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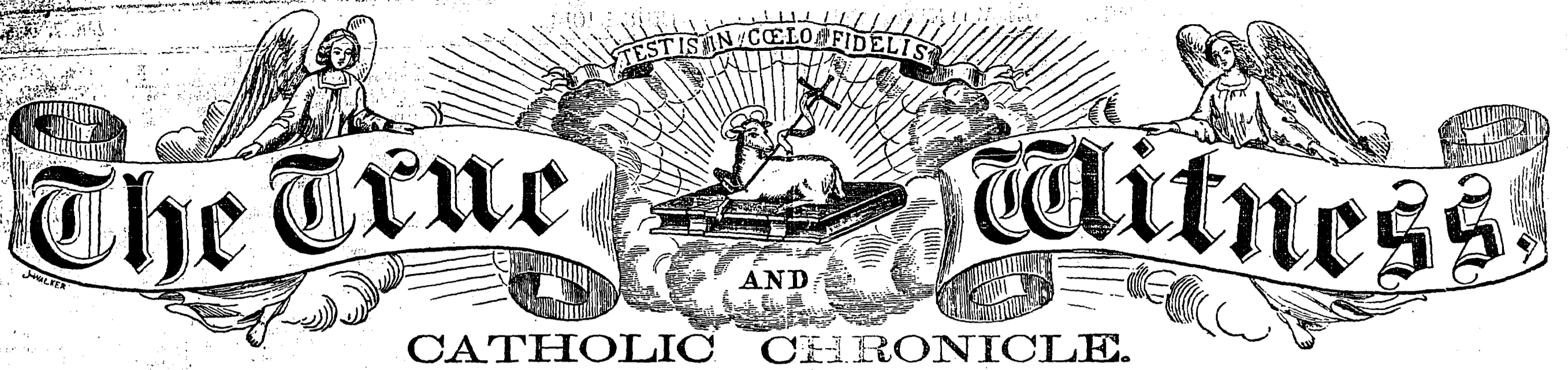
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VOL. XXXV.—NO. 22.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1885

PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Address of the Executive Exhorting the Members to Renewed Activity.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS. IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA. LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 22, 1884.

To the officers and Members of the Irish National League: We have the pleasure to enclose you specimens of new membership cards which we have printed, and, as you will perceive, considerable pains have been taken to present a design thoroughly emblematic of our cause and our aspirations.

The possession of the card, duly countersigned by the local treasurer, will entitle the person named therein to membership in the Irish National League of America, and will guarantee recognition in any branch in any part of the country.

Men, women and children may be enrolled in the League. A card will be issued to each member who renewed his or her subscription of one dollar to the League since the date of the Boston Convention and to each member who joined and paid in his or her subscription since that date.

Mr. Parnell and his able and intrepid band of followers are every day gaining ground in the struggle against their enemies in the alien Parliament, while at home the people are seizing upon every representative position, hurrying from power the slaves and the spoilers of the English garrison and filling their places with staunch Nationalists.

Practical evidence of this may be seen in the altered tone of the City Councils of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Drogheda and other important cities. Already such a change has come over the temper and spirit of our people as no one not intimately acquainted with the country could realize or believe.

We urgently appeal to the members of the National Executive Committee, and of the Municipal Councils, and to the officers and members of all the Branches, to be up and doing. Let each man put his shoulder to the wheel and show our brothers at home that we are not unmindful of their courage, their perseverance, their sacrifices.

The Executive hope soon to be able to announce a strong delegation from the League in Ireland to visit the principal cities throughout the country. Meantime let the branches go on improving and spreading the organization, and we rely especially on the patriotism of State Delegates and officers of Municipal Councils and branches to give a good account of their stewardship.

REV. JOHN J. O'NEILL, President. PATRICK J. O'NEILL, D.D., Treas'r. ROGER WALSH, Secretary.

THE HOME OF JOHN C. ENO. THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK ASTONISHES THE QUEBECERS.

QUEBEC, Jan. 5.—John C. Eno is apparently becoming acclimatized. Yesterday he paid a number of New Year's calls. Clad in heavy driving coat of racoon fur, with elkskin cap, the ex-president of the Second National Bank, New York, is to be seen on St. Louis street behind a splendid team of bay mares, on his way to the St. Louis Hotel from his home in the country.

ILLNESS OF LOUIS KOSSUTH. LONDON, Jan. 3.—The latest advices from Nice show that there was some concern for the report of the death of Louis Kossuth, which was cabled all over the world on the 17th ult. The venerable patriot is very seriously ill, and has frequent comatose spells. While he was in one of these spells it was supposed that he was dead, and report to that effect was quickly circulated. He is very well now, and his recovery is exceedingly doubtful.

ORANGE AND GREEN AT NEWFOUNDLAND. St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 3.—Yesterday at Bay Roberts there was another furious Orange outbreak. The New York Redemptorist Fathers who are holding a Mission there were besieged and imprisoned in their dwelling. An Orange mob was erected near the Catholic Church, and hundreds of armed Orangemen paraded the streets. When the intelligence reached St. John's, the United States Consul demanded from Governor Glover protection for the lives and liberty of United States citizens.

AN extraordinary meeting of the executive has been summoned. The British Corvette (Tonoda) has been ordered to Bay Roberts and a large body of police, under Inspector Carly, has been despatched to the scene by special train.

CABLE NEWS.

Selected from the Despatches of the Week.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Gen. Camponen, minister of war, has resigned because Ferry demanded that more reinforcements should be sent to Tonquin. Camponen refused to accede because such action would compromise the mobilization of the army. The official Journal announces that General Lewal has been appointed minister of war to succeed Camponen. It is stated that Perier, under secretary of war, has asked to be relieved. Camponen's withdrawal is the signal for sending fresh reinforcements to Tonquin and the evacuation of Kelang in order to enable the troops to concentrate their efforts upon Tonquin. The mobilization of part of the army will be postponed. Camponen has received the cross of the legion of honor and General de l'Isle has been promoted to be a general of division. Besides 5,000 reinforcements which leave next week for Tonquin, the marine department has been ordered to prepare four more transports to convey a new division of troops to the scene of operations.

Several papers state that the management of the Tonquin campaign will be handed over to the ministry of war from the ministry of marine. The Temps says Gen. Lewal, the new minister, is of opinion that the reinforcements already sent are enough to ensure the conquest of Tonquin. An official despatch from Hanoi says Gen. Negrier has defeated six thousand Chinese near Chu. Details of the fight are not given.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A section of the cabinet opposes the advice of Lord Derby to accept the offer of the United States to admit raw sugar from the British West Indies on condition that differential duties of 50 per cent. be allowed in favor of American goods imported into the British West Indies. The commercial department of the foreign office has been ordered to prepare a report upon the results likely to arise from a reduction of duties upon American goods.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Strong dissatisfaction with the present land laws is felt in Wales and a vigorous agitation will be inaugurated there with the hope of obtaining a land act similar to that in force in Ireland. Large numbers of farmers are joining the alliance.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria has sent a despatch to the heads of the churches in Scotland and Ireland protesting against the annexation of the New Hebrides Islands by France as tending to nullify the missionary work performed towards those islands during the past thirty-six years.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5.—A spurious infernal machine found in Mountjoy prison has been the cause of rumored dynamite attempts in this quarter.

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—It is reported that the Mahdi has again asked Osman Digna for troops. The latter was unable to spare any, but sent camels laden with grain to the Mahdi.

MAIRIEUILLES, Jan. 5.—Letters from China state that active preparations for war are being carried on. Recruits and munitions are being sent to Formosa and elsewhere. The Chinese offer 1,000 francs a month to foreign officers for service in their fleet.

BRISTOL, Jan. 5.—The new White Star line steamer Belgio was launched here yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Haeckler Company of Bucharest has failed for £240,000. Grauvillo declines to hold a formal conference on the Egyptian question at Paris. He proposes that informal meetings be held at the British Embassy at Paris to be presided over by Lord Lyons, at which other foreign ambassadors shall have the privilege of taking part in the discussions but not of voting. Gladstone's condition is slightly improved, but he now suffers from lamboago.

The Times, in an article on the Egyptian muddle, recommends Gladstone and his cabinet to resign at once. Prince Henry, Battenberg, yesterday began his rehearsal as son-in-law to the Queen. He accompanied Her Majesty to church, and in the evening dined with her. Next Thursday he goes duty as an escort to Southampton on the occasion of the heir presumptive to the throne attaining his majority.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Five hundred anarchists held a meeting yesterday at the tomb of Blanqui and violent speeches were made. The meeting between Bismarck and Ferry will be strictly secret and will probably take place in Switzerland. General Lewal's appointment is considered one of unusual gravity. It indicates a radical change of programme on the part of the Government, and shows that Ferry is determined to abandon his present dawdling policy in China, and proceed to vigorous and energetic measures. The Government has probably resolved openly to declare war against China, and, if necessary, march toward Peking.

THE NEW GENERAL. Lewal is one of the most distinguished military authorities in Europe, and will doubtless make sweeping changes in the military administration. He has appointed General Warneq, who is considered a good strategic chief of his staff. Arnold Mortier, a well known Journalist, is dead. BRUSSELS, Jan. 5.—The Reichstag will reconvene this week. Bismarck will address it on his colonial policy. MADRID, Jan. 5.—Premier Canovas says that although it appears that the United States is making greater concessions under the new treaty than Spain, it is really not the case as Spain relinquishes about 50 per cent. of her Cuban revenues. Jos. E. Dearmas, a prominent Cuban, says that the treaty was made on account of the threatening attitude of Cuban congressmen. They represented that unless economical reforms were adopted immediately by placing at the head of the list a treaty of commerce with the United States,

they could not be responsible for the loyalty of the Spanish Antilles. Castelar regards the treaty as the means of saving Cuba. Spain has annexed the territory on the West coast of Africa between Capes Marejon and Oeate.

ROME, Jan. 5.—A corps of 180 men armed with the vitterli gun has been organized at Spezia, the purpose of which is unknown. A fresh naval division, under the command of Admiral Raccobbi, is about to be organized for the Red Sea.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5.—The Belgian delegate to the conference, who went to Paris by the president of the African International Association to negotiate with Ferry in regard to the claims of the association on the left bank of the Congo, has returned. He reports that Ferry refused to recognize the association's right, and insisted that the post of the association on the left bank of the Congo be included in French territory. This dispute threatens to affect the result of the conference. The Congo committee to-day discussed the English project of binding the powers to adopt all possible means to prevent the slave traffic in the Congo territory. This proposal and that of America to prohibit the sale of alcohol equally on land and water were adopted unanimously.

KOBE, Jan. 5.—General Stewart arrived to-day having made the march to Gakul and return in a week. He left the Guards at Gakul in a strongly fortified and impregnable position with a plentiful supply of good water and provisions. A few of the Mahdi's adherents were captured. The march completely surprised the desert Arabs. General Stewart highly praises the manner in which all his men worked. There was not a sick man in the column.

General Stewart's column captured 25 rebel scouts. Merchants report 8,000 rebels under the Emir of Berber, occupying a strong position up the river near Abueggi. It is reported that a band of rebels, five days' march from this place, intercepts the Kababish natives bringing supplies.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 5.—The Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. McDonald, is prevented by the Orangemen from holding service in the church, which they have surrounded. Affairs are growing darker and more threatening. Hundreds of armed men are parading the streets. The British man-of-war Tenedes has arrived to reinforce the civil authorities. The Orangemen refuse to take down arches or flags.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Numerous passengers who were on the train on Friday night at the time of the explosion have responded to the request to communicate with the police authorities. The answers lead to the belief that the perpetrator of the outrage occupied a third-class carriage near the engine. The government enquiry shows that no suspicious persons were noticed when the train was cleared after the explosion.

ROME, Jan. 5.—A series of experiments have been conducted at Spezia to ascertain the effects of torpedoes on the keels of vessels of the type of the ironclad Italia. Her steel plates were displaced and bent and water entered her compartments, but she maintained her position. The result is regarded as showing that the effect of torpedoes is overrated and that they are insufficient for the defence of ports.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Thousands visited Gambetta's house at Ville d'Avray yesterday. Speeches were made by Paul Bert and others eulogizing Gambetta's policy of revenge. These sentiments were loudly applauded. The people enthusiastically shouted, "Vive Alsace-Lorraine!" "Vive la Nation Francaise!"

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—Herr Von Birley has been arrested at Neuburg on a charge of negotiating forged bills to the amount of 50,000 florins. The names forged were those of Prince Julius and Prince Arthur Odescatchi and Count Esterhazy.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.—A party of Moplah fanatics having entrenched themselves in a temple near Calicut, Malabar, and defied the authorities, a British corps was called out to dislodge them, but to effect this the gale had to be exploded. The fanatics offered a desperate resistance and nine of them and one soldier were killed before the insurrection was quelled.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Temps says the recent victory of Gen. Negrier near Chu is a prod to offensive action. Gen. De l'Isle has resolved to occupy Langson without awaiting reinforcements. Gen. Negrier is marching on Langson via the Look Nam Valley. Operations in Tonquin will henceforth be directed by Gen. Lewal, minister of war, Admiral Peyron, minister of marine, acting in concert.

A Hanoi despatch says after the defeat of 6,000 Chinese near Chu by Gen. Negrier, 12,000 Chinese returned and resumed hostilities. Negrier attacked them, penetrated their position, defended by forts and tiers of batteries, and repulsed and routed the Chinese. The Chinese lost 600 killed and a large number wounded. The French captured two batteries of Krupp guns, a large number of rifles, ammunition, provisions and some Chinese standards and convoy. The French losses in both battles were three officers wounded, nineteen men killed and sixty-five wounded.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT. LONDON, Jan. 3.—Arthur Orton, the ticket-of-leave man, exhibiting at variety theatres, is no longer in danger of either the Government or the privileged class. But a little Government persecution might very easily give him a fictitious value. It is therefore doubtful if Sir William Harcourt, the Home Secretary, displayed much wisdom in sending the claimant word that he will recall his ticket-of-leave unless he is more guarded in his denunciations of officials. It is not unnatural that a man who has had prison sentence imposed on him for so many years should let his tongue wag a little freely, and the impression will gain ground that if his mouth is closed by the Government, it is because he has something to say about prison discipline that Government does not wish the public to hear.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

RESULTS AT IMPORTANT POINTS.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 5.—Never in the history of municipal contests here has such a large vote been polled. At the 20-day Toronto contest the majority of the total vote polled was 8,570. To-day it was 11,904. Supporters of both Messrs. Manning and Withrow worked hard and it was a toss-up which would be successful. Hundreds surrounded the newspaper offices waiting the result, and the committee rooms of both candidates were crowded. Mr. Manning has been elected by a majority of 142. The issue had turned into a political one and the result has proved that the conservatives are still ahead. The council will again have a majority of conservatives, although not so great as the present board. Those elected are:—St. Andrew's ward: DeFoe, Mitchell and Captain Hall; St. David: Adamson, Allen and Daniel Lamb; St. James: Ald. Steiner, James Gormley and John McWilliam; St. John: Ald. Hunter, Ald. Piper and Ald. Irwin; St. Lawrence: Ald. James, Thomas Taylor and G. P. Frankland; St. Mark: Ald. Woods, John Woods and W. J. McKenzie; St. Matthew: Ald. Elliott, Ald. Jones and W. J. Smith; St. Patrick: Ald. Beaton, John Baxter and Jas. Popler; St. Paul: Ald. Hastings, Ald. Shaw and Berard Summers; St. Thomas: Ald. Carleton, Ald. Sheppard and Edward Gally. In St. George's ward Ald. Walker, Ald. Mangham and Ald. Verall were elected by acclamation, as also were Ald. Barton, Ald. Denison and Pollis Johnston. Five members of the present council seeking re-election were defeated, viz: Ald. Lobb, C. L. Denison, Millicamp, Farley and McConnell. The question of the abolition of tax exemptions was carried by a sweeping majority, but correct returns are not ready. The question of the annexation of Parkdale to the city was voted upon by the ratepayers of that village and carried by a majority of 70.

NAFANSE, Jan. 5.—There was much excitement over the municipal elections to-day, the liberals having decided to fight the battle on political grounds. Mr. Gibson, barrister and president of the reform association, was nominated for the mayoralty and Mr. H. W. Perry for the deputy mayoralty. The result was that Mr. Joy, a conservative, was elected by 36 majority as mayor and Mr. Carswell, also a conservative, as deputy mayor by a large majority. Mr. W. Wilson, conservative, was elected by acclamation to the council. The conservatives also elect five out of nine councillors and possibly six, as there is a tie reported between Messrs. Symington and Bowen. The liberals are terribly crestfallen as superhuman efforts were made to carry Napanee in view of the Dominion election now pending.

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—In the municipal elections to-day Francis McDougall was elected Mayor by a majority of about 700. The aldermen for 1885 will be:—Victoria ward: Cunningham, Hutchison and Gorlon; Wellington ward: Cox, Cherry and Green; St. George's ward: O'Leary, Brown and Williams; Ottawa ward: Desjardins, Brigham and Durouché. There was no contest in By ward, Honey, O'Keefe and Gorman being chosen by acclamation.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS. THE CONGO CONFERENCE DELEGATES—TO-BACCO EXCISE DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In the House to-day Herbert introduced a resolution setting forth that whereas it appears the President has empowered John A. Kasson and General Sanford to represent the government at what is styled the "International African Conference," met at Berlin to consider the question of erecting and maintaining a state in the basin of the River Congo, and whereas, such alliance as this conference seems to impart is a departure from the national policy of the government, and the house of representatives is without official information of the reasons which may have induced the President to accredit representatives to take part in such conference, that the President be requested to inform the house, if not incompatible with the public interests, whether he has so accredited John A. Kasson and General Sanford, and if so, he is respectfully requested to state the reasons which have impelled him to take such a step, and to inform the house whether, in the letter of authority to them or otherwise there were any conditions affixed to, or limitations placed upon the exercise of their authority, and if limitations and conditions were prescribed whether such delegates made them known to the conference, or whether they appeared unconditionally and apparently with full powers to act as delegates representing the United States. The President is further requested to impart to the house such information as he may have tending to show whether the new state to be erected and maintained by the powers taking part in the conference is to be republican or monarchial in form, and is requested to give his opinion as to whether the appearance of delegates at such an international conference would not stop this government to deny the rightfulness of any future alliance European sovereigns might make to set up on the American continent governments such as to them might seem wise, whenever the occasion for such interference might arise. Bedford introduced a resolution covering the same matter, but much less sweeping its tendency.

