the Government of a Province in which there are so many resident Catholics have been justified in ignoring so authoritative a protest. We think not, and Consequently the sooner the book is removed from the shelves of the University and the controversy ended, the better will it be for all

On the 11th of October, A.D., 1492, Christopher Columbus landed upon one of the Bahama islands, thus discovering the continent of America. In ten years, therefore, from the present time we will be able to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of that great event. Dr. Dupuis makes the timely and appropriate suggestion that the people of of the great Portuguese and of his discovery. interest in holding high carnival in October, 1892, because that month will witness the centennial of the introduction of British law as to property and civil rights into that Province, and urges upon the press of the Dominion to take the matter up, and undoubtedly the people will find some suitable mode of carrying the project into effect.

THE French Education Law, which came into force a few days ago, is regarded in a differ ent light by different authorities. One of the vexatious requirements of the law, to which the parents seemingly object, is a declaration by them stating to what school they intend to send their children. In anwill affect nobody but themselves, and will be a noble protest and act of passive resist. consequence, be compelled to send their chil\_ parents who intend to send their children to one of the Catholic "free" to make the declaration, for the refusal would which is not one of conscience, you should sacrifice your private repugnance, however the Government has issued a second minis-

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE tives has been convened to meet in Dublin on the 17th of October, for the purpose of considering a programme of reform for Ireland, and uniting on one central platform the various movements and interests that are now appealing to the country for separate sanction and support. Among the said movements referred to, are the amelioration of the condition of the laboring class, the pyloted tenants, and the payment of members of the Imperial Parliament. This is a step in the right direction, and must commend itself to all lovers of Ireland and her institutions, which, owing to diversity of cipated the jury have brought in a verdict of opinion, are in danger of becoming criminal negligence against the owner of the disorganized. Such a programme as we have mentioned will be adopted at the coming National Conference in the Irish mevessel. The recommendation to the Govern- tropolis. There are many important issues ment that steamboat machinery and boilers at stake, issues which will no doubt receive should be more frequently inspected and with | the undivided attention of Ireland's representatives at St. Stephen's. It is, moreover year, and, in the event of a dissolution, it is paramount that the national forces in Ireland should be properly organized. If Ireland is to continue sending representatives to the Imperial House these should be real, not sham, representatives, and, to effect this organization is absolutely necessary. The Irish people, through the agency of the Land League, now declared illegal by the British Government, have achieved much good; laudlordism, if not entirely abolished, has been at least so crippled that its extinction is only a question of time. The people, moreover, have become bold and fearless and a spirit of independence now exists which was unknown among the people in past generations. The National Conference, under the leadership of the patriotic Parnell, will receive a fitting guidance and will be turned to good account for the welfare of the country.

> ANOTHER LACROSSE FIZZLE. This is destined to be a remarkable season for lacrosse fizzies. The public-thanks to the crockedness of the Independent Clubhave already been mortified by the wanton infliction of two-in each instance the Shamrocks being the innocent sufferers. And now we have to chronicle still another flasco. which causes the voidance of the championship match fixed for this afternoon between the Montreals and Shamrocks. We certainly sympathize with the Montreal Club, taken collectively, and regret to see them placed in their present false position by the suicidal act of a couple of misguided members, who, we have good grounds for suspecting, are inspired by the arch-traitors of boycott notoriety in bringing about this deadlock between the players, or a few of them, and the Committee. The chief object of the conspirators is to harrass and discomfit the champions, whose pathway they are foresworn, as far as practicable, to strew with thorns instead of flowers. Of course, like all true conspirators or assassins, our Shamrock boycotters plot against their victims in the dark and stab them in the back. So far, however, their evil machinations have wofully miscarried, recoiling on their own heads with destructive force. In the meantime, the patrons and lovers of the game, duped by repeated fizzler, may be led to withdraw their countenance and support from an amusement so unreliable and vexatiously disappointing. However this may be, the Champions must be exonerated from all blame in the premises, since, without once sinning themselves, they are sinned egainst on every occasion by sister clubs. But let this not discourage them-let them continue to pursue the same honorable, manly course that they have hitherto done in lacrosse matters, and they are certain to reap their reward in the continued confidence and respect of an appreciative public.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The important question of Civil Service reform has at last taken practical shape, and the Government are consequently to be congratulated on the energy and determination with which it carried out the desirable change. A recent number of The Canada Gazette con, tained the rules to be observed by the Board of Examiners, the preliminary conditions of examinations, the mode of conducting the same, the subjects for the preliminary and qualifying [examinations, in fine, everything swer to an attack on the General Society of to be observed by candidates desirous of parents is that those who intend to sit, commencing on Tuesday, the 7th of Noeducate their children at home, may if they | vember, at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., please, refuse to make the declaration, as this | Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, and at Victoria, B.C., on Tuesday, the ance to an unjust law. Those who have no 21st of the same month. Candidates for enchoice but to send their children to one of trance will require to notify the Secretary of the public lay schools ought to refuse to their intention, and state the place at which ceipt of their letters a blank form of applicadren thither, because they will thus be pro- ition together with certain certificates will be A not improbable rumor is afloat, both in testing against the character which the law forwarded to them to be filled up and returned without delay to the Secretary of the Board at Ottawa. Candidates for promotion will also require to notify the Secretary and schools, the Society says, "You ought will forthwith be supplied with the necessary forms. Further, the candidate injure the free schools, and, in a matter for examination shall be required as preliminary conditions to satisfy the Board, that at the time appointed for examination he is well founded, to the paramount consideration of the full age of eighteen years, and if for of maintaining the security of Christian edu- the Inside Departmental Division, that his | "ments enough in our population without | Government. We are also treated to a lecture cation." The effect of all this has been that age will not then be more than thirty-five a having them augmented by the ignorance years; that he is tree from any physical de- "idleness and vice inseparable from the pauunknown in the history of oriental politics. terial circular to the effect that the lists of fect or disease which would be likely to in—

The action of the Egyptian authorities and pupils in the "free" schools communicated terfere with the proper discharge of his properly takes its contemporary to task, and schools communicated terfere with the proper discharge of his properly takes its contemporary to task, and schools of the Clause which would be likely to in—

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properly certified extract from A National Conference of Irish represents Birth Registration, and should this ives has been convened to meet in Dublin, not be practicable, then by such other evidence as may satisfy the Board. The proof of health shall be the certificate of a practising physician. The proof of character shall be by the certificate of a Minister of religion, or by such other evidence as may satisfy the Board. Then follow the subjects of the examination, compulsory and optional, and many other matters of detail required to be observed by the applicant for admission to the service. The importance of this radical change cannot be too highly estimated, and the good results which are likely to follow will be lasting, and eventually place the Civil Service of this country on a firmer basis and raise it to a standard of excellence which it never before possessed. The reform will furthermore be a great boon to politicians and members of Parliament, who will forever be relieved from the bother and distasteful task of soliciting positions for those who, rightly or wrongly, believe they have claims upon our legislators for real or supposed services in the past. Civil Service reform is a healthy sign of the times, and if we are not greatly mistaken, its reorganization will conduce to the prosperity, wealth and influence of the Dominion, both at home and abroad.

IRELAND'S TROUBLES AND THEIR

We wonder if Ireland's English taskmar. ters ever study history through the logic of facts, as developed immediately before and since the Union. If they do, they are phenominally obtuse or callous to the very palpable lessons inculoated by the study. Betore the Union Dublin Castle stigmatized the Irish as rebellious, disloyal and disaffected, a state of things, as has since transpired, purposely brought about and fostered by the British Government through its minion, the in amous Castlereagh, with the view, later, of paying the way for such Union. To effect the latter, it was represented by its advocates that a consolidation of the Empire, by uniting Ireland and England, would make their interests identical, that Ireland would grow happy, prosperous and great, and be a source of strength to her Imperial sister instead of by its advocates? The answer is obvious. Ireland is to-day much less "happy, great ists bartered away her legislative independence for British gold and tawdry titles. She was faithful to the Crown of Britain before and the Irish Volunteers, when French in-Vasion was threatened, proves this beyond that the Union and the spawn born of its womb in the shape of the cloture, Coercion, Repression Bills, Kilmainham decrees and the recent revival of the Curfew Laws,—are calculated to intensify the allegiance of the Irish people to British connection? It would be more than we could reasonably expect from human nature. Before the Union, too, Ireland was rapidly growing great and prosperous, her merchantmen vied with England's | ing the rich and varied products of her native skill and industry into the remotest marts of Europe. To-day we find her without ambition, industries or commerce, native or foreign. Can a retrospect the Ireland of our own helpless times, fail to unsettle the minds of a brave and chivalric race like the Celts-a race so deeply imbued with feelings of patriotism and love of country? Could England's rulers only be brought to indulge in the retrospect-not through the distorted optics of passion or prejudice, but with the eyes of impartiality and common sense, they would quickly see their way to a roady solution of the seemingly knotty problem involved in the settlement of Ireland's existing difficulties—a problem that has so long and fruitlessly agitated the whole Empire. They would perceive the folly, nay madness, of meeting Ireland's just demands for redress by resurrecting the odious skeleton of the penal laws, and feel thoroughly conan Irish Parliament would be better qualified to deal with the other questions affecting the interests and prosperity of the people, including the vital one of Land Reform, than either

Gladstone or Bright or "Buckshot" Forster. WE see it stated that the name of Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, is freely mentioned in conection with the Senate vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. John Hamilton. That the appointment would give general satisfaction to both political parties we have no reason to doubt, as the doctor enjoys an enviable popularity with all classes of the com-

THE Toronto Mail, the organ conducted by 'gentlemen" for "gentlemen," or something of that sort, is never more supremely happy than when abusing the Irish. Commenting upon the proposed scheme of relieving the congestion of population in the seuth-western part of Ireland by emigration, it deplores the prospect of an invasion of Canada by a large pauper immigration, and goes on to characterize these unfortunate and misgoverned must undoubtedly be looked down upon by people as a "parasitic class who have learned to live upon others," concluding its impudent harangue in the following words:-"We don't want them. We have evil ele- ability, economy and superiority of the Mowat

roundings, and not to their idleness or misconduct. This latest brutal attack on a holder in the past concern he must know brave, but unfortunate, people by the "gentlemen's" organ will not soon be forgotten by the friends of down-trodden Ireland in and for the purpose, if possible, of exercising this country.

### CORRESPONDENCE

"MARMION."

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. in error when he speaks of the high schools of Sir John's Government, but he is evidently and collegiate institutes as "Protestant." not yet satisfied; he is after more. He has They are no more Protestant than they are a self-authorized mission, with the sanction Catholic. and no more Catholic than they no doubt, of the Dominion Government, but are Protestant. They are purely and per- not of the Church, though his hobby appears fectly unsectarian and undenominational, to be all "Irish Catholic," and although and this, according to the clear word of Catholics in Ontario have no political grievance, the law and the well understood intention of He objects to Mr. Fraser being in the Onthe legislature. It is only on this ground tario Cabinet, (that looks bad on the face of that they can honestly be supported by a the thing.) He wants "one of their own people" rate on the property of Roman Catholics, and in the position now held by Mr. Fraser. He if the Bev. Mr. Laing will take the pains to | wants an old-time Irish Catholic resident of enquire he will find out that there is not a this Province selected as the standard bearer high school or collegiate institute in Ontario of our people in Ontario. He wants Irish that is not receiving a portion of its support | men to support the claims of the Tory party from the taxes levied on the property of at the forthcoming elections. He wants Roman Catholics for school purposes.

Those institutions being unsectarian and supported alike by all denominations must be maintained on a footing of equality, and must be equally acceptable to all denominations.

It is not correct for Mr. Laing, to say we (Roman Catholics) teach our religion as we please in the separate schools. We cannot teach our religion during school hours, nor can we use any text books in our schools | be in a certain sense, intrinsically speaking it unless they are authorized by the education doesn't follow that all men are ready and

department. It is not correct to say we object to Protestants having children taught Protestantism in non-Catholic schools. In non-Catholic schools you can say and do as you like, but be applied to those would be Irish leaders baar in mind the public schools, the high | who are continually seeking and begging for schools and the collegiate institutes are not | pap and position. I am quite sure there are non-Catholic nor non-Protestant either. They are common to us all—the floor of houses is common propertythose the right of the Catholics to stand on that floor is the same as—is equal to that of the Protestants, neither less nor greater. and every advantage to be had in those schools by Protestants is there equally for Catholics, and when the Rev. Mr. Laing says he will do his utmost not to offend Roman Catholics attending the high schools he must be understood as I would be understood if I said I would do my utmost him out and let him return to Montreal to not to offend Mr. Laing whenever he sppeared in the town hall of Dandas. The truth is the care not to offend must be mutual. The Catholic in the high a weakness. Has the Union been productive school or public school or collegiate instiin Ireland of the glowing results predicted tute must welcome his Protestant neighbor to a seat by his side and be polite to him and kind to him, and do his utmost to make him feel at home, like a Christian and a gentleand prosperous" than she was ere the Union. | man. This being well and clearly underno man with the love of freedom in his breast will aitempt to inflict upon others what he himself would not submit to. If a text-book were brought into by hook or by crook, over the Governmental the Union—the firm stand taken by Grattan | the public schools offensive to Fresbyterians would they tolerate it? Would they even consent to be present while others read it? Speaking for myself, I would no mere fear of contradiction or cavil. Think you read offensive matter in presence of others than I would speak what would be offensive to them. This is common politeness, and

enough to do to learn and practice the teachlogs of our own Church. Few of us even do sesist in re-establishing, once more in Onthis much middling well. In conclusion I beg to say I feel confident that when the Rev. Mr. Laing has looked carefully into the school law and the official reports on the public and high schools of of Toryism in Canada. He did not come on the highways of the trackless deep, carry- Ontario, and considered that those schools under the lash in the reign of Sir Francis are all open to us as widely as any other | Bondhead and the Family Compact; and denomination, and that they are supported by our money cent for cent and dollar for Lefontaine Administration? There are plenty dollar in proportion to our property, as compared with the property of any other denomial all about it.

nation, he will be glad to find that we are on The fact is then, of the Ireland of those golden days, and a footing of periect equality with bimself in it his boast that he is a Tery or a Conservarelation to the educational institutions of this young, free, enlightened and happy country—and that he will say long may it continue so—free from prejudice and

nothing more; and I may here state there is

not one word in any book used in our separate

schools that has the slightest reference even

to any Church but our own. We find we have

whatever may produce prejudice. Besides the Rev. John Laing, the Rev. John Langtry also has written a letter on "Marmion," in which, I think, he shows how utterly unfit "Marmion" is to be used as a text book in our echools. If this rev. gentleman, who is a finished scholar, a sound logician, a man of large reading, of culture, of refined feelings, and much experience of the world-if he is not able to discuss the fitness of " Marmion" as a text book without telling his readers his opinion of Papal infallibility, of debased priests in Paris, etc. what may we not expect in the way of controversy from the high school students and teachers in our schools throughout the Pro-

vince. And Mr. Langtry tells his confiding readvinced that the only way to pacify Ireland is ers that "Marmion," though a fiction, is to repeal the Union. This measure secured, founded on historic truth, and that crimes such as are recorded there were of frequent occurrence in the middle ages, so that, practically, "Marmion" is a true history, and must be accepted as such by its readers; and Catholics will be present in school while Protestants read this true history of the orimes of Catholics in the past centuries.

There is one condition on which I shall most cheerfully subscribe to the use of "Marmion." Each day after the reading by Protestants of this true history of Catholic crime, let the Catholics read a chapter of the penal laws of Ireland by the great Protestant historian and statesman, the great Edmund Burke. If something of this kind is not agreed to then let Catholics everywhere withdraw from the high schools and collegiate institutes, and thus protect themselves from

M. STAFFORD, Pt. Lindsay, Oct., 11, 1882.

THE DUTY OF IBISH CATROLICS IN ONTABIO.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sir,—In your issue of the 25th ult. appears a most extraordinary communication from the dow, all fully illustrated. Among its regular pen of M. W. Kirwin, dated Toronto. This very strange letter, coming, too, from an Irishman, tinged all through as it is, with a wonderful amount of double-dyed impudence, the reading public as a great piece of barefaced presumption. We find the editor of THE Post rebuked for daring to tell the honest truth regarding the administrative on "The duty of Irish Catholics in Ontario." The rebuke is for the naughty Post. The lecture is intended for the honest Arts and Home Culture, containing Portraits

well, if Mr. Kirwin were originally a stock, what he is talking about whether or not The Post was established in the interest of Sir John Macdonald and his Tory Government a corrupting influence over the great body of Irishmen in Quebec and Ontario, for this is the exact meaning of his first paragraph, when he drags Catholicity once more to the surface and says :- "There can be no question as to the object for which the paper was established." Now, if I mistake not, this perambu-Sir,-The Bev. Mr. Lsing, of Durdas, is lating "Captain Kirwin" is already in the pay political alliance, offensive and defensive, of the Crange and the Green. Finally, Mr. Kirwin thinks the time is come for Irish Catholics in Ontario to perform a somersault clean over the "bloody chasm" and shake hands with Orangeism, punish the Mowat Administration, teach the Beform party a lesson, and return Mr. Meredith to power.

