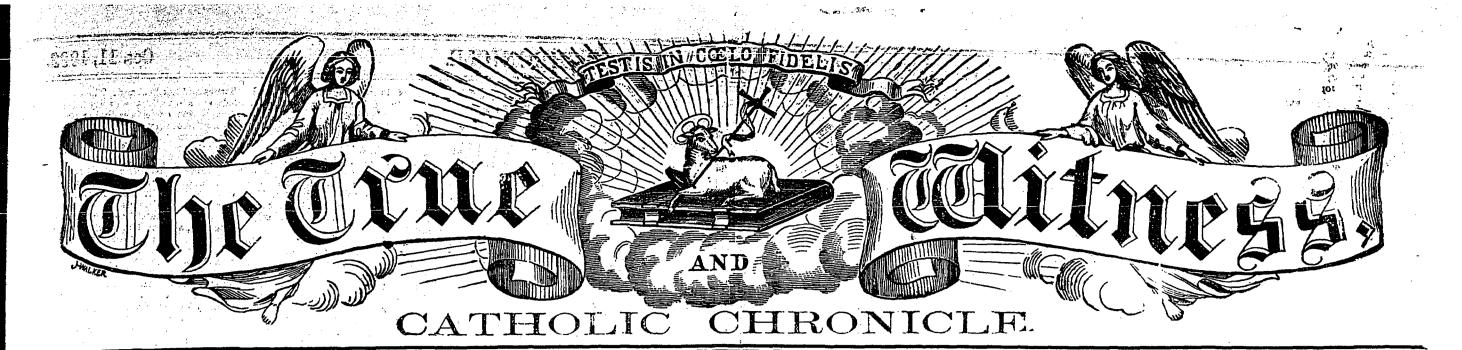
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## MONTREAL WEDNESDAY. OCTOBER 11, 1882.

# VOL. XXXIII.-NO. 9.

## DREAM OF THE OCEAN.

Out of the beautiful moonlight, Flooding the wave with light, Floated the white-sailed shallop Into the shadow of night. Over the dark blue waters Under a magical spell, I floated in regions of fancy, And sighed to this world far well. Gliding for ever onward, Over the white sea foam, Into the kingdom of spirits, Into the kingdom of spirits, The far off heavenly home. And reace came over my spirit, As I looked on the sea and the shore, And its rest for ever more. This was a dream of the ocean In the light of days gone by, When sunset and 'moonlight were blending To brighten the pale evening sky! J. A. S.



The Work of the Irish Party-Beview of the Session.

On Sunday, Sept, 10, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., addressed a large meeting of his constituents in the Market Square, Longford. He and son, Mr. Justin H. McCarthy, were accorded a vory enthusiastic reception. The town was illuminated the previous night in his honer, and tar-barrels blazed from the market-place till a late hour.

Mr. Peter Flood, chairman of the town

gentleman said: We had a very trying session this year. It was especially trying on this year. It was especially trying on the few men who were able to attend to their duty. We began under very difficult and disadvantageous conditions. Our leader and some of the best of his colleagues were imprisoned by the English Government-iet me go further and say imprisoned by a Liberal had not to guide and to assist us the presence O'Connor. We therefore met considerably they have to not the that position of stunted of what might have been under ers of this country placed in that position of stunted of what might have been under selves to stand by us and to uphold the cause of the people in the British Parlia. ment.

not with the man arrainged, but with the cause and the religion of the Irish people. say that when that jury were empanellad they disregarded part of the regulations which control the jury laws of this country-that they were not kept apart from the public; that some of them behaved in a riotous, in an unseemly and indecent fashion; that some of them at least were drunk the night before they gave their verdict ; and that they were not fit to be entrusted with giving a decision in a trial which involved the life of a ruppy dog. We would just as soon be governed by the worst Tory Lord-Lieutenant they could procure as by Whig Lord Spencer. Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray has been sent to prison for standing up for the cause of jastice, of fair play and of honest public opinion

in Ireland, and for endeavoring to protect the poorest and the weakest of his fellow ccuntrymen from the action of packed juries and of partizin judges. These events do not give me any additional confidence in English system of governing Ireland, and they bring me to a point at which I have been resolving to come for some time. They cannot govern this country in the House of Commons in

### Westminster. WHAT IRELAND WANTS.

How do we find the administration of the Land Commission going on at present? Does it satisfy any of you? The courts are clogged with work, and they cannot get out of the difficulty. They are spending their time in doing practically nothing. Then the higher courts have given equal dissatisfaction. I commissioners, having taken the chair a know a case from your own county which series of resolutions were put to the meeting I brought before the House of Commons series of resolutions were put to the meeting and passed unanimously. The resolutions pledged the meeting to sustain the Mansion-House Anti-Eviction Fund, and invited the co-operation of all classes to secure the objects of the Labor and Industrial Union. Mr. McCarthy then replied to the vote of were thoroughly acquainted with its quality mr. Incountry then to place to the vote of and producing power. Then there came an quant and exhaustive speech. The honorable appeal to the Land Commission, and on the simple unsworn statements of the official valuator, who went down and looked at the land for the first time in his life, the judgment of the sub-commissioners was reversed, and the rent was raised to something like its former height. I tell you, and I tell the Government, that they will have to alter very materially the organization of the Irish Government whom we brought into power. Land Act before it gives satisfaction Therefore, on Parliament meeting this session and during many months of its sitling, we we require in Ireland. We want a peasant proprietary; we want the men to own the had not to guide and to assist us the proprietary; we want the men to own the and the help of Mr. Parnell, of Mr. Dillon, of Mr. O'Kelly, of Mr. Healy, and of Mr. T. P. O'Connor. We therefore met considerably they have to live; we want to see the laborin every step by the falling off from our side of men who had promised and pledged them-Balves to stand by us and to prohid the stand by us and to prohid the stand to stand by us and to prohid the stand to stand by us and to prohid the stand to stand by us and to prohid the stand to stand by us and to prohid the stand to stand by us and to prohid the stand to stand by us and to prohid the stand to proh task-ay, even before we get that National Parliament which will understand our wants and will know how to respond to our wishes. But you must strengthen our hands in Parlisment. You must send Mr. Parnell men who Government, backed by the strongest, the will stand by him in all his difficulties, and who will not be found leaving him and going over to the other side under the fire of the enemy. Let us have at the next election. Forster with our small numbers and our di- which may come at any moment, 60 or 70 minished strength, and what was the result of men to represent Ireland in Parliament, the battle? Who put Mr. Forster out of and we can accomplish anything for the beneoffice? We did. And never again, I venture fit of the Irish people. We shall then say to to prophesy, will you see Mr. Forster a mem- the English Government as the ultimatum of ber of an English Government. That only the Irish people, that, do what they will for us, pass what measures they will for our people, we still declare and we still insist that Ireland is a country capable of governing herself, and that by herself alone she must and shall be governed prospercusly in the



DUBLIN, Oct. 2.-Archbishop Oroke says he is authorized to state that Dillon will not press his resignation just now, but continue to represent Tipperary in Parliament until his constituency has had ample time to select a successor. In event of the continuance of Dillon's term, it is stated that in order to show his accord with Parnell, Dillon will attend the conference of Parpellites on the 18th instant.

London, Oct. 2 .- A Galway landlord writes that he believes the bodies of the Herders have been exhumed by the peasantry and again thrown into Lough Mask

DUBLIN, Oct. 3 .- Farmer Hunt was murdered last night near Boyle. The crime was undoubtedly agrarian. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion. DUBLIN, Oct. 3 -The Dublin police now

believe that the murderers of Cavendish and Barke numbered ten and are still in Ireland, but unless the aid of informers can be secured the crime cannot be trought home to the guilty persons. The weapons were found some weeks ago.

At a meeting of the directors of the Irish exhibition, a special committee advised the holding of exhibitions in various places in England and the United States during 1883, with a view of popularizing Irish manufactures, also urging the formation of a new as-sociation to assist manufacturers. The report will be published, in order to elicit public opinion on the matter, pending the special meeting.

The weapons used by the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke were found in the rafters of a stable in rear of a house belonging to a man recently sentenced to pensl servitude for infimidating Mrs. Kenny, widow of the man murdered in Saville Place because he was giving information conin which the assassing rode on the night of the murder. The wespons found were four knives nine inches long, with blades threequarters of an inch wide. They are quite new, very sharp, and evidently surgical

Both previously had been fired at. Farmer no agriculture, no manufacture, no commerce Hogan has been shot in the thigh at Ballina. One arrest has been made.

(BY MAIL.) Harvesting operations are now being actively engaged in at Kildress. The oat crop is an abundant one, but has suffered much from the heavy rains that fell prior to harvest. The potato crop is fully forty-five per cent. below the average, though champions are very good. Flax is being rapidly scutched, and both yield and quality are excellent. Turnips and mangolds are good. On the whole, matters look bright for the farming classes here.

A horrible murder has been perpetrated near Glenties, in a mountainous district known by the name of Strensgoppog, the unfortunate victim being a poor woman named M'Cormick, who was encernic at the time, and her assailant a process server named Tummoney, who, with his brother, proceeded to execute a decree against the busband of the deceased, Condy M'Cormick. Tammoney had seized some cattle, and a rescue was attempted by the poor woman, who was immediately fired upon by Tummoney with a revolver which he had in his possession. Deceased rallied a short time, but died soon after in great agony. Tum-money was arrested afterwards, and lodged in Littord Gaol.

Mr. Charles Russell, M.P., was entertained by the County Louth Rifle Association last week at the Queen's Arms Hotel, Limerick, and in reply to the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," which was coupled with his name, he said that that man was not a true friend of the Irish people who told them to look to the Government and to the law more than to themselves. With the people themselves, with their own exertions, their own resolution, their self-denial, their thrift, lay the secret of their regeneration, and it was in the cultivation of these qualities, which were not flowers to be produced by Acts of Parliament, but must be cultivated in the farmers' houses and in the laborers' cottages, that they were to look for the building up of a wealthy and honest and moral and united population. There was nothing good for Ireland which Ire-land could not obtain, if she would for herselt create and foster a healthy, united pubcerning the murderers. It is alleged lic opinion (cheers). He believed that the that Kenny was the driver of the car question of questions for Ireland to-day was question of questions for Ireland to-day was the union of its people apart from religious differences. They ought not to bring to indgment the acts of any man unless they believed his conduct was dictated by motives in any country. Let them take the always suspected that he tried in politics to voice of the Irish people into positions of confidence. With few exceptions they would find that the trusted men had not been of the religion of the majority of the people. Nor was that all. Let them take the representa-tion of Ireland in Parliament and what would they find in the places where the Catholic vote was predominant? Why, the people selected a candidate, his politics being agreeable, without reference to the particular form of divine worship which recommended itself to his conscience. That was an example wortby of imitation. Yet, while this was true of England and Scotland. In the whole of England and Scotland there was only one representative professing the religion of the majority of the Irish people. There was everything to hope for and nothing to dread from this feeling of tolerance among the Catholic people of Ireland, and if those who differed from the Catholic population in religion would meet them on the common ground of the country's interest he would look forward with hope and confidence to the prosperity of

no mining. This was ultimately the only true capital, for without all these nature's resources must remain looked up and valueless. Let them prove them-selves worthy of the franchise and it could not long be denied them (cheers). He had been glad to be able to fulfil the pledge he gave at the last election-that he would devote himself to the amelioration of their condition. He touched on the Cottages and Allotment Bill which he had introduced, and had succeeded in passing. It was now the law of the land, and it had this value that it set up a standard recognized by the Legislature with which sooner or later employers would have to conform (cheers). But they had met for enjoyment, not for politics. He would give them a return toast .-- " Prosperity and happiness to the working classes, on whom the advancement of this and every country depends" (loud and long-continued

cheering). Throughout the proceedings the party were surrounded by a large contingent of the population of Youghal, who took a lively interest in the speeches. Soon afterwards the visitors re-embarked and steamed up the river to the melody of the Cappoquin Band. On the way up plenty of tobacco was distributed amongst the men, and on their arrival at Villierstown quay they were received by a great crowd of people with cheering and bon-

### MR. GRAY AND THE "IRISH WORLD." LETTER FROM THE DISTINGUISHED EDITOR REPEL-LING THE CHARGES OF A NEW YORK PAPER.

BICCMOND PRISON, Dublin, Sept. 18, 1882. To the Editor of the Republic-Sir : My atten tion has been called to day to the following paragraph in the Irish World of the 9th in.

the person of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with the usual result. He has been told that the law must take its course. We confess to a feeling of sorrow and disappointment when we learned that Mr. Gray had by letter applied for executive clemency. It appears to us that this is the third mistake he has made since his sentence. First his letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, second, his letter to Mr. Gladstone; and third, his letter to Earl Spencer. All these letters appealed for mercy, and tend to show a sort of 'peccavi' spirit. Mr. Gray is in a much better position than the 'suspects.' Well, he knows the extent of his sentence; they did not, and although left in uncertainty in a British dungeon they never appealed for mercy; on the contrary, they stubbornly refased to be released unless unconditionally. It would be well for Mr. Gray if he had followed their example. We

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

## HAGAN THER AT THE CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

On Tuesday evening, September 25th, a grand mueical and literary entertainment, the auspices of the Town of Lake under and 5th Ward branches of the Irish National Land League, was held at Rev. Father Dorney's old church on 45th street.