Hiscock moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill abolishing the internal revenue tax on tobacco, cigars, snuff, cigarettes and cheroots, the special tax on dealers in tobacco and the tax on liquors distilled wholly from fruit. After an animated debate the motion was defeated by 128 to 77.

The secretary of war has transmitted to the senate a report recommending the purchase of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal as a free water-way for the United States at a cost of \$350,000.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION IN THE LONDON UNDERGROUND RAILWAY—LITTLE DAMAGE DONE. LONDON, Jan. 2.—A dynamite explosion occurred on the underground railway between Gower street and King's Cross station at 9.30 this evening, the windows of a passing train were shattered and the gas lights extinguished. Beyond this there was no damage done. The passengers were greatly terrified, but no one was hurt. The train resumed its journey after a delay of twenty-five minutes.

The shock of the explosion was felt by the residents of Easton road between St. Pancras church and Judd street. The railway runs the whole length of Easton road underneath the roadway. A crowd speedily collected at the vent shaft of Easton street, from which at the time of the explosion a quantity of smoke issued. As soon as possible after the explosion a number of porters were sent to the spot with lamps and appliances for clearing the line. Up to the present time nothing has been found. Residents in the locality were greatly alarmed. The shock overthrew several wayfayers on Easton road. It was with great difficulty that horses on the road were restrained from running away. The gas lights in Gower street station were extinguished. The ticket collector in the station was thrown from his box and the engineer working the electric light machinery was thrown from his seat, landing on his face. Lights in other trains in the tunnel were extinguished by the explosion. Passengers were greatly alarmed, and many ladies fainted. Gower street platform was literally strewn with the forms of persons prostrated by the shock.

Houses in the vicinity were shaken and the roadway oscillated. Two trains were passing each other at the time, and in both the lights were extinguished, windows were shattered and the frame work of several carriage doors smashed. The green, red and white lights at front and rear of the trains were extinguished. The ticket collector at Gower street station describes the report of the explosion as sharp and ringing in character, like the discharge of a small piece of field artillery. The point where the explosion occurred is directly under the road leading to the main entrance of the London & Northwestern railway station. A lady's nose was cut by the glass, and one gentleman had his side and face, and another his wrist, cut. These were the most serious casualties reported. All passengers left the trains at Gower street station. Many were in a half fainting condition.

Superintendent Williams, of Scotland Yard and the superintendents and inspectors of the various districts arrived at Gower street station half an hour after the explosion and immediately proceeded down the line. They discovered the signal box eastward of St. Pancras church partially wrecked. The signals were separated and the clock stopped at fourteen minutes past nine. The close of the inspection showed that the explosive could not have been gunpowder as the surrounding brickwork was not blackened. It must therefore have been dynamite or gun cotton. The locality of the explosion is on the north side of the line, midway between St. Pancras church and Charlton street. The only clues are a few fragments of paper strewn about the track. At the site of the explosion there is a hole in the solid masonry four feet from the ground, with a diameter of four feet and a depth of five or six inches. The masonry is more or less damaged for eight feet all around the hole. The effects of this explosion correspond almost exactly with those of the explosion at Prud street station four months ago. Both the trains which met at the time and place of the explosion were crowded with passengers. The third-class carriages suffered most from the shock. The signal man who had charge of the wrecked signal box says the floor of the box was hoisted up, and he was half stunned. Specially ascertaining that the signal apparatus was safe, he felt the gas and telegraphed up and down the line. The meeting of the two trains at the place of the explosion is regarded as accidental. The belief is general that some miscreant dropped the explosive, with a time fuse attached, from an earlier train. Proceeding near the spot, the police found a man's cap, some pieces of twine and burned fragments of rag. An Irishman named Joseph Feenly had been arrested at Dudley on a charge of loitering with the purpose of destroying property. His answers to the description of one of the men wanted in connection with the London bridge outrage. He was remanded. The landlord of the Rising Sun Hotel, near the scene of the explosion, says the shock was felt severely in his house. He heard a loud rumbling noise and the house seemed to be shaken to its foundation. He was leaning over the bar at the time and was lifted nearly a foot from the floor. A large crowd of excited people remained at King's Cross and Gower street stations until a late hour. Col. M'Jendie will examine the scene.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Herald's London correspondent visited the scene of the explosion at Gower street station last night and found that the reports of the affair had been greatly exaggerated. There was a big zeze, but no damage worth mentioning.

THE CZAR'S NEW DIGNITY. BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The report that the Czar of Russia is to be crowned at Samarkand next year, as the Emperor of Central Asia, is confirmatory of a rumor which has been afloat in diplomatic circles for some months. Now that it is given by the authority of the Allgemeine Zeitung, it may be well enough to tell the whole story. The fact is that the idea of Russian aggrandisement by a formal proclamation of an empire in Central Asia has long been entertained by Russian generals and statesmen. Ever since the coronation of the present Czar at Moscow he has been urged by the Chauvinists to grasp an oriental empire, and an antidote to Lord Beaconsfield's master stroke in crowning Queen Victoria Empress of India.

A MIDNIGHT MARCH.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE FROM HORTI BEGUN.

CAIRO, Dec. 30.—A Korti despatch dated this evening says General Stewart's expedition is ten miles distant. General Wolsley accompanied the troops for a mile and then reviewed them as they marched past. The march past Korti was an imposing sight. The column was nearly a hundred yards wide and a mile long. The hussars were sent ahead to prepare tea, but took the wrong path. After a march of ten miles the troops halted for an hour's rest. The men were compelled to go without tea, but obeyed cheerfully. The march was resumed by moonlight. The troops hope to reach the first wells by 8 o'clock in the morning. A detachment of hussars forms the van, followed by the engineer corps; then come the hospital and water convoys and a baggage train. After them follow the light and heavy camel corps, and then the artillery and transportation trains. Mounted infantry and hussars bring up the rear. Col. Wilson and Major Kitchener accompany Gen. Stewart. A despatch sent last night states that General Stewart's force consists of 1,100 soldiers and 1,800 camels. Each man carries a supply of water, 160 cartridges and seven days' provisions. A supply of ammunition is expected to reach Gaidun on Friday. It is doubtful if there will be any fighting. It is stated that 3,000 rebels block the route.

Feeling Piles—Symptoms and Cure

The symptoms are moisture, the perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 7 G

The famous Johannisberger wine, the finest quality of which has been known to command from \$5 to \$8 per bottle, is produced on an estate of only forty-six acres, at an elevation of 150 feet above the Rhine. Outside of that limited area the quality of the wine produced is much inferior.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. It rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

Mrs. John W. Mackey is accustomed to receiving begging letters of various descriptions but the latest one is a request for any diamonds or rubis for which she has no use, the beggar desiring them for her daughter's trousseau.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, residing in practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India merchant the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Phthisis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-sufferers. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, to N. Y. A. NORTON, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19-cw

A man at Tuscarora, Nev., teased a big tarantula with a little stick. The venomous insect jumped about four feet and bit its tormentor on the wrist, inflicting a wound that cost him a doctor bill and a long lay-off from work.

EPHRA'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Ephra 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 ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and properly nourished flesh."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins, (3s and 1s) by grocers, labelled, "JAMES EPHRA & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England."

Sunset Cox received by mail from California a walking-stick on which over \$2 postage was stuck.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGee's Compound Buttermilk Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every where. Price, 50¢ per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—J. E. McGee, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

Here is a "choice extract" from Tennyson's new play, "Thomas-a-Becket." The poet speaks of a time!

When every baron ground his blade in blood; The household dough was kneaded up in blood; The mill-wheel turned in blood.

The latest freak of Queen Victoria is to mark a road near Dalmore—a favorite walk of her boy, the late Duke of Albany—with a massive granite chair.

There is but one prison in Europe conducted on the solitary system, and that is in France.

SKILLFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Ehrlich, of Vienna, which was entirely successful. It consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indigestible distension in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky alime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferer feels tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings, and sometimes he fears to leave the house. The patient is a dispirited, a whining sensation, and he is obliged to grow something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a warm, red, foetid condition, sometimes a whitish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, suffering with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation, made by all chemists and vegetable vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 21st, 1884.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White, William Brent, September 6th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as "a Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

(Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White, Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure constiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother and I have saved the life of my wife, and he added "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, so great is the demand so constant and the satisfaction so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker, Spanish-Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from Seigel's Syrup. I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and at the end of twelve months, having continued taking it, I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial.

I am, dear Sir, Yours very gratefully, (Signed) Carey B. Deary, Baptist Missionary, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, your respectfully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot, A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal.

A photographer recently acted as master of ceremonies at a friend's funeral, and, as he lifted the coffin lid for the mourners to look at the remains, whispered to the corpse: "Now, look natural." Force of habit.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY AND WEBER PIANOS.

"For pure, sympathetic richness of tone, with great power and singing quality for sustaining the voice or for the purpose of cultivating it, the Weber piano is superior to any instrument known to us."—Her Majesty's Opera Company.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY AND WEBER PIANOS.

"The tone of the Weber instruments is so pure and prolonged and of such inexhaustible depth that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. The action is so fine, that they are so strong and stand so well in tune, that we accord to the Weber pianos the title *par excellence*. We consider that every musician is fortunate who owns a Weber piano. They are undoubtedly the finest pianos in the world."—Italian Opera Company.

The same testimony is borne by Patti, Lucca, Nilsson, Alkani, Gerster, Carreno, and all the leading artists of the present day. N. Y. Piano Company, 225 St. James street, Montreal, wholesale and retail agents for the Dominion. 20-3

Up in Michigan you can buy prime store-wood at 75 cents a cord.

Prof. Barrett of St. Lawrence college, N. Y., speaking of pulmonary diseases, says: "Not one death occurs now where twenty died before Down's Elixer was known." Over fifty years of constant success places Down's Elixer at the head of the long list of cough remedies.

The reason why Arniea & Oil Liniment is so popular with the ladies is because it is not only very healing and soothing but its odor is not at all offensive.

Don't suffer with indigestion, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.

ILL-WON PEEKAGES

—OR— AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XXI.—CONTINUED.

"Ah, my friend, how is it you may well ask," exclaimed Dr. Falstaff, the Bishop of Otaheite; and the American turned to look at the Churohman, who with limpid eyes of no definite hue; small, thick-set nose; diminutive mouth, minus lips, and resembling a slit made where that feature should be; round, bald head, and face resting upon a pair of broad shoulders devoid of the lateness of neck, suggested the idea of an apple-dumpling, soft and white and glossy, set in its perfect rotundity upon a dish. "These Irish, sir, are to-day what they were yesterday, and will be to-morrow, and much, I fear, to the end of time, what they've been from the beginning—idolaters, sun worshippers, Romanists, Philistines—the Churchmen halted, and resumed apocryphally:—"I have rejected the call to regeneration; hence, accursed of the Lord, behold them a living testimony of his wrath, outcasts of grace, like the unbelieving Jews, their undoubted ancestors, the pariahs and refuse of the land, the by-word and scorn of the world."

"That is exactly it," said Lord Castlereagh, smiling blandly upon the eloquent expounder of a state of things he had rather not been asked to explain according to his conscientious conviction. "The Irish are by nature an idle, ungrateful, turbulent, rebellious people, whom we can only govern by the rod of coercion, in lieu of the gospel of clemency. 'Tis very sad!"

The American made no response, as with flush mantling his pale cheek, and a heavy cloud darkening yet deeper his avaritly brow, he bent forward on folded arms, in silent cogitation. Not so Father Fitzpatrick, who with spirit of fire flushing in every awakened and animated feature, and imparting an air of grandeur to his aspect that took everyone by surprise, so unexpected was the transition from the meek humility and diffidence that had marked the country to the majestic mien that commanded their respect, turned to the self-satisfied primate, and said, in tone clear, firm, and concise:

"Your grace shall pardon me. And you, my Lord Castlereagh, with all your noble guests, whose forbearance I crave a moment, while I give bold denial to those charges made against my defamed country and its suffering people. I had not deigned at this present moment, my lord," he continued, addressing the Chief Secretary, "to enter upon the subject—an all-important one—of my interview with your lordship, but his grace's challenge has precipitated my course, and perhaps no more fitting opportunity could offer than now, in presence of these gentlemen of influence and power, to appeal to that Christianity, their pride and boast, in favor of the poor, penurious, industrious, well-disposed, and loyal people, especially of my neighborhood of Lanes, and the surrounding district, where I have been eye-witness to atrocities and persecutions, perpetrated, I am sorry to say, in the name of Government, and under your sanction, my Lord Castlereagh, and yours, my Lord Carhampton, may more, by your very orders, which permit me to add, were you made the objects of your own person, would goad your human nature to frenzy, and which, if not expeditiously assuaged by more lenient measures, will assuredly bear most direful result; in a word, I warn you, statesmen and governors of the land, you are whipping the nation with scourges into wild insurrection, only to be stifled in the blood of thousands, whose cries for vengeance will be heard in heaven against you, and repaid in blood upon your own heads and those of your children!"

Breaking the temporary lull of deep silence that had fallen upon the astonished circle, and giving utterance to his indignation upon the indignant speaker, whose words, so calm and so full of meaning, had pierced straight to the mark, Lord Carhampton said, with a sneer: "I thought you were a pious person, I perceive now you are a politician. How shall we requite in thanks the immense service you have rendered in apprising our ignorance of the state of the country? You are, I take it, one of Berwick's curates?"

"No, sir, I am a Catholic priest."

The stillness that followed this avowal more eloquently expressed the amazement of the company than the loudest exclamations or wildest commotion. Lord Castlereagh stood dumb and speechless, stared gazingly upon the young man, whom, remembering his feats of genius and high intellectual acumen, he had even within that very hour been fitting into a plain in the working of the complicated machinery of his department, as one whose abilities would prove an admirable adjunct to his own; in blank disappointment, he now sat and stared upon his quondam associate. At length, with a cold satirical smile, he said: "I'm sorry for you, Fitz, old fellow! I had hoped to have been of use to you; but priests are not in favour with our government, else you should be a dean, and I've no voice with your Pontiff, else you should be a cardinal. What can I do for you?"

"For myself I want nothing, my lord; for my people I only ask mercy."

"Very reasonable," scowled Lord Clare, whose lineaments were not unmarked to smile. "But what is their recommendation to mercy—obedience, rebellion and opposition to the government?"

"I deny that," responded Father Fitzpatrick, firmly. "I know my people; I can answer for their submission to the law, if it will but do them justice."

"Are they so loyal indeed?" simpered Castlereagh. "Then we have much wronged them;—they will, of course, prove it by voting with us for the Union."

"If you make that the test of their loyalty, to vote for a measure that common sense denotes will be injurious to their country, I reply they will not, nor can they," firmly replied Father Fitzpatrick.

"There's the Jesuit raiment," cried Lord Kingsborough, jeeringly. "How, in the name of common sense, priest, can you be silly enough to strive to throw dust in our eyes, garble up patriotism with allegiances to the British Crown, and tell us you are loyal men. As well might a privateer hoist the British flag, and carry on piracy at a vessel's mark."

"You distort the argument, as others wrest texts of Scripture to sanction its innovation; patriotism is perfectly compatible with loyalty when loyalty demands no more for Caesar than Caesar's due," retorted Father Fitzpatrick, warmly. "If you persist in expecting more than that, and, like Nebuchadnezzar, assume divine prerogative, you cannot expect people to shape their conduct to your requirements; and if you will persist in goading them to madness you must abide retribution."

"We are prepared for that," said Lord

Castlereagh. "We desire nothing better than that the mobility should give us an opportunity of showing them who will be the victors. These same revolutionary principles, which disseminated uncured and unhealed, by wild democrats have made a Bacchante of France, and overturned the throne, shall be met in sterner conflict here; and if any go to the wall it shall be the hydra-headed populace and the fanatical abettors of insubordination. But for the matter of that, Fitz, I am quite willing to agree with you, if it please you, that the country is at present delightfully tranquil; thanks to the energetic proceedings of my Lords Carhampton and Kingsborough, with the efficient measures of such magistrates as Beresford and others—enjoying, and likely to enjoy, the blessings of profound peace."

"I do not know whether I shall be so satisfactorily able to answer that question, considering the anomalous political principles and inconsistencies of those whom my evidence must impeach of the very charge from which I shall endeavor to vindicate ourselves," returned Father Fitzpatrick, with a calm serenity of manner based upon the foundation of conscious strength of position; "in proof whereof we, that is the Catholic people, the descendants of the aboriginal Celtic race—not the spurious Irish of foreign graft—we do not celebrate, on the 5th of November, the anniversary of the preservation of a Scottish king from being blown up by gunpowder by the English subjects who swore fealty to him; nor, on the 30th of January, the deposition of his son, to whom we have given our allegiance, as the true representative of the British crown, drinking health to the successful regicide and rebel Cromwell, who dethroned him; nor, again, do we commemorate with rejoicing the battle of the Boyne, or the event which, hurling the legitimate King James from the realm, forced upon us a new dynasty, and presented a Dutch foreigner to our homage. No; all through our course has been that of consistent loyalty to the legitimate sovereign, just to-day as it would be to the crown of Hanover, did you, sir, treading in the steps of your progenitors, take a whim to send King George to the scaffold, or an exiled outcast abroad, and place in his stead another Dutchman. Nay, my friends, be not choleric, nor do you over-act your approbation of such bold suggestion; I only insinuate what has been might be again—human nature is not infallible, and kings and thrones, we learn from history, are too often but playthings in the hands of faction. Should such ever come to pass, I only mean to say, refuting every calumny, you would see our maligned people, even against their own temporal interest, on the side of loyalty."