It has been said by someone that every man has his price. However true that may willing to sell themselves, holding out their conscience in one hand with the other also extended for some specified consideration. That is something which might very justly men who cannot be bought, and were it even possible that there were but one "just man"... one public man in Canada inaccessible—that one single exception would be the Hon. C. E. Fraser. Indeed, sir, there is more manhood, more patriotism, and more common honesty to be found in Mr. Fraser's composition than a whole ship load of such men as Mr. Kirwin and other political renegades I could mention Mr. Kirwan wants Mr. Fraser put cut of the Cabinet. Are there not Irish Reformers enough in Toronto to put place himself at the head of the mob in opposition to Orangeism and Orange processions on the 12th of July? (Oh, sir, from those Irish leaders, deliver us.) Why did not Mr. K. give us the name of his old-time " Irish Catholic" resident he wants selected as the standard bearer in Ontario, that we may know his antecedents, his political record and whether or not he may be worthy the confidence of Irishmen? Whatever the claims of the Tory party may be at the "forthcoming elections," we may safely conclude the principal aim is to obtain power and control, affairs of this Province.

Irishmen are by nature a democratic people -they love liberty as they love their lives. Cruel, relentless Tory rule in their native country made them so. The people of Ontario are a free, democratic people. The Reform party is really and truly the peoples party, and be it known to Mr. Kirwin that Irishmen are part and parcel of the Reform party; and it is a direct insult to hint that they must turn traitor to their principles, "return Mr. Meredith to power," and thereby tario, the hydro-headed democracy of Toryism. Mr. Kirwin is, no doubt, a gifted writer (I acknowledge him my superior in that respect), but he knows but little of the history where was he at the time of the Baldwinof Irishmen here to day, however, who knows

The fact is, the Irish Catholic who makes tive, and makes use of his influence to corrupt innocent unthinking men, may be justly looked upon as a fraud. He is not possessed of common honesty, without which he cannot be a true Christian. I care not what his position may be; I will make no exception; he is unworthy of confidence, and ought not to be trusted in the commonest transactions

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 9th, 1882.

BOOK NOTICES, &c.

THE MONTH, the well known Catholic magazine and review, is to hand, containing Dr Pusey, by the Editor; Cairo and Alexandria, a missionary's journal (continued); An Epitaph without a Name, by A de Vere King Henry the Eighth, by the Rev Joseph Stevenson; Chap IV—Henry and Cardinal Campeggio; The Skill and Intelligence of Ants, by M Bell; Egypt in 1840, by Charles George Teeling; The Necessity and Place of Sacrifice in Religion, Part the First, by the Rev William Humphrey; The Progress of the Irish University Question; Pleasures and Profits of Study, by the Rev William Sutton; A Modern Patriot, Part the Second, by F R Wegg-Prosser; 1794: A Tale of the Terror, from the French of M Ch d'Hericault, by Mrs Cashel Hoey. Part III—Chap VIII—The Betrothal in the Tumbril; Chap IX— The Faubourg Antoine. Reviews-1 Modern Egyptians; 2 Bishop Ullathorne on Humility; 3 Father Ryder's Poems; 4 Writings of St Francis; 5 Oulda's Stories for Obildren; 6 Permanence and Evolution. Literary Record-I-Books and Pamphlets; Il-Magaz1n66. THE COTTAGE HEARTH .- Published at Bos-

ton, an illustrated magazine of home arts and home culture, containing more reading of practical domestic worth and positive home interest than any other magazine of its price. Each number contains portraits and sketches of distinguished men, superior home music floral articles, stories and adventures, choice poetry, the latest fashions, the Mother's Chair, the Student's Corner, the Young Folks' Wincontributors are Louise Chandler Moulton, George MacDonald (of England), Lucy Larcom, Rose Terry Cooke, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, B. P. Shillaber and many other well-known authors. With a view to increase the circulation, the publishers make the following liberal offer: To each of their subscribers and readers who will before the first day of next March send them the name of a new subscriber to the paper, with pay for one year in advance, they will send a receipted bill for one year for the Cottage Hearth (of Boston), an Illustrated Magazine of Home The action of the Egyptian authorities and the "free" schools communicated the proper discharge of his properly takes its contemporary to take, and souther their properly takes its contemporary to take, and souther th

# LOCAL NEWS.

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MONTREAL BRANGE OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE. At a meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League held in St.

Patrick's Hall yesterday afternoon, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing six months:—President, Mr C J Doherty; Vice-President, Mr B Connaughton; Treasurer, Mr Thos Buchanan; Collecting Treasurer, Mr John Lyons; Recording Secretary, Mr. B Wall; Corresponding Secretary, Mr Joseph McCann. Committes Messrs M Donovan, M Hart, T O'Keefe, M Murphy, J D Purcell and J B

The President elect thanked the members for the honor done him in electing him to the office of President for the third time, and would say a few words upon the position of the Land League to day. Some individuals say that there are dissensions in the ranks of the League, but the unanimity displayed in the elections just held was a refutation of that assertion. A certain newspaper had said that the Land League no longer existed, but he would say that the Land League today was stronger than ever. Oircumstances have arisen in which the League may have to adopt another name, but the principles will always remain the same, no matter under what name it may work. Our duty was to be guided by the leaders in Ireland and whatever course they may adopt. It was certain there was one patriotic branch of the Land League on this side who would follow that course no matter what it may be.

#### THE POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

At the Court of Special Sessione, this morning, Pierre Rottot, late fourth class clerk in the Montreal Post Office was sentenced to serve a term of ten years in the Penitentiary. It will be remembered that Rottot pleaded guilty a few days ago to the charge of purloining sundry letters, containing money, the property of the Postmaster-General. sentence being pronounced, the prisoner wept bitterly and seemed to feel his condition deep!y.

ST. ANN'S AND THE SEMINARY. PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE REV. SUPERIOR.

This morning, shortly after ten o'clock, the Church Wardens of St. Ann's Parish, accompanied by Rev. Father Hogan, proceeded in a body to the Seminary and waited on the Very Bev. Superior, Father Colin, and presented him with the following address :-

To the Very Rev. the Superior of the Seminary of Montreal:

Very Reverend Superior :- We, the undersigned, have been just appointed the first members of the new Fabrique of St. Ann's Parish; in our own name, and in that of all our fellow-parishioners, we deem it our earliest and most urgent duty to approach you in order to acknowledge, with feelings of the deepest gratitude, the inestimable spiritual services continued during so many years, and the uninterrupted acts of noble liberality, of which St. Ann's people have been the objects on the part of the Seminary. We confess it, the moment of our separation from the spiritual care of your venerable body was a painful one, and were it possible to induce the Seminary to reconsider what it has done, there is no sacrifice we would not be prepared to make to secure the happiness of being once more counted amongst your spiritual children.

their duties. At the risk of paining your virtue, we will express on this occasion what we have long thought,-the gentlemen of the Seminary live poorly themselves, in order that the poor may not want. The parents of St. Ann's owe to your venerable house a special debt of gratitude. Through the enlightened liberality of the Seminary, and the zeal of the learned and plous pastors to whom it entrusted our spiritual care, St. Ann's is richly provided with excellent schools. What has been done by the Seminary in this respect has not been lost. We can assure you, Very Rev. Superior, that the fruits of a solid and religious education, already observable in the past generation, are strikingly evident in the present generation of our youth. We are happy to state this because we know that it will afford you the only consolation and reward your good Fathers ever looked for.

Even when for grave reasons, no doubt you decided to break the endearing the of pastor and flock, which for long years so happily united the Seminary and St. Ann's, we fully appreciate the paternal manner in which you first provided for all our wants, and secured our interests. You made us a glit of spacious schools for boys and girls, and that in a condition of singular prosperity. The magnificent Church of St. Ann's, well furnished with sacred vestments and vessels, is another bountiful gift of your house, and this gift is completed by the cession on your part of a grand presbytery, which did not require even the expensive ceremony of a warming.

The memory of these favors shall remain in the minds and hearts of our people, and they shall continue to be acknowledged in the future, as they have been in the past, by many a hearty prayer of "God bless the Seminary."

Very Rev. Superior, though the dear title of spiritual children is now lost to us, sorely against our will, we hope we may be allowed to claim a particular place in the good prayers, and in the paternal sympathy of the gentlemen of the Seminary.

We remain respectfully yours, (Signed), P. Donovan, J. SHERIDAN. P. LABRIN. P. KENNEDY,

MICHAEL MEHAN, A. McOAMBBROGE, DENIS MCCARTHY.

The Very Rev. Superior answered in French to the above address. He thanked the members of the Fabrique and all that they represented, for the kind sentiments that they gave expression to. He assured them that although no longer the pastors of St. Aun's parish, the priests of the Seminary still cherish, and will continue to cherish, sentiments of the warmest interest for the people of that parish. He assured them that the labors which his conferes underwent for their spiritual care were rendered agreeable by the obedience, docility and generosity of the faithful of St. Ann's; that, though priests seek their reward only from God, it is permitted them to rejoice in the noble, generous and grateful dispositions ever found in the people they represented. After the conclusion of the Very Revd. Superior's reply, the members of the Fabrique then withdrew, highly delighted with the cordial and affectionate reception they met with, which cannot but be most pleasing to all the faithful of St. Ann's

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

ably one of the first Catholic educational institutions in Carada, devotes not only its attention to the moral and intellectual training of its students, but with care to their physical formation. Of this we had smple proof on Tuesday afternoon, when the semiannual cathletic; sports; and exercises took place on the beautiful grounds of the Sham-rock Lacrosse Olub. The following is the result of the day's programme:-

BACES. 1. 120 yards dash-1st, Jos Fraser; 2nd, Jno Heenan; 3rd, M Callaghan. 2. Hurdle race, 200 yards-lst, contested between Jos Fraser and Jao Heenan; 3rd, M. Callaghan.

3. Three-legged race, 200 yards, won by M Callaghan and H Mackey. 4. 600 yards race—1st, Jos Fraser; 2nd, M Callaghan.

5. One mile race (go-as-you-please)-lst, W Quirk; 2nd, Jno Heenan; 3rd, L Bichard. JUMPING.

1. Standing jump-1st, W Quirk, 11 ft 10 in; 2nd, Jno Heenan, 11 ft 3 in. 2. Standing hop, step and leap-let, W Quirk, 30 ft 2 in; 2nd, M Callaghan, 29 ft 10

in; 3rd, Jno Heenan, 29 ft 41 in. 3. Standing three jumps-1st, W Quirk, 32 ft 4 in; 2nd, M Callaghan, 31 it 9} in. 4. Standing high jump-lat, Jno Heenan 2nd, M Callaghan and G Tasse, ex aequo. 5. Running high jump -1st, Ino Heenan;

2nd, M Ualiaghan. 6. Running long ju ap-1st, Jno Heenan, 17 ft 2 in; 2nd, M C ...iaghan, 16 ft 2 in. 7. Running ho, step and leap-lst, John Heenan, 37 ft 2 ...; 2nd, M Callaghan, 36 ft 10 ia.

8. Throwing heavy weights-1st, Joseph Fraser, 22 ft 2 in; 2ad, M Callaghan, 19 ft 3 in.

All the prizes were well contested, and the interest evinced by the fellow students of the competitors as well as by the contestants themselves, must have been very gratifying to the good Fathers. Another feature of the day's amusements was a lacrosse match between the two divisions of the College.

During the afternoon the President of the College Association, Mr. H. Masson, presented to the Shamrock Lacrosce Club a handsome football, a donation of the students, as a feeble expression of their gratitude towards the Club, for its kindness in permitting them to make use of their magnificent grounds during the present season. The gift Was accompanied by an address to which Dr. Guerin, the Vice-President of the

Club, replied in felicitous terms. The following is the address :-

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL, October 9th, 1882.

To the Members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club: Though we have already expressed our deep sense of the heavy obligations under which you have placed us by your kindness in permitting us to make use of your beautiful grounds during the present season, we wish to thank you once more, and we beg of you to accept this accompanying football as a slight token of our heartfelt gratitude.

H. Masson, Gen. Pres. T. FRASER, Gen. Vice-Pres. J. L. E. BOYAL, Gen. Sec.

MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE IRISH

NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE. GENTLEMEN,-We, the undersigned, auditors appointed to audit the books and vouchers of your League, beg respectfully to report havng done so. We find the books in the hands of your Secretary kept in a clear and comprehensive manner, every detail set forth minutely. The books of your Treasurer are ty of the Seminary, that nover failed them in also in very good order; the receipts and expenditure fully portrayed in a manner that can be clearly understood. Also, at the request of your Treasurer, we examined vouchers for monies forwarded to National Treasurer of Land League, Mr. P. Egan; also re-

ceipt for same from that gentleman. which your Treasurer holds receipts :-

1880—September 1st 10 0 0	į.
November 19 50 0 0	'
December 23 20 0 0	١.
« 28 41 10 0	ľ
1881-January 12 80 0 0	ľ
April 12	١,
August 6110 0 0	Ċ
1882—March 1	
Total678 11 7	
Equal to \$3,350.	
April 1_Balance on hand \$243 54	
Receipts 96 00	
	١.
Expenses	ľ
Oct. 1—Balance on hand 322 79	ľ
The whole respectfully submitted.	ı
MICHAEL DONOVAN	l
JOHN LYONS,	ľ
T. P. TANEEY.	l

THE BOISVERT POISONING CASE. The girl Julie Boisvert, who was sentenced by the Chief Justice to five years' imprisonment for attempting to poison a child, was conveyed to Kingston Penitentiary to serve out her term. Since her departure, the Minister of Justice has replied to the numerous petitions forwarded to him, and has ordered that an enquete be held to enquire into

Montreal, Oct. 8, 1882.

her mental condition. ORDINATIONS.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre made the following ordinations yesterday at the Parish Church of Ste. Therese: Minor Orders— Mesirs J A Castonguay, J L S Corbell, A P Godin, J E Meunier, G Payette, and C Rochon, Montreal.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS. The first annual races of the Outremout Amateur Athletic Association took place on

Saturday, and resulted as follows:—
One Hundred Yards—lst, H J Higginbottom, 11 sec; 2nd, T W McAnulty, 11½ sec.

Half Mile—let, T W McAnulty, 2m 18½
sec; 2nd, H J Higginbottom, 2m 22½ sec; 3rd,

sec; 2nd, H J Higginbottom, 2m 224 sec; 3nd, L Button, 2m 39 sec.
Standing Long Jump—1st, T W McAnulty, 9 ft 1 in; 2nd, H J Higginbottom, 8 ft 11 in; 3rd, E Riepert, 8 ft 9½ in.
Running High Jump—1st, T W McAnulty, 4 ft 11 in; 2nd, H J Higginbottom, 4 ft 8 in; 3rd, L Burton, 4 ft 4½ in.
Running Broad Jump—1st, T W McAnulty, 16 ft 10 in; 2nd, L Burton, 15 ft 6 in; 3rd, R Cooke, 15 ft 3½ in.

Cooke, 15 ft 3½ in.

Running Hop Step and Leap—1st, T W

McAnulty, 37½ ft; 2nd, L Borton, 36 ft; 3rd, R Cooke, 35 it 41 in.

THE HARP for October is, as usual, up to its accustomed excellence. It contains:—Too Strange not to be True (concluded); What is God? (Poetry); Irish Catholic Pilgrimage; Last Victim of the Scottish Maiden (conoluded); Reflections by Sunset (Poetry); Meat and Vegetable Food; Rights of the Church over Public Education; Legend of the Friar's Rock; Ireland's Literature, No. 5; Dunluce Castle; Nearly Burled Alive (Anec-The College of St. Mary, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, though unquestion.

SEMI-ANEUAL SPORTS AND EXERCISES.

dote); Compliments Extraordinary (Racy sketches); St. Bridget's Vision; Tales for the Young, No. 10; Wit and Humor.

### ST. PAIRIOK'S SOCIETY

The Special Meeting last night-lis object—A resolution passed congratu-lating Mr. McNames on the result of the trial-The orations.