Long before 8 o'clock the old church was crowded to its utmost capacity, there being from 800 to 1,000 persons assembled within its walls. Various mottors, were posted along the walls and around the platform, some of them significant of the entertainment, such as the following : We who enjoy liberty in America are ready to give our lives to realize it in Ireland, ' " a ... rylives to realize it in Ireland, ""," a cry-thing that comes from England b ... the coal." At half-past eight o'clock, the few James M. Hagan, the speaker of the evening, was seen advancing through the centre isle of the church. His manly form was immediately recognized, and a storm (f applause greeted him on every side as he passed to the platform. The Bev. Father Dorney, who pre-sided, then called the assemblage to order, and after thanking them for their presence and hearty concurrence on the occasion, he introduced the actors of the opening chorus, "Viva Hibernia;" Miss Gillsomm ren-dering the music in a graceful and happy manner. That being over, Father Dorney stepped to the front of the platform and introduced the orator of the evening, Rev. James M. Hagan, whom he said was so well known, not only in that place, but throughout the length and breadth of Ohicago, for his nobleness of soul, firey elcquence and unflinching patriotism, that it needed no introductory remarks from him to make them cognizant of his presence. Father Hagan then stepped forward amid shouts of genuine applause. After the applause had subsided, Father Hagan spoke as follows :---

The learned and eloquent Bishop of Peoria, J. L. Spoulding, said: "No one can pass from England into Ireland without being struck by the contrast in the condition of the two countries. In England there is wealth, thrift, prosperity; in Ireland, poverty, helplessness, decay. Into the great heart of London, through arteries that stretch round the globe, the riches of the whole earth are poured. Dublin is a city of the past, and, in spite of its imposing structures, impresses us sadly. Into England's ports come the ships of all nations; but in Ireland's hardly a sale is unfurled. There the chimneys of innumerable factories shut out with their black smoke the light of heaven : here the round tower or the crumbling ruin stands as a monument of death. England is overcrowded; in Ireland we travel for mlies without meeting a human being, pass through whole counties from which the people have disappeared to make room for cattle. Freedom is in the very air of Eugland, the people go about their business or pleasure in a sturdy, downright way, and in a conscious security under the protection of wise laws; in Ireland we cannot take a step without being offended by evidences of oppression and missule, the people are disarmed and unprotected, guarded by a foreign soldiery, the servants of an allen aristocracy." "To the eye," says Henry Giles," Ireland is fair, indeed, among the nations, but to the heart her beauty has been covered with sadness. Her fields are luxuriant and her hills are green, yet the lot of her Lord Lieutenant, etc., Dublin Castle-Your Excellency: I understand that it is your ex-cellency's intention to order an inquiry into certain charges against the jury in the case of Hunger has lingered in her valleys; sickthe Queen against flynes, made in a letter in | ness in her dwelling. Nature has given her a great largeness of bounty, cattle For the publication of that letter, and cover her vales; but sorrow and curses have rained a blight on all. The air of heaven blow upon her freshly, tut they swell no sails except those which are to bear her children into exile. The glorious sea girds about her, but it washes the shores of solitary harbors, and dashes an unloaded wave upon a virgin sand | A race of the greatest capacities under the sun have lived in huts nnworthy of the savage, and upon food almost too wretched for the brute." Different explananations of this sad fact are given by different writers, but one explaheavy penalties upon me. I therefore claim, | nation will suffice. This marked and absolute contrast in the condition of the two countries is due to foreign misrule and forcounsel; to have the right to examine and to e'gn tyranny. This poverty, misery and beg-cross-examine witnesses, if necessary; and to gary are the results of British legislation and British dominion. But it is not my intention or desire to enter into a detailed statement of Ireland's wrongs for the last three hundred years. That, dear friends, is a long and painful story, you know it well. That story is written in blood and its staided pages have resisted the effusing power of centuries of t:ais.

### AN UNEQUAL FIGHT.

We had to stand up against the strongest most docile, and the most unscrupulous majority that ever supported an English Government at any time. We fought against Mr. shows you what may be done by perseverance, by loyalty, and by faithfu lness to the pledges given by members to their constituents out of doors. Now I say, without question of doubt, that such an Irish party, small though it may be, so independent, and so resolute, has been made for the first time in Irish history by my friend and leader Mr. Parnell.

### THE ABBEAR'S ACT.

We compelled the Government to introduce and to pass the Arrears Bill. Now, whatever good is in that measure, I may fearlessly say is our doing; whatever tends to spoil it is the doing of the tinkering hands of the English Government. All of you who want to find it clearly explained, its mode of operation, its objects, and the means of getting at its benefits, will find it most cleverly dealt with in the concise and interesting work of my irlend, Mr. George Fottrell.

### DISAPPOINTED HOPES

I had some hope that the change of lordlieutenant and chief-secretary was to be one for the benefit of Ireland, but I am free to confess that that hope has been fading very much from my mind as the days have gone on. Lord Spencer is fast getting into the hands of the permanent officia's of Dablin Castle. Mr. Trevelyan is not powerful in the Government. He is kept as a mere sub-Ordinate, and he cannot do what he might be inclined to do for Ireland ; therefore, I am sorry to say, I have up to the present no great faith in the new administration of this country, and assuredly, that faith could not be increased by the events of the past few Weeks.

### THE ILLEGAL VERDICT.

Lord Spencer has made up his mind that Hynes shall be made a sacrifice to what is called the public opinion of certain classes in this country and in England. There is just now amongst those classes a clamor for the blood of somebody. To appease that the lord-lieutenant has allowed himself to be swayed and to be made to defer to that unreasonable and senseless fatal clamor. I am not asking you to consider the question whether the unfortunate young man Hynes is innocent or guilty. Even were he guilty, that is not "the question." The question is whether he has had a rair trisl, whether the jury were properly empanelled, whether the jury were properly empanelled, whether the jury were or were not packed, and wheth: they behaved themselves as decent, sober, and the satist of a tellow-creature. I say that men were deliberately hept away from that jury who were believed to be in sympathy, was concluded.

future. **BENOUNOING THE WOBLD.** 

### IMPRESSIVE RELIGIOUS CEBEMONY-RECEPTION CE A YOUNG LADY INTO A CONVENT.

BALTIMORE, Md., 'Oct. 3, 1882.-Miss Helen Pauline McMaster, the youngest daughter of Mr. James A. McMaster, editor of the Catholic Freeman's Journal, of New York, was received this morning into the Carmelite Convent, at the corner of Biddle and Caroline streets. The young lady, who is attractive in manners and appear-ance and highly accomplished, has been an in-mate of the convent for several months, and the obligations she took upon herself this morning, though not strictly irrevocable, are likely to prove permanent. The interesting ceremony if reception took place in the little chapel with-in the convect walls, and was witnessed by the Sisters and a large number of ladles. Perhaps the most interested spectator was Mr. McMaster, the father of the young Jady, who occupied a sesisted throughout by the Rev. J. M. Kiley, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Occupjing seats within the sanctuary were the Right Rev John Moore, D D, Bishop of St Augustine, Fla, the Rev Thomas S Lee, of the Carnedral; the kiev Messrs W F Ciarke and Peter F Flizpatrick, of Loyola College, and the Rev B J McManus, of St Johns. THE RECEPTION CEREMONY.

### THE RECEPTION CEREMONY.

THE RECEPTION CEREMONY. The young lady entered the chapel for the ceremony of reception attired in cream while silk, en train, a lace veil depending from her dress. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms on her brow. The young lady was attended by her sister, Miss Gertrude G. McMaster, who was attired in a costume of while silk similar to that worn by the youthful nun. When the latter made her formal application for reception into the nunnery to the Archbishop and the Mother of the convent she left the chapel, and, divesting hercelf of the bridal apparel in which she was arrayed, she returned wearing the sombre gar-ments of a Carmelite Sister. She was then in vested with the black habit of the order and the white veil worn by the S'sters between the periods of their reception and their final profes-sion. slon.

### REMARKS BY THE AROHBISHOP.

CLONBUBG, Oot. 4-Patrick Higgins has been arrested in connection with the murder of the Hudys, at Lough Mask. He was conveyed to Cong under a heavy escort.

A correspondent in Dublin says there is good reason to believe the proposed National **Convention** will be postponed.

DUBLIS, Oct. 5 .- Flannigan and wife, suspeeted to be connected with the marder of Lord Mountmorres at Clonbur, county Galway, in September, 1880, have been arrested at Cong.

WEXFORD, Oct. 7 .- Davitt, in a speech today, expressed regret at the results achieved by the Land League, which had been arrested by the Coercion Act. Every murder committed since the suppressing of the League has been an additional nail driven into the League's coffin.

DUBLIN. Oot. 7 .- The closing of the Land Lesgue fund creates a sensation here, many persons demanding an explanation as to how the money has been spent.

NEW YORE, Oct. 7.-The declaration of Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, that the real Land League no longer exists, has caused much commotion in Land League circles. The President of the National League said to day he did not think Ford's action would cause the disbandment of the Lano League organization. The action of the conference in Ireland would be awaited before important

action was taken here. NEW YOBK, Oct. 7.-A despatch from London says : The late special commission having expired in Dublin, United Ireland styles it the "Bloody Assizes," and says of Walsh's trial, it was distinguished from Hynes, only by greater atrocity. The jury was as shamefully concocted, its partizanship as indecent, and the evidence was evidence on which an English jury would not hang a dog. This startling language, attered in the face of the example made of Dwyer Gray, has produced a profound impression in England and in Ireland.

Henry George's latter to President Arthur excites laughter, especially his attempt to pose as a martyr after thirteen hours detention.

The closing of the League Fond in America is regarded as a decisive proof that the Land Act has beaten, and that the Land League agitation in Ireland will cease to be formidable the moment American supplies are cut off.

Another despatch says that the announcement of the closing of the Land League Fund by the Irish World, is very generally regarded as affording conclusive proof of the successful working of the "Kli-mainbam Treaty." The belief is very strong that Parnell and his followers intend working with the Liberals during the adjourged session of Parliament, which is soon to open, under, it is supposed, a promise of jurther concessions next year. The followers of Davitt and Dillon have scarcely had time to rally themselves, and their future courrelis very uncertain. The probability, however, seems to be that under the influence of a good harvest. and the energetic enforcement of the law, Ireland will be more peaceful for the next few

Ireland (cheers). A LANDLORD AND HIS LABORERS. On Saturday Mr. Villiers Stuart, M P., took his laborers and employees, numbering over one hundred, in his yacht and several boats down the Blackwater, from Dromana to

Youghal. The flotilla was profusely decorated with flags and banners, and all along the river for miles the tenantry assembled on the banks, waving their hats, cheering heartily, and lighting bonfires. The party steamed past the quays of Youghal, which were crowded with spectators, and proceeded a little way out to sea. On their return a picnic dinner was spread for them on the beach, Mr. and Mrs. Villiers Stuart and their sons presiding, the Cappoquin band discoursing music. In Mr. Stuari, M.P., congratulated them on the successful harvest and on the gallant securing it (cheers). He observed that farming must be viewed as a joint stock concern. in which farmer and laborer had a common interest. The crop, it was true, went into the farmer's haggard, but the support of the laborers and their families came out of it. It was, therefore, the interest of the laborers as well as of the farmers to make the farm profitable (cheers). The laborers would be wise to take this into view. It was, on the other hand, the farmer's interest as well as his duty

to treat his men well, for they would thus have willing hearts and stout arms to help him. He lamented the neglected condition of the Irish laborers. If they were only given a fair chance Ire-land would possess a laboring class of which any country might be proud. He was not one of those who feared to give them household suffrage (oheers). It had been said that the franchise should be contingent on property. Well, they had property-they were capitalists-their labor power and their industry was their capital (loud cheers). months than it has been. DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—Two land agenta, named Soott and Froome, bays been fired at from gifts without the working classes to turn them Soott and Froome, bays been fired at from gifts without the working classes to turn them Soott and Froome, bays been fired at from gifts without the working classes to turn them

steer a middle course.' If he did, by avoid ing Soylla he has fallen into Charybdis."

Permit me to say that there is no foundation for this statement, which, I sm sure, was made inadvertently. I have not appealed for mercy or clemency to anyone. So far from this, when some of my friends in the Dublin Corporation proposed to me that they should invite the Corporation to do so, I begged them to do nothing of the kind. I telegraphed the fact of my arrest to the Speaker of the House of Commons and to Mr. Gladstone, in order that the House should have formal notice of it, so Catholic Ireland, it was not true of Protestant as to prevent any technical point being raised to stille a discussion in the event of the judge having delayed to communicate my arrest to the House. This I thought necessary, as one day's delay would have postponed all discussion for two months, and meanwhile Francis Hynes would have been quietly hanged.

The following is the only letter I addressed to Earl Spencer:

To His Excellency Earl Spencer, K. G., the Freeman's Journal of the 14th inst.

asking an inquiry into these charges, I am now in prison.

Your attorney-general in the House of Commons, your solicitor-general in public court, the judge on the bench, and a section of the public press, have all sought to fix upon me, personally and individually, as high sheriff, the responsibility of the custody of the jury in that case.