"I don't believe it; they're ripe for revolt this moment," said Lord Clare, dogmatically. "What are the United Irishmen banding for? Priest, you palter with us—but, think you, will your diplomacy hoodwink the State, and lure us to credulous trust, despite all the damning evidence we have against you?"

From spies and informers, men hired to assassinate their fellow-men, and to trade in country's blood!" indignantly retorted the priest.

"Yes, yes! these be our most efficient tools," smiled Lord Castlereagh. "We could do little but for our mercenaries; these are the eyes and tongues by which we see and hear what goes on in the remotest and most obscure corners. By-the-by, Carhampton, that was a good job, the capture of Lord Edward Fitzgerald? Clever man that Major Sir, and brave;—the rebel made a desperate resistance."

"I'll be worth a thousand pounds to Shamado, the information that led to the arrest," said Claudius Beresford. "Some fellows are born to luck!"

"Yes," said Lord Kingsborough; "and Higgins is about one of the luckiest I've known; he came into the world a scavenger's boy, and he has grubbed out of the mire silver, gold, and diamonds. If he continued, if he were to be so goodly and loyal, disposed as you say, to what end is this great manufacture of pikes carried on through the country, whereof a certain demagogue not from Dublin, will surely hang the proprietor, and confiscate his estate?"

"In many instances, I believe, the people make them to use as weapons of defence against the lawless soldiery who break into their houses at all hours of the night and day, and, under pretence of searching for gunpowder or rebels, offer outrage to their families," said Father Fitzpatrick; "at least I know it has been so in my neighborhood, and 'tis one of the miseries to which I hope to draw Lord Castlereagh's attention."

"Eh, I can do nothing in the case: the military are not under my control," said Lord Castlereagh. "If the people will be rebellious, in a state of smothered war, as Hussey Burgh says, they must take the consequences."

"Certainly!" endorsed Dr. Falstaff, with unctuous softness of speech. "If the obdurate helms will be helms, why, let them have the stripes they covet, and every cur that falls upon the unathematised be their portion!"

"Beware of Mordred sitting at the gate!" muttered the priest, in a suppressed tone. "What, sir, do you menace?" cried Lord Clare, scowling at the speaker.

"No, my lord, I only warn," coolly responded his opponent. Hussey Burgh amused, shrugged his shoulders, and exclaimed: "Lord save us, if after all we should be in the wrong box. My Lord Castlereagh, for instance, Dives, and Ruddy Lazarus."

"Nay, worse than Dives!" exclaimed the priest, waving every syllable with a sonorous vibration that thrilled through every bosom; "for the Dives of to-day adds pious assent to the miseries of Lazarus: he emitteth whom the lord had stricken, and his dogs, in lieu of licking the wounded man's sores, lacerate them with their cruel fangs. Silence a moment, I entreat, and for your own souls' sake, hearken to my words, that you may not sin without knowledge, or I fall in rendering to you the solemn words of unerring truth," continued the priest, elevating his voice, and with impressive gesture waving his hand to suppress the murmurs swelling around. "Behold you, sirs, is there no danger, that moved by the cries of afflicted and the humble, their clinging faith and devotion, their patient suffering and self-sacrifice, while forgetful of Him who hath said, 'Blessed are ye, poor and persecuted,' you revile the children of the bountiful, give the lie to the divine promise, 'Grant is your reward in heaven,' and arrogantly assume to yourselves the attributes of prerogative, to wreak fell passion upon your fellow-servants: behold you, I say, that the Lord of these servants, whom you beat, and buffet, and bruise may not come upon you in his wrath, and mete unto you as you have meted unto them. Oh! beware, I charge you, one and all, that you fill not up a vial of wrath against the day of wrath, to overflow upon your own heads!"

"Enough, enough!"—"Shut up!"—"We want no homilies!"—"We know our duty well enough!"—simultaneously shouted Lords

Carhampton, Kingsborough, Clare, and Claudius Beresford. Amid a storm of yells and hisses, the priest was slapped into silence, looking worn and haggard, and as though ten years were added to his life.

Jingling Lord Castlereagh, whose manner never swerved from decorum, smiled and said: "Why, Fitz, heaven help the State if all our theologians were such philanthropists, to boot; Machiavelli himself could never have pulled it through. Pray let's discuss some topic of less sensational interest. I say, Whaley, is it true that Colandriak and his lady are not pulling amicably in harness. How's that?"

"My dear fellow, how can I tell? Such is the *on dit*—but I'm not a white the wiser than yourself of the cause. Hearts and diamonds have some way run foul of each other; queens rule it over knaves, till knaves grow insubordinate and act as the king of clubs, and then, there's a row, to the end of Albion, mistake Guildford made was in not sticking to his first love, pretty little Alphonsus Fitzpatrick."

"But he would, only for the girl's inconceivable folly in refusing to conform, and giving up a fine fortune rather than to do," said Claudius Beresford.

"Mullish, like all the Papists," said Buck Whaley; "but for all that, I venture to say, had he married the girl, he'd have soon trenched her to church;—but he got huffed, forsooth, and thought to break her heart, thinking, like an idiot, she loved him to idolatry, and forgetting the sex are as tough as cats. Egad, I fear he is now in danger of the knout himself at the hands of his amaranth. What a pretty creature that sister of yours is, Esmond! I think her the greatest beauty in the world;—and I've been as far you know, as Jerusalem—a good step you say."

"Some think my cousin Ethel is hand some," said Captain Esmond.

"I am not of that number; Flora is my divinity: there's not her peer in the world," said Lord Carhampton, enthusiastically.

"By-the-by, is that fellow O'Driscoll still after Lady Alicia?" demanded Lord Kingsborough.

"Not at all! I've reason to know he's paying court, or at least is in love with Alphonsus Fitzpatrick," said Parson Lamb spitefully; "only his mother won't consent to his marrying a beggar."

"A propos, is it true you were once paying attention to the lady yourself?" said Hussey Burgh.

"Not I!" brusquely exclaimed the parson. "I don't say but that had she conformed, for the good of the Church, I might have been induced to accede to the aunt's wishes; but I would not myself have thought of a giddy young girl."

"You had an escape, then, of being my brother-in-law, sir," said Father Fitzpatrick, rising to take leave of a company and scene most distasteful to him. "But pray do not attach to my sister the epithet 'giddy,' which does not apply to her in any sense." The company all looked amazed.

"Nonsense!" cried Hussey Burgh. "Arc you, indeed, Miss Fitzpatrick's brother."

"I have the honour, sir."

"How odd we should never have guessed it!—and indeed you are very like her," said Hussey Burgh. "Pray don't leave us so early."

But without heeding the appeal, Father Fitzpatrick whispered to Lord Castlereagh, as he took leave: "May I see you again; will you give me any hope that my suit in favour of my poor people will meet a favourable hearing?"

"No, Fitz, I won't disappoint you. I can do nothing, I will do nothing, unless you come to me with your hands full of votes for the Union. In that case I shall be happy to see you and we will talk it over; not otherwise. Adieu! Ho, Senor Don Antonion, whither away!—You are not going yet?"

"Yes, please you, my lord," cried the American, looking at his watch. "I have an appointment I must attend. *Adieu*, gentlemen." And with hasty countenance he followed the retreating steps of a priest.

"Come, gentlemen, let's have music. Get your violins, Beresford; let's have a glee," cried the Chief Secretary, who was a proficient in the art. "Mine ear thirsts for other melody than that to which you collected young fellows, presuming on our college friendship and his monastic charter to lecture and fulminate anathemas, has treated us; but methinks, seeing we are made of matter to resist the canon and artillery of Rome, he will scarcely trouble us more to profligate his menagerie of wild animals by stroking the monsters we would tame with whip and chain."

"I, for one, admired the plick of his reverence to beard so many lions in our own den."

"I dressy you did," grinned Buck Wasley.

"Yes, I felt quite awed by a sense of the sublime."

"The dence you did. Come, Erskine, give us a song, in your best style to a good chorus."

CHAPTER XXII.

THE MISSES WARBECK HIGGENBOGGAN IN TROUBLE.

Having, as became worthy disciples of the Rev. Nathaniel Lamb, Sardanusplis Pomfret, Hotsup Fox, Ebenezer Godkin, and a host of Gospel zealots renowned for anti-Papal zeal, demonstrations, and denunciations, rabid and rancorous against them that carried the "mark of the beast," and souls lives overflowing with gall and wormwood, brewed in the alembic of hearts which wanting the ingredient of charity and self-maceration, yielded after all but counterfeited metal or base dross to the alchemist's labor, in lieu of the gold purified from alloy, having squandered the wealth of a life, in furtherance of their mad and delirious project, and summarily ejected their self-willed rice and ward from the shelter of their roof and a share of their bread, the Misses Warbeck Higgenboggan sat down in their respectability, doubly enhanced in their own eyes and those of many others by their arbitrary proceeding, and sensible of the consequence vastly augmented by the late accession to their means; nevertheless, strange as they, they did not experience that blissful serenity of peace, that inward self-gustification which is generally supposed to be the recompense of heroic action or self-sacrifice, but quite the contrary;—a peevish feeling of discontent with themselves and the world ruffled the even tenor of existence, and embittered the flavor of every luxury with a venom for which there seemed to be no antidote. Naturally harsh, severe, and censorious, the two ladies got on well together, so long as a third object was within reach to divert attention, and like a lightning conductor, draw to itself the electric bolt of the surcharged clouds and quite smoothly, also, they maintained a character of dignity with their menials, so long as a medium of communication was at hand to telegraph their will to the underlings, criticise, order, and rebuke by their authority, and prove a safety valve, that carried off risk or menace of explosion from over-boiling vessels of the mether machinery, ready full life to burst upon their heads. But now, the lightning-conductor cashered, the safety-valve turned out of doors, a week had not elapsed

all the Misses Warbeck's sisterly relations... household order assumed another aspect. Miss Sophy and Miss Fanny, pacing silent chambers once vocal with sweet song, gay laughter, or merry chat, experienced a dreary sense of unworldly solitude; seated at table, missing the sunny smile and fresh beaming eye, full of irrepressible mirth and frolic, to be soled or grumbled at, unconscious of its softening and humanizing influence upon their souls, resorted to the most natural expedient of relieving the pent-up steam by sparring with each other—a harmless amusement, if not indulged too acrimoniously or persistently; thence descending to lower level, their voices woke discordant instruments, only to be soothed into tune and harmony again by skillful address, involving the surrender of much pride, and finally succumbing even in dignity, till the balance of place became finally a problem, and solved at length by mental inaction and impertinence struggling for and attaining the upper hand.

The same evening, and at about the same hour that Lord Castlereagh was entertaining his guests, Miss Warbeck Higgenboggan, phlegmatic, grim and solitary, was seated, with her fat pug in her lap, we cannot say dreamily gazing out of her drawing-room window; she was too practical to be dreamy or imaginative, so we can only say she was looking out of her drawing-room window, thinking of something not pleasing in subject, if one might infer from the lines and wrinkles that had contracted to a frown upon her rigid brow. Presently the door opened, and the housemaid, lately promoted to the office of housekeeper and *confidante*, entered, without preface.

"Well, Betty, what do you want?" demanded Miss Warbeck, endeavoring to uphold a semblance of state and reserve with the mental it pleased her to humor, but whose forwardness sometimes plagued her.

"Please, ma'am," began Abigail, humbly, yet with feline gaze watching the effect of her words, "my time 'll be up this day to-morrow, an' I come to give warnin' I can't stay no longer."

"Why so, Betty?" cried Miss Warbeck, with an expression of discomposure that did not escape the lynx-like eye fixed upon her.

"Why must you go? You answer me very well; you've now been here twelve months, and I've no fault to find with you."

"No, ma'am, I know ye haven't; long sordy 'll be to me, if in anyone's power to find fault with me, it's blacker than the white of my eye; but—she put her apron to her eyes, and began to sob and blubber—"everyone isn't a nice lady like you, that I could live an' be happy all my life wid; but I couldn't put up wid Miss Fanny's temper, an' comin' the mistress over me an' cook, pimper an' spyin' about, as is mane ways for a lady, prowlin' into the partry, an' askin' where's the rest o' the cowld meat, an' what want wid the fruit an' the tarts, an' fidin' fault wid the tea an' sugar an' coffee being out days too soon, an' reckonin' the bills from market an' grocer, just as if I wor a thief that wanted to rob her, an' I wid sich a character for honesty?" and Betty wrung her hands and wailed aloud in the excess of her injured feelings.

"Now, then, Betty, are you such a fool as to take on so, and leave your good place for Miss Fanny's oddities?" exclaimed Miss Warbeck, relieved to find that the cause of grievance lay not at her own door, and judiciously proceeding to solace the troubled mental. "Don't mind, Miss Fanny; she is not your mistress, and has no right to regulate my servants;—take the keys, and keep them; you are only responsible to me for your conduct. Well, what more have you got to say?"

"Oh, ma'am, dear, if everyone was like you, what a good time poor servants 'ud have o' it an' never leave their places; but when Miss Fanny comes an' tells all sorts o' lies on one, how's a body to get in, as in course she'll have ye ear, an' natural ye'd believe her agin us."

"Miss Fanny has told me no lies of you, and if she did I wouldn't believe them," cried Miss Warbeck, emphatically.

"By yer lave, ma'am, she told me this mornin' that I didn't wash the lap-dog, but only sconsed him in the cistern, an' let him lie on the mat to get his death o' cowld, an' that she'd tell you, an' took toddy himberself, by the way;—an' I that 'ud give my own life for yer little lapdog, the darlin' cratur, that isn't the like o' him for beauty in the world;—an' more than that, Miss Fanny comes to knock the other day, an' says: 'Martha, who had ye in the house last night, that I see you out by the lamplight at five o'clock this mornin'?' No one, ma'am, says Martha; we was all in bed. I beg yer pardon, says Miss Fanny. I see a robut man lave the house at five o'clock, an' I heard sounds o' voices talkin' an' laughin' below at one o'clock in the night. 'Oh, ma'am, yer ravin' or dreamin''," says the cook; 'maybe 'twas the sweep ye seen comin' out next door. Anyhow, as I says, cook, who has fine vails to put her wages, may think it worth her while to put up wid such investigation, but I couldn't do it no how. I couldn't get on uther the same rood wid Miss Fanny. Lawd! I will I ever forget the fuss she made about her white dimly petticoat an' chintz mornin' gown that must have blowd away off the line—she us good as said they was stole. No, I wouldn't stay for no consideration."

"Oh, yes, you will! I couldn't do without you, Betty; it is so essential to have an honest person about me, and a clever, thrifty woman like yourself, that knows my ways," pleaded Miss Warbeck. "Go down to the kitchen, and next quarter 'll raise you a pound."

"Thank ye, ma'am; it's yerself is the lady, and no mistake," cried Betty, mollified, by the bribe, and yet not quite content. "Sure it's the hand-kerchief I'd be to have ye, knowin' what a lot of ruff-raff servants is, an' that maybe it's a thief an' a murderer, that 'ud piss ye in yer tea, ye'd get next. Place, ma'am, maybe ye could advance me a leud o' thirty shillins' on my next wages, an' give me a couple of hours to run down to Grafton-street to buy a petticoat and shawl;—I'm badly off for a decent stitch to go to church on the Sabbath."

"To be sure I will, Betty! Fetch me my desk;—and you may have that old black silk gown of mine you seem to covet—though I don't think it's quite the thing for servants to dress in silk, and I had intended it for the charity-school mistress."

"Oh, ma'am, dear, it's a greater charity to give it to me;—an' who'd have a better right to cast-off clothes than yer own servants. Will I tell the butler to bring up tea, ma'am?"

"Yes, do."

"Exit Betty, triumphant, with demure under-glance at Miss Fanny, just coming in; and as the latter, unconscious of the impending lecture, proceeded to take her accustomed seat opposite Miss Sophy, Betty applied her ear to the key-hole, to thike in the dialogue that ensued.

"I must say, Fanny," began Miss Warbeck, "pray put down that cat; don't you see it vexes pug to see her in your lap?—I wish you would not be so officious and meddling with my servants, and disturbing the peace of

the house with your interference. What would become of me; that decent, honest woman Betty, who has just given me warning, were to leave me!—and to pacify her, I gave her a black silk gown just as good as new;—I'm sure all the old maid and tart isn't worth it. What if she did take some—all servants do."

"But, Sophy, it was you asked me to see after the things," said Miss Fanny; "and I can tell you it is more than a question of cold meat and tarts. The population I have discovered is wholesale; and I tell you Betty and Martha are robbing you most enormously in tea, sugar, butter, candles; meat disappears by the joint, chops are cut from the loin, stakes from the sirloin: a pound of bacon only comes up where two were bought; and the bills overcharged for meat, eggs, groceries, and everything. You allow so much weekly for housekeeping, but though quite sufficient it would go no way if I did not see after things."

"Oh, nonsense; it's all your own mismanagement. How did Alphonse get on?"

"Badly enough. Many a time she complained to me, and I never disregarded her complaints; hence the rogues, finding two to one against them, were restrained within some bounds; but now they seem to think the place their own, that she is gone, and you, let me tell you, give them latitude by your winking at their dishonesty."

"What can I do?"

"Turn them away at once."

"Yes; nothing easier! and perhaps take in thieves or murderers, that would poison us in our tea."

"I can tell you, Sophy, the servants you have are as dishonest as any you can get in; and it's my belief that they have company in the house at night with them that may be murderers for all we know."