A special meeting of the st. Patrick's Society was held last night, Mr. Bellew, the Vice-President, occupying the chair. It was near nine o'clock when order was called, and there were then twenty-six members present. The following is the complete list: -Thomas Patton, Daniel Lyons, Felix Caliaban, M. Bergin, P. Carroil, Matt Rappel, P. Connolly, L. Quinian, P. McGauvran, J. McKeown, John Foley, P. McCaffrey, Andrew Purcell, John Tisdale, J. O'Grady, John Ryan, Edw. Ryan, P. Kehoe, T. Hardigan, M. Hardigan, C. Mc-Carthy, Jeremiah Byrne, Peter Daley, P. O'Donoghue and James Neville.

In the absence of the Secretary, the Treasurer was appointed to act in his stead. Mr. Bellew said that in calling the most. ing to order he supposed that they expected him to explain the object for which they were summoned, but so far as he was concerned, he had no explanation to give. He thought that that duty would be encumbent on the members of the committee, who had exercised their right through him to call the present meeting.

The Chairman then proceeded to explain that he had received a requisition signed by five members of the committee, asking that a special meeting be called for the purpose of passing a resolution of congratulation to Mr. F. B. McNamee, and in accordance with the resolution he was obliged to comply, hence their present meeting. The five committee men who signed the requisition were T Patton, P Kehoe, John Foley, J McKeown and P Carroll. He (Mr. Bellew) was too modest to say anything on the subject himself, but be expected that the members would.

Mr. Neville said he wanted the men who called the meeting to explain their reason for it before the resolution was read.

Mr. P. O'Donoghue asked if it was within the constitution to bring such matters into

the business of the Society. Mr. Dan. Lyons was surprised that an old member should have given utterance to the sentiments he had just heard. He thought he was the oldest member of the Society, having been 27 years in it. He had in that time seen many changes, and had observed a number of members leaving the Society and coming back again, and he thought that when the head of the Society was attacked the whole Society was attacked. The speaker continued in a similar strain for some time, giving a few of his experiences during his long membership, winding up a rambling discourse by exclaiming that the word "Fenianism" was all "clap-trap," and that there were no informers in Canada, for if there were the Government would prosecute them. He also said that there was only one traitor in the Society and that was the late Treasurer. The proposed resolution was then read, as follows :-

Proposed by John Foley, seconded by P. Carroll, "That, whereas accusations of the gravest character were made in a newspaper called The Hour, so worded that all who read them at once concluded that they were aimed at the President of this Society; and whereas the said accusations formed the subject of an enquiry by the presidents of all the societies at a meeting held for that purpose; and whereas the said accusations and others were repeated in THE POST, a newspaper published in this city, and led to an action for libel, wherein the President of their Society, Mr. F. B. McNamee, was plaintiff, and Mr. J. P. Whelan defendant; and whereas, although Mr. McNamee was plaintiff in the above-named action, he was really on his trial, as before his fellow-countrymen; and whereas the evidence adduced against him failed in every particular to establish that monies forwarded to parent Association since the formation of your League in 1880 for mistally averaged the formation of your League in 1880 for mistally averaged the first the charge of the Judge comresolved that this Society expresses its satisfaction that its President has been as completely justified before his fellow-citizens as he has been by the verdict of a discriminating public and the summing up of a just Jadge. Resolved, that the St. Patrick's Soclety hereby renews its confidence in the integrity of Mr. McNamee, its President, and at the same time would sympathize with him and his family for all the anxiety of mind which they must have suffered while those accusations were hanging over him,"

Mr. Neville said that as far as he was personally concerned, and as far as Mr. Mc-Namee was personally concerned, he had no objection to the resolution, but as a member of the Society, he objected to the matter being brought into its affairs. He was a supporter of Mr. McNamee's during his trial and was still, but he thought they were it will be principally for the purpose of congoing a little too far in passing such a resolution. Mr. McNames had been supported by his friends he supposed, because he was a man of ability, intellect and position, and he thought there was no truer Irishman to his

fellows.

Mr. Carroll said that he differed with Mr. Neville, and thought the Society should take some action in the matter. If Mr. McNamee had been proved an informer he would have been the first to pass a resolution asking him to resign, but as he had come out of the trial with flying colors he thought he ought to be congratulated. The speaker did not think that one of the charges which had been laid against Mr. McNamee were true. There was not a tittle of evidence to show that he had been an informer, nor was there any to show

that he was a crimp.

(An incredulous laugh from Mr. Neville.)

Mr. Carroll, continuing excitedly: "Well, I would not care if he was a crimp as long as he was not an informer." In conclusion, the speaker said he thought they should congratulate Mr. McNamee on the position which he held to-day and show him a little mark of respect and sympathy.

Mr. P. O'Donoghue said that he would vote directly against any such resolution. He thought that Mr. McNamee must be pretty well shorn of sympathy when he had to come to 20 or 30 members of the St Patrick's Society for it.

A discussion here ensued as to how the mction should pass-either by a show of hands or by ballot. Two of the members, however, insisted that their names should be put on the records as voting against the resolution.

Mr. Neville asked the Chairman to make it a friendly and not a Society affair.

The Chairman said he was not making it anything. A member named Quinnlan shouted that there was only one traitor in the Society, and that was their late Treasurer.

themselves a jury to pass judgment on the that they were quite ready to join him in this informer case, when one jury had already done so. The member named Quinlan, however, in-

terrupted the speaker by shouting that "the jury system was played out." Mr. Rellew then put the resolution, speak-

ing a few words in favor of its passing.

The resolution was then passed by a show of hands, and the meeting terminated.

MAN HUNTING IN IRELAND.

SICKENING WORK FOR BOLDIERS. [From the New York World.]

At the time of the unveiling of O'Connell's statue I had a talk with a young officer in MR. DAVITT SET ASIDE PERSONAL PREFERENCES one of the regiments stationed in Ireland, who and gave the necessary assurances to bis had come to Dublin for the celebration. He gave me a better idea than ever I had before of the kind of work demanded of the reglments here and of the feelings of the officers about that work. "I am stationed in county "Le said "and I have command of a troop down there. Four nights in the week I have to take my men out and ride after the constabulary under the leadership of some magistrate hunting for men with arms. Now, in the first place, we make noise enough to let any man within a mile know we are coming, and the magistrates are never satisfied unless we come out with all the jingle it is possible to make. We ride around for two or three, or may be four hours, and then we go back to barracks, not having seen, much less caught, any man with arms or anything like them. The man who would allow himself to be caught under such circumstances would be little less than a fool. It is a fact, though, that nearly all the men there are armed, or at least have gues because the game is almost exterminated. But we never catch any of them and never will. To tell you the truth, I am sick and tired of the work." "How do the people look upon these man-

hunts?'

"How do you suppose they look upon them? They hate us with a bitterness of hatred that cannot be describe i. And I do not wonder. Ol course, if it became necessary in the way of discipline to fire upon those people I would order my men to do so and they would obey. But the fact of the matter is that many and in fact most of the rows which take place are brought about by the constabulary or the magistrates or the land-lords and their agents. They treat the people as though they had no rights at all. If I were in the place of these people I would fight just as they do, only I would fight a great deal sooner. We soldiers see all this and we see how the people are treated. I know lots of fellows who have resigned rather than stay in Ireland, and if I could do the same I would. The work of "suppressing" the people, as the magistrates call it, is the most distasteful you can imagine. It's not soldiering; its only doing police duty, and I for one would welcome a transfer anywhere to get away from it. Half the time the magistrates want us to fire when there is no more cause for it than there would be for me to fire at less. you now. It's a horrible thing, firing at people who can only throw stones at you in return, and I do not enjoy shooting down a crowd when I believe that the people in that crowd bave only done what I would do were I in their places. I'll fight, of course, that's my profession; but I do not like butchering people because some frightened landlord (r magistrate sees fit to read the riot act." I thought this, as told to me, was worth

the telling again.

ALFRED BALCH.

HAPPY CONSUMMATION.

Discovered, the means by which any lady may wear slippers or shoes one or two sizes smaller than usual. Everyone who has used Putman's Painless Corn Extractor is pleased with the result. Very few persons are exempt from suffering great discomfort and pain from saw a man in the yard, and becoming frightcorns, but corns are of small importance when | ened, went and got a revolver for the purthey may be removed by a few applications of Putman's Painless Corn Extractor. Beware of substitutes and bad conterfeits. Sure, prompt and painless. Sold everywhere by druggists. N. C. Polson & Co., prop. Kingston, Ont.

NATIONAL CONFER-THE COMING ENCE. THE LEADERS AGREED ON THE FEATURES OF THE

T. M. Healy, M.P., sends the following acquitted. Mr. Guthrie, Q. C, of Guelph,

letter to the Boston Republic:-LONDON, Sept. 21, 1882. - The outcome of the consultation between the Irish leaders on

future organization, to which I referred last week, is that a call has been issued for a conference of representative men for Tuesday, October 17. The call is signed by Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Davitt, Brennan, Sexton, Healy and O'Connor. It is proposed to invite to the conference the Nationalist members of Parliament, the leading ex-suspects, and other prominent Land Leaguers, together with those members of the hierarchy and clergy who have shown themselves in sympathy with the movement. The meeting will not be a regular convensultation. A programme of reform with a scheme of organization will be laid before it by the signatories to the call, and when the movement is fairly launched and local branches formed, a national convention will, if necessary, be assembled early next year will practically be on the lines I described last week. The only question on which any difference of opinion was likely to manifest itself was the land question. Mr. Davitt having promulgated his land nationalization scheme, and Mr. Parnell adhering to the original programme of the Land League, some difficulty at first was apprehended lest divergences should arise as to the principles of the agrarian movement to which the country was to be asked to give its adhesion. Mr. Parnell gave it as his opinion that, under the coercion act, the only one which the Government would tolerate would be an organization which had for its main object the amendment of the land act.

THE POINTS ON WHICH AMENDMENT IS CHIEFLY EOUGHT ARE

the following: The obtainment of full recognition of "Healy's clause," in the fixing of rents, i.e., that improvements made by the occupier belong to him and that no rent is to be charged on them; the inclusion of leaseholders and others excluded from the act, and the ultimate abolition of landlordism, by means of the state advancing the whole instead of two-thirds of the purchase money as at present. Mr. Parnell stated that so far as the land question was concerned, these should be the declared objects of any movement which he joined, and added that his difficulty hitherto in taking any step was that he had been unaware of the willingness of Messrs. Davitt and Brennan to co-operate with him in an organization having for its object the Mr. O'Donoghue dld not see why a handful amendment of the Land act of 1881. Havof members of the Society should constitute ing received assurances from these gentlemen sense, Mr. Parnell inquired whether Mr. Davitt was willing to forego his nationalization propaganda, in so far that the public mind should not be distracted by competitive

on it being pointed out how much more desirable it was that the leaders should go before the meeting with their programme arranged, their minds made up and their differences settled.

friends. Any possible ground of divergence has thus been obviated, as nothing could be worse for the future of the country than the setting up of different schools of land reform at the present time, such as peacant proprietary versus nationalization. The ultimate destruction of landlordism is far enough in the distance to enable believers in either opinion to go shead a long way together without falling out, while dissension upon a question so remote would cause disgust and disheartenment among the masses of the people. The controversy about the nationalization of the land is a barren one, and reminds me very much of an issue that was raised by some Dublin Republicans twelve years ago when the Home Rule movement was started. Two or three of these gentlemen did the evening's work in, creating disunion, by crying out that an Irish House of Lords would be one of the results of Butt's federal scheme. Au issue was gotten up association, and one Sunday morning in 1870 the dead walls of Dublin were decorated with denunciatory green placarde, signed, I think, by a Mr. Varian, winding up with the war cry, "No House of Lords! No Wooden Horses!!!" But; and Irish House of Lords, but Mr. Varian perhaps might have saved himself his pairs and his us a House of Commons. Similarly nationalization does not seem a question within the range of practical politics. The farmers as well as the landlords and the Government stand in the way, and it possesses no leverage behind it whatever to urge it to the front. Its logical completeness may be perfect and the scheme may in the abstract recommend itself to thickers and scientific men, but in Iroland the dead weight of resistance is so enormous that the agitation at present is simply waste of time In America, where, if you lead the people with you, popular suffrage would decide, there seems little chance at present of Mr. George's views being adopted, while with us, if every man in the island was enthusiastically in its favor, the British Government would simply look on and smile, and the people would be power-M. P.

A LADY CONVICTED OF MAN-SLAUGHTER.

Conoung, Ont., Oct. 16 .- At the Assizes held here belore His Lordship Judge Osler, the first case on the docket called this morning was Miss Hattle Wright, indicted for manslaughter. The prisoner, who is a fine looking lady, about thirty years of age, was arraigned for the shooting of a man by the name of Ryan, of the town of Brighton. it appears that the deceased, who was intoxicated, came to the prisoner's house on the evening of August 27th last about 11 p.m., and walking around the house, tried to get into the kitchen, when he was heard by the prisoner and another young lady who was sleeping with her, named Carter. The prisoner got up and opened the shutter, and pose of frightening him away. The young ladies were alone in the house at the time, and were naturally very frightened. Miss Wright fired out in the yard, the ball striking Ryan, who died twelve hours afterwards. The trial lasted nearty ali day, and a great many witnesses were called, who testified to the prisoner's good character. The Hon. Sydney Smith, Q.C., ably defended the prisoner, and by a powerful speech to the jury for about one hour tried hard to have the prisoner conducted the case for the Orown. The jury, after an absence of about three hours, returned with a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Mr. Guthrle then moved that the sentence of the Court be passed, and His Lordship asked prisoner if she had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon her. Prisoner replied that she did not intend to shoot him. Then she broke down and wept. His Lordship then sentenced her to be confined in Cobourg jail for six months, which was the lightest sentence he could give under the circumstances.

MINING IN BROME. EXTENSIVE MINING OPERATIONS IN THE EASTERN

TOWNSHIPS. Some fifteen years ago Sir William Logan, then chief officer of the Geological Survey of Canada, inspected the mines of various kinds throughout the length and breadth of the country with the purpose of ascertaining the value of the several deposits of mineral ore and other ores in the various before the meeting of Parliament. The sections of the country. During his visit in shape which the organization is to the Eastern Townships he came across take may be altered by the conference, but it some most valuable deposits of iron are in the town of Sutton Flats, in the County of Broome, and in his report of his explorations he mentions the surveys he made with his staff, and states that some of the finest ore in the country is to be found in this place. Strange to say, the valuable ore thus referred to has been allowed to rest there unexplored until all this time, when at last there is every indication that it will be drawn from the surface and brought upon the market. Lately Mr. J. B. Rouilliard, of the firm of J.B.Rouilliard & Co, mining engineers, on Notre Dame, Mr. Langlois, Notary of Sutton Fiats, and other gentlemen, inaugurated operations with a view of drawing this valuable ore to the market. At present there are several gangs of men employed in the vicinity of Sutton Flats, drawing ore which is being exported to the United States, and which also obtains a ready sale on the local market. The inhabitants of Sutton feel kind of proud that their locality can furnish such an important mineral, which promises well to prove one of the best on the market. The supply is immense and the percentage is very high. The gentlemen interested say that they intend pushing operations with all possible energy. The opening up of these mines has created quite a stir in the iron market and will go a long way towards giving the Canadian iron market to Canadian iron miners.

The Roman Catholic residents of St. Lambert are petitioning Bishop Fabre to initlate steps for the erection of a church in that suburb. The Bishop agrees to help them if they will subscribe liberally towards the necessary building funds.

Daring the past few weeks there has been an influx of the better class of immigrants, the laboring portion being but poorly represented. The demand for laborers is steadily increasing, and the supply being unprogrammes or rival pronouncements on the steadily increasing, and the supply being unland question once the new organization got equal to the demand, wages are high. Feland question once the new organization got equal to the demand, wages are high. Feunder way. At first Mr. Davitt appeared to
prefer leaving any differences that might exist to the arbitrament of the conference, but for a large number yet to come. ist to the arbitrament of the conference, but for a large number yet to come.

## The National Conference RESIGNATION OF THE TREASURER.

Statement of the Funds of the Leagne AN ENTHUSIASTIC THRONG

Dublin, Oct. 17.—The Irish National Conference opened to-day. Parnell presides. A letter was read from Mr. Eagan, dated Paris, tendering his resignation as Treasurer of the Land League, and giving a statement of the funds of the league.

The report shows that a total of £244,820 passed through his hands. Of this was disbursed in relieving the distressed £50,000; in their defence at the State trials over £15,-000, and in expenditures through general Land League and Ladies' League £148,000, leaving a balance of nearly £32,000.