The inquiry must necessarily involve the nvestigation of this charge against me-a charge which, if substantiated, might entail as a matter of justice, to be present at that inreply to the toast of his health, which was as a matter of justice, to be present at that in-proposed by Mr. Ronayne, J.P., Ardsallagb, quiry, to be represented, if I so desire, by manner in which they had done their part in get adequate notice of the time of holding same.

Of course I am quits willing to attend the nquiry-which I presume will be public and upon oath-in the custody of your jallors. If any technical legal difficulty exists as to

my leaving the jail for the purpose, then I respectfully submit that justice requires that the inquiry shall be held within the precincts of this prison, so as to admit of my presence thereat. I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed), E. DWIER Con-, High Sheriff Dablin City, Carlow Count M. P. Carlow County. Bichmond Bridewell Jail, A 1g. 21, 1882.

I have never courted political martyrdom but under present circumstances I would consider myself utterly unworthy were I to ask for clemency, holding as I do that my

imprisonment is unjustifiable. I cannot conceive how the Iruh World came to make this mistake, which I only saw by the merest chance. I think it hard that while detained here statements of this character should be circulated with reference to me amongst my fellow.countrymen in America. Your obedient servant,

E. DWYER GRAY. 動作品を主張にしたり行いた。

For the last three hundred years, Ireland has been a stage upon which the world has witnessed a fearful and terrible drama, a drama black, silent, bloody and monstrous. (Continued on Fifth Page)

THE DUBLIN CONFERENCE.

London, October 9.-A. correspondent writes, as to the concession to the feeling of the Catholic clergy throughout Ireland, that all Bishops, except Archbishop McCabe, extended a general permission to the priests> their dioceses to take part in the Mansion House Evicted Tenants' Ald Movement and in the new Labor League and Industrial Union, founded by Parnell. The writer says several minor church dignitaries consequently have become priests' branches of the League and will participate in the Dublin Conference. 1.11 2. L.S.

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# THE COMET OF A SEASON By JUSTIN MCCARTRY, M. P.

2

He went home that night in doubting mood, unusual to him. He began to feel that his way was slipping from beneath him, or at least that he himself was slipping away from the path he had marked out. He found that there were emotions which could disturb him still, and which had nothing to do with his own career and public work. He had believed himself absolutely unimpassioned, master of all his emotions, capable of controlling not only every look, but every thought, and already he found himfelf distract.d from the straight path by the strange and, as it seemed, almost fatal admiration he telt for Geraldine Rowan. And now for his farther confusion came the cross-light of a new sensation, far inferior in intensity and very different in color, but strong enough to. perplex and dazzle for the moment--a flame of petulant emotion toward a pretty, saucy, young, aristocratic woman ; a fear of her, and a longing to obtain some sort of mastery over her.

Montana began to think it would be well for him to set about his great scheme, to put it in motion, and make a grand triumphal departure from London with the close of the season, carrying Geraldine Rowan with him as his wife and as the companion of his expedition, his associate in the foundation of the sublime colony beyond the sear, cut of which a new world and a new life for the old world were gradually to arise.

Did Montana really believe in this scheme? That, we suppose, no one can ever know. It is not likely-at least, from what was afterward discovered, it does not seem likely-that he had ever thought the matter deliberately over, or had done more than allow the idea to grow upon him from day to day. He believed very thoroughly in himself, and believed that anything he started must come to a success. He had worked himself into a Napoleonic faith in his star, and in Heaven's special protection of him. This faith may have been born of sheer vanity, or of prolonged mental strain almost approaching to a condition of Intellectual derangement, but, at all events, it supplied him with any quality of earnestness which he could be said to have possessed. Whatever the strength of his faitt, either in his project or himself, it does not appear that at this time he was making any preparation to carry his great scheme into. effect. He listened to people's suggestions concerning it, and answered all manner of inquiries and letters. He gave every one to understand that the scheme was growing into active movement day by day, and that he had all its details under his own eyes and in his own hands; but nobody was ever admitted to genuine confidence with him, nor did ho tell anybody what his pieparations were. He was merely at present onjoying his success in his own dashion. He had found a career, and this was its zenith. and its consummation. His strongest ambition all his life through had been to play to one great audience, that of London; to fashionable, sristocratic, wealthy London in the stalls and boxes, and artisan, hard-handed, poor-living London in the galleries. Now he had reached the height of his hopes. With one hand he grasped the West End and with the other the East. His vanity ought to have been almost satisfied. If he was capable of deliberately thinking over a difficulty or a crisis of any kind, we might assume that he went calmly and fully into counsel with himself, reviewed his position, and set his plans out before him to look at them. We might assume that, having done this, he had come to the conclusion that the zenith of his London career had in any case been reached; that even if nothing out of the common had arisen, his object now must be to avoid the risk of a descent or an anticlimax; and that the incident in the church had hastoned the necessity of bringing the London episode to a conclusion. On the other hand, anything like a hasty departure from London would give the appearance of probability to the most improbable story-Montana nad now really worked himself into a mood to regard Mr. Varlowe's story as monstrously improbable-and people lose faith in him. The make conclusion to which Montana came was that he must stay in London to the close of the season and then depart. But it is not likely that this conclusion came by virtue of any slow and careful process of thought. It came to Montana by Instinct, as most of his conclusions did. That was his way. He had no thought of a resolution one moment, and it was a fixed resolve the next. It pleased and comforted him to think that these instinctive and somewhat feminine conclusions were special revelations-the voices of oracles speaking within his breast and guiding him aright. The little incident in the Church of Free Souls did seem likely to have a certain influence over public opinion. It got about in all manner of more or less distorted versions. In no case did it amount to anything much more than the fact that there had been a scene in the church when Montana spoke there, and that some old man, whom nobody knew, had professed to recognize Montana as his con, and that Montana had disclaimed him. There was not much in that, perhaps, and very few people want into the question seriously enough to ask themselves whether the old man was sane or incane, or whether there was the slightest foundation for the idea he had taken up. Still, the incident was of a certain importance. It called sharp attention to the fact that there was some mystery about Montana's career, which might not be a great and superb thing alter all. The stream might, it traced back to its source, be found to arise in a commonplace little well in a stable-yard, instead of a dark and sacred spring among the solemn trees of some historic and haunted grove. The story set curiosity and inquiry going in that direc-tion, and that in itself was not ominous of good for Montana. It indicated a new turn ture about a map, and making herself his in public opinion. Up to that time, people champion and his devotee. Besides, there who disputed about him had only disputed is something I have heard about Montanaas to the man himself, his ear well, no, I won't say that; not that I have nestness, his sincerity, his eloquence. Now they began to ask, "What is he after all? has come to my mind that makes a Where does he come from? Is his own ac. | sort of doubt-and it may be right, or it may count of bimself the true one ?" Lady Vanessa told the story wherever she mean time, that you should get your name went, embellishing it with heedless humor mixed up with his." here and there. From her lips it became a story of grotesque and Hudibrastic dealery. [saying?] It told of a whole service suddenly disturbed, "Wel It told of a whole service suddenly disturbed, "Well, my dear, I am saying ex-an entire congregation startled, first stricken what I think. Anybody who heard brain more perturbed by the difficulties and with amszement, and then convulsed with you raying about him to day, before all thoss responsibilities of the hour. "When did you laughter; of an orator and a prophet interrupt-, people, would think you were some silly girl ed in the full flood of his discourse by a maniac, who insisted on rushing into the not sense to conceal it." pulpit with him, clinging round his neck, Melissa looked up at sobbing on his bosom, and claiming him as, and Aquitaine expected one of her familiar his long-lost son. Lady Vanessa admired, outbuists of temper. But to his surprise her Montana in her own peculiar way, which had pretty little face became contorted and she nothing whatever of coquetry about it; but burst into tears. she delighted in making int, of him and trying to make him look tidiculous. It was a roal pleasure to her, the mense of power which she felt when

could succeed, in making so conspicuous a man-such an idol of society and of the people seem an object of laughter. It gave her the same sort of delight that some people get from annoying a favorits dog, or from putting ridiculous ornaments on a pet 

If things went on like this people would scon begin to insist on questioning them-selves and their friends as to the exact meanprecise practical nature of that scheme for a as one even in a well warmed and curtained room grows to be conscious of the presence of the east wind. He became impressed with the necessity for doing somethingwas a man who,-when brought face to face with a difficulty and compelled to act, would He was a resolute man, however, to shake off their indolence and do something, so Montana, a born dreamer of the unimaginative order-a man who could dream about himself, his career, and his soul, as an Indian me to the North as zoon as possible." fakir contemplates his body-had, when brought face to face with the necessity for action, the instinct of a commander and the eye

and announcing the plan. The incident in the Church of Free Souls had much disturbed some of the inmates of Captain Marlon's household. Geraldine kept opinion. Melissa raged and blezed against the silly old man who had presumed to interfere with Mr. Montana, and the somehow seemed to take Clement Hope into her wrath, and to regard the whole thing as a device in which that luckless young man had been directly and malignantly engaged. Katherine was on the same side, but she was more timid about expressing her opinions. She seemed scaredan unusual thing for her-and cast furtive, almost fearful, glances every now and then at her husband, as if she were actually beginning to be straid of him. Mr. Trescoe, indeed, came out also in a new light. He spoke with an energy that no one over before had supposed him to have. He boldly and bluntly denounced Montana as a "genuine humbug," declared that he had not the slightest doubt the old fellow was his father, and a duced deal too good a father for such a charlatan, and prophesied that before three months were over Montana would be known to everybody as a quack and a sham. These fearful opinions were combated with such anger and contempt by Melissa, that Captain Marion had to beg of Trescoe to discontinue his attacks, in order to save Melissa's temper and spare the nerves of the company. Captain Marion himself was clear and satisfied in his mind. Montana said the old man was not his father, and admiration for Mr. Gladstone, or there was an end of the matter. The old Mr. Browning, or Deau Stanley, man had been such a long time hoping and or Sir Frederick Leighton, and being praying for his son's return, that he was bidden by her father to rave an octave or ready to accept any good-looking stranger as the long-lost heir. The wonder was, Cap. utterly crushed by the rebuke. But the mo-tain Marion said, that he had not found ment Mr. Aquitaine had gone Melissa threw somebody to take the place of his vanished son long ago. Whatever Montana said must be true. Captain Marion was not even annoyed or offended by those who did not sgree with him on this point. It was settled and certain.

Mr. Aquitaine came suddenly up from the North, and heard the description of the whole incident. The description, it must be owned was given with very different coloring, and even very different array of facts, by the varlous people round Captain Marion's table. Aquitaine looked grave. He did not put bway the whole slidir as a trivial and unmean ing incident. In the North he had been making special inquiries about the young man who had once been employed in his house, and who was undoubtedly Mr Varlowe's son. There were some clerks in the offices who still remembered young Varlowe clearly enough. They all bore testimony to one set of facts : that he was very tall, dark, singularly handcome, with strange, abstructed manners, and apparently an inordinate selfconceit and belief in himself. These statements set Aquitatne thinking. Now, when he heard that Mr. Varlowe had actually claimed Montana for his son, it did not impress his mind as absolutely certain that | people did such things in books, didn't they? the old livery stable keeper was laboring under an hallucination. This seemed to him if he will have me!" to suggest some terribly momentous possibilities. If Montana was a deceiver in this, in what else might he not be a deceiver? It was now certain that, besides the hundreds and thousands in all I've been and done it this time, Geraldine; classes who had faith in him, and would and won't there be a row in the building trust anything to him, some of Aquitaiue's | when my father comes to know !" own nearest and dearest personal friends were ready to put their property, their lives, their happiness, almost their very soule, at taine take you home long ago, or stay here his disposal. Up to this time Aquitaine had to look after you? Why did not you tell me not the faintest notion how things were going | what you were going to do ?" with his own hapless little daughter. It was only when they discussed the question in flashing up; "and so you are bound to get Captain Marion's house at luncheon, and when he saw the girl's flashing eyes and quiv. ering lips as she maintained Montana's perfect nobleness and integrity, it was only then that a suspicion shot into his mind, and made him ask himself bitterly why he had felt so much surprised that Marion took so little heed of his daughter Katherine and her too | wild in the other direction." open devotion to Montana. Aguitaine was prompt in action. He went | dine ; "I did not run him down." at once to Melissa. He found the girl in her room, and opened his subject with a certain sternness very unusual for him in his dealings with her. "Look here, Melissa," he said, "I want you to be more careful than you are in the way you talk about Mr. Montana."

She covered her eyes with her handker chief, and only sobbed out; "I never saw you apgry like that with me

before: I'm not used to it." Well, well, my dear, I don't mean to be ungry with you, but I want to impress you with some sense of the necessity of being a little careful. I quite understand a girl's admiring a man like Montans, and of course he is twenty years at least older than you ing of some of Montana's sayings, and the are, and I dare say you don't think any harm about going into raptures about a man of new world which he was understood to that age. But don't do it, my dear; have in hand. Vaguely, strangely, a sense be a little cautions. I can't tell you of the growing danger appeared to creep in upon Montana's mind. He began to feel it not very much to tell; but I am not quite certain about Montana, and I have given Marion a caution, though it won't do him any good, and his daughter Ketherine makes exhibitions of herself almost as bad as "-he what, he did not yet exactly know. Montana was going to say "your own," but he stopped ont of tenderness for poor Melissa's feelings. when ho always act with wonderful quickness, energy, clearly saw his way to anything, and he now and courage. As indolent men of a certain saw his way very clearly to the necessity for class are surprisingly energetic when they have checking Melissa's public displays of her admiration for Montana.