"I must beg, Fanny, you won't shake my nerves by your wild imaginings. My servants, indeed, do such things—and Betty a convert, recommended by Nathaniel Lamb, and Martha, a charity-school girl, reared up by that golly man, Hotspur, intended by that golly man, Hotspur, to be a good girl, and to be a good girl; and once for all, I beg you to remember this is my house, and not to take head over my servants."

"Very well, Sophy, look after your own affairs in future, and don't ask me to house-keep for you."

"Since you make such a compliment of obliging, of course I won't. I darsay Betty will do it quite as well."

"I hope she may; but I've told you my mind, and don't blame me if some day you come to grief through misplaced confidence."

A loud double knock at the hall-door interrupted a colloquy that was threatening to become acrimonious; and while John proceeded to give admission to the Rev. Agamemnon Pomfrey and Squire Higgins, who had, under the auspices of Parson Lamb, been introduced, and became intimate with the Misses Warbeck Higgenboggan, Betty levanted to the kitchen, where, falsifying the sledge, "That two of a trade never agree," she seated herself beside the cook at a plentiful board, spread with hot mutton-chops and peas, cold roast veal, ham, cheese, ale, and bread and butter. Delving her fork into a chop, and brandishing her knife aloft, she exclaimed, in voice of triumph, with features varying between satisfaction and malignity: "Now I've been an' done it; I've put an end to that old mouse's kitchen wallowing; an' see, if I don't get shus of her out o' the house before long, my name ain't Betty Crossbag."

"It was a good job to put her out o' the kitchen an' the partry, howsoever ye did it," said the cook, wiping her mouth, and drawing a hard breath after a heavy draught of ale. "But how ye'll get her out o' the house is more nor I can see. D'ye think the missus 'll give her sither a cony to plaze ye?"

"Why, look ye now, Martha," returned Betty, speaking through a mouthful of savoury viand, "except for the convenience or use they have in 'em, there ain't as much heart for one another in their busins as there's fruit in a blind nut;—ye seen that the day they introduced Miss Alphonse, that was every thing to me so long as she pleased 'em, an' was of use to 'em, an' they made anything by her. Now, I'm usful to the missus, an' she know it, because, ye see, I've got to the inside o' her, and know all her whims an' oddities, an' how to humor 'em, an' I humbug her, 'till I'm ready to throp wid laughin' in my sleeve to see how the poor vain, consaided critter, like a horn idiot, swallows like honey every word thim ignorant Irish critters call blarney an' palaver; an' to see her lookin' so big, an' givin' herself the airs she does, how'din' her head over every one. How'diever—cut me a piece o' that veal. There, not too much, lest they'd miss it, an' be sayin' we had more nor our board wages—she'll be glad enough, if it comes to the point to know who's to stay or go, to let Miss Fanny see she's one too many in the house, an' it won't hold us; thim's no use no matter to get up complaints, or pick a quarrel;—an' you could help it, Martha, twenty ways;—an' this, while she was at it, she'd say, 'an' she takes herself off, wid her old one all to ourselves, just to turn about our finger like a thread; an' see if we wouldn't have more vails than in one year than in two before;—ay, I warrant we'd soon put up enough, you to fix John in the porter-house time, as he hankers for, an' I'd be able to plaze myself wid the man o' my own choice. Why, it's ladies an' gentlemen yet we might be as well as the best of 'em, an' we only set smart about it, an' not be losin' our time gatherin' pence while we might be makin' a haul on pounds."

"Maybe if Miss Fanny was gone she'd get a companion, an' thim's the devil," suggested Martha, whose spirit was not equal to that of her enterprising comrade.

"Let her try it!" contemptuously retorted Betty, winking one eye. "I warrant ye after thif of rheumatism, caught in a bed such as I'd air, let alone twenty other ways of making the place disagreeable to 'em both, the two 'd be glad to part company."

Remember once a place I was jw'd wid a lady the daughter died, an' a poor, pale-faced, quiet thing—a poor relation she was, I believe—came to stay wid her as companion. Well, my dear, that didn't answer Eliza Jones—that was my fellow-servant—and was afraid the young lady would put her nose out o' joint wid the missus; so she sprinkled the sheets an' bed well wid water after the lady maked such a fuss to see 'em well aired, an' had her two months in the doctor's hands wid rheumatic fever, an' when she was well enough to be up an' go about, she got a skeleton key that she opened the partry, an' used to help herself to the wine, an' tea an' sugar, an' victuals of all sorts, an' then boil her egg hard, an' de her chop raw, an' if she said a word, or complain to the old lady, there was no plazin' her, till what betwica that an' the expence of the housekeepin', she was so worried, she was glad to send her home to her people, and Eliza Jones had it all her own way, till she robbed the missus of a hundred pound one day, an' run off wid a soldier;—so I'd know how to settle a companion."

Thus schemed and chatted those adroit knaves, yelped domestic servants, over their

evening repast, while in the drawing-room Squire Higgins made himself entertaining to Miss Fanny by giving exciting details of a shocking burglary and murder committed the night before in the city, and Miss Sophy relieved her aggravated sensibilities in bemoaning to the Rev. Agamemnon all the trouble she had to endure on the score of imprudent Fanny's collision with the servants, and causing thereby such serious breach of harmony that she offended menials, at least Betty, the most valued of them, had just a white ago given warning, and had to be mollified by concessions, increase of wages, a silk gown, &c., &c., to which the reverend auditor replied, in high-flown phrase:

"Quite right you are, my dear madam, a faithful servant is more precious than silver or gold, and to be retained at any cost or sacrifice; moreover, it is incumbent upon us to guard these brands scathed from the burning from relapsing into the errors of popery;—the priests, like spiders in a cobweb, lie in wait for souls, and if we cast off these hapless wretches, what else is before them but Babylon and the mystery of iniquity?"

"But that's all mighty fine talk, parson," cried Miss Fanny, who, having overheard the colloquy, in which she felt more interested than the burglarly suspended her attention a moment, to give her matter-of-fact opinion on the other subject; "if you, my good young friend, went down of a morning to your storeroom and found the tea-caddy you had filled the day before half empty, and the lump sugar abstracted by the pound, and the wine and spirits watered, and the cheese, eggs, meat, butter, preserves and fruit all disappearing by halves, I'd like to know what you or any other housekeeper would say about it."

"Tis very hard, Miss Fanny, I own, but admonish the offenders," mildly responded the gentle divine; "remind them of the commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

"Fiddlesticks!" ejaculated Miss Fanny, with energy; and uttering and stammering in the vicinity of declamation, she continued: "You parsons are so pious, merciful, and lenient to vice, I wonder you let the magistrate send any culprits to jail, where I'm right sure ours ought to be, and where they should be, had I a voice in it. I declare, I think them as bad and wicked as any Papist, that is,—she corrected herself—"priest-ridden, Jesuitical, Papists, for there are a few, I darsay, only Papists in name and out of obstinacy, like our niece, Alphonse Fitzpatrick, who, though nominally a Papist, had none of the dark craft of the sect, but was, I'm bound to admit, very superstitious. Ah, she was a great loss to us; somehow she had a knack of managing these servants; it was a great sacrifice our parting her."

"Right you were, my dear madam," responded the parson, authoritatively. "But it is not written, 'If thy right eye scandalize thee, thou shalt pluck it out and cast it from thee?' I am happy to witness such demonstration of zeal in the disciples of our Church; most edifying is the righteous wrath of the godly, and admirable, when quoting the example of Brutus, it smiteth them of its own household with impartial rod." Miss Fanny made no rejoinder, mystified between the paradox of mild admonition to glaring offenders of no kith or kin, and righteous wrath to them of one's own household, not obviously guilty of any specific crime, she collapsed in silence, while Miss Sophy filled out the coffee, and the Rev. Agamemnon helped himself to a toasted muffin, and the Sham Squire vigorously scratched his head, in momentary oblivion of his surroundings, and aspirated between his teeth:

"Hith, hith! jolly dogs! How'd it peg the top? We might all go to bed an' snore; there'd be no such thing as making a crop out of it. Hang the saints an' bless the sinners, say I—only I don't believe there ain't many saints, an' them that gets hanged has messed their business, an' been uncommon fools, say I, like Lord Edward, that must needs run to borrow under the very noses and in the very kennel of the hounds. Lucky for me; pith!"

"Will you take tea or coffee, Mr. Higgins?" demanded Miss Warbeck, eyeing, not amiably, that odious, low-born, forward fellow, introduced by Parson Lamb, and panned upon her as a relation to make much of and cherish.

"Keek and tea, the ladies delectable disappoin, my dear. Give me the stingo that warms the heart of the great Mogul, aromatic Mocha," cried the Squire, rubbing his hands complacently.

(To be continued.)

A YEAR'S RECORD.

The number of arrests by the police during the year just closed was 6,642.

Receipts in the Recorder's court in 1884 were \$12,015, against \$12,602 last year.

The customs receipts at this port in 1884 decreased \$942,915, being \$6,787,721 against \$7,730,637 in 1883.

There has been a fall-off of \$107,450 in excise collections in the past year, and of \$679 in the receipts for weights and measures.

The amount of customs duty collected at Toronto for December was \$176,979, being a decrease of \$45,532 as compared with December, 1883.

The yearly returns of the Cote des Neiges cemetery will show that the number of interments during the past twelve months has been about the thousand, some five hundred in excess of the previous year.

The number of receipts at the port of St. John in December were \$48,329, a decrease of \$10,400 compared with December, 1883. The total revenue for the year was \$308,185, a fall-off of \$173,232 compared with last year, and of \$176,476 compared with 1882.

The number of fires causing damage to which the Montreal brigade has been called out was 243, and the alarms for chimneys, etc., where no damage occurred was 80, making a total of 323. Of this number 283 came over the fire alarm wires and 40 were still alarms.

The inland revenue receipts for December were \$19,655, an increase over those of the same month last year of \$1,093. The receipts of the quarter amounted to \$56,259, an increase of \$4,729. The half-year's receipts were \$96,040, an increase of \$1,826. The receipts for the year just closed were \$172,155.

For the year 1884 the mean temperature was $\frac{1}{2}$ of one degree below the normal, as recorded at McGill observatory. The new standard time has been adopted at this station, and hereafter in its daily weather report the observations hitherto taken at 3, 7 and 11 p.m. will appear as 15, 19, and 23 o'clock.

The receipts at the Halifax Custom House during the past month amounted to \$77,618, a decrease compared with the receipts of December, 1883, of \$17,732. The receipts of the quarter just closed were \$271,016, a decrease compared with the same period last year of \$17,498. The receipts of the past year aggregate \$1,411,367, a decrease in comparison with the receipts of the year 1883 of \$64,037. Returns for the first six months of the current fiscal year show receipts of \$751,551, a decrease of \$15,519 in comparison with the first half of the last fiscal year.

A GOLDEN OPINION.

Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, declares that Haggard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, burns, scalds and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded.

NO HARM IN IT.

No harm can come from using Haggard's Peppermint Balm: as a remedy for throat, bronchial and lung complaints it is always reliable and positively safe.

Dried grass sold in bales is the most common fuel in Peru. Kerosene oil is \$1.25 a gallon there.

THE FORCES STRENGTHENED.

The vital forces are strengthened and the entire system renovated and built up by Burdock Blood Bitters. It acts on the bowels, liver, kidneys and blood.

Corbin, President of the Long Island Railroad, distributed ten tons of turkeys among his employes.

Allen's Lung Balm is warranted to cure the most distressing cough.

George W. Cable got lost in the wings of a Cleveland hall stage the other evening after the close of his readings.

Can consumption be cured? Yes. One man only, discovered the laws of vaccination. One man only, discovered the virtue of vaccination. And one man, after years of study and research, has discovered the cure for consumption. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the specific. Send two letter stamps and get Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on consumption. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Philadelphia Call denies that England wants the earth. "She only wants the sea, with a few continents as landing places."

ASK FIFTY LADIES IN SUCCESSION WHAT PERFUME THEY CONSIDER THE MOST DELICATE, THE MOST PURE AND SALUBRIOUS, THE MOST PERMANENT, AND IN ALL RESPECTS THE MOST DESIRABLE, AND FORTY-NINE OF THEM WILL ANSWER, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

Iron mills and cotton mills may close but it is observed that the gin mills keep on running all full time.

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion by its stimulating action upon the organs of digestion and assimilation, and by its powerfully alterative tonic and nutritive properties, purifies the blood from all taint, and increases its solid constituents. Always ask for Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

A Long Island man died the other day from grief from the loss of his favorite dog.

Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes: "During ten years' active practice I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda came under my notice, I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction, and is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family almost as a beverage during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscular or nervous system."

The man who made his lady love a present of an umbrella was the smart gift, after all.

Mr. W. R. Lazier, Bailiff, &c., Belleville, writes: "I had Dr. Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil the best medicine I have ever used in my stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches, wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. We use it as a household remedy for colds, burns, &c., and it is a perfect panacea. It will relieve warts by paring them down and applying it occasionally."

A Brooklyn car driver's mother died recently and left him a large sum of money; but the young man sticks to his car.

When a cold or other cause checks the operation of the secretory organs, their natural healthy action should be restored by the use of Ayer's Pills, and inflammatory material thereby removed from the system. Much serious sickness and suffering might be prevented by thus promptly correcting those slight derangements that, otherwise, often develop into settled disease.

TRADE IN THE STATES.

New York, Jan. 2.—A commercial agency journal reports cotton steady. Southern towns report the amount of cotton remaining unmarketed as very light, and indicating point to lessened receipts. The wool trade is fairly active for the season. The movements of buyers indicate increased confidence. The anthracite coal market has brought lower prices for coal in large quantities. Reports from all western and north-western cattle ranges are gloomy, and the further west the worse they are. Out of 215,000 cattle driven into Montana but 182,000 will survive the severity of the weather. The breadstuffs market has experienced a marked change. At no time for over a year has there appeared to be so strong a movement for an advance in the prices of wheat and flour, backed by the statistical position of the products, when supplies at home and abroad are considered. Abroad the only dissenting view is based on the prospects of favorable harvesting in Australia, as India and Russia do not interfere at present. The Chicago wheat market is largely in control of strong men who have gone in for a long campaign, and there is already some good outbuying. The opposition of the bears is feeble. Some who are considered good authorities say the price will yet be lower than it has been this crop year.

The name of N. H. Downs still lives, although he has been dead many years. His Elixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already outlived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public.

All those who have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters speak very strongly in their praise. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

In case of hard cold nothing will relieve the breathing so quickly as to rub Auroa & Oil Liniment on the chest.

PRESENTATION TO A TEACHER.

On Wednesday, 24th ult., the pupils of the Independent School, Melochville, P.Q., presented Miss M. E. McGill, formerly teacher of the R.C. school of the village of St. Malachy d'Orstown, with a writing desk and outfit, a photograph album, silk handkerchief and Xmas cards. Two addresses were also presented, one by the boy pupils and the other by the girl pupils, in which they expressed their sentiments of respect and gratitude for the vigilant care and wise counsels which they had received at the hands of their devoted teacher. They also expressed a hope that her efforts would be blessed and that a long and happy life would be granted to her.

ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY.

The closing exercises of the Roman Catholic separate school in this place for the year 1884 was marked by a very interesting event. This school has been under the superintendence of Mr. McCabe for the past two years, and the improvement in the school since his advent among us is marked. The scholars attending exceed in number over one hundred and eighty, one hundred being under the charge of Miss Bell, Chisholm, and about eighty under the charge of Mr. McCabe. Each year Mr. McCabe has sent quite a number of his scholars to an entrance examination of the High School, the majority of whom have succeeded in acquiring distinction. It is a matter of regret among the pupils and their parents that Mr. McCabe is about severing his connection with the school. He will proceed at the beginning of the new year to the Ottawa Collegiate Institute to prosecute his studies with a view to finishing his education. The final examination held in the school house two weeks ago was in every way satisfactory, as testified by the Rev. Father Macdonnell and the trustees who were present. After the examination the scholars presented Mr. McCabe with a beautiful gold ring, a cup, cigar holder and a very feeling and appropriate address.—Cont.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—The usual banquet in honor of the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor was held last evening. The toast by the Queen was received with applause, mingled with great hissing. The toast to the health of Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant, was omitted. Messrs. Brooks and Lyons, members of parliament, were unable to respond to the toast to the Irish members on account of the storm of snow and hisses with which they were received. Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. Moyne, members, afterwards responded and were warmly applauded. At Cork Mr. Madden wrote a letter refusing to attend the inauguration ceremonies owing to the gross and insulting treatment to which he had been subjected at the hands of the nationalists because he had extended the hospitality of the chamber held on the occasion of their visit. At Limerick at the Mayoralty banquet the Mayor proposed as the first toast "Ireland a nation," which he described as a loyal toast to Irishmen. Mr. O'Brien, member of parliament, responding, praised the Limerick corporation for its successful resistance of the extra police tax.

ROME, Jan. 2.—Papal journals state that the Patriarch of Constantinople repudiates the religious authority of the Czar of Russia and prefers to abandon the Greek for the Latin rite. The Vatican authorities are preparing to give the Patriarch a solemn and pompous reception.

WHAT THEY LEFT.

The Duke of Wellington left a personal estate valued at nearly a million, Lord Ampt-hill one of £250,000, and Postmaster Fawcett one of £50,000.

JUDGE LYNCH IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 30.—In November, 1882, Chris. McAllister was murdered at his residence. A few months afterwards Pleasant Anderson was arrested for the murder, was tried a year ago and acquitted. The conviction prevailed here that he was guilty. Bad feeling has since been manifested, and last night he was seized at the house of his father-in-law, taken to a jail in the school-house, a mock trial was held before a jury of eight masked men, and by them he was sentenced to be hanged. Nearly a hundred persons gathered at the school-house, among whom Anderson seemed to have no friends, and they took him to the scene of the murder and hanged him to the limb of a tree. He protested his innocence to the last. The body was left hanging until taken down by order of a magistrate.