Messrs. Parnell and Davitt were recived with tremendous cheers by the delegates. Nearly all the extreme Irish members of Parliament were present. Seven or eight hundred delegates were in the hall an hour against a hereditary chamber within the after the Conference opened. On the platform were Lord Mayor Dawson and Messre. Healey, Thomas Power O'Connor, Corbett, Gill, Sexton, O'Sullivan and Brennan.

Mr. Egan, in his letter of reeignation, says "In view of the fact that a new national organization is likely to spring from the Conferhis movement are dead and we have had no | once, and as it is impossible for me to longer absent myself from my own business in Dublin, I must carnestly beg my friends in placards, for it would have been time enough the begin to agitate against a House of Lords when England showed some sign of giving the purposes to which the £148,— 000 expended through the general Land League and the Ladies' League were applied as follows:—Support of evicted tenants, erection of Land League huts, payment of law costs and general expenses of the organization. For his own protection as well as for the satisfaction of the members of the Loague, Mr. Egan asked the members of the Executive Committee to be deputed to examine his accounts.

Mr. Davitt proposed and Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy seconded a vote of thanks to and continued confidence in Mr. Egan, which was passed.

JUDGE LAWSON BEFORE THE BAR OF PUBLIC OPINION.

A special meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held on Friday, at one o'clock, in the City Half, for the purpose of considering the expediency of adopting a potition to Parliament praying that the power of judges to fine, imprison, and hold to ball for contempt, may be limited by statute. The Lord Mayor took the chair.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., having moved a resolution in favor of adopting the petition, delivered an exhaustive speech in condemnation of the absolute and despotic power possessed by the judges in cases of contempt of court. In the cours of his remarks, Mr. Sullivan said—There is no limit whatever to the power in the hands of judges as to the sentence they may impose for the very often fantastical and imaginary crime of contempt of court (applause). Moreover, it seems that these penalties may be incurred in the discharge of a sacred public duty. Is it desirable that so monstrous a power as this should reside in the hands of a single individual, and be liable to be exercised by him at a moment's notice. In a fit of temper or a fit of passion, or because of some old memories that were long rankling in his mind? (Applause.) I conceive that it constitutes a decided danger to the community, a decided danger to every public man whose duty it may be, either as a representative man or as a member of the press, to express his opinions upon the public affairs of the country This unlimited power residing (applause.) in the hands of any judge constitutes for such a man, or for the community at large, a decided paril. We heard in old times of a somowhat famous historical individual who was judge, jury, gallows and all. It seem to be pretty much the same to-day with any judge who chooses to deal with any man summoned before him for alleged contempt of court. He is the judge, jury, gallows, and all, and, moreover, from his judgment and sentence it apppears there is no appeal whatever. This a monstrous state of things, and should not be allowed to continue (ap-

plause). Mr. Shackleton, who seconded the resolu tion, said it was clear that Judge Lawson had stretched the law beyond the precedents of judges of former times-he had initiated a new form of contempt of court-a form unknown in the past history of our tribunals, and it was high time that the Council, and all persons interested in public freedom and in the repression of arbitrary power, should unite in seeking an alteration in the law.

Mr. C. Denneby made some observations, which indicated his doubts of Judge Lawson's

sanity.
The Lord Mayor said that the only thing which could be considered in any degree analagous to or parallel with the terrible powers and irresponsible action of the judges in this country was what used to be enacted in the Star Chamber, where, as the great constitutional historian of England declares, the imposition of fine and imprisonment, judy in the way Councillor Sullivan described, had reached such a pitch, that it was that that mainly brought the iniquitous tribunal to an end.

Mr. Mulligan noticed that of the corporations and townships of the country, thirtythree had passed resolutions condemna-tory of the judgment passed on the High Sheriff, and that 43 boards of guardians and 49 miscellaneous bodies had pronounced in a similar way; while six towns bad showed their feelings towards the High Sherift by conferring their freedom upon him

(applause).
Mr. Mayne quoted from personal experience several instances of bungling, misjudgment and arbitrary proceedings on the part of judger, whom he named. At the conclusion of Mr. Mayne's speech, the resolution was unanimously adopted.—The Irishman.

O ITUARY.

We regret to chronicle to-day the demise of Mr. Alexander H. Woods, a well known and respected former resident of this city, who died at Louisville, Ky., yesterday morning. The deceased had not been in good health for some time past, but thinking that a sojourn in the South would restore him to his usual vigor he spent some time in Colorado, until feeling convinced that his disease (consumption) had altogether too firm a hold on his constitution, he returned to Louisville where he had previously been appointed to a lucrative position in the Comptroller's office of the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company. He received careful attention in the St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital there up to the time of his death, which took place at an early hour yesterday. The deceased gentleman was a favorite in lacrosse and snowshoe circles here, and occupied the posiTo be a second of the second o

## REV. FATHER BURKE IN GLASGOW.

## A LECTURE

"The Catholic Faith the True Perfection of Man."

Fatner Burke [O. P., delivered a lecture on the above subject in St. Alphonsus Church, Glasgow, on last Sunday evening, the proceeds of which are to be added to the building fund of the very rev. orator's new church at Taliaght. The fact that the rev. father would lecture was only made known three days previously, but notwithstanding the brief announcement, the church was crowded, to the door on Sunday evening. Long before the hour stated for the delivery of the lecture, people gathered outside the sacred building, and once the doors were opened continued pourng into the church, until it was physically impossible for any more persons to crush themselves in. The interior of the church presented a striking appearance. Every seat was filled to its utmost, all the side passes were crowded in, and around the altars many people were packed closely together. Although the crowded congregation suffered excessive irco venience, all was quietness and expecta in, and the words of the rev. orator were followed throughout with the cles:st attention and highest appreciation. At seven o'clock punctually, Father Godfray, curate of the parish, came to the altar, and recited vespers. Immediately after, Father Maginn, P. P., escorted the rev. orator to the steps of the sitar, and having offered a brief prayer,

Father Burke addressed the expectant congregation as follows: -My dear friends-I never feel so happy as when I find myself, as at this moment, addressing a congregation of Cathelies, most of them my own kith and kin and Irish blood, and addressing them on a subject so dear to them and to me as that of our own Catholic faith ; for, I feel every word I have to say in defence, or in illustration, or in description of that faith, will be understood by you. I feel that no argument I can use will be too deep for your comprehension, and that every illustration I may have to produce of the fruits of that divine faith will go home to your very hearts. Strangers sometimes do not understand us Catholics. I remember on one occasion in America there was an annonncement made that I would deliver a lecture on the faith of the Catholic Church the very same subject as this to-night-that the Catholic faith was the highest perfection of man, and that without it man could not at. tain to his natural or supernatural perfection for this world or the next. An American gentleman came to me, and said, "Friend, do you mean to say that the Catholic faith is the perfection of man?" I said, "Certainly!" "Well," he replied, "I knew you Irish were an impudent lot; but I never thought there was such impudence in any man as you have." And, in truth, I felt for the man! He afterwards came to hear my arguments : and after the lecture he came to me and said, "We'l, I never thought I was so small before!" (Laughter.) But, in truth, it seems a strange thing to say, in this nineteenth century of which we are all so proud and no man desires it more than I do. We see in this nineteenth century of curs more development than in any preceding epoch of the world's history, the triumphs of the human intellect, the triumphs of human genius, the magnificent achievements of human science. Why my

dear friends. THE MEN OF THE NIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

have done things that our grandfathers be-Hered to be utterly impossible! They have annihilated space; they have taken the two elements that were supposed to be most hostile to each other-fire and water-and combined them together, and from their union have created the offspring steam—the greatest power in the physical world of to-day. Formerly, a man going from Galway to Dublin, went to confession and communion, made his will, took leave of his friends. They came up to the mail coach with him. There was weeping and wailing as it the man were going to depart from this world. Perhaps. they said, they would never see him again! He was going-as I heard one of them put it \_" far efield;" all the way to Dublin. Now, a man takes a handkerchief and a pinch of snull, and goes to Dublin in the forencon and comes home in the evening. This is one of the great achievements of this nineteenth century of ours. But it has done more: men have been enabled to take hold of the most terrible of all the elements, the lightning elements that cometh out in the east and flasheth in the west; that bears wrath and destruction to all; and they have made it the humble messenger of their thoughts to carry these from end to end of the earth on the wings of electricity. Now, naturally enough, men are proud of these achievements and of the most wonderful advance and progress made in all the sciences of which this nineteenth century of ours has been the mother and witness, and consequently they think it a strange thing that an old man like me comes out with the habit worn for the last 700 years by successive Dominicans; men living in cloisters and separated from the world; men engaged with studies of which the world knows and uses very little; men who cannot now-whatever their predecessors may have done-boast of great achievements in science; they think it a strange thing, I say, that such a man as I should come out and say to those wonderful scientists-to those who have successfully sounded the depth of the coesn and mapped It out; who have explained every physical law of the heavens and the earth, even the most hidden-" My friend, after all your knowledge, siter all your science, after all your progress, after all your inventions, I tell you, you never will attain to the perfection of your being as a man, either for this world or the next, unless you embrace the Holy Catholic Church, the Church of Christ." That faith then, is the perfection of man? Yes, there is my thesis of the daring assertion I had the courage to fling out before the men of the 19th century. Let us see whether there be any fruth in it. There are

TWO PROPESITIONS,

namely-first, that man is capable of attaining to the perfection of his being; and second, that he cannot attain to it without the holy Catholic Church. In order that I may be able to explain and prove to you what I assert, it is necessary that I should first ask you to consider what is this Catholic faith of which I speak, and then we will consider the perfection of man. Well, what means the Catholic faith? I answer, the Catholic faith means three things. It means, first, knowledge— not opinion, no matter how deep the opinion may be; not human opinion, but absolute knowledge. Secondly, the Catholic faith, in addition to knowledge, is law-a law that proceedes not only what we are to believe, who tenches, to do what she commands, and sk acres of mountain land, and they belong. once would they surrender it, not with stand. Sentinel, Portland, Oregon.

but what we are to do and what we are to avoid. And thirdly, the Catholic faith is an influence or power that enables us to accept what it proposes to our belief, and to fulfil the | iaw." law it commands us to observe.

CATHOLIC FAITH IS KNOWLEDGE: My dear friends, Gol is like an infinite knowledge; man is beholding to revealed, to Him; and the absence of that knowledge is one of the greatest curses that could fall upon in the land" says the Scriptures, "and cursing, and lying, and theft, and adultery has prevailed, and blood has touched blood, because the people no longer know God." authority of a teacher. Now, I ask you, or that; it is my firm opinion that it is so; I knowledge of it." But he cannot have knowledge of it; for opinion is not knowledge. But the Catholic Church comes in and says-"I do not ask you to believe me unless I am diploms, and show you my the seeds that God has sent me to teach you, commanded you to hear Me, and declar. . . is is with Me unto the end of time, then you must bow down your intellect to Ms and ... ept my teaching as it comes from Uo 1." Now, you see the whole question is this:

MAS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH THESE CARDENTIALS WHICH SHE CLAIMS ?

Let us see, Our Divine Lord said, "As God the Father sent Me, so do I send you; go you even to the very last day of the world." | third evidence of Elsewhere He says, to the same Apostlesviz., to the Church, "Go and teach all the people; I will send My Spirit to you; and He will come down and dwell with you, and until the last moment of time; therefore, I the gates of hell-viz , the spirit of errorshall not for one instant prevail against her." And, consequently, Our Lord comes to the conclusion, "He that will not hear my Church, let him be as a Pagan or a heretic." Now, my friends, can human language be clearer, can human words be more emphatic than those in which the Son of God, the Almighty God who set upon His Church the seal of His own Blood-His own Divine, infallible Church? Let us suppose for a moment that for the first hundred or two hundred years the Church taught the truth, and nothing but the truth, but that then it began to tell the people a pack of lies, for that is what is my say. (Laughter.) Well, if the Church taught the truth for the first two hundred comes of the promise, "I will never leave Church is built upon a rock," " Who into man with all his vigor Which of these shall we accept? O, my Church, with her historical evidence to bear her out than to turn round and say that He who died on Calvary for man would give a false promise! Consequently, we have proved that the Catholic Church speaks with certain knowledge; not a certainty of knowledge. Nothing astonished the people who came over to convert us-God bless the mark! (laughter) -during the famine years, so much as this settled knowledge of the religion of the people. During that time good-harted ladies and gentlemen came over to our people, and they brought in their tracts and Bibles, and ladels and tureens, and in the tureens fine thick soup. (Laughter.) These good people thought they could put

THE PILL OF PROTESTANTISM

into the soup. Wel!, we took the soup sometimes, although we found a bad flavor in it. (Laughter.) Nothing, I say, astonished there converters more than the singular fixedyour own opinion of religion." "Opinion!" knowledge? No," they said, " we will not;" and they packed every man of them out of | ties of man. Take, again, doors, and sent the soup flying after them ! (Laughter.) As one poor creature said, "Sure I'd rather go up and rap at the gates of heaven | That is a sin that enslaves man, that creates and ask St. Peter to let me in with a hungry an increasing necessity by the gratifying of bolly, than go down to hell wid their Protes-Catholic faith is more than knowledge; the strong and stoady to labor; that stupefies Catholic faith is law, and this simply because his mind, that ought to be free to think great, the teaching of the Catholic Church rests and holy, and noble thoughts; that robs him upon authority. She says, "I do not ask of his very speech, and makes him mute, and you to believe me unless you believe that I drags him down below the level of the am the messenger of God, then I will ask you beasts of the field, for they reverse at least not only to accept my teachings, but I will whatever perfection of nature is in them. ask you to conform to the moral law I will The drunkard loses every vestige of bodily lay down to you. I have then ten command-power, and des'roys all the perfection man ments of God, and I ask you to fulfil them in may attain to. I hold the true perfection of every particular, in every iota. I will supply man is the preservation of his faculties unyou every detail; I will provide for the inner thoughts of your heart. I will tell you what is sinful in thought, and though never expressed in word, I will tell you what to avoid, as well as what to perform." The Catholic Church, my triends, legislates for our every act. It prescribes for every detail age, his honest manhood blooming in his old us in Ireland, and ten years after when we of our daily actions. She goes further; she actually tells us what we are not to eat! Now, all this seems strange to one outside the Church; but is the more natural thing in

stranger will say, "but my religion is a law." I answer, "No, my friend, your religion is no

THERE IS NO FAITH OUTSIDE THE CATHOLIC

CHURCH the dignity of law, that rises to because all other faiths are based certain, proofs of men, certain truths that on opinion, and opinion is a lower man could only attain to by his own study, bolief than science for science is at least man could only attain to by his own study, bolief than solence for science is at least by the labour of his intellect. But God deknowledge. But the Catholic Chuich received mands that all those who are His, and whom He has created, should have the knowledge of has absolute, certain, knowledge; thus we see the Catholic faith is not only on a par with, but far above human science, as besides a people. "There is no knowledge of God its faith being supernatural it resumes the dignity of law. But what use would it be to make a law unless there was some way to enforce it? If a government made 10,000 laws for a people, but said, "I have no power Now, remember, this knowledge of to punish you if you do not observe them; I God must be certain, and consequently it must come through the government would be laughed at. Outside the Catholic Church men profess to accept where is this knowledge found outside the the Ten Commandments and observe the Catholic Church? Every other system, call- Sabbath. But suppose they don't, who is to ing itself religion, simply asks a man to read take them to task? What power is there the Bible, and draw his own conclusion from that even professes to enforce the observance it. "My friend," it says, "form your own of that law? You find, from the Pope of opinion of this; I have no authority to teach you or tell you what to believe; I ask you Catholic Church, the Church has a power simply to accept this Book as the Word of over every Catholic, and directs him what to God; read it, thoughtfully, prayerfully, and do. That power is the confessional. Ah, when you come to any conclusion, then your my friends, we know it well! We know if own private judgment is the best; I have no we violate the law of God, we are bound to "How much knowledge perished with him! more to say to you." Consequently, no go humbly, and sorrow-stricken, crestialien, matter how sound his opinion, it is not knowledge. A man says "I believe this to the shameful deed we committed! What be the true menning of Scripture in this text | greater power could there be to the enforcement of a law? What great humiliation it is, am almost convinced of it, but I have no | we know by experience. I remember being greatly struck with anincident I heard from a young girl in America. She was a servant in a house, and in it there was another servant who was a Protestant. She wanted " to take" able to prove to you I am the mess-nger of something—to steal something, and the Pro-God; and that God is with me; but if I can produce my credentials, and beauty you my Catholic said, "Ab! I would like it very much"-it was some article of their mistresse's dress-" I would give my heart for it O you have the advantage of me there! If I were to touch it with a wet finger, the priest would be in a terrible rage!" (Laughter.) Is this great power superstition? No. to But, even if it were superstition, it is still a power, a great power; a power that restrains you and me from doing many a thing we might be tempted to do! We have this flagellation, this scourge ever before us, ever enforcing the law of God. And the Church, you, therefore, in My name, and teach all which instructs us in every detail of daily life, nations, teaching them all the things I have has the power to strengthen and give grace to taught; and I swear to you I will be with her children to obey the law. This is the