"Fact is, Mel," he said, "If you don't be a little more careful, I should think the best der before her, but Meliess had hurt her by thing would be for you to come back with speaking of American girls as if they were himself for hours and days, and contemplate thing would be for you to come back with

She started at the words. Aquitaine faw with pain that the suggestion was a terror to her. She did not want to go home. It had of a pilot. He was conscious of this him- | come to that. Well, he must make allow- | have got it." self, and therefore never troubled himself ances. London in the season is London in about decisions and plans till the necessity the season, to be sure, and girls will like parties and balls, and the opera, and visits, and all the rest of it as long as grass grows and brought the moment of making the decision water runs, and the best of parents must be content to put up with the knowledge that | do; I think I would not do it again." bis daughter can get on very well without silent about it. She would not give any him, and be very happy away from home, opinion. Melissa raged and blezed against when her home is not in London. So he only winced, and pulled himself together, and was good-humored as before.

" If you like to stay till the end of the season, Mel," he said, "you shall do so, my dear, but only on this condition, remember. Just bear my warning in mind. Don't make a display of your admiration for our friend. It is a very natural admiration, I am sure, and in one way I am glad to find that you can admire anybody so much as that; and I did not think it, somehow, once; and I ought to be glad of it, and I am glad of it in a way; only don't show it, my dear, don't show it so much."

### CHAPTER XVII. GERALDINE'S EXPEDITION.

Now, there was nothing in all this conversation, one would think, that ought to have brought positive terror to the girl's breast. Nobody could know better than Melissa how little likely Mr. Aquitaine was to treat her with harshness; and, after all, even the most maidenly and modest of girls need not feel utterly humbled because her father has given her a caution not to talk too rapturously of a distinguished public man. One can casily imagine a very well regulated and orderly little girl losing herself in wide avowals of Gladstone, or so lower in general company, and not feeling herself down on the floor all of a heap, and hemoaned herself there for a while, cowering like one in physical terror. Then, taken with a suddon thought, she jumped up, shook out her betossed skirts, dashed her hair into something like order, ran to Geraldine Bowan's room, and knocked at the door.

"Let me in! Quick! quick! Let me in!" Geraldine opened the door, and let the alarmed girl in.

"Oh, Geraldine!" she exclaimed, 'I have done a dreadful thing. You must help me; you must do something—I don't know what; t you must get me out of this scrape. am in such a fix! Ob, why did I ever do it l"

and I walked out to-day, and I just atayed a moment behind her at the corner of the street, and-dropped it into the letter-box there." Good gracious !" said Geraldine; " what deceits and dodges one gets into !

"Never mind-what one gets into," said Melissa; "get me out of this now ; that is more to the point." A wave of inspiration tossed up a purpose

in Geraldine's mind. "He may not have got it yet," she said. "We'll get it back from him, Melissa. 1 will

go myself and get it back." "Oh, will you ?" said Melissa, her eye brightening up with hope and wonder. " Will you have courage? Will you do it? Have you the nerve? I know you American girls will do anything ; but can you do this?"

"I have nerve enough when I want to help a friend out of trouble," said Geraldine; "and I am not an American girl, Melissa, but I have learned in America not to be ashamed or straid of doing anything that is right. Girls in America are slow and free, and they are only thought to be afraid or ashamed of doing what is wrong."

Then she stopped and began to feel rather ashamed of preaching at the poor little offengirls who would do anything, without regard for the proprieties. "Yes, I will go," Geraldine said again; "we may be beforehand with the postman. Mr. Montana may not

"If 1 could get it back again," Melissa marmured, piteeusly-"if 1 could only be certain that he had not read it, 1 am sure, Geraldino, I'd never do such a thing again ; gives him his cue. at least, I think I wouldn't; oh, indeed, I

"I am sure you would not do it again," said Geraldine. "I would not do what I am going to do for you if I thought there was the least chance of your attempting such a thing any more." "Well, don's preach, there's a good girl,"

said Melissa; "I never could stand being preached at."

Even in all her gratitude to Geraldine she could not subdue her mutinous inclination, and would not be preached at.

"Iam airsid preaching does not do you good," Geradine said, softly; " perhaps you are not much worse than many of your neighbors in that way. Anyhow, Melissa, [ will run the risk. I will go to Mr. Montans. I will not trust to sending anybody. Nobody must know about this but you and I and he, and, if I can, he sha'n't know your name." "Yes," Geraldine thought to herself, "I will go. What does it matter? It is not

anything wrong. What if people do think I am American in my ways, and that I venture to do things that English girls would not do? I don't care. This is not venturing very far, after all, to put a friend out of trouble; and if any one finds out that I have done so, and is angry with me, or thinks badly off me, well-1 can bear it-I'd do no more than that to help poor Melissa."

seven. The general public were shut out at speak of?" this time, and Montana was shut in. Those who were able to see him then were the favored intimates to whom he had given the consigne, and who would come and talk to hesitation. him in a friendly way about anything or nothing, and smoke a cigar with him. It did actually come into Montana's eyes. "Will were admitted to Montan's hour of privacy. Montana took care to give admittance in such a manner as to make it evident that he poorest and humblest followers had the passestablished for herself and her husband the

without her husband, and talked with Mon- you like."

tana. Perhaps it is an act of justice. \$It ought to be. But I don't know, I am quite willing to put it as a favor." "I only hope it is something hard to do, so that I may do it, and show that I am not un-

worthy of being asked." "It is not hard to do. I ought not to be hard to any may, and I should think it ought to be least of all hard to you. I put it as a favor. I don't come to you willingly, Mr. Montana; I don't admire you, and you know, it. I don't believe in you, whatever other

people may do." "You will believe in me one day," said Montana, composedly, "and you will help me, and join with me. That is as certain as the rising of the sun to-morrow.

She looked at him with something like contempt. "I don't believe in you cow, at all events," she said, "and 1 am more than ever convinced that I am right by things that have lately happened. I don't believe you are what you say you are; at least, I believe you are what you say you are not." Geraldine looked straight into his eyes to

see if any sign of embarrassment or surprise might be found there as she spoke these audacious words. But the eyes returned her look with the calm, grave, sweet expression which was always in them. If Montana is an impostor," she thought, he is well made up for his part.

The truth was, that Montana had prepared himself again and again for every possible utterance of this kind from every conceivable person, and was as little likely to be put out now as a trained actor on the stage is put out by the speech of the theatric opponent which

"Tell me," he said, gently, "what is the favor you want of me ? if it is in my power, you shall have it all the same, whether you believe in me or not. How you act toward me could not be any guide for my acting toward you. The less you think well of me, the greater is my anxiety to show that I don't deserve to be thought badly of."

"Well," she said, "I want to get from you a letter which you must have got to day. ] want to get it from you unread, if you will give it to me; but, read or not, I want it back sgaio."

Montana now looked a little surprised. 'Certainly," he said, "you shall have any letter that I have received which concerns you in the least. But I have read scores of ietters this morning already, and I don't remember one of them in which you could have the slightest interest. However, I give you my promise that you shall have any of them, or all of them, it you are in the least inclined."

"Perhaps you have not read this one yet," she said. "You have letters still remaining, perhaps, unopened ?"

"A good many," he said, with a melancholy smile. "The opening and reading of letters is one of the wearlest occupations of my life. I sometimes feel inclined to wish there were no post-office. See, there is a heap of letters already lying on this table by the last post, One hour and a half in the day Montana which my secretary has not touched as yet, kept for himself and his few especial friends. nor I. Will you look among them? Do That was the time from half-past five to you know the handwriting of the letter you

"I do, very well."

"Is the writer a man or a woman ?" "It is a girl," Geraidine said, with some

One little gleam of curicsity and surprise

was a great privilege to be among those who you tell me," he said, "why you want the were admitted to Montan's hour of privacy. Letter back?" "Oh no," the said, " and that is another favor ; pray don't ask me. I beg of you not to

was now distributing his favors only among ask that. That is unreasonable; think I am | him still, for Melissa's sake. She hoped to the powerful and the great. Some of the ridiculous; think I am out of my senses, if you like, but grant me this favor. Do let me word. Women as well as men were pivi-leged. It was not long before Lady Vanessa about it."

"By all means," Montana answered. "Look right of entry, and she sometimes came even among these letters, and take away any one

Barnes and her husband. The tall, handsome lady seemed to fill the pretty little reception room as she came in with her strong, grace. ful movement, every motion as she walked seeming to tell of careless, unconscious strength, and her face lighted with animation

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high spirits, and curiosity. Mr. Barnes, her husband, was a young-looking, slerder, somewhat, timid man, who al. ways seemed as if he were trying to escape from notice behind his wife's petticoats. He was a man of intelligence and ability in his. own way, a keen financier, a reader, and al.

most a scholar; but his business in life now was to be overshadowed, by his wife, and it was his pleasure too. To rest in htr shade made him happy. She was very fond of him, and he knew it, and liked her to have her own way in everything. Lady Vanessa fixed her eyes inquiringly on

Geraldine, and after the interchange of a few words with Montana, she turned to the girl and said :

"I always remember any face I see, and I have seen this young lady somewhere--3t the Church of Free Souls, or whatever you call it. Am Tright, Mr. Mortana ?"

Montana presented Geraldine. He was glad Lady Vanessa had come. Her coming prevented Goraldine from replying to his declara. tion. It compelled her to receive it without a protest. That was something.

"Yos, I thought as much," said Lady Va. nessa. "You are the young American girl, ain't you?-some one told me you were."

"No," said Geraldine, "I am not an American. I have lived in America, but I am an Irish girl." She usually had to explain about three times a day that, although she had lived for many years in America, she was nevertheless not an American.

"Ob, an Irish girl!" Lady Vanessa said. I sec-yes, exactly; that is why you are so good-looking. They say all Irish girls use good looking, don't they?"

"I don't know," said Geraldine.

"But you know that you are good looking." said the pertinacious lady.

"I don't," said Geraidine.

" Come, now, is that true ?" "Quite true," replied Geraldine, boldly. There are different ideas about good looks.

I don't admire myself." "Ob, you don't? Mr. Montana does, I dare

say." "Every one does," said Montana. " All who know Miss Rowan admire her."

"Well, I am sure I admire you akeady," Lady Vanessa said. " But where did you get that pensive look in your eyes? You look as if you were dreaming."

"I am short-sighted, and I suppose that gives one a dreamy look."

"Then I wish I were short-sighted," said Lady Vanessa. "That is exactly the sort of look 1 should like to have. Don't you think so, Albert? Do look at Miss Rowan's eves, dear. Isn't there a wonderful expression in them?

Mr. Barnes looked, not very boldiy, into Miss Bowan's eyes, and said, Yes, there was; quite so-exactly.

Geraldine felt embarrassed - an usual thing for her. She was not embarraszed in the least by Lady Vanessa's questions or compliments, but by the whole situation, by Montana's recent words, by the knowledge that the moments were passing rapidly away -so rapidly that she must get back soonand that she had not got the letter.

She must go. Other visitors would come, and it was impossible that Montana could now satisfy her request. She roze to go. She cast an appealing look at him. Despite his recent declaration she had to appeal to would understand her look and come with her out of the room, and let her exchange another word with him. He did understand her, for he rose to accompany her to the stairs. But as she was going Lady Vanessa stopped her with a friendly hand.

"Look here, my dear young woman," she tana and whoever happened to be there, and Geraldine tried to be cool and composed. said, drawing Geraldine aside; "I must give occasionally smoked a cigarette in her affable She turned the pile of letters over and over, you a piece of advice; you are from America, all alone here paying visits to handsome men like Mr. Montana. That will never do. People will talk about you. Don't be offended. I give you the advice for your good." "I am much obliged to you," said Geraldine, coldly. "I think I can take care of myself." "Awfally proud," said Lady Vanessa, ees; all right, dear ; I mean no offence."

Mellesa started, and turned her eyes upon the carpet. Her lips trembled.

"I don't like to hear any girl," he said, " talking with such open admiration and rapchampion and his devotee. Besides, there heard anything against him, but something be wrong-but anyhow it is not well, in the

"Ob, papa," said Melissa, "what are you

who had fallen in love with the man and had

Meliesa looked up at first, red and angry,

"What have you done, dear?" Geraldine asked, really alarmed at the girl's manner. "Such a dreadful thing! Oh! how can I tell you? But I had better tell you than anybody else. You must get me out of it. You must! you must!"

"But what have you done, my child ?" "I have written to Mr. Montana. I have written a mad love-letter, I have put my dress for dinner. There was not a moment for it, and will take care that it is sent to name to it; and I have told him I'll go any- to be lost. She hurried down-stairs, and you. Or would you rather come here after where over the world with him, if he'll let me, follow him as a page, if he likes-I think -or I'll-I'll-I'll marry him, if he likes-

"You have not written this dreadful stuff to Mr. Montana ?

"Oh, haven't I, though Yes, but I have and I have signed it with my name. Oh!