A DESPONDENT WOMAN'S ACT.

MADEIRA, N.Y., Jan. 2.—Anna Dickhof and infant arrived from Berlin on Wednesday in search of her husband. Not finding him, and being destitute the stationmaster allowed her to remain in the depot over night. In a fit of despondency the woman cut the throat of herself and infant and wandered out into the snow where she was found covered with blood. The mother is not expected to live. Deekhof arrived yesterday and is heart-broken.

LOSS AND GAIN.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago With bilious fever."

GOOD FOR ALL.

For all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and bowels take Burdock Blood Bitters. It is purely vegetable, can do no harm, and is always beneficial.

The rebellion against Beecher in Plymouth Church is assuming formidable proportions.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

On account of its purity and concentrated strength and great power over disease, Burdock Blood Bitters is the cheapest and best blood cleansing tonic known for all diseased conditions of the blood, liver and kidneys.

Smallpox is increasing in London.

LOSS AND GAIN.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago With bilious fever."

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1885.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

With the close of the year it is well that all old accounts should be settled. We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we earnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will take it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when paid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive and entertaining newspaper such as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal DAILY POST, the only Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fighting their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous co-operation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits from its prosperity and progress.

CARDINAL McCABE, for the first time since the Nationalists have taken the municipal control of Dublin out of the hands of the Castle clique, lunched on Sunday at the Mansion House with the Lord Mayor. A sign of the times.

THE latest form of ingenious swindle was invented by one George Brown, who went about London collecting money for the erection of churches in India. His main argument with women, whom he chiefly cheated, was that in this way the unchristian custom of burning widows on the funeral pile of their husbands would be abolished.

EARL SPENCER is very eager for a renewal of the Crimes Act in Ireland. He has requested the Government not to balk his desires; but there appears to be some hesitation on the part of the Cabinet to prolong his despotic rule. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain are said to be strongly opposed to a renewal of the act, and the Cabinet has in consequence postponed decision on the Red Earl's demand.

THE question of the temporal power of the Pope, which has been left in abeyance for the past decade, promises to become once more a prominent topic in European politics. The Journal de Rome announces the formation of a "Temporal Power League" to establish committees throughout the world with the object of advocating in the press, pulpit and platform a restoration of the temporal power and domains of the Pope.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD told the Beaconsfield Club that every educated Englishman who comes to Canada becomes a Tory. Some one, who doubted the truth of the statement, has been figuring on it, and finds that of the members of the present House of Commons 28 are natives of Great Britain and Ireland, and of these 14 are Liberals, although the Tory majority in the house is over 60. Of the 28 members of the Ontario Legislature he calls themselves British born, nineteen are Liberals and the remainder are Conservative. If the rest of the country is

divided in the same proportion of the representative bodies, the British public, or at least, the members of the London Beaconsfield Club, has been very sadly misinformed. But, perhaps, Sir John, like our own Ald. Tommy Wilson, only meant it as a joke.

THE necessity of voting Princess Beatrice an allowance, on the occasion of her forthcoming marriage with Prince Henry of Battenberg, is now seen to be the real reason why no money is to be asked this year for the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. It was felt, in view of the enormous wealth of the Queen, who draws her several millions annually and spends but a few thousands, that it would be a dangerous experiment to try to get two large subsidies in the same year from Parliament. The opposition and feeling of bitterness against these donations or subsidies are growing, and the addition of another to the already long list of penniless German princes who are supported by British taxpayers is not calculated to diminish the popular hostility to such grants.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND's letter presenting his views and intentions relative to Civil Service reform seems to meet with general favor. Of course, the out-and-out partisans are not satisfied, especially when the President-elect declares that the Executive favor is not to be won by "persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for appointment." This hint is strong and pointed enough to keep office-seeking pilgrims from overcrowding the Capitol. Cleveland's notion of needed reform is evidently that of an earnest, practical business man, and his determination is to interpret the Civil Service Act by rules of common sense and justice. There will be no sweeping changes in merely clerical offices; but officials, whose fitness and industry are made up for by partisan zeal, will be made to feel that their tenure of office reposes on a faulty basis.

THE American fishermen continue to send in their protests against the renewal of the Fisheries treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington in 1871, and to terminate on July 1st of 1885. The New York Herald is strongly opposed to the treaty and remarks that no one has been heard, except Canadians, to advocate a continuance of the present arrangements which it considers to be reciprocal only in name. Our contemporary feels very sore over the bargain and thinks that the American people have been badly deceived once, and that they should not be caught napping again. "Thus in 1851," says the Herald, "we caught in Canadian waters 490 barrels of Canadian fish, while in the same year Canadians caught in American waters 291,189 barrels, and were also privileged to export fish to the States free of duty, so that in addition to the very doubtful award of \$5,500,000 given to Canada by the Halifax Commission, duties to the amount of \$300,000 a year have been remitted, making the cost of these provisions of the treaty to the people of the United States very large." Under these circumstances it will only be natural for Congress to follow the advice of the Herald, and put an end to an instrument which was so advantageous to Canada.

Our esteemed contemporary the Montreal Daily Witness was very feverish and delirious on New Year's Eve, as the following from one of its leading articles will show:—"The Loyalty of the Plenary Council of Baltimore to our free institutions is charming in proportion to its novelty. When our free institutions were endangered by the slaveholders' revolt the sympathizers of the Church of Rome were on the side of slavery, and when Lincoln was murdered his assassin, Surratt, escaped by the ecclesiastical underground railway through Canada to Italy. The Council declares the Church which it represents to be the great champion of education. This is strange in view of the illiteracy of all Roman Catholic countries as compared with Protestant ones. On the contrary, it hates liberal education, and its hatred is well founded, for an educated people always revolts against it."

When our esteemed contemporary does not tell a straight lie, it gets as near to it as possible by mean, dark insinuations, which are as bad as the unadulterated article. If the Witness would only back up its ridiculous statements and absurd charges against the Church with the slightest proof, we would be inclined to pay some respect to its opinions and to discuss what might be honest, but unenlightened convictions. It is a real pity that our pious confrere is not as ardent a lover and apostle of truth as it is of temperance.

SOME people and journals maintain that unless officeholding can be separated from party politics, the corruptions which are now to be found in official life will so increase as to make the boasted freedom of the Republic practically of no value to the people. There is nothing self-evident or irrefragable in that contention. It is by no means certain that the occupants of public offices will be any more honest, attentive and upright, if they had no relations to party politics. And, as the New York Sun quite aptly inquires, is there any more corruption in party politics than there is in commercial business? Can dishonesty be found in banks, railroads and merchants' counting houses? Does not wickedness sometimes extend into philanthropic and religious institutions and even into churches themselves? Yet with all these things party politics and office holding have naught to do. Their corruptions spring from vicious tendencies of human nature. They owe nothing of their renewal to politics or to anything connected therewith. The truth is, concludes the Sun, that "public honor and the interests which public offices are created to subserv, are infinitely safer in the guardianship of political parties and of the public press, and that the mischief of corruption and dishonesty therein are less

noxious and less enduring under party criticism and antagonism, than are the same evils in other spheres of public activity that are entirely removed from party observation and correction."

THEY have had another "funny" dynamite explosion in London on one of the underground railways. The description of the occurrence by the cable correspondent is "funnier" still. He cables a whole column of stuff to tell us that the windows of a passing train were broken and the lights extinguished by the shock; that a ticket collector was thrown from his box; that many ladies fainted; that the passengers were greatly alarmed; that a lady's nose was cut by the glass, and one gentleman's wrist was scratched; that the noise of the explosion was really heard in the neighborhood, and that a saloon keeper who was leaning over his bar at the time was actually lifted nearly a foot from the floor. And the correspondent winds up by intimating that these were the most serious casualties, and that the police found on the scene of the explosion a man's cap, some pieces of twine and a few rags. This beats the discovery of the fishing tackle, tin cans and horse medicine, which caused the conflagration and explosion at the Windsor station last week. These London explosions are turning out to be the most absurd and tiresome kind of a farce. If Scotland Yard detectives cannot do better than that in the way of destruction and excitement they ought to cease putting up any more jobs of the kind.

INEXCUSABLE BLUNDERS.

LORD "GUMBOIL" has got into trouble in the East by writing a letter to a Hong Kong paper, indignantly denying that he had ever asked to be introduced to a ballet girl, but he spelled the word "Hong Kong," which the editor cruelly remarked was inexcusable in even a future hereditary legislator. But what would our Indian confrere say of the judicious blunders in geography and history daily committed by the shining lights in English journalism and statesmanship when Canada is in question. According to the London Times Sir John Macdonald is ex-Premier of Canada. Montreal and Sarnia have, on more than one occasion, been connected by means of the Victoria Bridge by the same enlightened journal. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was described a short time ago in the Standard as the "veteran who sought reform at the point of the sword in 1847." The enterprising Daily Telegraph lectured the Canadian Government for spending millions on the Welland canal instead of using the Niagara river which afforded a natural waterway, the writer in this case having never learned or having forgotten that there was such an obstacle to navigation as the Niagara Falls. Instances of this dense and unpardonable ignorance are innumerable. In contemplating this state of things the Toronto Mail is forced to ask if "it is heresy to harbour the suspicion that English statesmen and journals are not omniscient." Is it treason to ask if they who, knowing so little of this country, are ever forward in tendering their most sapient advice and criticism are any better qualified to deal with India or Ireland? The Irish say they are not. The native press in India declares that the civil service by which that country is governed studies how not to know anything, the official who sets himself to acquire a thorough insight into his duties being "subbed as a cad." In Ireland, an Englishman or a Scotchman, who has never seen Dublin bay and who has had no experience whatever of Irish affairs, is almost invariably selected for the Chief Secretaryship, and it is the most natural thing in the world that, one after the other, they should come to grief. Punch delights in picturing the young gentlemen of the army and of a public service as cultivating inanity; and there is reason to think that they succeed, as a general thing, in raising an excellent crop. But how account for the woful ignorance of the newspapers whenever they treat of subjects beyond the seas?

TRYING TO SERVE TWO MASTERS.

IT is hard to understand the Toronto Mail on the question of loyalty. Its position is most uncertain and its sentiments most changeable. When any of the party chiefs thunder against Independence and impulsively pledge the support of Canada in arms, men, and money to Great Britain, the Mail shouts "Yes, we will," and endorses the ultra loyal declarations in the most emphatic style. On other occasions when it is left to itself and is in a less excited mood, our Western confrere forgets its professions of the previous day, jumps the tracks, and refuses to follow on the path that leads to glory. In one of its last issues the Mail in a fit of patriotic insubordination, accuses the London Times of being greatly excited over the Nicaraguan affair, and of hinting, in its oracular way, at war; but, adds the Tory organ, an "Canada would," of course, become a theatre of "operations, we should most seriously object to being dragged into a contest over 'British interests in Central America.'" If the Mail would not uphold British interests so near home as in Central America, where would it shed its blood and spend its money on behalf of the integrity of the Empire? Yesterday it was ready to die for that integrity and for a closer alliance between the colony and the mother country. To-day, when there is a far distant whisper of war, the flag of loyalty and allegiance is hauled down from the Mail towers, and the tone of the coward and the traitor is adopted. Our contemporary should learn from this that it cannot serve two masters; either Canada or England must claim and must have our entire allegiance. It must be Canada first, last and

always, or it must be England; the two cannot hold one and the same position. Loyalty divided between the two is like a person sitting on two stools, it will inevitably collapse, just as it has done in the case of the Mail.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

THE Irish Episcopate have always been noted for their devotion to fatherland as well as to faith. But at the present time the nation seems to be most singularly favored in its long line of patriots among that learned and respected body. At the head of these prelates who are the warm advocates of the people's rights as well as their faithful guides and counsellors in matters spiritual, stands the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel, upon whose shoulders the mantle of John of Tuam and of St. Lawrence O'Toole fits so well. The Most Rev. Dr. Croke is at this moment the greatest embodiment of the Irish love of God and country. Seldom, if ever, has any Irish prelate gained such a hold upon the hearts of the people as this distinguished churchman. Clergy and laity hail him as the great ecclesiastical chief of the whole island. Archbishop Croke cannot stir outside his episcopal residence without being made the embarrassed object of enthusiastic demonstrations. As the Freeman's Journal very truly remarks, the receptions greeting the Archbishop of Cashel every day remind us that when a great priest is a great patriot, he literally commands a fealty and devotion from the people which no monarch can aspire to. The people kneel with the submissiveness of children for his spiritual blessing, while they call him with the voice of freemen to preside over their national councils. As a significant and memorable evidence of the union between prelate and people, it will be interesting to relate a few of the proceedings which marked a private visit of His Grace to Rev. Dr. Kavanaugh in Kildare. Although scarcely any notice of the event was given, the moment the coming of His Grace became known the most elaborate preparations were made by the inhabitants to signalize the event. Every house in the town was illuminated, and, as the chronicler has it, illuminated in a way that made the district seem a perfect blaze of light. The enthusiasm and delight of the people were as unbounded as they were spontaneous. Two addresses of welcome were presented—the one on behalf of the National League, the other on that of the priests and people of Kildare. Both the addresses were instinct with patriotic feeling which show the temper of the country. Of the two the more outspoken was certainly that presented by the clergy, who, among other sentiments expressed, said: "We know your devotion to the interests of Ireland and of the Irish people. Your Grace has advocated the rights and liberties of your countrymen with firmness and courage. You defended the fair fame of the priests of Ireland, and of the people and their leaders, against the slanders of the vile and unscrupulous English faction, who maligned us to our Holy Father, whom we love as devoted children, and whose love and affection is dearer to us than our lives. You are the strength of the Irish Episcopacy, the hope of the Irish nation, and the idol of the Celtic race at home in the old land and in every region of the earth where the infamous laws of England have scattered our people." These sentiments evidently touched a chord in the Archbishop's heart, for he replied in eloquent and feeling terms and reaffirmed his fidelity and devotion to the cause of Ireland. After having recognized the fact that the national representatives in Parliament were never more powerful or more determined than they are at present; that priests and people were never more thoroughly united and that the national cause never looked brighter or more promising, the Archbishop gave thanks to God for it, and His Grace made a significant declaration which was interrupted by repeated cheering and which wins for him the noble title so long borne by the late Archbishop McHale, "The Lion of the Fold of Judah." He said:—"I take demonstrations like this to be a public expression of your faith as Catholics in the divine origin and constitution of your Church and in its pastoral arrangements; and if, in addition, anything may be supposed to be mixed up with it of a purely secular nature, I may assume that you are kind and complimentary to me, in an unusual degree, because you believe that I am not only devoted to the interests of the Church, which claims our first love and allegiance, but in proper measure to the land likewise in which you and I were born and brought up (cheers). That land is entitled to our love and devotion (cheers). I cannot say that it is a rich, but certainly it is a 'rare and fair land, this native land of ours' (loud and prolonged cheering). 'Tis a land worth fighting for, as I believe the robber Cromwell said of old. We are waging a constitutional fight for its advancement and national emancipation; and I am sure I can safely say of you, as I do say of myself, that we shall never lay down our arms in this laudable and legitimate combat until we have either secured the blessings which we desire, or built a solid platform, at all events, on which these who come after us may stand securely, and carry on the good fight to lasting victory (prolonged cheers). I hope this consummation may be near at hand, and that we may live to see it." (Cheers).

How grateful a nation, struggling for rights and freedom, should be to have such men for leaders and counsellors? What a crushing reply those scenes and those words are to the charge that the Catholic Church is the friend of despotism and an upholder of slavery, and what a cause of admiration it must be to an impartial world to see this contest for liberty, not only sanctioned by the Church, but, we may say, under the special direction and auspices of one of her most illustrious prelates

ON THE WARPATH.

THE Orangemen in Newfoundland do not appear, from all accounts, to be very much tamed. It is hard work to train them to be gentle and to make them familiar with and respectful of the ways of civilization. We have, however, hopes of their being pretty well reclaimed from their savage and brutal proclivities before the close of the 19th century. In the meantime, restraining influences should be brought to bear upon them, and keep

WHO PAYS THE TAXES—CAPITAL OR LABOR?

Our evening contemporary the Daily Star has come out as the pronounced organ and advocate of capital. It never had much love for labor, but for some time past it has manifested designs that are thoroughly inimical to the interest of the working classes. The special hobby which that paper has got hold of now is one that is an insult to the popular intelligence, and is in direct opposition to that freedom and equality which are the basis of the system under which we live. The time has gone by when bricks and mortar could command representation in any of our civic or political institutions, and the Star is losing its time in demanding a return to any such feudal system of government. To show what nonsense our contemporary is capable of in its advocacy of special representation for real estate owners in the Council, we will quote a few extracts. Says the Star:

It is notoriously the fact that the best class of citizens, the men who have the right to a large proportion of the control of the city's financial affairs, at present hold aloof from municipal affairs. This is injurious to the welfare of the city, but how can they be expected to do otherwise. A wealthy citizen, packed to a man who has a great permanent stake in the city, represented by large blocks of real estate, a man contributing thousands of dollars to the city treasury, a man who by the judicious management of his own business has shown a capacity for public business, begins to take an active interest in municipal politics and finds his vote offset by the vote of a man who has no property and no permanent interest in the city, who contributes next to nothing to the taxes, and who, perhaps, as a condition of going to the poll, asks to be paid "for his day's work." This state of affairs is unjust to the real estate owner, and by disgusting him with civic affairs, is injurious to the city as a whole.