THE PERFECTION OF THE CATHOLIC PAITH, that it gives grace and strength to the weakest to obey the holy law it enforces. lead you into all truth, and temain with you Thus the willing it aids, and the unwilling it O Lord, appear to me!" A great poet, a man compels. It is a hard thing, my friends, to of this century, a man who pursued pleasure say I have built My Church upon a rock, and | tell a man who is making money that he must | so far as he could pursue it, a man of unliminot set his heart upon it. It is a bard thing | ted resource, who went into every land purto tell a man who sees that he can make a suing vice, and never refused his heart anygood sum-£1,000 or so-by some little thing [that heart craved, that man before he speculation, some little crookedness in his business, by his signing a till without having the money for it, or by some little act of fraud-it is a hard thing to tell that man "No." Perhaps the lie is but a venial sin; vet he must not tell it. And it is a hard thing to tell the young man, fall of lustiness and the vigor of youth that he must be as chaste in thought, and in word, and in act, as the nun who kneels before the altar and is consecrated to God! That is a hard thing. It is easy enough to say, "Let it be done!" But how is it to be done? Behold the Catholic Church brings with it this Blessed Sacrament years, and then began to teach lies, what be- (pointing towards the tabernacle) which enables and helps the soul to preserve its inyou; I will be with you all days even to the | nocence! What can be more beautiful than to consummation of the world;" "My spirit I see youth preserved during the slipwill give you to lead you into all truth" pery period of early youth, and developing will not hear My Church, let him be as a In the Catholic Church man is preserved in heretic," What has become of these promises? strength, purity, and integrity of soul and I ask. O, no! we cannot believe such an body. Where, outside the Catholic Church, assertion. We must either conclude that is there any such restrint as the confessional the Catholic Church teaches with the any such power to subdue every evil inclinaauthority of God, or we must conclude that tion as in the Holy Communion of the altar? God misled and told us a lie himself, when | Behold then what I mean by Catholic faith. he said he would be with that Church for Thus we see Catholic faith means, 1st, know-ever and never allow us to fall into error! ledge—knowledge of God; 2nd, law, laws which direct the most minute details of life: friends, it is far easier to accept the Catholic | 3rd, it gives grace and strength to the weakest to observe that law, and to enforce it .- Now, I say it is absolutely necessary for the full perfection of man that he should be perfect in all he consists of. And in what does man consist? We are all made up of a soul and a body. Man is a being of a twofold nature. There are two distinct orders of beings in man -the material, represented by the inanimate and the body and the iree will of man; on the other hand, you have in men the pure spirit of God, the spirit of which are the angels of God, who are perfectly removed by the condition of their nature from the slightest contact with anything material or gross. Now there are two natures meet in man. Every one of us has a body, in which we are in common with the beasts of the field, having appetites, passions, wants, and corruption: and every one of us has a soul that is made to the image of God. Well, I hold that the perfection of a man's body consists mainly in the command that a man has over his passions ness and ease of the people as to their reli- appetites, and those sinful inclinations, so as gion. They regarded them with surprise. I to enable him to avoid those vices that cor-Nor did our people understand them. The rupt and break up, before its time, the body converters with their strange way, would of man. Take now, any one of these vices. simply say, "We only wish you to read your Let a man lose command over his body, over Bible; take your own conclusions; form bis appetitos, and what follows? He falls at once into the sin of impurity, a sin that brings "Opinion of religion!" the Catholic people disease and corruption unto him; a sin that exclaimed. "We know the Church and cripples him before his time, that writes the what it teaches. We have no opinion to winkles of age upon the young brow, that form on religion! What! you sak us to makes the young hair white before the wincharge cur faith for opinion, which is not' ter of age has come upon it; a sin that corrupts, destroys the vital functions and facul-

THE EIN OF DRUNKENNESS the base desire ; that shakes every nerve in (Renewed laughter.) But the him; that palsies his hand that ought to be polluted and unstained by sin; that by the control of his passions he will preserve his bodily strength, and will be able to perform | thousands and thousands to death! In ten | above colors are changed by light or heat. that labour which, causing the sweat of the brow, brings honest bread to his hand; and thus living, he continues until a green old When she began her reign there were 600 of seen, in the old land from which I come. The to count our losses, praise be to God, there

nor they ever had a landlord! (Laughter.) I though I am not an old man, I remember the found that old man working in a field. He days when famine spread over the land and who from his boyhood practised his religion, frequented the sacraments, and controlled his; passions by the holy influence of the Catholic religion | He told me his age was 85; and he was performing a hard day's work, and doing it well! Passing from the body to the soul. what do we find in man? We find an intellect, created to know; a heart, created to love; and a free will which Almighty God preserves in man, that he may determine his actions. Now, the perfection of man's intellect is knowledge; for that intellect was created to know, but it is knowledge of God only that can make the intellect perfect. There are men living to-day, stored with knowledge, to whom the history of all countries is as an open book; men who can explain all the laws of nature; men who can to them in a nice manner, and discoursed soar aloft and describe the orbs of heaven; men who can measure the sunbeam in its [You remember, my friends, a certain person at flight, and can tell the power and strength of one time quoted Scripture to Oar Saviour in the ocean wave when it rises in its fury! [All the desert!] (Laughter.) And there she this is grand; it brings that human intellisticod, and the people looked as if they would gence to a great perfection. But I ask you like the contents of the backet. At last one now, what man, who knows we must all die, but must confess that all that human know ledge dies with the man? It is a pity, truly, "O, what a loss we had in him," people say But it perished, and it would avail him rothing when he stood alone in the presence of that Judge who was to judge him. Him there will be no question asked as to whether a man has a knowledge of geography history, astronomy, mathematics, or electricity : the question that will be asked there will be the question of the knowledge of God, of morning." (Laughter.) And now, my friends, the divine and eternal truths of God; the question that will be asked is-Has this man tolfilled the law of God? has he a knowledge of this law, in addition to his knowledge of other laws? Without this knowledge man will nover attain to the perfection of his being, for his knowledge of human science will never gain him a knowledge of God.

BUMAN ENOWLEDGE.

is vain without the Divlne. Man must bow down his proud intellect, and accept the mystery of, Christ, and then, indeed, he has carried his intellect to the full perfection of and cherish that faith which cost your fathers its being, because he has infused into it a everything-cost them their very lives knowledge of his Oreator. The heart of man was created to love, and such is the nature of the heart of man that no amount of human love, no matter how tender and true it may how intense it might be, has ever yet satisfield the cravings of the heart of man! The Psalmist spoke truth when he said, "I shall not be satisfied until thou in Thyglory, was thirty-two years of age wrote these words:-

My life is seared with the vellow leaf. The fruits and flowers of my life are gone; The thorns, and briars, and grief,

Are mine slone! O, what a sad utterance for a young man so endowed with intellect, so kind of heart, as Byron! The Catholic Church alone can offer a man sufficiency of love upon this earth by proposing to him the highest object of lovethe presence of God upon His altars, by asking him to sanctify every action of life, by consecrating its members, as when the Catholic young man and woman come to the altar to receive in the great sacrament of the bond that unites them, the grace to keep ever faithful to each other to their old age! The affections of the father and mother are consecrated; their offerings are holy! Well do remember the grace expressed in the most tender words of love and endearment which my own poor old mother, above her eightieth year, poured on her husband, who had turned his ninetieth year, as he lay upon his bed of death. They loved each other down into that low valley of years as truly and pure as when they first embraced, because they loved each other in God! Behold the crowning truth that the Catholic Church fills every heart craving for God! See the thousands of priests at the Altar devoted to the service of God! See the thousands of nuns consecrated to God! See these thousands of men and women so satisfied with God as the only object of their love! So completely are their hearts filled with the pleasure of loving God, that they withdraw themselves from the pleasures of the world and tend but the poor and love but God, and whose hearts are filled with this highest love, the love of Jesus Christ! And this is to be found in the Catholic Church only! Finally, the human soul has free-will The freedom of the will is the grandest distlaction of man. But the freedom can be very easily lost. Any one passion indulged in enslaves a man, and takes from him the most gicrious of the attributes of his divine origin. The drunkard drinks in spite of himself when the habit has become a necessity! The impure man cannot free himself from his lusts once they have grown on him! THE CATHOLIC CHURCH-THE CATHOLIC FAITH

-can preserve the freedom of man's will by to her children! She alone can restore the virtues lost—she alone can renew to a state of lit grace the drunkerd and the impure man. If, then, the perfection of man be the preserva | joints and boil until tender; season with salt tion of his body from unseemly corruption and vice—which is done by the Sacraments; the and roll to an inch thickness, and line a shal a-quiring of the highest krowledge which; is taught by the Catholic faith : if these be the perfection of men, then I have proven my thesis-" That the Catholic faith, being in itself knowledge, law, and grace is the full and | the top coust the same thickness and spread entire perfection of man." What wonder over the top, add butter and dust with flour that those who possess it love it, treasure it, cut places for the steam to escape, cover, press and are prepared to die rather than part with | ing the crust well over the edge and loave unit? When Henry VIII, 300 years ugo, drew the sword of persecution, and declared that the Irish people would die until the land overflowed with their blood; that they should lose property, and liberty, and like one man, and answered their persecutor .... Yes, we are prepared to die a thousand times rather than give up our faith, for we time, Henry's daughter, Elizabeth, of unyears she put to death 450 Dominicans, men wearing this habit (pointing to his habit.)

avoid what she warns. Well, of course, a ed to his father before him, and neither he ing the fierce and cruel persecution. Alleant on his spade to speak to me. Ho was the faith of the people were tried. Oh, the upwards of six feet high, hair white as snow, scenes of that time! I never could forget fine open face, and his body as straight as a them in a thousand years I have seen strong warfior's lance. This was a grand old man, men dying in the streets, of Galway of hunger, when they might have saved their lives if they would but give up their faith for the cruel kindness that offered them the bread, offered it on the condition that they would give up their religion! But no. thank God, they would

NEVER FOR ONE MOMENT SUBBENDER ONE TOTA

OF THAT FAITH! A good Protestant lady came to relieve the people of my part of the country. She had a basket with her, and in the basket was bread and beef. What day of the week do you think she selected for her mission of charity? Why, of all the days in the year, Good Friday, (Laughter.) She found the poor old people tamishing in their cottages, and the cheeks of the young wan from want.-She came up very plously. And she quoted St. Paul. young girl came up to the lady, and asked would she give her a loaf and a piece of beef.-What a consternation there was among the people! They all cried "Shame upon you!" and the girl's own mother tried to get at her to strangle her. The lady with a smile gave the girl a loaf and a piece of beef. The girl told her friends they need not be so excited, and turning to the kind lady she made her a courtesy, and said, "I'm much obliged to ver ladvship. I'll est this. with the blessing of God, on Easter Sunday you who are children of these martyrs; you who are the offspring of those who suffered persecution and hunger for the blessed faith, it depends upon you to preserve it. It was the only inheritance our forefathers left us. Wealth they had not; their land and property were taken from them; nothing was left them but that which was the most precious thing of all-the grand old Catholic faith of Ireland, illustrated by so many saints, and sanctified by so many martyrs, and carried by her sons into every land! And need I ask you, Catholics of Glasgow, to preserve Your lives may be a living argument to convince every man that sees you that you have imprinted the stamp of divinity in you. that the Lord Jesus Christ has found a be; no amount of human enjoyment, no matter dwelling in you. And thue, my friends, shall we honor God and bring glory to our holy mother the Church, and shed lustre upon the graves of holy old Ireland, where many a martyr lies unknown to the earth but bright in the acknowledgment of God and in the erjoyment of eternal glory!

At the conclusion of the lecture the choir appropriately sang "Faith of our fathers, holy faith," after which was given Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, and the large congregation dispersed.

#### Household Notes.

If lemons are rolled for a few minutes before cutting them, the juice can be squeezed out easily, and not a drop be lost: be careful not to break the skin when rolling them.

FRITTERS .- Take one quart of stewed tomatoes, one egg, one small tesspoonful of sods; stir in flour enough to make a batter like that for griddle cakes. Have some lard, very hot, on the stove, drop the batter in, a spoonful at a time, and fry,

Av GRATIN. -Out half a dozen tomatoes in halves, and fill the insides with a mixture of bread crumos, grated Parmisan cheese, pepper and salt in the proportions, place a small ce of britter on eacl them close together in a buttered tin. Bake in a slow oven about half an hour and serve.

Toasr .- Run a quart of stawed ripe tomatoes through a cullender, place in a porcelain stewpan, season with butter, pepper, salt, and sugar, to taste, cut slices of bread thin, brown on both sides, butter and lay on a platter, and just as the bell rings for tes on Sunday add a pint of good sweet cream to the stewed toma toes, and pour them over the tosst.

. Brandy snaps are made of one pound and a quarter of butter, half a pound of sugar, one pint of molactes, a tablespoonful of ginger, and flour enough to roll out the same as ginger snaps are rolled. Roll them and bake in a hot oven. If you choose to take the trouble, have a bowl of powdered sugar at hand, and when they are taken from the time dip them one by one in the sugar.

If you are so fortunate as to be able to pick cucumbers from your own vines for pickling. you can see that they are not torn from the vines, but are cut with shears or pruning knife, and that a short stem is left on the cucumber. If this precaution is taken, you will find that they will be much less likely to spoil or become soft whether they are salted or are put directly into vinegar.

Unicken Por Pic:- Dress and stew the meat as for a baked ple, when tender season the same way, then pour off a part of the gravy and add a pint of water to the meat. Boll and cut the dough (prepared the same way) into biscults, lay them in the pot on the meat and against the side, cover tightly and boil on the stove steadily ferty minutes without the holy and sacramental grace she deals out removing the lid. The secret of having the crust light, is for the gravy not to boil over

CHICKEN PIE .- Divide the chicken at the and pepper, make a nice rich biscuit dough low pudding pan, letting the crust roll down over the edge of the pan, put in the meat and a part of the gravy, adding butter generously and a slight dredging of flour. Boll cut places for the steam to escape, cover, press

trimmed until baked. BLUE FOR COTTON .- For five pounds cotton goods, four ounces of copperas, pulverized, then dissolve in two palls soft water, in which boil the goods 26 minutes, litting from the life unless they gave up their holy dye occasionally, then drain and wash in a Catholic faith, the Irish people rose up strong suds. Heat two pails soit water and add prussiate potassa, one ownes, oil of vitriol, three tablespoonfuls, and boil the goods in this half an hour, rines thoroughly and dry. never will renounce one iota of our Catholic A good color for carpet rage is oheap and faith! The trial was repeated from time to easily made by heating soft water hot enough for the hands to bear and diluting with botsavory memory i—(laughter)—tried what the blueing until of the shade desired, dip un-Irish Catholics were made of. She put til evenly colored and dry. Neither of the

It is proposed to erect a monument in Montreal to the memory of the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee. 'Tis well. LicGes was one age, as you, my friends, have seen, and I have came together, like an army after the battle of the most gifted Irishmen of modern times. Poet, journalist; lecturer historian, there was grand, holy old men of Ireland! I remember were out of the 600 Dominicans only 150 no subject he touched that his genius did not crossing the Wickiow mountains to see the left! That gentle queen—and I greatly fear adorn; he surely loved poor Ireland; and the no subject he touched that his genius did not the world to a Catholic, who knows that the last representative of a family that was she is paying for it to-night?—(laughter)— cowardly manner in which his brilliant life Church is the messenger or God and has au- royal -- the O'Bierne's of Wicklow. He still sent destruction all over our land because we was quenched caused even his enemies to thority, therefore, he is read; to believe what had proof of his royalty, for he owned five or | would not past with our holy faith. Never | mourn over his all too early grave. - Cathol's

### THE FARM

Millions of pounds of honey go to waste for want of bees to gather it.

Vegetables make good feed for hogs, and they ought to have all they will eat.

Experience shows that the farmer who raises his wheat, his corn, his mules and pork at home succeeds better than the one who raises only one arficle.

Probably no fruit is more certain or more easily grown than the plum, if the slight labor of tarring the trees and destroying the curculio is faithfully attended to.

Double glazed windows are nearly as watm as a brick wall. The glazing must be done on a clear, dry day, so as not to inclose molat air, which would cause mistiness.