"What on earth possessed you to do such a piece of madness? Why did not Mr. Aqui-

"Well, it's partly your fault," said Melissa,

me out of this fix," " Partly my fault ?"

"Yes, I say it is your fault; and it's all your fault. You are to blame for the whole of it. Why did you go on so-condemning Mr. Montana and running him down? You might have known it would have set me off

"Bat I did not condemn him," said Geral-

"You sat and listened, and looked on spprovingly, while Mr. Trescoe-that foolthat dull, silly, weak creature I-yee, you listened while he ran Mr. Montana down; and you agreed with his doubts, and you agreed with everything that was said against him; and what was I to do? Of course I wasn't going to stand that. I resolved to show him | sort of fascination he seemed to exercise over that I, at least, did not doubt him ; and there -that's why I did it; and you are to blame, and you must get me out of it now."

"What cau we do ?' Geraldine said, almost in despair.

"I don't know," said Melissa, sitting down now rather composedly, and nursing one knee between her two little hands; "but you have the whole meeting as other than a commongot me into it, Geraldine, and you must get place friendly visit. me out of it, and that's all about it." " Mr. Montana," she said—a.d then she me out of it, and that's all about it."

Geraldine thought the matter out as well as, she could, her face puckered up with anxiety, and resting her chin upon her hand. A general on the eve of a difficult campaign. or a judge perplexed by some most exasperating point of law, could hardly have had a write this letter ?" she said at last.

"Oh, I don't know; about an hour, ago, or and talked to me. He has been talking to me. Did I, or didn't I, tell you? ... Yes, he has been advising me and talking to me; and I know, if he found out this, things would be bad. It must have been an hour and a half. ago, 1 think." "How did you get it sent to the post?". "Well, i had it in my pocket when Sydney

among their friends. Now, as chance would have it, this was the

went her way with heart high-beating, it | the next post or two and try again ?" must be owned, but very resolute and quiet,

of any fearfulness or hesitation on her part. Montana had just entered his little recep-

tion-room to wait for any of his friends who might come, when he was told that a lady wanted to see him. He replied that he was engaged, and at that hour could see no one. The servant came back with a still more pressing request from the lady to spare her a and homage, and that sort of thing. You few moments.

Montana asked, would the lady fayor him with her name? Reply : "No, the lady would rather not.

but she could say that he knew her very well." Montana looked at his watch and saw that

it yet wanted a minute or two to half-past five. Perhars nobody would come very punctually. He might get rid of this unusual visitor in good time. "Let the lady be shown, up." To his surprise, when she came into the room, he saw that it was Geraldine Rowan. But if he felt surprised, as he certainly did, he took care not to show it. He advanced to Miss Rowan with so easy and friendly a younger. "Can it be possible," he said, manner that she might have thought he was expecting her, and a looker on might have supposed that her visit to him was the most

ordinary and natural thing in the world. Geraldine felt groatly re-assured by this, and there was something so gracious and kindly in his smile that she began to understand dimly what was the meaning of the so many men and women. They shook hands; Montana placed a chair for her, and said he was glad to see her in a tone admirably suited to encourage confidential communication, although neither in tone nor in look did he show the slightest appearance of

stopped for want of breath, and for a moment it seemed as if she really could get no words to go on with. Then she braced herself. and tried to find deliberate utterance. "Mr. Montana," she went on, "you will think it very strange that I have come in this way to see

you, and I think it strange myself." Montana only said, "I am not likely to think anything strange that Miss Rowan does; and besides, strange things are often " Thank you," she said, and 'sne really felt

grateful to him for the manner in which he had relieved her of some of her embarrass ment. "I sha'n't keep you long.".... "That," said Montana, "Is' an "ungracious beginning." "I sha'n't keep yon long," and "repeated.

"I have come to ask you a favor, Mr. Mon-

and familiar way. Young men who and she sought out the one she fain would and girls do as they like there. You don't could get admittance at this special hour have. It was not there. No address was understand our ways. You must not come were proud of it, and talked of it a good deal written in any handwriting in the least like that of Melissa Aquitaine.

"It has not come yet," she said, " but it very time of the day when Goraldine had to will come. I don's know what to do." make hor visit to Montana. She thought "What is this terrible letter?" Montana she could get to his place easily, speak to asked. "You see, if you give me any des-him, and go back again before it was time to cription by which I may know it, I can look

"Oh on," she said. "I can't come again." determined to put the thing through, and not "Can't you give me any idea of what sort to let poor Melless get into trouble because of letter it is, or what it is about ? Surely you may trust me so far as that ?"

"I must." said Geraldine, rather dolefully-"I must trust you. I can't come again today, and the letter will certainly reach you some time to-day. It is a letter in the handwriting of a girl who has written you ever so many letters before-letters of admiration may perhaps know the handwriting; I beg you, if you do, to send me back that letter unopened,"

"I don't remember any one handwriting in particular; I receive a great many letters from women, and let me say, Miss Rowan, not a few of them are foolish lettere. Do 1 know the writer of this letter ?"

"Pray don't ask me anything," said Geraldine. "The writer of the letter now wishes she had not written this last one, and I wart to get it back."

Montana stopped for a moment, and a sudden expression came over his face which made him look as if he had grown ten years "that you have yourself written these leiters, Geraldine, and that you now repent, and want this one back? If this is so, pray, pray let me recall my promise."

"I have not writter the letters," said Geraldine, with a scornful ring in her voice; "I of a fanatical, poor workingman, a member of never wrote any such-to you, of all men in the world. The foolish child who did write them has at last been wild enough to tell you her name, and I want you not to know her name; and if you will give me back the letter-well-I shall thank you, and say that you are perhaps better than 1 thought." Poor Matthew Starr was a fanatio of be-She got out the words slowly, one by one, with difficulty and hesitation. "But if you won't give it back to me, then 1 can't help it -keep it-I have no more to say."

"You are angry with me," Montana said, gently, "and I don't wonder. I was wrong life working hard, rising early, resting late, to think that you could have written such suffering want, weariness, disappointment letters. I know you would not; much as I after disappointment, seeing the light of want you to think well of me, I don't want every hope go out after the other, and still you to express a kindly feeling in such a living and feeding on his faith in an impos-way as that. You shall have the letter, of sible future of happiness and equality and course, I don't want to read the poor girl's goodness for the living world. He might in nonsense. I don't want to know her name, other days have been a martyr-perhaps \$ or who she is. I should give her good advice, Stylites. Fate had sentenced him to drudge if I knew her, and try to reason her out of her in Whitechapel, to marry a stupid little git folly. What do I care about the admiration who in the end took to drink and died of drink it may be an hour and a half, perhaps, or two the right things, and I am sure whatever and the rapture of women? I would rather to have a crowd of children depending on him, 'hours; before luncheon-before papa came you do is done with a right purpose," have one kindly word from you than the and whom he had to trust to the nursing homage of all the other women in the world." of obance, or strangers, or each other, or any 2 Canto

gaçactar.

to this declaration she did not herself know, for at that moment the gonversation was in-terrupted by the entrance of Lady Vaness' (Continued out Zhird Page.)

"Indeed, I have not taken offence," said Geraldine, recovering herself, and pleased with the frank ways of the eccentric lady. "You see, I am older than you," said Va nessa.

"I don't think you are really," Geralding answered, "if it comes to that."

" Well, I'm older in experience; I'm married; I am well up in all the ways of our world here, and I know what people would say. I never care what they say of me, to be sure; but that's a different thing." "Why is it so different?" Geraldine wis

too ingenuous even to suspect that Lady Vanessa meant to say, "Because 1 am a great lady and you are not."

"Ob, well," and Vanessa laughed, "be cause, don't you see, I have caught my fish, child, and you haven't-at least, you haven't hooked him yet. That's how it is." She gave her husband's arm a good-humored equeeze. "This is my fish, don't you see? 've hooked him."

Then Lady Vanessa and Geraldine both became aware that a new visitor was entering the room-a visitor of a different class from any to which the Duchess of Magdie'ls daughter was accustomed.

We have already spoken of the wrecks coming to the shore, Montana being the shore to which they drifted. Among the wrecks which thus came floating toward him was that of a family in the East End, the family a small, odd sect of Peculiar People, or such like, who in an early chapter of this book has been described as attending Montana's first lecture in London, and going up to him and nevolence, a farious devotee of equality and of purity, a virtue's Quixots in the East End of London, and in a ragged mole skin jacket. A wait and wreck

of the ancient Chartist days, he had spent his body, during his long daily work. They CHAPTEB XVIII. grew:up,band most of them, turned out as he What, Geraldine might have said in answer (into the army, and he hated soldiering with a

# Oct. 11, 1882.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

### he regarded simply as Cain In a red coat. Another son became a servant, a footman; and if there was anything which Matthew Starr hated almost as much as a solution, it does not often find anybody to argue so was a lackey. Two of his daughters had become domestic servants. For one of them he had succeeded in getting a place in a he had succeeded in getting a place in a Starr hated almost as much as a soldier, it ne man shop, and she presently went torribly astray ... and ... wandered the streets at ribly asilay and matthew Starr was as much of a fanatio for purity in women as he was for-OL B Jahand good-will in men. Still, he re. maiced hoping on, believing in the good time coming, passionately longing for some new world and new, life under other influences and other skies. When Montana came to London and divilged his scheme, it seemed to Starr as if heaven were opening to himat least, as if heaven, had sent to him this man with a special commission to lead him out of the darkness and despair of his London life into light and happiness. Montana smiled on him with that sweet-

ness which passed with so many of his admirers for an almost divine beneficence. But; to do him justice, he did not merely smile; he was really kind to poor Starr. The one thing that the old man would most wish to have done for him Montana did. He found out the lost daughter and talked to her grav. ly and sweetly, brought her back to her father's house, and undertook to find for her some fitting occupation until they could go out to the happy new world where all was to be well. Not without trouble did Montana get Starr to receive his daughter back again. All his authority was needed to enforce it, though when it was done the man seemed to soften to the girl, even more than might have been expected, and to cling to her with new passion of love and hope. As for her, she soon wearled of the narrow, miserable home where she hated to live. She hated a life of monotony. She was only kept from tearing herself away and going back to her old ways by her belief in the happiness that was in store for them when they should become members of Montana's new colony. Montana had often pictured for them the life that was to be in that new place, where all were to be equals, and all were to have work enough, and only enough, and ample leisure, and means to live, and amusement, and for president, and us all equal. I shouldn't no care; no mists and fogs and cold skies over them, no mud under their fest, no d rk. dull bouses around them, no tenements crowded with hard-working, hard drinking lodgers and screaming children. The man and the girl lived on the hope of this new life, he because it was to be a life of equality, and purity, and progress, and she because it was to relieve her from the monotony of her present existence, and because it offered her some prospect of variety, and color, and amusement, and perliaus-for she never followed very closely Montanu's somewhat vague descriptionssome promise of money, fine clothes, and frequent visits to a theatre.

M:. Starr was for modestly drawing back when he saw the ladies, but Montana called to him to come in, and he entered with a look | have done all sorts of nursing; I never got half timio, half defiant, at once shy and fierce -awkward in the presence of the welldressed women, angry with himself at the bare idea that they should think he was awkward, and determined to make it plain that he was not. He looked with a glance of especial defiance at the tall and imposing Lady Vanessa; and as she returned his look with an expression of amused curiosity, he set her down at once as an enemy. He turned a sharp glance upon Geraldine; but as her eyes only looked soitly into his with the dreamy expression of short sight, he assumed that she felt rather kindly toward humanity in general, and wes inclined to like her.

" I am glad to see you, Starr," said Montana shaking hands with the old man cordially, and favoring him with a specially sweet smile. 4 How is Fanny? does she get to like her work any better ?"

"Fanny don't like her work," and Mr. Starr

and night, and our girls suffer-they go wrong, may be."

"I like arguing," said Lady Vanessa. "One clothes ? You wouldn't take money, I suppose, if I offered it to you ?'

"No," he said; "no man ever dared to offer me charity, and I hope a woman wouldn't do it." "Then what could we do for you?" she

usked. bluntly.

"Anyhow, you have all the money and all the good things, and you keep them; and we have no share, and we have as good a right ing. I shall walk into Berkeley Square. to them as you; and we work, and you do

"Well, that's considerate," said Lady Venessa, with a laugh.

"No, I don't; she has some work to do anyhow. She has business set out for her; afraid. It you really are unxious about the she has duties, and she does them. I don't say that 1 think the country wants such duties; but they are given to her, and she does them, and she has a right to her pay; and I am told she is a good women, and. minds her children-or did mind them when they were young. I find fault with you-you right one, or to wait any longer for any cause, and your lot. You have no dutles. If you had, you wouldn't do them. You have nothing to do but take your money and spend 11.

"You ought to like this young lady," said Lady Vanessa, "She is a Republican; she comes from America."

"Do you come from America, ma'am ?" said the old Chartist, turning to Geraldiae, his eyes suddenly lighting.

" I bave lived a long time in America," she said. "I don't know whether I am Republican or not. I am Republican for America, certainly; but I have not thought over the matter very much for any other place, Mr. Starr. Are you a Republican?"

"Ob, yes!" he said. "I live for Republican principles. I'd like to die for them. I live in the hope of being one day in a Republic -in Mr. Montana's new Republic, with him care to live another hour if it were not for that and for Fanny-that's my daughter, miss."