We do not say that the rich man's property entitles him to a more potent voice than that of the poor man in the making of by-laws affecting both alike, but it does entitle him to a more influence in the control of the common property to which he is such a vastly disproportionate contributor. The finances of the city should be controlled on something like the same principle as the finances of a commercial corporation, those who pay the most should have the most votes. It is practically impossible to carry out this principle to its legitimate conclusion in a municipal corporation, but it will be a long step in the right direction if we accord to the real estate owners of the city special representation in the Council. Of the three aldermen elected by each ward one should be elected by the real estate owners of the ward only, and the ten aldermen thus elected by the real estate owners (one from each ward) should form the Finance Committee which should be the supreme authority on all purely financial questions. By the adoption of this plan a better class of voters would be attracted to the polls and a better class of aldermen would be elected.

We imagined that this was a democratic country, where one citizen was as good as another, but it appears that the organ of bricks and mortar has discovered that there is in the community a "best class of citizens," who are entitled by the possession of the almighty dollar to greater distinction, favor and rights than the "worst class of citizens," who are not the favored ones of fortune. We protest against the introduction of the invidious phrase "best class of citizens;" there is no room for it here. There may be a prominent class of citizens, a wealthy or a poor class of citizens, a respectable and honest class of citizens, but there is no such thing as a best class in the sense that the Star would have it. All honest and respectable citizens—be they poor or rich—are "the best class." The ownership of wealth, real estate and prominence, gives no right to the title. The truth of this is amply illustrated in the case of our contemporary. It may be a prominent and wealthy paper, but it does not belong to the "best class of journals," because it lacks honesty and respectability.

The next fallacy of our contemporary is its contention that the man who owns large blocks of real estate should have greater power and control at the polls and more representation in the Council than the man who has no property. A minute's consideration of the proposition will show its absurdity and injustice. Who is it that contributes to the civic treasury? The real estate owner or the tenant? The thoughtless will be surprised to hear that the real estate man pays little or nothing. The taxes come out of the pockets of the workman. And how? Mr. Smith owns a hundred houses; he rents them to a hundred tenants; the conditions of the rental are invariably that the tenant pay, say, the sum of \$200 a year and taxes, or the sum of \$240 and no taxes. In either case the landlord provides that the taxes will not come out of the revenue from his property. In every other business the same provision is made by the capitalist. If the manufacturer or business man has to pay one or ten thousand dollar taxes, he makes up for it by raising the price of his wares on the consumer accordingly. The capitalist, therefore, is not the contributor to the civic funds, but simply the channel through which the consumers or workmen pay the taxes.

In face of these considerations the fallacy of the Star's plea in favor of capital becomes self-evident. That the rich man's property should entitle him to a more potent voice and to more influence in the control of any branch of the civic government than what would be enjoyed by the non-property man, is perfectly preposterous and would not be tolerated for a moment.

ere should be appointed to watch over them and prevent them from exercising undue violence and intimidation towards their neighbors. It does not convey to the outside world a very high idea of their gentleness or of any other civilized instinct, to be told that a British man-of-war had to be despatched to the scene of a furious Orange outbreak at Bay Roberts to protect the lives of the Catholic inhabitants, and that the United States Consul had to demand from the Governor of the island protection for the lives and liberty of American citizens from the hands of infuriated Orangemen. Uncle Sam will stand no Orange nonsense, and if the Newfoundland Orangemen have any respect for their precious persons they will lay not a finger on any man, woman or child that can claim the protection of the Stars and Stripes! The Orangemen have it all pretty much their own way at Bay Roberts. They are parading the streets in hundreds armed to the teeth and defy both the law and its guardians. They have besieged and imprisoned a number of Redemptorist Fathers who were holding a Mission there, and they have surrounded the Catholic Church and will not allow His Lordship Bishop McDonald to hold service therein. Let the Orange body get the upper hand in any community, and there peace and tolerance cease to exist, savage insolence and oppression taking their place.

THE YEAR'S CROP OF FAILURES.

The number of mercantile failures which took place throughout the Dominion, as reported to Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co. within the past year, is additional proof of the deep depression which continues to prevail. Although the failures were not as numerous as in 1883, the amount of liabilities was very largely increased, as the comparison with preceding years will show:

Table with columns for Year, Number, and Liabilities. Data for 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878. Includes a comparison of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and Manitoba for 1883 and 1884.

The Gazette of this morning says that from this analysis of the mercantile mortality throughout the country, it is evident that "the increase was local rather than general." How our contemporary can make that out is more than we can understand. An examination of the figures will show on the contrary that the dullness of business was more general than local. For instance, out of the seven Provinces five show a very marked increase, both in the number of failures and in the amount of the liabilities. In 1883 Ontario had 567 failures, with \$4,700,000 of liabilities, and in 1884 there was an increase of 41 failures and of nearly five million dollars of liabilities. In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and Newfoundland the increase of disasters was almost double all along the line. So many had already failed in Manitoba that it was scarcely possible to improve on its record. In Quebec there were 37 failures less than in 1883. These figures show that the extinction of business was as universal as it could possibly be, and prove that the Gazette is not always reliable in its conclusions.

A. M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE

The following subscriptions have been received for the National Tribute to the family of the late A. M. Sullivan:— Edward Murphy \$10 00 James O'Brien 10 00 M. Loughman 10 00 T. G. Shaughnessy 5 00 Bernard Tansey 5 00 Alderman Farrell 5 00 J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P. 5 00 Owen McGarvey 10 00 William S. Murphy 1 00 P. Wright 5 00 Denis O'Connor, Drummond, Perth. 1 00

ST. GABRIEL T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. At a meeting of this society, held on Sunday, 4th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:— President and Rev. Director, Rev. J. Salmon; 1st Vice-President, Tobias Butler (re-elected); 2nd Vice-President, John Cogan; Secretary, Thos. J. Sweeney; Treasurer, P. Doyle; Librarian, T. Doyle; Grand Marshal, E. Warren; Assistant marshals, Bernard Taylor and Edward Storey. Executive Committee—John Lynch, P. H. Herbert, M. Hennessy, J. O'Neill, Jos. Burns, M. Reid, Patrick Polan, Jas. Phelan, John Conroy, J. Whelan, L. Whelan, P. Reynolds. The anniversary service of the above society will be held in St. Gabriel Church on Tuesday evening, 6th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. A certificate of temperance will be delivered and a cordially invited to be present.

IRISH CLAIMS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The only new project the Irish party will introduce at the next session of Parliament will be the local self-government scheme, to establish county boards, &c. The question of National Home Rule will be left until the new parliament is elected.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HATFIELD'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

WORK OF THE IRISH NATIONALISTS.

The Irish Nationalists are preparing for the next campaign with great activity and fervour and are much pleased with the tone of their constituencies, especially in Ulster, where they are making arrangements to elect Tories wherever they themselves have no chance. Persistent rumors of Earl Spencer's retirement continue to be in the air, and they are regarded as evidence that the liberals are trying to enter into a compact with the Parneilles by dangling this bribe with one hand while threatening a renewal of coercion with the other. There is apparently small chance of such an alliance. The nationalist papers are paying much attention to the depression in the linen industry and to schemes for its revival, which have had a good effect in Belfast. Among the strong men whom the next election will bring out is J. J. Clancy, of the Nation, who will contest Dublin. Tipperary next week will supply the place of Smyth, who took office recently. It was expected that John O'Connor, of Cork, who has been in prison there, and who is one of the ablest and most popular of the Nationalists, would succeed Smyth, but it has been decided otherwise. While Mr. Parnell's leadership is still unquestioned last night's event in Tipperary is a warning that there are limits to the nationalist's discipline. In order to fill the Smyth vacancy Archbishop Croke had publicly invited Mr. O'Connor to be the candidate, and Mr. Parnell had publicly given his assent. The United Friend and the Freeman's Journal both published glowing articles about Mr. O'Connor as the next member for Tipperary. Everybody seemed to regard the question as decided until the county convention league delegates met and Mr. O'Connor had made a speech, when Patrick Ryan, of Cashel, also an ex-convict, arose and spoke in favor of his own candidacy, saying that Tipperary, in which district lies Cashel, was capable of choosing one of its own citizens. Thereupon Mr. Ryan was nominated by a considerable majority. The National League of Temperance has encouraged the rebellion by subscribing £50 towards the election of Mr. Ryan.—Cor. N. Y. Times.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS.

CHICAGO, Jan 5.—There was a large attendance at a meeting of the "Working people's International association" yesterday afternoon, including a few women. C. S. Griffin, the first speaker, stated that this work had been created for all people alike and that capitalists must take non-capitalists into co-partnership—or else, with the assistance of dynamite, leave the world. A speaker named Harsons said the chief purpose of socialism was to put all men into palaces and place on their tables the bounties of the earth. When socialism prevailed every man would be a joint stockholder of the entire earth and richer than Vanderbilt. Socialism had become a necessity and one must accept it or perish. August Spies advocated murder, because by it murder could be prevented. He who upheld the present order of society was a murderer. The mission of all governments was to maintain the robbery of the people. He offered a resolution endorsing the alleged action of the Hocking Valley miners in destroying the property of the syndicate, which was adopted. Jno. Sural, an old man, said he believed in slaughtering a few thousand capitalists. Miss Lee declared herself ready to shoulder a musket in order to kill the capitalists. Mrs. Parsons asserted her ability to throw dynamite effectively as her husband. She closed with an expressed desire that ministers would in future advise their starving parishioners to trust in dynamite instead of to trust in God.

OBITUARY.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Thos. D. Quinn, which took place at his son-in-law's residence, 334 1/2 St. Antoine street, on the 3rd inst. Mr. Quinn was a native of Tipperary County, Ireland, and spent the early part of his life in St. John's, Newfoundland. He has been fifty years in this country. His funeral will take place from his son-in-law's (M. X. Lefebvre) residence, 334 1/2 St. Antoine street, on Tuesday, at 2 p.m.

The announcement of the death of Sister King, which took place in the Hotel Dieu Sunday, was received with profound regret. The good sister had charge of the St. Patrick's ward in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and many there are who can testify to the care and attention the late Sister King bestowed on the sick and afflicted during the long period she has been connected with the institution. The Sister at the time of her death was 52 years and 7 months, having spent 32 years in the religious profession. Her funeral service will be held in the Hotel Dieu, on Wednesday morning, the 7th instant, at 8 o'clock.

Senator Muirhead died at his residence, Chatham, N.B., December 29th, after a somewhat lengthy illness, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. He was the son of the late John Muirhead, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, who came to Nova Scotia in 1817, and for some years carried on business as a merchant and shipbuilder, at Pictou. Senator Muirhead was born in Pictou, April 4, 1819, and with his parents removed to Miramichi, where he was educated and where he married Miss Annie Gray. Mr. Muirhead was actively engaged in lumbering and mill owning, and his energy and remarkable business qualities had much to do with the development of the north shore of our province. He entered the legislative council in 1868, and was called to the senate of Canada in January, 1878. He leaves three sons and one daughter. In politics Mr. Muirhead was in hearty accord with that policy which best promoted the interests of the Maritime Provinces, and was, therefore, a cordial supporter of the administration of Sir John Macdonald.—St. John Sun.

THE LATE MR. ROBERT MCCREADY.

Mr. McCreedy was a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland, and came to this country with his father when quite a young lad. When a comparatively young man, being some 25 years of age, he commenced business for himself as a leather merchant. He afterwards became associated with his brother, Mr. James McCreedy, in the boot and shoe business, which they carried on under the name of Messrs. James McCreedy & Co., until about six years ago, when the partnership was dissolved and the late Mr. McCreedy again carried on business by himself, as a wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer, which he continued till the time of his death. During the twenty years in which he was engaged in business in Montreal, the late Mr. McCreedy made many friends, and was well known as a man of sterling integrity and honest worth, and among those under him as a kind and indulgent employer. In the course of a successful business career he also amassed a considerable fortune. The deceased gentleman leaves a wife and four children—two sons and two daughters—to mourn his loss, to whom very general sympathy will be extended by a large circle of friends in their sad bereavement. The deceased gentleman was a warm friend of the workingman, and during the strikes among

the workers in the boot and shoe factories, proved his sympathies in a practical manner by refusing to co-operate against them. He was a large shareholder of THE POST PRINTING and PUBLISHING COMPANY, and an executor of this paper.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Lent begins on the 18th prox. and will end on the 4th of April.

M. Felix East, postmaster of St. Augustin, was unanimously elected churchwarden of that parish.

Hon. Senator C. B. de Boucherville, M.L.C., has been appointed to the Council of Public Instruction, Catholic section, in place of Mr. P. Benoit, M.P.

A telephonic message received from Saint aux Recollets to-day said that His Lordship, Archbishop Bourget, was in the same condition. He is very weak.

Mr. Joseph Tellier Lafortune was ordained priest by his lordship Bishop Fabre on Saturday last, and the same day he was appointed vicar at St. Eustache.

The members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association paid a visit to the Bishop's Palace on Wednesday, and were received by His Lordship Bishop Fabre. The visitors were introduced by their spiritual adviser, Rev. Father Donnelly, and met with a most cordial welcome from the Lord Bishop.

About 800 gentlemen paid a visit to His Lordship Bishop Fabre yesterday, on the occasion of the new year, amongst whom were:—His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Hon. Judges Jetté, Papineau, Mousseau, Rivest, Mathieu, Monk and Baby, Hon. J. R. Thibault, Recorder DeMontigny, Police Magistrates Bouchard and Dugas, Messrs. Plinquet, Tassé, Lacombe, Dussaneau, Perreault, Jolin, Cusson, Simard, etc.

At the New Year's reception to the clergy at the Bishop's Palace the address to His Lordship was read by Rev. Father Dowd, curé of St. Patrick's Church. "It may seem strange," said the reverend Father, "that I come in presence and in the name of a French clergyman to offer Your Lordship in the English language our wishes for the new year. But we are priests, and the Church speaks the same language to all, the language of the heart, in which we like to speak to Your Lordship." In the course of his reply, the Bishop alluded to Mgr. Bourget's illness, and asked all the priests present to add the prayer "pro infirmo" to the service of the Mass.

CATARH.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

MORTALITY.

A WEEK'S RETURNS—MORTALITY AMONGST FRENCH-CANADIANS THE PAST YEAR.

The returns from the Protestant cemetery for the past week show that the number of bodies placed in the vault was 25. Of these 15 were of males and in the total number 10 were children. The principal causes of death were:—3 diphtheria; 1 typhoid fever; 2 scarlet fever; 2 pneumonia; 2 phthisis. The mortality among the French-Canadian inhabitants of Notre Dame, was 3,565, against 5,201 for 1884—an increase of 304. The chief cause of death among children was diphtheria. Consumption was the average disease among adults. The increase in the population more than made up for the increased death rate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—Knowing that you and your readers will be glad to hear of the advancement of the Church, I make no apology for sending you the following:—

Although this place has been settled for over half a century, we had no Catholic Church within eight miles, and our parish church was twenty-one miles distant. Twenty years ago there were only three Catholic families here, but they have increased to about fifty at present. Under these circumstances our beloved Bishop Cleary, on his late pastoral visit through the diocese, with his ever watchful care, saw that a church and priest were needed here, and immediately sent us a priest. And as an evidence of what can be done, where priest and people work together, would say: Just three months ago our priest arrived here, acquainted with none of his parishioners, and on the 12th of October we commenced to build a church (36 by 70 feet inside), and on Christmas Day (yesterday) at six a.m., we had in it the first mass ever celebrated in Carleton Place on Christmas Day. The ladies had the church tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and we also had a choir of our young people, who never sang a note in public before, but who after a few evenings' practice with one of our ladies, rendered a few hymns very well. Of course our church is not finished, but is so that we can use it for the winter, and in spring we will get at it again and have it finished and dedicated next summer. Our priest—well, our priest is energetic yet painstaking, respected by our Protestant fellow-citizens, and revered and loved by his parishioners. He also attends to the parish of Ferguson's Falls (12 miles distant) hereafter by saying Masses here at six and eight o'clock, he had Mass at 11:30 and received a Christmas box of \$50, and was met on his return here with \$128 more from Carleton Place, making in all \$208. It is almost unnecessary to say he is the Reverend M. O'Donohoe. Long may he remain with us. G. A. C. Carleton Place, December 25, 1884.

Hard to Believe.

It is hard to believe that a man was cured of a kidney disease after his body was swollen as big as a barrel and he had been given up as incurable and lay at death's door. Yet such a cure was accomplished by Kidney-Wort in the person of M. M. Dorevaux, of Ionia, Mich., who says: "After thirteen of the best doctors in Detroit had given me up, I was cured by Kidney-Wort. I want every one to know what a boon it is."

A miser living in Columbia County, N. Y., has just died and his wife quarrelled with the undertaker for charging her \$1.50 for putting some boards together for a coffin, which boards the miser had previously provided. In searching the house after the wife's death \$35,000 in government bonds, \$28,000 in bank certificates and three bushels of pennies were found. They had been so saving that they had used neither meat nor soap for twenty years.

Glass floors, of heavy blocks imbedded in iron framework, are largely replacing wood floors in Paris business houses. The French build for time. The many mirrors set in their walls are not alone for show. They are cheaper than paint or paper in the course of years.

BOOK NOTICES.

MR. CAPEL'S REJOINDER to the Reply of Rev. J. H. Hopkins, D.D. New York and Cincinnati: Fr. Pustet & Co. Pamphlet, 25 cents.

Mr. Capel has not been idle during his stay in the United States. Not long since he published a pamphlet entitled "Catholic: an essential and exclusive attribute of the True Church." Rev. Mr. Hopkins, an Episcopal clergyman, wrote a reply in the way of a lengthy article in the Church Review. In his reply the minister had recourse to a piece of strategy,—the deliberate perversion of a statement concerning the power of jurisdiction upon which the whole question at issue turns,—to weaken the crushing force of the Monsignor's reasoning. Of this the Monsignor convicts him and expresses the "hope that the doctor in this matter is not a representative of many clergymen in the States." The pamphlet is clear and cogent, and is altogether a cutting rejoinder to Dr. Hopkins.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, Rochester, New York.