Take a little time to round and look after the solons that were set last spring. The sprouts need clipping off, and now is the time to attend to it if it has not already been done. A good preparation to mark sheep without

injury to the wool is said to be thirty large spoonfuls of linseed oil, two ounces of litharge and one ounce of lamp black, all boiled together. Thin out sprouts from trees where new branches are not needed, especially on the

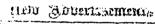
trunk or near the ground. The injury to trees from leaving such sprouts till tall is considerable. Cut away promptly on the first appearance any limbs or shoots of the pear and plum affected with diseases. The pear may not be cured, but excision will do no harm; the knot

may be kept off the plum with entire success, if promptly attended to. The Live Stock Record says colic in horses is often brought on by feeding hay passed through cornstalk-catters, mixed with meal middlings or bran, then wet up. The horse eats this food thus prepared so rapidly that it is not masticated, and consequently becomes so clodded in the stomach as to cause indiges. tion, followed by collic, more especially if directly after eating he is allowed to drink heartily of water and the cooler this is so

much more is it liable to bring on colic. If from any cause the spring seeding of grass falls, it is a good plan to replow or the: oughly harrow and reseed the grass. The proper time to do this is from the middle of August to the middle of September. If this is done and at the same time a seeding of barley goes in, there will be a fair crop of green, sweet feed that can be cut and fed late in the fall after the grasses have lost their virtue. Try a piece of late barley. Latesown barley and late cabbages are very valuable as late forage crops.

#### PRESENTATION.

A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL TO FATHER CADIGAN. St. Patrick's Hall last evening was the scene of one of the most pleasant gatherings which have taken place in that section of the city for a long time past. It will be remembered by most readers of The Citizen that a few weeks ago the Rev. Father Cadigan, of the Basilica parish was removed from Ottawa and the diocese of Ottawa to the township of Oaslow and the newly constituted diocese of Pontiac. The removal of the reverend gentleman was much regretted by his many friends in Ottawa who were well aware of his personal worth, his energy in all charitable works and his truly Christian spirit. The reverend Father being for a few days on a visit to the city, some of his old friends and parishioners requested his presence in the hall where they presented him with a highly complimentary and well deserved address which, together with the reply of the reverend gentleman, went of space prevents publication in full. The address was accompanied by a purse of \$300.—Ottawa Citizen.





0 11,25

KIDNEYEWORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF Constipation. No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has every country as Constipation, and no remedy has every country as Constipation, and no remedy has every country as a constitution of the case, the case, however obstants the case, this remedy will overcome it.

THIS distressing complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort attempthens the weakened parts and quickly curve all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. PRICESI. USE | Druggists Bell

STONE AWOR There is no excuse for suffering from CONSTIPATION and a thousand other diseases that owe their origin to a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, and inaction of the Digestive Organs, when the use of

will give immediate relief, and in a short time effect a permauent cure. After constipation follows Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness. Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause. Keen the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order and purfect health will be the result. Laction and others subject to SICK HEADACHE whi flud relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bittors. Being tonic and mildly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD by expelling all Morbid Secretions. PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE. For this by all dealers in medicine. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions.

HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, PROPS.,

PROTESTANTISM IN INDIA

As a contrast to Catholic work in India there are come surprising revelations to be gathered from Protestant statistics, as to the gathered from those and method of sectarian missions. There are 35 Protestant Societies. and upwards of 600 missionaries in India, with a revenue practically unlimited from the Government and from European sources; the four Bishops-of Calcutts, Madras, Bombay and Lahore—have among them an annual Government grant of over £10,000, thus deriving from one source alone a revenue equal to onethird of the whole sum that is supplied from Europe for all the Catholic missions. Yet the result looks little beside the outlay. Even in the south (Madras Presidency and State of Travancore), where Protestantism is strongest, their number, compared to the population, is very much less than 1 in 200; while the Catholics are 1 in 74 or, if we include native Slates, 1 in 40. The contrast is heightened by the fact that one-fifth of the Protestant total is made up of Europeans or Eurasians, descendants of half-European parentage while of the immense Catholic number ninetesn-twentieths are natives. The inference is clear; the Catholic work is not the swelling of statistics, but the conversion of the native races. The real success of the Protestant missions was in the beginning of the present century, when the English power was fast rlaing, with assiduous charge of the wealth rather than of the souls of India, and when, after the French Revolution and the suppresgion of the Society of Jesus, many Catholic missions were broken up. Of the Madras Protestants—less than 118,000 in all—there are 50,000 in Tinneveley their strongest point; and it is notable that these are mostly descendants of families once Catholic, who were won over during the desolata period at the beginning of the present century.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?
If so, go at once and get a bottle of MES.
WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G2 a bottle.

EPPE'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. \_" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle 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 a properly nourished frame."— Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tine (4 lb. and lb.) labelled \_ " JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists London, England." Also makers of Epps's CHOCOLATE Essence for afternoon use.

An advertisement for a husband appears in the Fulton (Ky.) Fultonian, and the editor vouches for the advertiser as modest, sincere, pretty, and only 17. But she is penniless.

BITTERS will relieve Sick Headache. One bottle effects a cure. Price 25c per bottle.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEERC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. Dame Marie Louise Lalonde, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Philippe Chaput, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en jus-tice, has this day entered an action en separa-tion de biens against the said Philippe Chaput. Montreal, 5th Beptember, 1882. ETHIER & PELLETIER, 5-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater purifier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURING Co., Montreal Price 25c. 61 ti



A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, Including Lencorrhon, Irregular and Painful Menstruction, Inflammation and Ulceration of

the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c. in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY. TO FOR ALL WEARNESSES of the generative organiof either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever

been before the public; and for all diseases of the KINKEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. KIT KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E, PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will emalicate every vestige of humors from the Ricot, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system, As marvellous in results as the Compound.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, 31. Six bettles for 05. The Compound is sont by mail in the form of pills, or of lozonges, on receipt of pirice, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Election this Paper.

LT Lydya E. Program's Lives Prices cure Constipa-uon, Billousness and Torpidity of the Layer. 25 cents. #3 Sold by nli Druggists. Et (5)

Professional Cards.

DR. J. L LEPROHON. \_\_OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET. (1717) - 1.01

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street.

Marble Working.

# NOTICE:

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEADSTORES,

I ABLETS, &c., &c. Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices defy competition. MARBLE and LIMESTONE POSTS, for

enclosing lots, always on hand.

Terms easy. The trade supplied. All work guaranteed. CUNNINGHAM BROS.,

if RLEURY STREET.

Dye Works.

WE ROUGHIZE IN THE increasing patronage we are receiving that we have been successful in doing the BEST OF WORK in Dyeing and Cleaning Ladies' and Gent's Goods, such as Coats, Pants, Dresses Shawls, Curtains, Table and Pieno Covers, &c., and we shall endeavor to keep pace with the times in all the newest colors the art of dyeing

> ROYAL DYE WORKS. 706 CRAIG STREET.

N.B.—We have no Branches or Agencies in the city. Established 1870.



# Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vicon cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and. One dose of BAXPER'S MANDRAKE | by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

### As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The Vigon is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

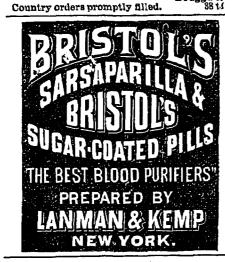
GLASGOW DRUG HALL Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure; Safe Diabetes Cure; Nervine and Tonic Bitters; supply just received at the Glascow Drug Hall.

HALL.
RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER,
Nature's Remidy for all diseases of the Bladder
and Kidneys. Call or send for Pamphlet of
Analysis and Testimonials. Price 35 cents per

Gallon.

HÖMCOPATHY.—A ful assortment of Medicines and Books. Also,
HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS.
Family Medicine Chests refilled.

J. A. HARTE,



# A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE —IS THE—

### COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

BETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on 5 G exhibition. package.

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

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

New York, Oct. 9 .- Lord Dufferin, says the London World, will receive a marquisate for the admirable manner in which he has conducted affairs at Constantinople. The British Ambassader has done something to revive the older traditions of diplomacy, and to remind Europe that there is another and often a betier way of carrying on international negotiations than the brutal Bismarckian method. Lord Dufferin has beaten the Turks at their own game. Their diplomacy is always supple and dllatory, and it suited the British Ambaseador to meet the Turks with their own weapons. The truth is that neither party was very auxious to bring matters to a point. The English Government were not easer that the convention should be signed, and the Turks were unwilling to enter into it on the only conditions on which England would agree. Both parties had thus recourse to a dilatory diplomacy. The Turks had many difficulties to raise; but Lord Dufferin more than matched them. He had an unfailing supply of cri iciame, objectione, proposals and counter-proposals. When the convention was about to be signed some new point was always raised: and thus the game was kept up from day to day and week to week. Then came the victory of Tel-el-Ketir, and the Turks found that they had been outwitted and be filed. Lord Dufferin told the Sultan that the convention was no longer necessary and the Sultan was bound to admit the force of the plea. The British Minister has since been consoling the Palace with profuse assurances of the friendliness and goodwill of England. The Turks know very well, however, that they have been outman ouvred by the English Ambassador; but Lord Dufferin de-serves well of his country for relieving them of dangerous allies at a critical moment. It is long since a diplomatic contest has been conducted with so much tack, adjoitness and BUCCBES.

FOR CHOLERA-Take a tesepoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in hot water, sweetened with augar. Bathe the stomach and bowels freely with the Pain-Killer at the same time. If the attack be severe, and attended with cramps and diarrices, repeat the dose every fifteen minuter, using hot fomentations on the bowels. In extreme cases the dose may be increased to a tablespoonful.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, Sept. 10 .- The Consul-General of the United States of Columbia, denies the report that General Aldans, Governor of the State of Cundinamarcs, has been assassinated. He says an attack against the Governor was made, in which several shots were fired, one killing the General's aide-de-camp, not secretary, as stated, and another wounding the former slightly. The assassin was arrested. The attack has no political significance.

When the fountains of life are not corrupted and embittered by suffering : when the functions of womanhood are strictly normal, woman life is like music, with no discord to jar her delicate sensibilities and break the vital and organic harmony. But many who suffer from vital and functional disorders have found immediate relief and a permanent cure by using Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-

OVER THE RAPIDS.

DESTRUCTION OF A TUG AND LUMBER BARGE. CAUGHNAWAGA, Oct. 10. - About eight o'clock this evening the jug "George A. Harris," with a tow of six barges loaded with lumber, from Ottawa, got loosest the Lachine lightship. All the barges are stuck on the shoals opposite here, except the tug and one barge, which went through the Rapide. They are supposed to be a total wreck. No lives on board.

THE WEALTHIEST NEGRO IN GEORGIA.

Henry Todd, who lives in Datien, is the wealthiest colored man in Georgia. When

have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast and beautiful. 10 cents a package.

FRANK JAMES, THE CUTLAW.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7.—Frank James in a letter of October 1st, to the Governor, offering to surrender, says he is prompted to this act through consideration for his wife and children and a desire to retrieve his name from the shadow cast upon it. He claims that he has been painted worse than he deserves. He thinks that his sufferings have already done penance for his acts. He denies the authorship of any leiters threatening assassination in retaliation for the murder of Jesse. He submits the question whether Frank James, humbled, repentant, reformed, before the world, will not be an example more fraught with good to the rising generation than Frank James the outlaw and wanderer. He says the letter is the result of a determination formed during the past four years to enter on an industrious farm.life, and asks for umnesty.

A SINGLE BOX of Mack's Magnetic Medicine will prove to any sufferer from nervous prostration or weakness of the generative organs, that it is the best and chespost medicine ever sold for this class of diseases. Read the advertisement in another column and send at once for the great Brain and nerve food.

The International Fisheries Exhibition of

next year will be on a grand scale. Mr. Birk-

beck, M.P., head of the Executive Committee, has issued a report which informs us that the Imperial Government of Chica has applied for space, that Canada wants 10,000 square feet, and that nearly all countries have come in. There will be prizes for models of fishing and carrier boats; four money prizes offered by Ashmead Bartlett Burdett Contts for the best collection of fishing rods; a prize of \$100, given by the Baroness Burdett Coutts for the best plan of a fish market; and a prize of \$300 for the best model of a carrier boat, the boat to be specially adapted for preserving the lives of her crew. The English Government will strike medals at the Mint honor, and will probably make a grant of public money toward the expenses of the exhibition.

All agree that hands beauty's indispensable Hair Vigor maintains it vertisements for this Paper. as rewards of merit, will issue diplomas of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to

be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$76,000 TEN

Tickets only \$5.00. Shares in proportion.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes
—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular voice its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

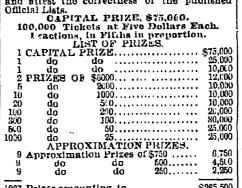
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE, ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Rovember 1c, 1882—150th Monthly Drawing.

Look at the following Scheme, under the exclutive supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGAND of La., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY of Va,

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

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,040.



Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Register ed Letter or Money Order, addressed only to M. A. DAUPELN,

New Urleans, Ls.,

or M. A. D4 UPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.
N.B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will
receive prompt attention.
9 5

\$66 a week in your own town. 1erm and \$5 out it free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

**\$**5

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Ducal Brunswick Government Bond. which Bonds are issued and secured by the above German Government, and are redeem-able in drawings

THREE TIMES ANNUALLY,

Until each and every bond is drawn. The three nighest prizes amount to

150,000 Reichsmarks, 90,000 60,000

And bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 69 MARKS as there are NO BLANKS.

One Reichsmark equal to 24 Cents in Gold.

The next drawing takes place on the 1st NOVEMBER, 1882.

Country orders sent in Registered Letters inclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds for the next Drawing ist November.
For circulars and other information address the

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,

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

REF The above Government Bonds are not to

be compared with any 1 oftery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

N.H.-In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS. EARS for the MILLION

# Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oi

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

wealthest colored but in Georgia. When a youth his master died and left him freedom. When the Confederacy fell he lost twenty slaves and some Confederate bonds. After the war he continued farming operations and engaged in the lumber business. He is now 65 years old, and is worth \$100,000 in good in vestments.

BY The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast and beautiful. 10 cents a package.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.

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

I have been greatly benefited.

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

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its

"Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CURATIVE CHARACTER ANSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey street. New York, enclosing \$1.00. and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative leffects will be permanent. You will never regret doing 80."—EDITOR OF MERCANTILE REVIEW.

287 TO avoid loss in the Mails please send money by Registered Leiter.
Only imported by

HAYLOCK & JENNEY, (Late Haylock & Co.)
7 Dey Street, New York.
Sole Agents for America.

The British Canadian Lumbering and Timber Company, Toronto, wish to contract with parties who will erect one or more Water or Steam Saw Mills of the Upper Offwa, and saw under contract for a term of years about 15,000,000 feet of Lumber annually; the logs to be furnished by the Company.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICTOF

HONTHEAL. Superior Court—Dame Mary
Ellen Brown, wite of Joseph Troullette dit
Lajeunesse, merchant of the Village of Canton
de Chambly, in the District of Montreal, and
duly authorized a ester en justice in this cause,
Palintiff, vs. the said Joseph Troullette dit Lajeunesse, Defendant. An action in separation
as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal 10th September 1999 Montreal, 12th September, 1882.

ROBIDOUX & FORTIN, Attys. for Plaintiff.

# **S**TAMMERING

Over 800 stammerers have been cured by us during the past three years. Testimonials, &c., free. Address Stammering Institute, London, Ont. TESTIMONIAL.—I have stammered for years, four months ago I attended the above Institute and was cured. I am perfectly satisfied. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Theological Student, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. 24 G

The Khedive's palace, a lofty, two-storied building, at Ismailia, makes an excellent hospital. Had it been built for the purpose it could not have done better.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

A mcck philanthropist has been sent to prison for a year from Englewood, Ili. He had run an Institution for Feeble Minded Children without any children, but with profit to himself. The London Guardian (church paper) says

that in some cases canons of cathedrals whose salary was \$4,000 a year, are now only getting \$2,000, in consequence of the decrease in the value of land. On Aug. 21 the King of Sweden, presiding at the angual festival of the Order of St. Olai,

in his palace, cancelled the knightheod of Baron Hoffmann of Vienna, discreditably implicated in certain financial undertaking at Vienna. Mr. E. Duclaux, a French chemist, thinks he has discovered that the flavor of cheese is determined by germs in the at-

mosphere, which take the form of a fungus mould. In which case it may prove practicable to inoculate cheese. A new novel by Miss Lofton, authorees of "Hogan, M. P.," is shortly to appear, and is looked forward to with considerable interest in Ireland, where she is regarded now as filling the place Ludy Morgan once held of

national novelist. Prof. Gulliver of Andover Seminary complains that the institution is "quoted in Universalist pulpits, grog shops, and other low places as teaching a doctrine which we abhor." He declares that no Andover professor belives in probation after death.