" Is she ill ?" asked Geraldine; because she fancied, from his manner of answering Montana, that see must be.

"Sheis ill, ma'am; not in the bodily sense so much-aithough she is delicate a good dcal-but she is restless ; she is unhappy."

" May J go and see her ?" Geraldine asked,

in her usual impulsive way. Mr. Starr looked uneasily at Montana. you to see her."

"Ob, if it's anything like fever or that, I don't care a straw-I mean, I'm not airaid. I any harm."

"No, miss; no, it is not that; she is not sick in that way. But I don't think Mr. Montana would like you to know her, perheps."

"But," said Lady Vanessa, " this young lady is a Republican and a Democrat, don't perhaps, for the purpose of our comparison, you know. She hasn't any of my odious class prejudices; she is not your daughter's track. Lansdowne Passage has the early enemy. I suppose it would be no use for me to ask to go to see her? But I would if you stone. It is only a few feet in width. would let me."

and really saw only a kind of blunt goodnature there.

"Well," he said, "I don't believe your half as had as you seem. I dare say you would do at the end that opens upon Berkeley Street a good turn for any one; and it isn't your fault, as you say, that you were born a curse to the world-I mean your class, ma'am, not yourself. I dare say you are a kind bearted, honest sort of woman. But it was not about

even if I had, I should not like to let her into -anyhody'a."

She was going to say "Miss Aquitaine's," but stopped so significantly that Montana, if than to make midnight assignations with a he had been the dullest person in the world, could not have failed to know why she forebore to utter that name. He had not guessed before who his mysterious correspondent was It was clear as light to him now.

"I can only think of one other plan, Miss Bowan. Don't be slarmed. It may look very dreadfal, but it is not. I shall leave the place where I am dining early, and get back nee, and get whatever letters there are in anything at all like a woman's handwrit-Will you find some way to come the.e at ten nothing. I don't mind the Queen-I don't o'clock, and you shall see the letters and take the one you want? Come; I can think of nothing else but ihis. It is not a bad plan, and, after all, mysterious meetings are best carried on in the public street. Don't be

letter, this is the only thing to do."

"Geraldine turned it over in her mind as quickly as she could. She thought it did seem the best thing to do. To call again the next day, or to get him to send her letter after letter on the chance of its being the seemed most unwise. In the depths of her heart she did not trust Montana far enough to leave the letter too long in his possession. "I have to get it," she thought to herself. "I have set my heart upon it, and I will not stick at a trifle to succeed."

"Yes, Mr. Montans," she said at once, and quite composedly, "I will see you in Barkeley Square at ten to-night. Good-bye until then.

She was not five minutes from Captain Marion's house, and we may be sure she lost no time on the way. She exchanged a hasty word with Meliasa.

"It will be all right, Melicsa. I haven't got it yet—"

"Ob, you haven't got it ?" Melissa said, discontentedly. "I thought as much !" "But I shall get it, you sceptical little girl;

you shall have it to-night." It was only when she got to her own room, and was hastily dressing for dinner, that Geraldine began to reflect on the wild escapade she was engaging in, and on the fact that Montana had made to her something very like a declaration of love, and that she had not repelled it.

Mr. Longfellow, in his charming "Hyperion," compares something or some line of argument to certain roads in the wilder parts of Americs, which begin broad and clear, and gradually get narrower and "Maybe it would not be right of me to bring into a squirrel track and running up a tree. Carzon Street, Mayfair, is not a little like a road of that description. Opening broadly enough out of Seamore Place, it goes a stately way about as far as Queen Street, and then it gets smaller, dwindling down after it passes Olarges street, and wandering through little shops and stables, until at last, when it has crossed Bolton street, behold, it suddenly bacomes Lansdowne Passage, a narrow, paved walk between two high walls, which may, be accepted as the equivalent of the squirrel Georges in every brick and paving-It is paved like the floor of a dun-Mr. Starr looked into the great lady's eyes, geon, and the walls that gird it in are of appalling height. There is a little gate at each end, a sort of little turnstile which does not turn, and there is a little flight of steps just where Berkeley Street touches Berkeley Square; and as one passes through he might fancy he hears the rustle of the dresses of the prim fadies in early Georgian time, and sees

knows so well how to take care of herself : all this. I don't want to bring other eyes on | and this is my saintly Montanu! I shall open me. I couldn't send Miss Marion's maid or | the girl's eyes a little, and let her see what a

silly thing she is doing. I think my saint might have more sense, at his time of life, girl in a to zare in London." It was not exactly midnight, but midnight

would do well enough for Lady Vanorsas. (To be continued.)]

GRATEFUL WOMEN.

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

INGEBSOLL PHOTOGRAPHED.

This is how the "Man About Town" in the New York Star peu pictures the sleek little fraud called Ingersoll : Ingersoll is a clever mouther of stale and pointless infidelity; brave, because in this land of religious liberty there are no fleshly torments for him to fear; impudent, because nature in a stopmotherish whim denied him veneration, and he never knew good breading; so full of self-concelt that there is 10 room in his heart for other adoration : so shallow as to think there is no bottom to the universe because his towstring finds none, no roof because he is unable to count the rafters; and no God because He hasn't invited Bob to dinner; mistaking bravado for courage, assertion for proof, and cheek for conscience; whose wit is like that of Rabelais, diluted with dirty water; a blatant defamer of the world's ancient worthies and defender of its modern thieves; the doughty knight-errant of Republican rascality, and nickel-plated apostle of a

robbery, and rioting are man's chief business while alive, as after death it is his fate to rot: as comely to look upon as a polished brass koffle; as noisy and sensible as a beaten bass drum.

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PUT OUT THE LIGHT.

An exchange gives some hints and information which may be useful, as follows Persons whose business does not make it necessary for them to be out late at night would be surprised in a night's walk to observe the great number of residences in which a lamp is kept burning all night. This practice is in some cases necessary on account of sickness in the family, but it is nevertheless very hurtful. No matter how care fully they may be attended, kerosene lamps throws out a gas which is poisonous. When a light is left burning the windows of the room are usually closed, because if left open the light would attract fires and mosquitoes. The flame of one lamp turned down low requires more exygen to keep it burning then is consumed by two adult persons. The light from the lamp is also injurious to the eyes, and possibly to this fact may be traced the constantly increasing prevalence of eve disease. The best way is

to keep a lamp ready to light in case of

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION IN IRE-LAND.

SUCCESS OF THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS. The Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, President of Maynooth College, in a letter to the Freeman's Journal save :- The interesting returns published to-day by the Commissioners of Intermediate Education will, I have no doubt, be ably anelysed in the interest of individual schools by those who are specially concerned in their individual success. It is, I think, my duty, as chairman of the standing committee of our Catholic Intermediate schools asd colleges, rather to analyse the representing the success attained by those schools and colleges as a body. I will, therefore, ask you kindly to publish the following tabulated statement. Although of necessity hurriedly compiled, it will, I trust, be found to set forth, both accurately and intelligibly, at least an outline of the extent of the marvellous success of our Catholic youth at the recent intermediate examinations. It is as follows :---

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> 728 328400Total. . Thue, whether we take the list of exuiditions, or of first, second, or third-class Dr.Z.S. we find that in every instance, without ex-ception, the students of our Catholic schools have carried the flag of Catholic education to the front.

.....

....

51

But this is not all. The published returns enable us to see not merely the general result that I have pointed out; they put before us no less plainly the result of the examinations as regards prominent and pre-eminent merit among the more successful students themselves.

Examining the returns in this light, what do we find? The Commissioners have awarded epecial medals-gold medals in some subjects, silver medals in others-to the students who have obtained respectively the highest number of marks in each subject in each grade. The number of the medals thus awarded is 43. And here, once more, we find the students of Catholic schools in the majority. In this particular instance the mejority, it is right to say, is but a bare one. But it is a majority. And obviously it is not without significance that in this special rank of distinguished, and, I will add, of all but evenly balanced, merit, the victory has been won by the champions and representatives of the principle that has also been victorious all along the line.

It is, however, to the foremost even in this front tark that we must look if we would really do justice to our Catholic schools. Over and above the medals awarded for the highest scoring in each subject, the Commisgionors have awarded six others, their highest prizes, three gold and three silver medals reepectively, to the students standing first and second on the total aggregate of marks in all aubjects in each of the three grades. Of the six students thus signally honored, no fewer than five are students of Oatholic schools.

One dose of BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS will relieve Sick Headache. One bottle effects a cure. Price 25c per bottle.

3rd

gospel which appears to teach that ribaldry,

shook his head : "she don't get reconciled to it, somehew; she don't like the being up early and down late. She don't like the regular hours. She's not been used to it, poor thing, so long as I have. The unicorn, Mr. Montara, don't like to abide by the crib, does he ?'

There was a certain half-educated dignity about Mr. Starr's style of speech and about his functional free-thinking. He read the Bible a good deal, and admired its language and its illustrations. He read Shakespeare and Milton, and Paine's "Rights of Man." and the "Vestiges of Orestion," and the essays and speeches of Mr. W. J. Fox.

"No," said Montana, "she is young. We must make allowance for her, Starr, must we **not** ?"

"We must, Mr. Montana, and we do. Iam sure you do .... We must get her away out of When we have her out in your grand this. new settlement under the bright skies, and where there is a life to live for, I think she will settle down then and be a fine woman yet; I do. But I long for it. When is it to be, Mr. Montana? Do tell me !!

"Soon," said Montans, "but not too soon. We cannot hurry the movement of events. This was oracular, and it was all that

Starr could get to satisfy him. He sighed. Then, suddenly looking up, he asked, "There ais't no delay, Mr. Montana? no putting off? nothing you did not expect?"

"All," said Montana, "is going on exactly as I expected and arranged."

"Tusnk God!" said Starr. "But I am disturbing these ladies," he added, for he saw that Lady Vanessa seemed about to go. "1 am intruding, may be? I will go."

"Pray don't go for me," said Lady Vanessa; "I am going myself."

"This is a friend of mine, Lady Vanessa," said Montana; "Mr. Starr, an honest, capable working map, a credit to his order, a man not give it to her just yet. It had still a pur-who has educated himself, and has had a pose to serve. hard struggle with life and fato."

"I am glad to know you," said Lady Vanessar good humoredly; and her husband ex- | not give me this letter ......" pressed equal pleasure in knowing Mr. Starr, but he thought to himself that surely Montana was an odd sort of person.

"I don't think you are glad to know me," said Starr, addressing Ludy Vanessa, and ignoring Mr. Barnes altogethere "You are a fine lady, a great lady, I dare say. What should you be glad to know me for? You are the enemy of my class. You would be my enemy if I was worth it, but I am not."

"Starr my dear friend!" Montana said interposing.

Look here, you know-" said Mr. Barnes. "All right, Albert; never mind," said Lady Vanessa. I don't mind in the least. I like our friend to have his say out. Why shouldn't he? Well Mr. Starr, why do you call me the enemy of your class? I don't want to be anybody's enemy, 1 am sure ; and I don't think I am-except my own, perhaps, sometimes."

"You and your class are our enemies," said Starr. "You keep us down, and grind us, and orush us, and keep us from our rights. You have the land and the money, and you live in fine houses, and you wear grand clothea," and he waved his hand toward Lady Vanessa as if he were specially point, at ten o'clock to night? The last post ing attention to her garments, and call have come in and the letter must be ing the world to witness that his words then if it is to come at all " were true ; "and we starve, we work morning ]

married, ma'am\_miss, I mean?" " Nc," said Geraldine. "What wou'd that maiter ?"

"Are you married, my lady?" He got out the title with great difficulty, and as an absolute concession to Lady Vanessa's personal the associations of early London, and loving good-nature.

Yes, Vanessa assured him that she was married. "Well, I don't know," he said; you are

both of you very kind; but I can't say. I'll ask Mr. Montana about it." "And Mr. Montana will let me know," said

Lady Vanessa; "and if there is anything at all I can do to show that I am not the enemy of your class, Mr. Starr, I'll do it."

Lady Vancess and her husband went away. Some other people came in.

"I will go to see your daughter, Mr. Starr," said Geraldine, "if you will give me your address. I sha'n't wait to ask Mr. Montana. Republican girls from America, you know, don't ask any one's authority to do anything." It was not possible for Geraldine to wait any longer. She was palpitating with anxiety at having to wait so long; and she had still to speak again with Montana about Meliasa's bapless letter. When she left the room Montana went with her. In her anxiety about Melissa she had almost forgotten the very direct avewal of admiration and some-

thing more which he had so lately made to her. But Montaga was calculating upon all her

movements. He knew what an advantage he must have in the fact that she had, as it were, to condone his declaration of love, and to talk with him in the closest confidence after he had made it and she had heard it. Even if he had now in his hand the letter which she was so anxious to get, he would

When they got outside the door she asked, What am I to do, Mr. Montana? You can-

"I have not got it," he said. "Can you wait? You might wait in one of the other rooms. Nobody will come there; and as the letters come they shall be shown to you. You can wait in the room where the letters are always brought."

"I can't wait," she said. "It is impossible. I must go back." "Shall I come and see you to night, and bring the letters with me? I am going to dine out. 1 will call afterward and ask for

you." She thought over this for a moment. "That would never do," she said. "I should not be able to see you without making people wonder and suspect something." "Then will you come and see 'me here late to-night? It does not matter. We understand each other. Nobody will know." "Ob; I couldn't do that," said Geraldine.