This is a very interesting book of 120 pages, with probably five times as many illustrations of all sorts of fruits, flowers and vegetables. The drawings are splendidly executed, and taken altogether the book is a magnificent example of American taste, artistic skill, knowledge and enterprise.

NOTES ON INGENUITY. By Rev. L. A. Lambert. Seventh edition. One hundred thousand. Buffalo, N.Y., Buffalo Catholic Publication Company. Cloth, 50 cents, paper, 25 cents.

This work has a large circulation, which is proof of its ability. Father Lambert's style of confuting the ranting infidel is peculiarly fitting and effective. He meets him on his own ground and with his own weapons. It is replete with pith, mirth and logic. For sale at D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

CATHOLIC BELIEF: or, A Short and Simple Exposition of Catholic Doctrine. By the Very Rev. Joseph Beaumont, D.D., Revised and adapted to the United States, by Rev. Louis A. Lambert, author of "Notes on Ingenuity," etc. With the Imprimatur of His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, and an Introduction by the Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo.

This little book is one of the cheapest and best books for missions yet published. It is an admirable book of instruction on Christian doctrine for both Catholics and Protestants. Short, clear, simple and concise, it meets the needs of a numerous class of non-Catholics, who, yearning after Truth, unsettled in their convictions, sincere in their inquiries, and curious to know just what Catholics do believe, have neither leisure nor inclination to pore over large volumes or study elaborate dogmatical treatises. The author evinces rare ability and tact in setting forth Catholic principles in a few words, with winning simplicity and yet scholarly accuracy. He treats of all the leading dogmas of the Church, yet as his aim is to remove "from minds otherwise well disposed, misconceptions of our holy religion, and still deep-rooted prejudices against Catholic faith," he naturally addresses himself more particularly to, and dwells more lengthily on, those doctrines which Protestantism has rejected. Another feature of the work is its entire freedom from anything which might give offence to any one, without, however, compromising or disguising truth. He shows throughout a delicate consideration for those in error, and a just appreciation of the difficulties, intellectual, and social, which converts to the Faith must encounter and overcome. The book is just the one to put in the hands of a Protestant friend, confident that Catholic faith will more readily reach the soul and bring conviction to the understanding, when Catholic charity has won the heart and favorably predisposed the will. Price, 40 cts. Benziger Bros., publishers, New York, N. P.

HISTORY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN'S SODALITY.

This work is intended to serve as a souvenir of the recent Jubilee, and neither care nor expense has been spared to render the book worthy of the occasion. The volume commends itself by these considerations:— 1. It is an opportune tribute to the Blessed Virgin on the occasion of the Tercentenary Jubilee of Her Sodality. 2. As a succinct statement of facts regarding the Sodality, it will be of service in impressing members with a duly exalted idea of their association, and in inviting postulants whom the splendid record of its three centuries can not fail to secure. 3. It will aid in the revival of interest and fervor in the work of the Sodalities, especially in Colleges and Academies. 4. It will explain to Non-Catholics the nature of an Association which is justly recognized as one of the sources of the superior spiritual life, and suggests to distinguished Catholics. Price 60 cents. T. B. Noonan & Co., publishers, 17 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

ANGEL GUARDIAN ANNUAL and useful Almanac for 1885. Boston. House of the Angel Guardian.

This is the sixth year of this little annual, and it is, in many respects, the best yet issued. Besides complete calendars it contains a large amount of interest and instructive reading. Price five cents. The House of the Angel Guardian from which this little annual is issued, is conducted by the Brothers of Charity. It is an asylum for orphans, homeless and wayward boys. Persons sending a club of forty subscribers at twenty-five cents each will be registered life members of the society and receive besides a beautiful premium. Members share in a large number of spiritual benefits. Address, Bro. Joseph, Treasurer, 83 Vernon street, Boston, Mass.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. January number. Contents:

A Shadow of Christmas, Edith W. Cook; The Falls of Wond, Agnes Repplier; Scriptural Questions—No. III, Rev. A. F. Hewit; The Hotel Bellecour During the siege, John A. O'Shea; The Tin Soldiers, Robert McPhail; Lilies Among Thorns, Maurice F. Egan; The Annunciation, Rev. Inigo Deane, S.J.; Solitary Island—Chaps. VI.-VII., Rev. John Talbot Smith; A Tired Heart, Katharine Tynan; Barbary Redwood, William Seton; Katharine—Chaps. XXI.-XXII., E. G. Martin; Influence of School-Life on Eye-sight, P. A. Callan, M.D.; New Publications. Price \$1 per annum; Single copies 35cts. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY AND MODERN UNBELIEF.

A plain and brief statement of the real doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, as opposed to those falsely attributed to her, by Christians who reject her authority, and by unbelievers in Revelation; that thus a contrast may be easily drawn between the "Faith once delivered to the Saints" and the conflicting Theories, and Scientific Guesses of the present Age; and serving as a Refutation to the assaults of modern Infidelity. By the Right Rev. J. D. Richards, D.

D., Bishop of Retimo, and Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern Vicariate of the Cape Colony. 12mo cloth, net \$1.00. This is a wonderfully able book, and treats in simple language and in a popular way, the religious theories now so fashionable outside the Catholic Church, and contrasts them with orthodox teaching. For sale at D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

THE MONTH. December Number. Baltimore and New York: John Murphy & Co., publishers. Contents:

Primary Education, Rev. James F. Splaine; The Tercentenary of a True Reformer; Sketches of American life in British Guiana—Part the Second, Rev. Ignatius Sciles; Lines to an Oak Tree, Morwenna P. Hawker; An Englishman's Impressions of America, Editor; John Vyffels, his Life and Teaching—Part the fifth, Rev. Joseph Steyvers; Religious Mission of the Irish Race, Rev. David Humphrys, C.C.; The Communal Elections in Belgium, and their results, Austin G. Oats; Something More About Food, Andrew T. Sibbald; Reviews; Literary Record.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, Boston, Mass.

The January number of this popular periodical is full of interesting matter. Its contents are:—"The University of Notre Dame," by Arthur J. Stace; "Southern Sketches," V., by Rev. M. W. Newman; "Female Labor in England," "Sermon of the Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan," "A Christmas Welcome," "Vives with Money," "The Manager," Irish Catholics as Bankers; "Cromwell in Ireland;" John Wrenn and last Ball; "St. Martin's Bell;" "The Skipper's Ghost," "Sanctus of Christmas," "Merry Christmas," "Bells," "The Third Plenary Council," "Our Young Folks," "Kiss Me, Mother," "The Strange Adventures of Little Snowdrop," "Dull Children," "Useful Knowledge," "Humorist," "Notes of Current Topics," "After the Battle," "Personal," "Notices of Recent Publications," "Obituaries of Clergymen, Sisters, Lay People."

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR HEARING HOLY MASS.

This is a plain little work written by Rev. J. A. Goyas and approved by the Bishop of Natchez. It conveys salutary and useful instructions regarding the highest act of worship which the Church renders to God. Benziger Bros., Publishers, New York, N.Y.

GASKELL'S HAND-BOOK OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

We have received from the publishers a book with the above-named title. It contains Statistical Tables of Practical Value for Mechanics, Farmers, Lumbermen, Bankers, Book-keepers, Politicians, and all classes of workers in every department of human effort, and a compilation of facts for ready reference on various subjects.

Nomore valuable book has ever been offered, as it contains so much information of practical value in everyday life. It is elegantly bound in alligator leather, with gold stamp, and it will be sent to any address by mail, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by Geo. W. Orlive, publisher, 230 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

The December number is an exceedingly artistic one and shows great improvement on all previous issues. It is more than double the usual thickness and there are very many more illustrations, eight of them being full page, and four of these are pictures of Thomas Gainsborough, to whose life as an artist a valuable paper is devoted. Austin Dobson writes "The Squire of Vanstall," "The bald Forbes of 'A Christmas-tide,'" "The Khyber Pass, and C. F. Keary of 'A Family of Adventurers: the Sforzas of Milan.'" There is an article on "Iron and Steel making in South Wales," one on "Calvados," and one on "Our Mission in Abyssinia." MacMillan & Co., Publishers, 112 Fourth avenue, New York.

PHRENOLOGY.—We have received a copy of the phrenological chart issued by Fowler & Wells Co. It contains a printed key giving the accepted names of the different faculties; the whole picture is very ornamental, and must prove a feature of peculiar attraction wherever it is seen; nothing like it for design and finish being elsewhere procurable. It is mounted with rings for hanging on the wall, or it may be framed and will be appropriate for the home, office, library or school. The head itself is about 12 inches wide, beautifully lithographed in colors on heavy plate paper, about 19 by 24 inches. Price \$1.00. It is published and offered as a special premium for subscribers to the "Phrenological Journal" for 1885. The journal is published at \$2.00 a year, with 15 cents extra required when the chart is sent. Fowler & Wells Co., publishers, 753 Broadway, New York.

BABYHOOD.—This is the title of a new periodical intended to become "a medium for the dissemination among parents of the best thought of the time on all subjects connected with early childhood." It contains the following articles: "Baby at Home in Winter," "Adulteration of Milk," "Vaccination," "Increase and Preservation of Youthful Beauty," "Nursery Cookery," "Nursery Help and Novelties," "Baby's Wardrobe," "A Mother's Note-Book," "Occupations and Amusements—A Hint for Christmas," "Nursery Literature."

We wish the new venture success, and hope it will be the means of causing "our little ones" to be better cared for. Address "Babyhood," box 3, 123, New York.

THE AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Indiana.

The last number of this excellent magazine continues the beautiful life sketch "A Troubled Heart, and How it was Comforted at Last." Among other articles are "A Letter of St. Hilary of Poitiers"; "The Author of the Imitation of Christ"; "The Office of Vespers," by Mgr. Freppel; "The Litany of the Blessed Virgin," by Rev. G. Maces, etc. The usual timely and interesting "Catholic Notes" on religious subjects are also contained. The poetic contributions for the month are by Eleanor G. Donnelly; Harriet M. Skidmore; W. D. Kelly; E. P. Ryder; Anna T. Sadlier, and others.

THE DORCAS MAGAZINE, a periodical devoted to the interests of Women and the Home, has completed its first year's work. Its pages are filled with plain directions for making an infinite variety of useful and decorative articles, and its aim is evidently not only to help women to employ their time in a useful and pleasing manner, but also to be of service to those whom necessity compels to labor. There are thousands of women throughout the land supporting themselves by the aid of the Crochet-hook and Knitting-needle, to whom the Dorcas is invaluable. The patterns given are selected with care and taste, and the working directions, which, by the way, are printed without abbreviation, are tested by an expert to prevent mistakes. Knitting, netting, crochet-work, all kinds of embroidery, and artistic needle-work are treated in its columns. The Dorcas has found an unoccupied field and is filling it in so satisfactory a manner,

that it is fast becoming a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to womanly handicraft. Each number contains more technical matter than can be purchased separately for ten times its cost to subscribers, \$1.00 a year. Sample copies sent to any one in the United States or Canada, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, "Dorcas," 872 Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRA—The January number of this interesting magazine presents a select and well-filled table of contents:—Christmas; The Three Kings of Orient; Wilful Beas; The Winged Tomb; Backward Glances; Into the Light; Reminiscences of the Chickasaw; Santa Claus; "Thorn Blossom Lessons"; Daisy and I; The Letters of Lady Temple; The Boulder; Anna-Gomhill Legends, etc., etc. Published 3 Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

THE ALLEGED TOURNAI FRAUDS.

MONTREAL FINANCIERS INTERESTED—AN OLD STORY REHASHED.

QUEBEC, Jan. 3.—It is stated that a Belgian gentleman who was lately here in connection with the bishop of Tournai case, has received information to the effect that the difficulties heretofore existing between Bishop Dumont and Bishop Durosseau have been amicably adjusted, Bishop Dumont having assigned any rights he may have had in the stolen bonds to Bishop Durosseau, who is authorized to take such steps as he may deem necessary to recover the same, or the proceeds thereof, from the parties in Canada who obtained them from Bernard. It is currently rumored here that the end of this case has not yet been reached, and that some startling developments may be expected. Bernard himself, having amicably adjusted his difficulties with the bishop, is expected to arrive here within a short time to assist in the proceedings which have been instituted on behalf of the bishop. It is further stated here that one of the principal defendants in the case, who resides in Montreal, is now in Europe endeavoring to bring about a settlement. What can be learned of the facts of the case are as follows:— In October, 1881, Bishop Dumont, then in possession of the bishopric of Tournai, having had some difficulty with Pope Leo XIII, was deposed and Bishop Durosseau appointed in his place. For some time Bishop Dumont accepted the situation, but at the end of about seven months instituted proceedings to recover the moneys which formed part of the diocesan fund and which he claimed as his personal property. After some litigation an application was made to have seals affixed on the property in dispute. To avoid this the funds, amounting to about five million francs in bonds and debentures of foreign corporations and governments, were entrusted for safe-keeping to Leon Bernard, then one of the canons of the Cathedral of Tournai. The temptation being too great, Bernard fled from Belgium to London, taking with him the diocesan funds, and from London sailed for New York. After divers peregrinations, about the year 1882 Bernard arrived in Montreal where he formed the acquaintance of a firm of bankers and brokers who undertook to effect a settlement with Bishop Dumont, whereby they agreed to return 60 per cent. of the bonds stolen by Mr. Bernard, 40 per cent. being retained as commission. The attorney employed for the purpose of effecting the settlement was arrested in Belgium, but released after considerable difficulty. The 60 per cent. was seized by the Belgian Government and the 40 per cent. was disposed of for the benefit of the parties interested in Canada. In addition to the foregoing sum there were bonds and debentures amounting to about 250,000 francs which were deposited with some gentleman in Montreal, and for which they gave a receipt on Bernard, whereby they bound themselves to deliver up the bonds when requested to do so. This last sum was for a time deposited in the vaults of the Exchange bank in Montreal, and towards the end of November, 1883, handed over to the brokers above referred to, against whom the present proceedings have been taken.

Young Men!—Read This.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated VOLTAGE BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kinds of troubles. Also, for rheumatism, neuritis, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

REDUCTION IN COAL.

New York, Dec. 30.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co. has issued a circular, announcing prices after January 1st. It shows a reduction of 5 cents a ton on stove from prevailing prices. The average reduction from the July circular is 25 cents a ton. The largest reduction is in manufacturing sizes, 40 cents a ton. The Lackawanna company has reduced the price of egg 15 cents a ton, and of nut 35 cents compared with July prices. The Delaware & Hudson company has reduced the price of stove 25 cents, chestnut 25 cents, and pea 15 cents compared with July.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—A strong feeling of anglophobia is being fomented in the press of this city, and as the press is under such rigid censorship it may be taken for granted that this direction to public feeling is being given for a purpose. General Hobeille has a letter in yesterday's papers denouncing Great Britain and urging Russia to acquire India. Any attempt at an immediate acquisition of India is not probable, but the chances are that before long an effort will be made to acquire Afghanistan, and that the Czar will be proclaimed Emperor of Central Asia.

A SPENDTHRIFT'S FLIGHT.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—In May last Fred. H. Hopkins came to Batavia from Port Hope, Canada, bringing with him \$5,000 that had been left him by his father. Yesterday morning before daylight he let his baggage down from the fourth story window of Washburn House with a cord, and departed, leaving a bill of \$30. He had spent the whole of his inheritance in dissipation, and pawned his gold watch for \$15 with which to get out of the town.

The warship Inflexible, which has been absent from England since the bombardment of Alexandria is expected to reach Portsmouth on Wednesday. Orders have been given that she shall return to the Mediterranean as soon as imperative necessary repairs are made.

New York city's debt is stated at over \$22,000,000 and Brooklyn's at nearly \$39,000,000, and the latter city's mayor complains that the great bridge does not pay.

It is said that P. T. Barnum has made a will in which he leaves \$25,000 in cash to a newspaper man.

NEWS ITEMS.

The New Orleans Exhibition is \$200,000 behind in its finances.

There were 4,517 fewer births than deaths in New York last year.

The steamship Colla has put into Halifax with her machinery disabled.

A major and two men of the Black Watch have been drowned in the Nile.

Quebec carters who endanger citizens' lives by furious driving are fined \$40.

Earthquake shocks have been felt in New Hampshire, Virginia and Maryland.

The barque Lena, sugar laden, has been lost off the Virginia coast with eight lives.

The Toronto board of trade want only one grading of wheat for the whole of Canada.

The Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax have declared 3 1/2 per cent. dividends.

A Temporal Power league has been formed in Rome to agitate the restoration of the Papal domain.

Mr. Errington, the unofficial representative of Great Britain at the Vatican, has arrived at Rome.

C. W. Folger telegraphs that his health is slowly improving, and he feels a gradual approach to recovery.

General Hobeille writes to the Russian newspapers denouncing England and urging Russia to acquire India.

Mrs. Eliza J. Ludlow, of Washington Territory, is supposed to be the first woman to serve as juror in a jury.

An English firm has begun the manufacture of cables and ladders of steel. They are lighter than wood and more durable.

A lady in a Denver theatre the other night wore in her hair six tiny humming birds which formed a half wreath about her head.

The New York fire patrol costs the insurance companies \$70,000 yearly. But it is estimated to save property of ten times that value.

A runaway horse in Stockwell, Cal., ran upon a baby carriage, dragged it fifty feet and kicked it into splinters, and yet the baby escaped.

The contents of the report of the royal commission into the Martel-Mercier investigation are, it is stated, to be made public in a few days.

The Quebec Telegraph says the liberals deposited \$1,000 at St. Joseph in order to contest the election of Mr. Taschereau as M. P. for Beauce.

The New York Sun thinks that the opium habit is increasing rapidly in that city, and that there will soon be need of a moral and spiritual battle against it.

Superintendent Walling, of New York, is offered a pension of \$1,500 should he choose to retire. He has been a member of the police force for thirty-eight years.