The following notice was posted at a negro ball at Carlisle, Ky: "No white persons allowed to dance." Martin Murphy defiantly waltzed with a black belle, and shot Nick Hathaway, a floor manager, who interfered. Promiscuous firing ensued, and four men were wounded.

It would seem as if the warlike arder concerning Egypt which at present prevails in England had given some of the Cockneys artillery on the brain. A young man the other day actually fired a cannon is one of the streets of London, and wounded a young woman who was passing.

" "Troubles often come from whence we least expect them." Yet we may often prevent or counteract them by prompt and intelligent action. Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole system.

There are five Peers in the House of Lords over eighty-Lord Shadbroke, who is 88; Lord Eversley, 88; Lord Mostyn, 87; Lord Wemyss, 86, and Lord Albemarle, 83. It is the fachion to picture the House of Lords as a body of feeble old men. The great majority are under 60, with a contingent under 30.

It is generally admitted that there cannot be anything more exquisitely delicate for per-fuming the handkerchief than Mugaar & Lan-MAN'S FLORIDA WATER, but its great and distinctive property is its adaptability to the use of the bath. It is the only perfume that we know of especially and particularly suited to use in this was; the power it has of imparting to the war reof the bath great soothing, retreshing, and invigorating effects, is peculiar to itsulf.

Congressman Dingley is as strong as Neal Dow in support of the Prohibitory law in Maine, but he does not hold that it greatly lessons the consumption of liquor. He says:

"Even though it be but spasmodically endaily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter forced, it is better than liconse, for it is a solemn witness to the sentiment of the State. The objection that prohibition cannot stop drinking is unreasonable, for no law absolutely kills out crime."

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophos. phites is not only the most reliable remedy for consumption, but it is a specific also for Bronchitis and Asthma.

Two hounds were employed in the Renaissance Theatre, Paris, to draw Mile. Granier's milk cart on the stage. When the theatre closed, ten weeks ago, one of the hounds disappeared, and was given up as lost. When the house was opened, a fortnight since, as the actors came out from rehearsal the dog entered the theatre. He had been taking a holiday in the country, like the rest of the company, and had returned to resume his engagement.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says : He was cured of chronic bronchitis that troubled him for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oli.

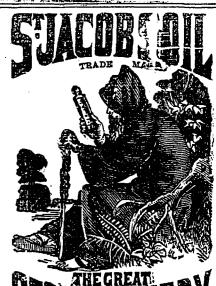
In a lecture at Boston on Sunday Mr. Parton said that at Eton College, England, the students made in 1880 a five-horse-power steam engine, which turns the lathes in their shops. This is a great change from the almost exclusive Latin verse making of bygone days, and one which the Etonian destined for New Zealand or Australia will highly appreciste. Many of the bigger boys at Eton have their own forges at which they hammer and mould. To Cornell must be given the credit of orginating this wholesome industrial mova.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Children and persons with weak constitutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda this prejudice is removed. It is so thoroughly disguised that you cannot detect the Cod Liver Oil. One physican writes us that it is used almost as a beverage in his family; another person informs us that he had to hide the bottle from his children. For Coughs and Colds, broken down constitutions, and all Lung Diseases, it has no equal.

When Mr. Booth was recently playing an engagement at the Adelphi, in London, the Prince and Princess of Wales one evening occupied a box. At the close of the performance the Prince sent Lord Colville of Culross, his lord in walting, to invite Mr. Booth to the box. Mr. Booth naturally supposed that the Prince bad sent for him to compliment him on his performance, but as he entered his discomfiture may be imagined when the Prince, coming forward and great. ing him cordially, said: "Mr. Booth, I have sent for you to ask you how do you think Mrs. Langtry will succeed in America?"

All agree that handsome hair is one of beauty's indispensable elements. Ayer's Hair Vigor maintains it in freshness, bright-



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Fackache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other

Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth counts St. Jacons Ott. as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Bennely. A tilal entails but the comparatively trilling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its chains.

Directions in Eleven Languages. BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

IN MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO., Bulth some T. W. R. A.

#### HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Lending Necessa. ries of Life.

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 LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-falling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs. Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Fronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHIMA. For Glandular Sweilings, Abscesses, Piles, Pistalius, Gout, Rhaumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to iail.

Both Pills and Olutment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 144, 2s. 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicivendors throughout the civilized world.

# OPE THE OEA

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard disnectly. We refer to those using them. Send for iescriptive circular with testimonials. Address, H. P. K. PECK & CO., 868 Breadway, New York.

Bells, &c.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those OELEBRATED OHIMES AND BELLS for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.

HENRY McSHANE & Co.. BALTIMORE, MD., U.S.A.



Favorably known to the public since 126, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals.
MENELLY & PO. Ween many St. 128. 30 G

CLINTON H. MENEELY SUCCESSOR TO

MENEELY & KIMBERLY. Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
AST Hinstrated Catalogue sent free.
DFeb. '78-28 ly

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Portland Maine. Address STINSON & Co., 15-G

\$200.00 Reward!

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

HOP BITTERS Mrg. Co.,

Rochester, N. Y.

8. Ayer's sess, bright- and a writer and a state of the sess, bright- and a writer and a state of the sess and a state of the

THOUSANDS OF THE BEAUTIFUL and talented succumb to the dread scourge, consumption, whom a course of the saving pulmonic, Nor-throp & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, might have rescued from the grave. Coughs unwisely treated or neglected shape a sure, undeviating course towards istal lung disease. How many persons of vigorous physique and plenty of nervous stamina have succumbed to the consequence of a simple cold! The only safe course is a sure remedy, and assuredly none has met with higher commendation in professional quarters, or is better known for the thoroughness of its action, than the above. Asthms, coughs, colds, splitting of blood, soreness and weakness of the chest are remedied by it. Sold in 50 cent and \$1.00 bottles. See you get the

#### Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, Oct. 17, 1882.

In London to-day, Conols realized 101 3-16 money, 101 5-16 account.

Money loned on slocks at 6 to 7 per cent. Commercial paper is discounted at 7 per cent., which is now the lowest rate for bills. Sterling Exchange is firm at 81 to 85 prem for 60-day bills, 91 to 95 prem for demand bills. Drafts on New York sold at 5-16 to 3 prem.

On the local Stock Exchange to-day the great feature was the derline of 24 per cent in the stock of the Cara an Bank of Commerce, brought about by the failure in the hardware trade, noticed elsewhere. This stock at noon was quoted at 1401 to 1401. Bank of Montreal was about steady at 212½.

Ontario iell ¼ to 128½; Toronto ½ to 187! Merchants' 4 to 132 and City Passenger 84 to | weights have sold in round lots at 27c Three 130. St Paul rose 1 to 1591. Gas I to 188 is less doing in black leather, and the supply

and Bichelieu 1 to 731.

Morning Stock Sales-10 Montreal 213; Jacques Cartier 116; 15 Toronto 1871; 50 do nary sized lot of medium spins changed hands 1872; 25 do 187; 50 Commerce 143; 50 do at 241c, and a good lot of small at 21c. In 187 ; 25 do 187 ; 50 Commerce 143 ; 50 do 141 ; buff and pebbled leather the market is quiet 60 klohellen 73; 50 do 73½; 50 do 187 ; 30 do 188 ; 5t Paul 159; 50 do 159¾; 30 do 188 ; St Paul 159; 50 do 159¾; 30 do 188 ; St Paul 159; 50 do 159¾; 30 do 188 ; 25 do 132½; 25 do 188 ; 5 do 188 ;

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1 p.m. -Am Ex, 951

Erie, 42; pfd, 84½; K & T, 33½; L S, 111½; M C, 98; J C, 71½; N P, 44; pfd, 91½; N W, 142½; pfd, 159½; N Y C, 112; W U, 85½.

#### COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The wholesale markets have continued fair- to 85c. Calfekins, 14c per lb. ly active, and a satisfactory fall business is reported by the principal houses in most departments of trade and industry. Although the dry goods trade is now "between seasons," the movement this week was considerable, and the turn over of groceries, wines and liquors was also better. Iron has continued to rule very firm and a scarcity is complained of, although we notice that the imports in September were larger than in 1881. Steam refined seal oil has sold largely, and there has been a brisk demand for Labrador herrings not only from local sources, but also from Chicago and other points in the West.

Deals are in good export demand, but ship-

ments of phosphates are decreasing in consequence of high freight rates. GROCERIES. — Sugars have been slightly cording to brand. Young's held firm at essier, but a large business has resulted at \$1 15. Miramichi Packing Co., at \$1 121, the decline. Sales of 500 bri lots of granu-now held. Island Packing Co., at \$1 15. GROCERIES. - Sugars have been slightly lated are quoted at 9c. Teas is quiet with New salmon, No 1, at \$21, No 2 at \$20 and sales of fine Japans at 35 to 40c. Valencia No 3 at \$19 per brl. raisins are quiet and buyers are holding off in expectation of heavy arrivals, the "Lizzle place of 22,000 lbs. Greasy Cape at 172c to English" being reported at Halifax with a 184 while some very fine Cape is held firmly large cargo. It is said, however, that a con- at 21c. Australian is unchanged at 25c to siderable pertion of it has been sold to arrive, about 20,000 having been disposed of 21c. In Canada wools there has been a very for Western account. We quote prices steady quite week's business, but prices are unat So, the sale being reported of changed at 30c to 33c for lamb supers and at a round lot at that figure, and we quote small- 27c to 27kc for unassorted lamb. Fleece er lots 8 c:- Japan tea, common, 18c to 23c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to gcod, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38 toc 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, ooc to oo; Oolong, common, 330 to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, Flour keeps very dull, and late sales are 125 common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c bris superior at \$5,223, 375 bris choice to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, do at \$5.50, and 250 extra at \$5.10. We common, 28c to 30c medium to good, 38c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugars—Barbadoes may be quoted at 515; spring extra, \$5 00 to 510; super-7to to 7to. Granulated 9to to 9to; fine, \$465 to 475; Canada strong grocers' "A" 9to to 9to; crushed, 8to to bakers' (Canadian), \$6 00 to 6 50; 9c; powdered, 10to to 10to; yellow, 7to to American strong bakers', \$700 to 750; fine, \$200 to 750; fine, \$100 to 750; 84c. Syrups and Molasses quiet. Antigua \$380 to 400; middlings, \$360 to 380; is worth 49c to 52c. Barbadoes is quiet pollards, \$340 to 360; Ontario hags, medium, and steady at 54c to 55c. There is a \$2 60 to 2 70; spring extra, \$2 45 to small enquiry for Trinidad at 481c to 250; superfine, \$220 to 235; city bags (de-50c. Syrup, 56c to 75c. Sugarhouse, 36c to livered), \$3 40 to 3 45. 38c. Coffees are generally quiet and steady. Mo-

cha 29c to 31c; O G Java, 22c to 28c; Planta-

pepper at 16c and cloves at 26c to 27c. There

\$5.50 in wood.

IRON AND HARDWARE. - Pig iron is higher with prices now as follows:—Coltness, \$25 to 25 50; Langloan, \$24 50 to 25 00; Summerlee, \$24 to 24 50; Gartsherrie, \$24; Calder, \$14; Glengarnock, \$23 to 23 50; Carnbros, \$23, and Eglinton, \$22 to 22 50. Freights continue firm at 20s from Glasgow to Montreal. Staffordshire bars are up 10s, and bar iron here is firm. Tin plates have been in demand, and among sales we hear of a lot of viously quoted being \$5 35 to 5 50. Cokes have, it is said, been shaded. Canada plates are under effer. Two good buyers will be are steady at \$3 20 to 3 25 for Penn, Clifton | here next week, and a carload of horses will and equal brands. Ingot tin is quoted at £106 | be on from Port Hope. Fifteen horses are in Loudon, being a decline of 10s on the week, and here at 26c to 26 c. Ingot copper is steady | McGuire sold this week a pair of bays for at 191c to 20c. We quote as follows: -Bars, per \$225 for export and two blacks for \$200. 100 lbs, \$2 to 225; Canada plates, per box; Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 10 to \$3 15; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 25 2 do, \$107; Oct 7th, 11 do, \$1,095; Oct 9th, Tin Plates, per Dox, Charcoal 10, \$0 20 2 00, \$100; to \$5 50; Coke, IO, \$4 40 to 4 50. Tinned 1 do, \$50. Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs The received to \$7 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 week, and Iron per 1b, 121c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar

reported, with higher prices demanded on future orders. Houses are getting their spring samples ready and travellers will start before long. Travellers with spring samples will start for the Northwest on or about the 15th inst, and to the Lower Provinces about the let of November. Remittances are coming in very satisfactorily, and the present season is generally acknowledged by manufacturers to be the best for a number of years. Men's thick boots, wax, \$2 25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prunella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

LEATHER. -Trade has run in narrower grooves, but still there is enough doing to keep dealers employed. Best plump kinds of Spanish find sale at 26c to 27c, a lot of 300 sides changing hands at 26c, and selected is going ahead of the demand not vithstanding the liberal shipments to Europe. A lot 50 do (ex-div)2101: 10 do 210; 5 Peoples of heavy waxed upper was rold at 34]c, and a 88; 2 Merchants 1323; 21 Exchange 96; 198 | choice parcel of light upper at 38c | An ordido 1873; 50 do 188; 75 do 1884.

A small city tannery firm, which was to 40c; heavy, 33c to 36c; splits, large, thought to be perfectly solvent, is in difficul
23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 15c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 161c; rough, 26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Decline of ac in green hides. No 1, \$9 50; No 2, \$8 50; Ño 3, \$7 50. Western States hides are quoted at \$10 25 to \$10 50 for No 1, and \$8 50 to \$8 75 for No 2. Sheep and Lambskins are worth 75c

Ous -During the week the market has continued quiet and firm. We quote :- Newfoundland cod oil, 63c to 65c per gallon; steam refined seal oil, 721c to 75c; straw seal, 64c to 67c; pale seal, 68c to 69c; cod liver at \$1.75 to \$1.80 per Imp. gallon; refined petroleum is firmer with better demand. Car lots, 18% c to 19c; broken lots, 20c; single barrels, 21c to 22c. American, 23c to Aic. Coarse salt has sold at 621c to 671c. Factory filled, \$1 25 to \$1 45; halfs, 700 to 80c; quarters, 40c to 45c.

Figur.—The enquiry has been fair. Cape Breton herrings are worth \$5 60 to 575 in lots. Labrador, \$650. Green cod, \$6 to 6 25. Canned Mackerel is in good demand and scarce. Lobsters at \$1 12 to 1 20, ac-

Wood. - Since our last sales have taken 182 while some very fine Cape is held firmly 31c, as to quality, and Montevideo at 20c to changed at 30c to 33c for lamb supers and at nominal.

At noon in Liverpool prices of breadstuffs were unchanged.