"That is beyond even me, Mr. Montana." "Oan I send you the letter ?" he asked.

Then he stopped suddenly and said, "Of course I can't do that ; I don't know the handwriting. Besides, if it really is so serious a thing as you think, we had batter not!let anybody into it. Will you send your maid here at ten o'clock to-night? The last post will have come in, and the letter must be here 

that I was thinking when 1 did not want this | military heroes of that period. Lanedowne | young lady to come to see us. You are not | Passage tells of the Georges as Kensington in some of its old quarters tells of Queen Anne, or the Tower reminds us of Mary and Elizabeth and Jane Grey.

the stiff stocks and pigtails belonging to the

Geraldine Roway, although, as we have said more than once before, delighting in all to find everywhere some memory of a great name, or a past day, or a petty story, was not concerning herself much about Georgian times or any reminiscences that might properly belong to the little pavement she trod when she entered Lansdowne Passage at ten o'clock that quiet, beautiful summer night. She was only sthinking of the venturous expedition she had come on, and the strange risk she rau. This was a very different thing from calling on Mr. Montana in the bright bustling hours before dinner. This expedition was under cover of night, although a night well moonlighted, and there was mystery about it. It had the air of an assignation. It could hardly be justified in the eyes of any sober and pradent elders whatever. Hardly, she thought, would her own mother have easily pardoned her for doing such a thing as this. And 7st, what else could she do? She had thought the matter over again and again, and there seemed no way out of it but to make this venture. There was no other hope of extricating poor Melissa from a difficulty that indeed might come to be a great danger in the end. Geraldine telt that she was really running a risk. possibly making a sacrifice, to help her iriend, and that thought made her only feel proud and resolute. She would not turn

back now. She would see the thing out, come of it what might. Mr. Montana was punctual. Geraldine had hardly emerged from Lansdowne Passage into

Berkeley Street when she saw that he was wailing at the corner of Berkeley Square. He came toward her at once. Just at that moment it so happened that Lady Vanessa Barnes was returning in her brougham from a dinner-party, and on her way to spend the evening in one of the streets near Berkeley Square. Montana had sat next her at dinner that day, and she had particularly asked him to come and talk to ber in the drawing room afterward. He had excused himself, saying he had to leave early, and had not appeared in the drawing-room at all. Lady Vanousa was vexed, found the affair dull, and left early. Now she saw Montana standing at the corner of Berkeley Square as if waiting for some one. She made her coachman drive slowly; she was a young woman endowed with much curiosity, and not always particularly scruppious about the gratification of it. In a moment she saw a woman come ont through the gate of Lansdowne Passage, and saw Montana hasten to meet her. They began to waik slowly round the square, on the path by the gardens, where a great plaster nymph or naiad, or some such personage, is doing something with an urn. Lady Vanessa drove round the square two or three times, and still saw them walking slowly, apparently in deep and confidential conversation. Once the girl looked round, and might have seen. Lady Vanessa but that Lady Vanessa drew back. Lady Vanessa saw her plainly. She was astonished, shocked, highly amused." "So this is my little American girl," she

emergency during the darkness, with matches conveniently beside it. The eves need rest as well as the brain and muscles, and they need darkness in which to find it."

"BUOHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoving Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

THE NORTH SHORE BAILROAD.

INCREASED BARNINGS-THE EXTENSION TO THE SAGUENAY.

The business of the North Shore Bailway has steadily increased since it passed into the hands of a private company in June last, and a very considerable reduction in expenses has also been effected. The earnings in the past three months have been as follows :---July, \$13,040.36; August, \$52,687.97; September, \$57,091.12, making a total of \$152,819.45 for the quarter, in addition to which the accounts outstanding amount to \$32,000, so that the gross revenue of the company in the three months foots up to about \$185,000. The reduction thus far effected in expenses is at the rate of \$71,819.45 per annum. The proprietors, we hear, have determined to concentrate all efforts towards extending the road to Tadouesc, and will realize on stock of other corporations partly owned by them to carry out the project.

SKINNY MEN.

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

Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelaga, P.Q., writes: Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Bheumatism after I tried most medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it-you can believe the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia-you can check a cough, and heal braises or broken skip, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, costing only 25 cents.

CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRAFFIC. YOKOHAMA, Oct. 1.- A rumor is in oirculation in China to the effect that an autograph letter, or what may legitimately pass for such in view of the Emperor's youth, will presently be sent in vermillion pencil to Queen Victoria, requesting her perional efforts in the suppression of the oplum traffic.

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

BEST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA

has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Sile ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any hind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the or Ache. Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderial." "Brown's Household Panaces," being acknowledged as the great Pain Bellever, and cf double the strength of any other Elizir or Liniment in the world, should THE "ASIA" DISASTER.

Owen Sound, Oct. 2.-The ing "Ann Long" arrived here at midnight last evening, having on board the following bodies lost off the illfated steamer "Asia":-John McDougall, of Owen Sound, who was purser; F. Sparks, of Ottawa; Jeckson, supposed to be a farmer from near Listowel; Mrs. Kirk, from Clover Hill; Sheppard and one unknown, supposed to be Silas Bernard, Two unknown bodies were buried at Killarney. Five of the recovered bodies were picked up by the steamer "Africa" and three by the steambarge "Enterprise," near Lonely Island, and sent here by the tug. Captain Noble, of the tug "Ann Long," reports that a large number of bodies are floating around near where these were picked up, and could be easily recovered if a tug, with proper appliances for the purpose were despatched at once.

""Freesumption begins in ignorance and ends in ruin." On the other hand, the pro-duction of Kidney-Wort began with wise cautions and scientific research, and its use ends in restoring shattered constitutions and endowing mon and women with health and happiness. "My tormented back," is the exclameticn of more than one poor hardworking man and woman; do you know why it sches ? It is because your kidneys are overtasked and need strengthening, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. You need Kidney-Wort.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SHAWENIGAN FALLS.

TREES BIVERS, Oct. 2 .-- A terrible accident occurred on Saturday, causing the death of one young lad and the serious injury of two others. Dr. L. O. Theyer, of Montreal, and his family have been spending the summer at Shawenigan Falls. While three sons of the Doctor, named Walter, Melvin and Charles, aged 15, 13 and 11 respectively, were descend ing a steep hill at the Falls, Ssturday evening, with a horse and vehicle londed with provisions, the vehicle by some unaccountable means, broke and Melvin was killed. Obarles. the youngest, suffered a severe concussion of the brain, while Walter was slightly injured. The terrible accident created great excitement in the vicinity, and the utmost sympathy was extended to the solicted family. whose sorrow at the sad event was most heartrending.

neg\_No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyee. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant.

Mr. James J. Anslow, Newcastle, N.B. writes: "Mrs. Auslow was troubled with Lung Disesse, and ustil she took Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda had little or no appetite; but after taking a bottle or two she gained appetite and had a relish for her food, which was quite a help to her in keeping up against the disease. As we are be in every family handy for use when out of yours, and cannot procure any here, wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in she is taking another Emulsion; but as we the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and prefer your preparation to any in the market, Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale will you kindly ship me some at once and by all Druggissi at 26 cents a bottle. [G28] oblige," and the state of the state of

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The British Cauadian Lumbering and Timber Company, Torento, wish to contract with par-ties who will erect one or more Water or Steam Saw Mills on the Upper Ottaws, and saw under contract for a term of years about 15,000,000 feet of Lumber annually; the logs to be furnished by the Company. 51 tf

**DEOVINCE OF QUEEEO. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.** Superior Court-Dame Mary-Ellen Brown, wile 'Of Joseph Trouillette dif Lajeunesse, merchant of the Village of Canton de Chambly, in the District of Montreal, and duly authorized a cater on justice in this cause, Paintiff, us. the said Joseph Trouillette dit La-jeunesse, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal. 12th September 1882 Montreal, 12th September, 1882. ROBIDOUX & FORTIN

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# "THE TRUE WITNESS" IS PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Company,

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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### The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL, CANADA

WEBNESDAY......OCT. 11, 1882

### CATHOLIO CALENDAR. OCTOBES.

THURSDAY, 12 .- Office of the Blessed Sacra ment. Bp. McFarland, Hartford, died 1874. FRIDAY, 13 .- St. Edward, King of England, Cenfessor. Cons. Abp. Purcell, Cincinnati. 1833. BATURDAY, 14 .- St. Callistus, Pope and Martyr. SUNDAY, 15.-Twentieth Sunday after Pen-tecost. Maternity of the B. V. M. Less Ecclus. xxiv. 28-31; Gosp. Luke ii. 43 51; Last Gosp. John iv. 46 53. MONDAY, 16 .- St. Theresa, Virgin (Oct. 15). TORBDAY, 17 .--- St. Hedwig, Widow.

# WEDBESDAY, 17 .- St. Luke, Evangelist.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions, &c., to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS & statement of their indebted. We request those who receive such **D688**. accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter.

THE revival of Irish literature is at present a fruitful theme among the young men of Dublin, who have entered into the matter mion," which has been fomented and kept with a zeal that deserves success. Societies

do. The fact is but another illustration of the | dents of the Catholic schools and colleges ; blows nobody any good." If there is less money in the public treasury from this and 62 by non-Catholics. The same proporin their pockets; and the fact is not to be lamented. The Pall Mall Gazette says :--«Fortunately or otherwise, we no longer drink ourselves out of our national burdens." And this progress of temperance principles. which are so ably and energetically advocated by Cardinal Manning, shows no signs of diminution. The Government financiers

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which to derive taxes besides those of beer and whiekey.

will now have to look for other sources from

### MR. A. M. SULLIVAN.

A correspondent writes to ask how it is an invitation has not been extended to A. M. Sullivan, who is at present in the United States, to visit Montreal and lay his views on the Irish question before a Canadian audience ? The question, which our correspondent puts, is one that is asked by large numbers of our Irish and other citizens for all feel that he, who is styled "one of the ablest debators in the British House of Commons," would receive, in the metropolis of the Dominion a glad and heartywelcome. Mr Sullivan belongs to that limited, but enviable class of public men who command the unfeigned admiration of their friends and the respect, if not the esteem, of their enemies. His patriotism is characterized by wisdom, and rigorous moderation; his eloquence is convincing, polished and powerful; while his writings are as practical as they are brilliant. The cause of Ireland has never had a more distinguished supporter and a more disinterested admirer, whether on the floor of Parliament, on the platform or in the Press. When he asserts his country's rights he seldom if ever fails to win the ear of the United Kingdom, which is generally so deaf to the popular demands of Ireland.

None among the present leaders of the people have worked so untiringly and earnestly to foster a national spirit, as A. M. Sullivan; and, to-day, although not in active work, he still remains intimately identified with the national movement in Ireland and maintains his qualifications to place the great issues of the Irish situation before the intelligence of either a home or foreign audience. We, therefore, think that steps should be taken to secure Mr. Sullivan's presence in some of our principal cities, and especially in Montreal. His lectures could not fail to produce beneficial results, both in regard to those whose sympathies are with the "little island across the ses," and in regard to those who still entertain unkind or indifferent feelings towards it.

### THE "MAIL" AND "MARMION."

The scandalous discussion about "Mar-

# THE ORIGE WITH ESS AND SATE OF COMPONICE

tian war and will, no doubt, make the deficit | exhibitions, prizes and medals amounting in much more considerable. What many will all to seven hundred and twenty-eight. be surprised to learn is that the decrease in These prizes are distributed among three the revenue is due to the increase and progress | grades, the senior, the middle and the junior. of temperance, which prevents the liquor | The returns show that of the 132 exhibitions taxes from yielding as much as they used to | in all grades, 74 were obtained by the stuold saying that "it is an ill wind which all other denominations taking 58. Of the 135 1st class prizes, 73 were won by the Catholics source, it must be that individuals have more | tion is to be remarked in the competition for the 2nd class prizes, which numbered 155, and of which 84 were awarded to the Catholic schools and 71 to non-Catholic establishments. The ratio increases in favor of the Catholics in respect to the 3rd class prizes, which numbered 306, and of which they won 169, while the other denominations secured 137. Thus a significant victory of 72 on the total has been scored, the total number of prizes of all kinds being 728, of which the Catholic Echools and colleges won 400 and the non-Catholic the remainder, 328. Besides, the Commissioners awarded special medals and more than half of them went to the pupils of the Catholic schools; while of the six highest distinctions in the examinations which are awarded to the students standing first and second on the total aggregate of marks in all subjects in each of the three grades, no fewer than five of these

signal honors were obtained by pupils of the mistake; the Grits are to he commended for Catholic schools. These satisfactory results are to be regarded with legitimate pride and they furnish ample room severely blamed for their efforts to obstruct rized by Mr. Whelan, as he frequently jeft and claim for congratulation. We hope that these figures will be tound to be a sufficient gag in the mouths of those who are ready at every opportunity to urge that the clerical element in matters of education is

only an obstacle in the path of intellectual progress. Figures are powerful preachers of the truth, and the above figures bear a straightforward testimony to the fact that the minds of the young ones can receive at the hands of clerical teachers, as well as at those of lay teachers, a training which will prove adequate to the generality of purposes in life.