For school purposes in the Southern States there is being spent twice as much as there was five years ago, it is estimated, and four times as much as fifteen years ago.

The bank's upticks in Nova Scotia during the past year are estimated at 123, with liabilities of \$2,059,000, compared with 89 failures in 1883, with liabilities of \$1,049,000.

Mr. Moody, according to a Cincinnati, is the acid which, touching the dormant alkali of the Christian spirit, causes it to effervesce into a revival of religion.

It is estimated that the total annual production of cigars in the United States in 1884 will be 3,000,000,000. This is nearly 250 a year for every male of twenty-one years.

Cardinal McCabe, on Sunday, on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's stunting divan service at Marlborough Cathedral, lunched at the Mansion House for the first time in many years.

The most successful Russian editor, Mr. Katouli, sympathizes with the Czar. Russian bread gets cold, but never so cold as to render uncertain the side upon which it is buttered.

The North German Gazette says it is to the interest

\$20,000.00

Ladies' Journal Bible Competition, No. 9

During the year ending with September last, the proprietor of the Ladies' Journal has given a very large and valuable lot of rewards to his subscribers...

Where we miss first mentioned in the Bible? They are not very difficult, but require a little study to look them up...

- 1. Six Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin. \$ 600
2. One Grand Square Piano, by a celebrated maker. 600
3 and 4—Two Fine Grand Square Pianos, by a celebrated maker. 1,000
5 and 6—Two fine Toned, 10 Stop Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated firm. 500
7 and 8—Two Fine Quadruple Plate Silver Tea Services—six pieces each. 300
9—One Five-Cluck Tea Service. 300
10 to 15—Sixteen Ladies' Solid Gold Stem-winding and Stem-setting Gemmae Elvin Watches. 600
16 to 20—Five Ladies' Solid Gold Stem-winding and Stem-setting Gemmae Elvin Watches. 450
21 to 25—Ten renowned Williams' Singer Sewing Machines. 400
26 to 30—Ten Gentlemen's Solid Hunting-cases or Opened faced, Coin silver Watches. 300
31 to 35—Ten Solid Quadruple Silver Plate Cake Baskets, elegant designs. 200
36 to 40—Fifty Dozen Sets of Heavy Silver Plated Tea Spoons. 400
41 to 45—One Hundred and Thirty Elegant Bound Volumes of Tennyson's Poems. 300
46 to 50—One Hundred and Ninety well bound volumes of World's Cyclopaedia, a library in itself. 570

Then follows a series of middle rewards which will be given in this way: At the close of the competition all the answers received will be counted by three disinterested persons...

- 1. Seven hundred and fifty dollars in gold coin. \$ 750
2 and 3—Three magnificent Grand Square Pianos, by a celebrated maker. 1,650
4 and 5—Three fine-toned Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated maker. 750
6, 9, 10 and 11—Four Ladies' Solid Gold Stem-winding and Stem-setting Gemmae Elvin Watches. 400
12 to 17—Six elegant quadruple plate Hot Water or Tea Urns. 300
18 to 20—Three elegant, Heavy Black Silk Dress Patterns. 520
21 to 25—Twenty elegant Black Cashmere Dress Patterns. 240
26 to 30—Ten pairs fine Lace Curtains. 100
31 to 35—Thirty Quadruple Plate Ornate Stands. 300
36 to 40—One hundred and sixty-seven Elegant Rolled Gold Brooches. 500
41 to 50—Three hundred and forty-three beautifully bound volumes, Shakespeare's poems. 1,829

After these follow the Consolation Rewards, when, to the number of the very last correct answer received in this competition will be given number one of these Consolation Rewards named below...

- 1—Five Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin. \$ 500
2, 3 and 4—Three Fine Grand Square Pianos. 1,500
5 and 6—Three elegant Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated maker. 750
7 to 10—The Fine Quadruple Plate Tea Services. 300
11 to 15—Eight Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting-cases genuine stem-winding and stem-setting Gemmae Elvin Watches. 800
16 to 20—Five elegant Black Silk Dress Patterns. 520
21 to 25—Twenty elegant Black Cashmere Dress Patterns. 240
26 to 30—Sixty of the best silver-plated Tea Spoons. 400
31 to 35—One hundred and forty elegant rolled gold brooches. 500
36 to 40—One hundred and ten fine silver-plated butter knives or sugar spoons. 110

This altogether forms one of the most attractive and reasonable plans we have ever seen. The aim of the proprietor of the Ladies' Journal is to give his subscribers a chance to win a large sum of money...

either on the day of closing (15th February) or any time between now and then, it will be time and eligible to compete? You answer this promptly, now, and you will receive a score of one point for each correct answer...

FROM OVER THE SEA.

OUTSPOKEN DECLARATIONS OF IRISH NATIONALISTS—THE EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN—A GERMAN AFFRONT TO THE VATICAN—PRINCESS BEATRICE BETROTHED—FRENCH SUCCESSES IN TONGKIN—ALARMING REPORT DENIED—THE POOR CROFTS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—A conference of nationalists of Dublin county, the mayor presiding, was held here to-day. The principle of paying Irish members of parliament was approved. Mr. Clancy, editor of the Irish Nation, was nominated to represent Dublin county in the House of Commons.

DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—At Granada to-day a Terrible was being sung and prayers offered for a cessation of the earthquakes. At 11:30 in the forenoon of Cordova a shock of the while the water was crowded with people. A terrible panic followed...

MADRID, Dec. 30.—At Granada to-day a Terrible was being sung and prayers offered for a cessation of the earthquakes. At 11:30 in the forenoon of Cordova a shock of the while the water was crowded with people...

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Times this morning has a ten column review of the events of 1884. Referring to America, it says the Atlantic cable is now in the hands of the nation...

PARIS, Dec. 30.—A Berlin despatch says that the king of the Belgians will be proclaimed Suzerain of the Congo free state. If the Belgian constitution precludes this, the Count of Flanders will be proclaimed in his stead.

trial to-day were released on bail and escorted around the town by crowds of people, accompanied by a band and a number of pipers. The boatmen refused to ferry process servers...

MINOR CABLEGRAMS.

Arrangements have been made for a private interview between Bismarck and Ferry at San Remo. Seven persons were killed and ten severely injured by a land slip which occurred yesterday morning in a quarry in Carnarvon, Wales...

It is thought that the appointment of Baron Ring to succeed the Marquis de Noailles as French ambassador to Turkey, indicates diplomatic hostilities at Constantinople against England.

LETTER FROM GEN. GORDON—REPORTS FROM THE MAHDI'S CAMP—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN—TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE SUFFERERS—AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION DEMANDED IN GERMANY—BISMARCK'S FEELING TO GLADSTONE—AUSTRIAN PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN AND FRENCH ANNEXATIONS—NEW ARCH-BISHOP OF DUBLIN.

Cairo, Jan. 1.—Gen. Wolseley has received a small piece of paper with General Gordon's genuine seal on the back, dated December 15, saying that Khartoum is all right. A despatch has been received from the Mudir, stating that an Arab from the Mahdi's camp has reached Dongola...

MADRID, Dec. 30.—At Granada to-day a Terrible was being sung and prayers offered for a cessation of the earthquakes. At 11:30 in the forenoon of Cordova a shock of the while the water was crowded with people...

MADRID, Dec. 31.—It is probable that the King will visit Andalusia to personally inquire into the condition of the earthquake sufferers. Government delegates are visiting the scenes of distress to afford relief. They find the roads knee-deep in mud...

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Times this morning has a ten column review of the events of 1884. Referring to America, it says the Atlantic cable is now in the hands of the nation...

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A portion of the roof of the theatre at Chole, a town in France, collapsed during a performance last night. There were one thousand persons in the audience. The lights were extinguished, and screams and groans filled the air...

the chamber of notables for the purpose of voting a reduction of the land tax and pronouncing in favour of the English financial proposals. Paris, Jan. 1.—A manifesto has been issued by the conservative members of the French senate reproaching the republican government for its systematic war on religion...

MELBOURNE, Jan. 1.—The prime minister of the colony has sent a note to the government of Victoria recounting the assurances of the Imperial government that any settlement by any foreign power in New Guinea was improbable and would be regarded as an unfriendly act...

MANCHESTER, Jan. 1.—Information has been received from London that a plot exists to destroy property here. Extra guards and patrols have been stationed at the public buildings and in the streets.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion and Liver Complaints.—The digestion cannot be long or seriously disordered without the derangement of the liver...

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a twenty-five cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Care will remove them? Near Indianapolis a pack of dogs attacked and killed a horse...

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Nevada is now known as the collapsed State.

Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit until she tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil...

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was first prepared in liquid form only; but now it can be sent in dry form by mail to points where no druggist can readily be reached...

Francis Murphy's temperance revival in Pittsburg is a great success. The opinion of the general public in regard to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is confirmed by clergymen, lawyers, public speakers, and actors...

FOR HALF A LIFETIME. Mrs. John Gemmill, Milroy, Missis. Co., Pa., in the Spring of 1861 injured her spine and partial paralysis ensued. For nearly twenty years she was unable to walk...

THE CENTRE OF THE WORLD'S OBSERVATION. The eyes of the world are upon the Industrial Exposition in full tide of success in the Crescent City. It was inaugurated on Dec. 15th, with an Extraordinary Grand Drawing of the famous Louisiana State Lottery...

266TH EDITION, PRICE ONLY \$1 BY MAIL POST-PAID. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. KNOW THYSELF. A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physica Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indigestion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old.

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King Street West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the drawings and the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company...

DIAMOND DYES. Best Dyes Ever Made. AP- FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or shade...

CANCER CAN BE CURED! Thousands bear testimony to the fact. For circular giving particulars, address: Dr. J. C. Wells, Buffalo, N. Y.

HEALTHY FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongs the Leading Necessaries of Life.

30 DAYS TRIAL. DR. WELLS' DIAMOND DYES. Before and After. Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days Trial to men only, young or old.

MONTECAL SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Mary Ann Lyons, of the parish of Chambly, wife of Frederic Courten auncle, of the same place, manager, has instituted against her husband an action for separation of property.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Most Complete of Church Bell. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

IT LEADS ALL. No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely cures a variety of physicians and the general public as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ULCEROUS. "Hutchinson, Sept. 28, 1882. My children were terribly afflicted with ulcers on their faces and necks at the same time their eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. My physician told us that a purgative of any kind would do us no good...

\$5.00 FOR 35c. A Volume of Universal Reference. This Cyclopaedia is a new and valuable book for popular use, compiled by competent editors, after consultation of the best authorities, printed from new, large, clear type, and bound in elegant, durable covers...

Health is Wealth! DR. J. C. WELLS' NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT. A guaranteed specific for all cases of Nervous Debility, Headaches, Giddiness, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all other nervous diseases...

DIAMOND DYES. Best Dyes Ever Made. AP- FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or shade...

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NEW YORK'S ALDERMEN.

RESIGNED FROM CONFIRMING GEN. PORTER'S NOMINATION. THE DRIBBLY CHARGES. NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A number of aldermen waited around the grand jury room to-day to be called before that body.

A NOISY COUNCIL BOARD. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The office of the corporation council is carefully guarded by police. Mayor Grace said to-day that he regarded the nomination of Col. Wood as illegal, and as soon as possible he would appoint Lacombe or some one else.

ONE OF THE CAREYS IN TORONTO. TORONTO, Jan. 3.—There has been some animosity and excitement of late here over the arrival of a member of the notorious Carey family, of Dublin, the name of which is elevated by Irishmen the world over, owing to their conduct in the Phoenix Park murder cases.

BLAINE VISITS A CATHOLIC SCHOOL. Ex-Secretary Blaine has been working hard in his library for a week, but took time to-day and twice to visit the Academy of the Holy Cross, a Catholic school, on Massachusetts avenue.

SUFFERINGS OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Two Norwegian sailors, the only survivors of the ill-fated Norwegian barque Lena, which went to pieces off the coast of Virginia on Sunday, arrived to-day.

A NEW YORK NEWS PAPER. NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Among the large sheets that passed the Clearing House yesterday was one for \$250,000, drawn by Joseph Pulitzer representing the balance of principal and interest on the original purchase of the World.

THREATENING THE "CROOKS." WHEELING, Dec. 31.—Burglaries and highway robberies are of daily occurrence in this city and vicinity. The citizens of Fulton organized a vigilance committee and escorted two suspicious characters out of the town at the muzzle of their shot guns.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN ACCIDENT. KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 30.—Seventy-five persons representing the mercantile, professional and mechanical interests of Renfrew, arrived here at one o'clock to fraternize with Kingstontians in honor of the opening of the Kingston and Pembroke railway.

THE SIGNS OF WORMS ARE WELL KNOWN, BUT THE REMEDY IS NOT ALWAYS SO WELL DETERMINED. Worm Powders will destroy them.

in his conversation. Assurances have been received that the youth had no part in the confessions which accused Joe Brady and his companions to death. He will not be molested, but he will be kept under strict surveillance.

PORTENTOUS POLITICAL SIGNS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—There is nothing peaceful nor pleasant in London political circles. There are portentous signs in the air, and there are many disquieting rumors in circulation, which are given plausibility by certain indisputable facts.

HOISTING THE BRITISH FLAG OVER THE WRONG SPOT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Lord Derby is one of those unfortunate men, who, by inaction and inopportune action, manages to make a mess of everything that passes through his department.

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FOREIGN OF SOME FAMOUS SONGS.

"The Old Folks at Home" was written by Foster, who received \$15,000 for it in the way of copyright and sales. "America" was written by Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, in 1831, and was first sung in Boston on the fourth of July of that year.

WORMS OFTEN CAUSE SERIOUS ILLNESS.

The cure is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It destroys and expels Worms effectually.

A CHIEF JUSTICE'S SICKNESS—FREDERICK WASHINGTON'S OPPORTUNITY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Chief Justice Waite's condition is said to be dangerous. He is suffering from paralysis and erysipelas. If he should die, the resignation before the fourth of March would probably be nominated his successor.

THE FISHERIES.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 3.—Receipts of cod from the coast were \$240,000 this week, as against \$300,000 of last week. The total product of the halibut fishery is 9,020,000 lbs, compared with 7,250,000 in '82.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND—NATIONAL PILLS ARE A GOOD BLOOD PURIFIER, IVER REGULATOR AND MILD PURGATIVE FOR ALL SEASONS.

St. Louis, Jan. 3.—The Age of Steel publishes two hundred letters, from prominent manufacturers in all parts of the country, including furnace men, dealers in iron, working machinery, steam engine builders and editors of trade papers on the state of trade.

A SELF DENYING SOCIALIST.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 2.—A sensation was caused by the publication of an interview with Andrew Carnegie, of the Edward Thomson steel works and many other industrial establishments, in which he proclaims himself a Socialist and an advocate of Socialistic principles.

MONTREAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

There is some movement on through shipment in the grain market, but no animation in the way of business on spot. We quote: Canada red winter wheat, 88 to 90c; white winter 85 to 87c; Canada spring 85 to 87c; and corn, 60c.

COAL AND COKE TRADE.

In the coal trade there is no change in business or prices. We quote stove and chestnut 56c; egg and furnace 57.75 and Cape Breton 54.50 per ton.

FINANCE.

The New York stock market opened strong to-day. Consols in London sold at 90 3/16 and 90 7/16; Erie, 14 1/2; Illinois Central, 123 1/2; Canada Pacific, 40 1/2; New York Central, 91.

out the coaches being capsize. The accident occurred just after crossing Cataragui bridge, and beyond a high embankment. The excursionists were brought to the city by a wrecking train.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Markets.

There is every indication that the month of February will be a hard one for traders, but the trouble will be principally among the smaller firms, as there are few wholesale houses which are suspected of being unable to weather a pretty stiff gale.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

THEIR HIGHEST AND LOWEST RANGE DURING THE PAST YEAR. The following table, showing how Canadian stocks fluctuated in Montreal during 1884, is interesting:—

BIRTH.

CONWAY.—On the 31st December, at 106 St. Andre street, the wife of Jas. Conway, of a son.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—NOONAN.—Dec. 29th, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Father Strubb, John Campbell, of Buckingham, Ottawa, to Maggie, second daughter of Michael Noonan, of Montreal.

DIED.

GALLAGHAN.—In this city on the 29th inst., James, youngest son of James Callaghan, aged 3 years 2 months and 3 days, of bronchitis.

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afternoon. Sales of 5 Toronto, 177; 25 Ontario, 105 1/2; 5 Molsons, 111; 6 do, 111 1/2; 60; 112; 75 Telegraph, 112 1/2; 130 do, 113 250 Gas, 182; 25 do, 182 1/2.

CUSTOMS MONEY.

The officially corrected returns at the Custom House give the following figures for last week:—

Monday \$10,336 64
Tuesday 20,637 88
Wednesday 25,303 68
Friday 25,303 68
Saturday 63,907 20

CAPE BRETON COAL MINES.

Coal shipments from the various mines of Cape Breton during the year 1884 were:— Sydney mines, 127,008 tons; reserve mines, 84,000 tons; International and Gowry, 80,000 tons each; Fort Caledonia, 65,000 tons; Lingan, 20,484 tons; Block House, 19,000 tons; Victoria, 5,003 tons; Barracois, 130 tons.

THE WAY IT HAPPENS.

For the same reason that a horse when overworked, or a man, either, moves more and more slowly, so also do the liver and other great organs when overtaxed, grow slower in action and work abnormally.

25 YEARS IN THE POULTRY YARD.

10th Edition, 108 Pages, explaining the culture of the Poultry, giving the symptoms and best remedies for all diseases. All for 50c. Illustrated Catalogue. All for 50c. Illustrated Catalogue. All for 50c. Illustrated Catalogue.

CHEAP SALE!

At S. CARSLY'S. Cheap Sale of Fancy Goods.

Now the rush of Xmas and New Year's business is over, we are busy reuniting a remarkable everything for our January Sale.

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