On this market wheat is firmer. We quote Canada red and white winter at \$1 07 to \$1 08, Toledo red winter \$1 09 to \$1 10, and white Michigan \$1 10 to \$1 11. Sale of a boat load of peas at 92]c. Oats were quiet at 36c on spot, and 34c to arrive, barley at 60c to 75%, and rye at 63c to 68c. append quotations of flour: Superior extra. per bri, \$5.20, \$5.25 extra superfine, \$5.10 to

In usiry produce and provisions there is no change of importance to-day. We quote as follows: Butter — Wholesa'e tion C 19c to 22c; Maracaibo, 12c to 14c; Jamaica, 101c to 15c; Rio, 10c to 12c. Fruit is prices here: Creamery, choice September, quiet. London layers, \$310 to \$3.25; loose muscatels, \$2.95 to \$3.00; layers, \$2.90 per 1b, 24c to 25c; do, August, per 1b, 22½c to 23c; Townships, per 1b, 20c to 21½c; Morrisburg, per 1b, 19c 21c; Brockville, per 1b, 18c to 20c; Western dairy, per 1b, 17c to 18c. Mess to \$2.55; sultanas, \$101 to \$11; Valencias, nominal; Samos, 90 to 91c; currants, 6c to 74c. Spices are firm with sales of black Pork, Western, per bri \$26 50 to \$27; demand for canned mackerel at \$4.80 Thin mess pork, per brl \$24 50 to \$25 to \$4.90 and for lobsters at about \$4.30 to Hame, city cured, per 1b 15c to 16c; \$4.40 in lots. Hennessey's brandy is sold at | Hams, canvassed, per 15 16c to 17c; Laid, in pails, per lb, 16c to 161c; bacon, per lb, 14c to and part of it so damaged in both ways, as to

Eggs are at 22c to 224c. Ashes-Pots are quoted at \$6 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-Oct. 13. Business was quiet this week, but a better business is promised for next week. Shippers here since our last were :- Thomas Hall. Albany; J A Trafton, South Paris, Me; L D Larned, Somerset, Vt, and Henry Earles, of 1,000 boxes of charcoal at \$5, the prices pre- Brome, N Y. There is a good local demand for gentlemen's carriage and saddle horses are quiet at \$4 35 to 4.40, but these prices and matched teams, but few suitable steeds under sale at the Corporation market. Mr. The week's exports to the States are as fo!lows:-Oct 5th, 4 horse, \$490 50; Oct 6th,

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-Oor.16. The receipts were much lighter than last week, and better prices were consequently ties; but in other places there was no opento \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet realized. Owing to the heavy fog, the Laprairie steamer, which usually brings the best | increase in 1882 over 1881 fully cover the in- amounted to \$3.783.330. Of these the prinsheep and calves, had not arrived at noon, crease, with a varying yield per acre, in some \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, and the Lone weull tout had only made or o places less, in others the same, and in \$201,018; horses, \$33,773.

per lb, 11½ to 120½; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4.25; do Tire, \$3.50 to \$4.00; cattle, and a large proportion were very indesting the whole a slightly better yield than last get to 26½c. Ingot Copper, 190 to 20c Sheet Ziuc per 100 lbs, \$5.40 to 5.75; from 40 to 50 per lb. live weight, speiter, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Proved Coll chain, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Iron Wire, No. 6; per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2.00.

Sheet Ziuc per 100 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Proved Coll chain, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Iron Wire, No. 6; at \$4.50 to \$7.50 each and the latter at \$3.50 over 1680 of 1,000,000 bushels, the Government of the stands of the latter at \$3.50 to \$4.50. A few fine large calves were rold, one per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2.00. realizing \$18. Mr. Bourassa brought 4 of perfence and intelligence, who has arrived at the finest cattle on the market at 50 per lb, the conclusion that the barley crop of the He also made the largest sales of fat hogs today at \$7.50 per 100 lbs.

THE DESIGNATION OF A STREET OF THE PROPERTY OF

THE CANADIAN BANKS. The leading items in the September bank statement compare as follows :---

Circulation ....\$31,458,191 \$33,983,387 Deposits..... 117,312,774 118,089,314 Loans and Dis. 173,143,341 177,771,040

The Dominion Government deposits have augmented \$2,020,000, while those of Provencial Governments are drawn \$200,000. The current commercial discounts having now reached \$155,000,000 or some fifty million of dollars in excess of the figures of four years ago. The loans were largely increased in September-those on stock and bond by \$1,270,000, to banks by \$537,000, and to the public by \$2,545,000, an expansion beyond the increase of circulation.

WHEAT AND BARLEY TRADE OF CANADA.

Through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Customs in Ottawa, I have received the following statement of the quantity of Wheat, Flour, Barley and Malt imported into, and exported from the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882.

Imported. Exported. Wheat, bushels..... 2,931,219 6,625,430 Flour, barrels..... 200,428 11,588,446 Barley, bushels..... 9,490 Malt, bushels.... 11,493 1,171,540

Reducing flour to wheat at the rate of 4 1-13 bushels per barrel, the net exports were equal bushels wheat 5.078,024. The comparison of net imports and exports

with preceding six years is as follows :-1875 - 6 1876-7 1477-8 1878 0 Net exports, bus. 3,580,150 ..... 3,587,610 3,998,359 Net imports, bus. 2,211,327

1879-80 1880-81 1881-82 Net exports, bus. . . . . 6,585,667 3,541,122 5,078,024 With the exception of the year 1876, it appears that the wheat crop of the Deminion In the other six years has been very uniform million bushels, add 2½ million bushels more for seed, makes total home requirements about 25 million bushels; add to this the net exports, and it is seen that with the exception of the crop of 1876, our total wheat product has been from about 28} to 31½ million bushels per an-

num. The Secretary of the Bureau of Industries in Toronto has issued a pamphlet of agricultural returns dated 12th instant, in which he estimates the wheat crop of the Province of Ontario alone for 1882: 

Total Fall and Spring wheat......41,648,196
In his July report he gives the number of acres under wheat in this Province. 

Spring wheat, bushels...... 9,295,793

Spring wheat...... 584 592

age yield per acre of nearly 23 bushels. This is evidently an exaggerated estimate,

and I feel confident will not be accepted by Ontario, the wheat crops in our Northwest Territories, and the Province of Quebec, and other Eastern Provinces, an aggregate crop would be arrived at for the whole Dominion, immensely beyond our production. The returns upon which this estiworse than worthless, and reflects great disted it to be issued, under its official sauction. Our wheat crop is a good crop, increased scerage and better yield than in 1881, but I have not a single dealer who expects that we will export five million bushels more than last year.

BABLEY. The net exports of Barley for year ending 30 June, 1882, were 

ending 30 June, 1882, were, bushels....

The net exports of Barley and Malt ..... 12,739,003 The comparison with former years, as for Canadian Customs returns, is Barley and Malt

together: 1876 7 1877 8 1878 9 1875-6 10,074,578 6,520,406 7,851,700 6,097,540 1879-80 1880-81 1881-82 8,133,128 9,608,802 12,739,003

The figures do not correspond exactly with the variation is not important.

Large as the Canada Bailey crop of 1881 previous year, the crop of 1882 is still larger : his purpose. the increase being variously estimated from 1 to three million bushels; probably 2 million bushels is near the mark. However, part of the crop is either so badly stained or shrunk, be unfit for malting purposes, and must either ha kent at home or exported to Europe, for feeding purposes. Hence it is altogether probable that our exports to the United States for current crop year will not largely, (if any)

exceed those of last year. It is only fair to add, that the Secretary of report already referred to, estimates the barley crop of this Province alone, of 23,545,059 acres, or a little over an average yield of 28 from which the above acresge was comof our Bureau of Industries as to render his reliance upon its correctness. Last year our farmers were stimulated by the high prices they had land fit for it. This spring they 233,367,729. sowed still more than in 1881, in many couning for an increased acreage, and 10 per cent

and 52 sheep at \$4 each. J. B. Roy sold a Province of Ontario in 1882 is 11,000,000 load of good western cattle at 41c to 41c. bushels more than the total net exports of the whole Dominion from crop of 1881

> MESSRS. GEO. F. GALLAGHER & CO proprietors of the Beaconsfield Vineyard, have commenced shipping plants to fill their fall orders, which are very large. We would advise intending purchasers to send their orders for plants immediately, so as to have them in time for planting.

ROBERT H. LAWDER, Whitby, Ont.

#### BRIMSTONE DYNAMITE!

Another Attack on the N. Y. Piano Co.

JEALOUSY THE CAUSE!

If the bitter personal style of advertising indulged in by the Montreal agent of Decker Bros. is necessary to work off what a musical doctor calls a parvenu (upstart) among pianos, we will not complain, though we might have expected a less warlike temper from a gentleman just retured from his visit to the "Ould Sod." We were having a glorious time. The music of Dicker & Sons' planes wes being heard far and near. They had challenged their standerers to meet them in the Queen's Hall and let the planes themselves test the questions of superiority. This was declined. The Exhibition gave an opportunity to thousands to hear and appreciate the tones of the Decker & Son pianos; they had taken first prize and two first-class diplo mas, we were ordering them by telegram and post; in fact they were becoming almost as popular with the people of Canada as they are with the people of the United States, when lo! the fighting agent returns from Ireland and with dynamite and brimetone forthwith opens another plane war.

Now, we think the tone of his plane very very weak and muffled; but we much prefer as to quantity. With a population of about 1t to the tone of his "puffs," letters and 4½ millions to feed, the estimated consumption being five bushels per capita, takes 22½ adjournment of the dispute from the columns adjournment of the dispute from the columns of the newspapers to the Concert Hall; but the little gentleman was too smart for us. He believes that though our plane will beat his in the concert room, he can (to use his own phrase) "smash us" in the newspapers. 'His proper power to hurt each creature feels, Buils use their horns—asses lift their heels."

We confess we are poor in controversy with such an antagonist. Slander and misrepresentation is not to our taste; to him it is sweeter than the touce of even a "Weber plane." Our strength is in the tones of our planes; his in writing puffs, equibs and letters. Nevertheless we cannot permit his cooked-up statements to go unchallenged when they are brimful of misrepresentations and untruths.

If the decision of the United States Courts was in favor of "Decker Bros." as advertised, why does their agents not publish the "judgment?" Does he imagine the people of Canada are fools enough to believe that his concocted and enumerated articles about the legitimacy of their planes and their agents emanated from a Court of Justice? Again, how is it that both firms are resident in New York City, and both manufacture pianos any parties conversant with the trade or there under their respective names? Could with crop statistics. By adding to the above | this be done if a Court of Justice had granted | be reduced in price Monday morning. estimate of wheat crops in the Province of an injunction preventing "Decker & Sons" from using their own names? Yet this is what the agents of Decker Bros. would have the people of Montreal believe.

We think the whole trouble is caused by a blunder on the part of the United States Government; immediately on the arrival of mate is based, and the system adopted in this new Decker at Castle Garden, compiling from them, must have been of the Congress should have been called tomost faulty character; the report itself is gether and a law enacted, compelling Decker & Son to give up the trade which they had credit on the Government which has permit- followed for years, quit the country in which they were born, and leave America to the Dutch. Having failed to do this, the Judge of the Supreme Court of New York had no other alternative but declare his judgment, embodying the following important

"Nothing in this order shall DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS be construed to restrain the defendants (Decker & Son) or either of them from using their own name or names, or the name of any firm of which they now or hereafter may be a member, in any advertisement, circular or publication, or on any pianoforte or musical instrument made by them or either of them."

That judgment settled the dispute in the figures do not correspond exactly with New York; why is it not allowed to settle it the returns of Barley and Mait entered in here? The natural conclusion would seem United States for duty in the above years, but United States for duty in the above years, but to be that the piacos of the "other Dacker" can only be sold by "kicking up a dust," and the more it is was, 22 million bushels more than in any thrown in the people's eyes the better for

N. Y. PIANO CO.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY OF AMERICA.

A comprehensive idea of the magnitude of

the lumber industry of the United States of America is conveyed by some figures given in a return just issued from the Forestry Dapartment at Washington. It appears that in the State: the number of establishments for the It is only fair to add, that the Secretary of manufacture of lumber is 25,708, employing a the Bureau of Industries in Toronto, in his capital of \$181,186,122. The statement of the number of hands employed in these establish. ments exhibits the following average.-Males bushels, based upon an acreage of 836,466 above 15 years, 141,564; females above 16 bushels per acre. A careful examination value of logs used in 1881 amounted to of the different reports from the leading \$139,836,869; value of mill supplies, \$6,318, barley producing counties in this Province, 516; wages paid during the year, \$31,845,974. years: 425; children and youths, 5,967. Tae The following table exhibits the various propiled, exhibit such stupid and flagrant duors: - Feet of lumber (board measure) blundering on the part of the Secretary 18,081,356,000; number of laths, 1,761,788-000: number of shingles, 5,555,046,000; numestimate utterly unworthy of consideration, ber of staves, 1,248,226,000; numand it can only mislead those who place any ber of sets of healings, 146 523,000; feet of spool and bobbin stock (board measure), 34,076,000; value of all other products, during fall of 1880 to sow as much barley as \$2,632,668; total value of all products,

The exports from the Toronto district to the United States for the past quarter cipal articles were barley, \$2,412,665; lumber, Victoria Square, Montreal, P.O.

HENRY GEORGE'S BECEPTION.

THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY OF TH

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Henry George, on landing this morning, was met by an immense concourse. Members of the reception committee and representatives of trades unions made addresses of welcome, Mr. George returning thanks. He accepted an invitation to address an audience in the Cooper Institute on Friday and attend a banquet on Baturday.

PROPOSED LIVE STOOK HOTEL AND HORSE MARKET.

Messrs. Acer & Kennedy, the well known Montreal shippers of Canadian live stock, who have already distinguished themselves by constructing model cattle yards and sheds at Point St. Charles, propose to erect a new horse market at the "Point," opposite the Grand Trunk Yards. Following the plan adopted at the "live stock town" of Lake, near Chicago, this enterprising firm also pro poses to build a suitable hotel for the special accommodation of the numerous country and city people interested in the live stock trade of this port.

A ORISIS IN THE RUBBER TRADE. FIFTY EMPLOYEES OF THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO. DISCHARGED.

A crisis of the most serious kind has occurred in the rubber trade, and the price of rubber has advanced at a high rate. The immediate result of this advance in this city has been the discharging by the Canadian Rubber Company of fifty of their employees since Saturday. There is to be a large meet-ing of the most important manufacturers in the United States to morrow at the Astor House to discus the situation. It is probable that some of the Canadian men will attend.

The value of exports of domestic breadstuffs from the U.S. for September was \$24,506,000; September of last year, \$19,947,000.

#### DIED.

LEBLANC.—At K'rry, Plantagenet, Ont., on the 10th inst., Jean E. Leblanc, aged 83 years, father of J. H. Leblanc, merchant of this city, and E. Leblanc, merchant of Ottawa, Ont. 871

MURPHY.—In this city, on the 9th instant, Mary Dunasan, widow of the late Thomas Murphy, aged 83 years, a native of Bandon, Co. Cork Ireland. New York and Boston papers please copy.

#### Aelo Advertisements

WANTED\_THREE FEMALE School Tenchers, holding Elementary
Diplomas, also satisfactory Testimonials. Services required immediately. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM HART, Sec. Tres., St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q. 10 8

D. Langell's Asthma and Catarrh Remedy Rev. J. B. Howard, Dundas, Onkarlo, Canada writes: Your ASTHhas been an unspeakable blessing to
me. I wish all Asthmatic Sufferers to
send for it; warranted to relieve instantity so the patient can lie down
and sleep comfortably. Sent by
mall on receipt of price, \$1.00. one
IT it package free of charge
Address, D. LANGELL, Wooster, O., U. S.
10 4eow

#### DRESS GOODS READY. DRESS GOODS READY.

Our Salesmen are working hard every day re-ticketing and marking the goods down to

Notre Dame street, will be reduced and ready for sale on Monday,

#### THE FOLLOWING GOODS. THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Our Dress Goods Store contains the following class of goods, every piece of which will Black Sliks oil Reduced.

Colored Silks all Reduced. Black Satins all Reduced.
Colored Satins all Reduced.

Satin Merveilleux all Reduced. Other Satins all Beduced. Fancy Silks all Reduced.

BLACK. BLACK. BLACK. BLACK. BLACK. Black Cashmeres all Reduced. Black Persian Cords all Reduced. Black Nun's Cloth all Reduced. Bisck Cobourgs all Reduced.

Black Lustres all Reduced. Black Corded Goods all Reduced, DRESS GOODS ! DRESS GOODS ! DRESS GOODS

EVERY PIECE OF RVERY KIND OF DRESS GOODS IN THE STORE IS REDUCED IN PRICE

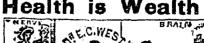
Read that once again it you please.

EVERY PIECE OF BYERY KIND CF - DRESS GOODS IN THE STORE IS REDUCED IN PRICE

This means a great deal. It means a serous loss to the advertiser. It also means grand benefit to the Montreal public.

#### RIGHT DOWN! RIGHT DOWN!

The reduction in prices for the Clearing Sale will not be of that imperceptible kind which requires a salesman to make plain to purchasers, but the immediate necessity of the case demands us to make such sweeping reductions as can at once be seen and appreclated by our customers. To use the very expressive term borrowed from "across the line," the prices will be marked "RIGHT DOWN.





DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fils, Nervous Neuralgia,
Headache, N rvous Prostration caused by the
use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental
ilepression, Softening of the Brain resulting in
Insacity and leading to misery, decay and deach,
Premature Old Age, Barrennoss, Loss of Power
in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhesa caused by over-exertion of the brain,
self abuse or over-indulgence. Each box con
tains one month's treatment. One Dollar a box
or six bixes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes
to cure any cass. With each order received by
us for fix boxes, accompanied with five dollars,
we will send the money if the trealment does
not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
IOHN LEWIS. Chemist.

JOHN LEWIS, Chemist,

Hem Advertisemente

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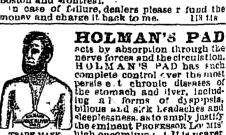
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