### THE "MARMION" SCANDAL.

Scott's "Marmion" has proved to be shameful casus belli in Ontario between Grits and Tories. Some of the organs of the latter have been endeavoring to make political capital out of an innocent order of the Minister of Education to discontinue the reading of "Marmion" in the high schools and collegiate institutes. Headed by the Mail, the Conservative press have been making daily onslaughts on the Minister, Mr. Crooks, at the expense of morality, the very object for which they were hypocritically fighting. They were apparently trying to place virtue where it was not, but in reality they did nothing but cram vice in where it did not exist, and augment it where it already was.

The story of this disgraceful and immoral discussion can be told in a few words. The Senate of Toronto University adopted "Marmion" some time ago as an English text book for junior matriculation for 1883. As a natural result of affliation, the Department of Education, of which Mr. Crooks is Minister, adopted the same work as a text book and made it a subject of study in the high schools and collegiste institutes. In the course of time, and when the schools opened on the 1st of September volume. The book was in actual use but a few weeks when a circular was addressed to the teachers requiring them to discontinue all instruction upon it. The change, it will be admitted, was vexations, being made when the pupils had paid for the work and when study upon it had already commenced. But was this temporary vexation to be avoided when the virtue of youth was aimed at by a longer study of "Marmion." 'I'his book, on the whole, is readable, and the high coloring of the passions and the unfolding of religious calumnies in certain passages, might not produce a prejudicial impression upon persons of a mature age, but when youngsters are in the question the book becomes unclean, and expurgation is necessary; for there are some passages in Scott's poem, which are decidedly offensive to Catholicity, and others which have a tendency towards immorality. Archbishop Lynch's opinion of the poem is in the same direction and he condemns it, not as a literary work, but as a book of study for youth. He says :---Scott's imagination, but the story was most offensive to Catholics, facluding, as it does, the breaking of the vows of a nun, her flight from the convent, her becoming in the guise ot a page the mistress of Marmion, and then for her crime immured alive within the walls temporaries devoting columns upon columns to call for an unjustifiable dethronement of and priests and blocdy Rome, and it could not certainly have been the intention of the Educational authorities or of the Government to insult the Catholics, taking advantage of the University and High School system to do so. He thought the book had been chosen by an oversight." Of course, when such a view is taken of "Marmion," it is not in disparagement of Walter Scott's ability ; as far as the elements of brilliant literature are concerned, they are to be found in all their beauty, vigor and fertility in "Marmion," for they are not incompatible with religious offensiveness and immoral tendencies, just as good clothes can be worn by a blackguard, which make him look like a gentleman. But, the question is asked, why did not Mr. Crooks have seen to the morality of the poem before adopting it for high school work. The question implies that the Minispenditure is not being curtailed, but, on the The success of the present year lies with the | ter was not familiar with the book which he | libel, provided Mr. McNamee's counsel would selected, a fact that does him no oredit; but | urge the Court to impose a lenient sentence, and crease to be remarked in the revenue. The Nuns, who have carried all before them. I is this circumstance to be taken as an argu-

Department of Education is to be condemned draw, and after consultation with his client and hence stands justified before the law for it should not be for its order to discontinue the study of immorality, but for not having exercised adequate precision were paid. Mr. Doherty inquired what the In respect to the evils which would be the coats would amount to. He was then the was then the saletion of "Mar. requested to retire to enable Mr. inevitable result of the selection of "Mar. mion." It is simply disgraceful to find the leading Conservative organs abounding at every issue in columns of obscene and foul language, and all for the purpose of uphold. ing virtue and morality. The public, and especially the young ones, have had a surfeit the draft apology was read to him. He stated of this slush and it ought to be dropped.

It is nothing short of a national crime to discuss the question, in the way certain the apology and the plea of guilty. He critipapers have been doing, especially when the cized the language of the apology and sugdiscussion is carried on, not in the interests | gested an amendment, which was made. He morality, but to create political or stated that the apology would be published party capital. As an instance of the indecency and vulgarity which are the characteristics of the unseemly squabble, and consult his client as to how much of the we have but to point to the Mail calling its \$2,500 he would pay. Mr. Doherty returned tival the Globe "a donkey," and Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, "the driver of the donkey." were heavy. Mr. McNamee at once As for poor Crocks, he is covered with odious declined the offer. During the whole Lynch of Toronto, "the driver of the donkey." epithets and is subject to the most abominable revilings. The whole question amounts to this: the Grits committed a grave mistake in ever adopting "Marmion" as a text book in payment was the only point upon which the English literature for the young ones; the Mr. Doherty is not in our possession, and was Tories are committing a crime in endeavoring correctly published in the Star. by a scandalous discussion to perpetuate the was present in the early part of the interview, their resolve and action to right the situation of a compromise. I must prosume that Mr. and correct their error ; the Tories are to be their opponents in the accomplishment of a his answers. I append to this a letter I reduty which is as sacred as it is imperative. ceived from the other counsel in the case.

# THE INFORMER CASE.

A FLAT DENIAL FROM MR. DOHERTY. The following appears in to-day's Star: Sir :- "One of the parties most likely to know," who writes you concerning the proposed settlement of the McNames-Whelan libel suit, wisely refrains from favoring the public with his name. Without,

however, discussing the good taste of rushing to the public prints with accountseven were they correct-of private and professional interviews between lawyers, permit me with reference to the story your correspon-dent farnishes you, and published in your paper of last evening, to state :--

Firstly. That the entire conversation at which the subject of a compromise was discussed was strictly private, and was understood to be so between lawyers : Secondly. That Mr. Whelan was not present

84 it : Thirdly. That it was the result of a suggestion by Mr. McNames that we should enleavor to come to a settlement.

Fourthly. That the proposals were made on Mr. McNamee's behalf, and that throughout Mr. Whelan refused to assent to them when communicated to him.

Fifthly. That the only mention of five proposal that the defendant should pay twenty-five hundred dollars, and was made and Kerr had left the court room, and I could by me at Mr. Kerr's suggestion, with a view to getting rid of the trouble of a threatened trifling consideration, and in the beliefshared in apparently by the Counsel opposed to us\_that such an offer was tantamount to a declaration that no settlement could be come to.

And finally, That throughout all the at-

a settlement. Mr. McNamee then agreed to accept' Mr. Doherty's offer provided his costs McNamee to consult, with bis counsel. During Mr. Doherty's absence a calculation was made showing the costs to be \$2,500, and an apology was drafted for Mr. Whelan to sign. On Mr. Dohesty's return to the room he was told that Mr. McNamee's costs and expenses amounted to \$2,500, and that he thought the amount was too large for his client to pay, but if they could agree about the amount, there would be no difficulty about in editorial type in the leading column of the paper. After some further subjection to the amount of the costs he was requested to retire and stated that his client would pay \$500, but could not pay more as his own expenses conversation it was conceded that Mr. Whelsn's case has broken down, and that he was ready to spologize, withdraw the charges Mr. Kerr and was the first to introduce the subject Doherty acted in good faith towards us, and that what he offered and agreed to, was authothe room to consult him, and came back with

fully endorsing the above statement. Your obedient servant, D. BABBY. Montreal, 6th October, 1882.

### D. Barry, Esq, Montreal:

DEAR SIR,---We have taken communication of your letter to the Star in answer to Mr. Doherty's letter published in Wednesday's issue, and having been present on the occasion we have to state that your narrative of what occurred during the trial of Mr. Whelan in relation to the compromise proposed by his counsel is strictly correct.

Your obedient servante, EDW. CARTER, Q.C. J. ALD. OUIMET, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor, D. MACMASTER.

To the Editor of THE POST and TBUE WITNESS. SIB,-In your fesue of to-day appears a latter from Mr. Barry, junior counsel in the McNamee-Whelan libel suit. It is not my intention to answer all the assertions that his letter contains, as they do not all concern me, only that portion which does, wherein he states, "That the best proof that Mr. Whelan knew of this proposition is that when a few seconds after his counsel entered the room he followed, evidently to take part in the negotiations for compromise." This statement is hundred dollars by me was in answer to a not true. When I entered the room it was at least 15 to 20 minutes after Messrs. Doherty not have known anything about the so-called attempted compromise for the simple reason action in damages on the civil side, that I had neither seen nor heard if the prosecutor would abandon it on such a from my counsel after their leaving from my counsel after their leaving me, and it was when searching for them that I, accidentally, entered the room, where I was astonished to see so many black-robed gentlemen together. It was only He had forbidden the use of it in the afterwards that I learned that Mr. McNamee | separate school and convent during high had made overtures to Mr. Doherty towards a school work, before the schools opened at compromise. I asked what was his game, all. what did he want. Mr. Doherty then told me that he wanted the charges withdrawn and the costs of the case and an apology. 1 then and there, without a moment's hesitation, indignantly refused to be a party to anything of the kind, saying that so long as I which are fairly objectionable to Catholics was connected with THE POST that it and ought to be expanded forthwith. What would never take back one word of the charges made; that I had spent three months investigating them ; that I believe them to be true, and that these charges did not include all that might be made; that I had others of | creed, but should be equally acceptable to all a more serious nature that I may yet make, alike-to Church of England, to Presbyteand that, if forced to make option between taking back the charges made and going to gaol, that I would infinitely prefer- if found guilty-suffering the severest penalty that short of this deserved all the contempt it the Court could inflict. What took place in the Crown Prosecutor's room I only know through what Messrs. Kerr and Doherty told me afterwards. This much I can say positivelythat neither directly or indirectly had Messre Kerr or Doherty, or anyone else, any instructions or authority from me to make any offer whatever with respect to the so-called attempted compromise. The "verdict" of the jury evidently does not please Mr. Barry, and if he or his client are not satisfied, let them take whatever other action they please in the matter. They will find me on hand when wanted. Yours very truly,

## <u>R065 11, 1882</u>

returned, stating he was authorized to make the course he has seen fit to pursue in the matter, - Toronto Tribune.

> Some months sgo certain very damaging statements appeared in the columns of the Montreal Post in reference to Mr. F. B. McNamee, a well known Irishman of that city. . The charges of THE POST were of a very grave character, and have not since their publication ceased to excite much comment aspecially amongst Irish Oatholics throughout Canada. [The specific charge against Mr. McNamee here follow. ] Mr. McNamee very naturally, undesirous of remaining under im. putations so very disgraceful and fraught. with so much gravity in their effect as far as he was concerned, had recourse to law, in bringing a suit for libel against THE POST. He assessed his damages at a very high figure and employed eminent legal talent to conduct his case, which after many postponements, was brought into court towards the close of last month. Mr. McNamee was the principal witness on his own side, and denied the truth of the charges advanced by THE POST, but on cross-examination made many admissions that may have seriously militated against him in the minds of the jury. The defence called up many witnesses, some of whom gave evidence of little import but certain of them swore to statements of a character very hurtful to the prosecutor, one of his own relatives testifying to the truth of the fourth charge made by THE POET.

> The lawyers on both sides addressed the jury in able speeches, and the judge charged rather strongly against the defendant. Yet the jury, to the evident satisfaction of the crowd which thronged the court rooms, returned a verdict of "not guilty." The jury was composed of six English-speaking Protestants, two French Canadians, and only four Irish Catholics. We should like to see the record of the whole case appear in pamphlet form to give all an opportunity of studying the evidence adduced and forming conclusions thereon. - The Catholic Record, London, Ont.

FATHER STAFFORD ON "MABMION." THE POEM OBJECTIONABLE AN A TEXT-BOOK.

Last Sunday after Mass in St. Mary's Church, and before the sermon, Bev. Father Stafford spoke of the withdrawal of "Marmion" from the list of text-books authorized for use in the high schools. He said it was a matter of great importance, and one which should be viewed calmly, and from all its points. "Marmion," h said, was a pure fiction from the brilliant imagination of Sir Walter Scott, one of the most brilliant writers in the English or in any other tongue. But the question was : Is it a fit text book to be read, analyzed, scanned, commented on, committed to mem ory, and publicly racited by young men and young women in public class before each other and before the teachers-some male, some female, some sisters of religious com munities-nuns. No fair minded man would say so. As a text book it is offensive to Roman Catholics in a moral point of view, as exhibiting and placing before the minds of its readers the immoral conduct of certain parties. It is also offensive to their religion. This is clear and requires no particularizing. The book, so used, appeared to him objectionable to Protestant mothers also. He did not believe there was a Protestant mother in all Ontario who would wish to have her daughter's mind stained with the recital of that story. It was certainly not a dainty dish to set before the young minds of boys and girls. He said he had the highest opin. ion of the morality of the women of Ontario, who should hold up before the minds of their children only the lives of the good. The protest against the use of "Marmion" as a text-book was made in August last.

periodicals and books, and resolutions have | days, and in which every word in the English been passed boycotting English magazines language conveying an idea of some impro. and papers. The movement is being priety or other has been used, threatens to ably sgitated through the columns of United Ireland, the organ of the Land League, and all the enthusiasm that the Mail appeared to be so transported last, thousands of pupils purchased the of young Ireland is being displayed. Ireland certainly possesses no lack of literary talent. She furnishes to England the best writers in the service of that country. Nearly all the Land League leaders are men of of "Marmion" that its saddening literary ability. McCarthy, O'Connor, Healy, | lamentations went forth, but for its deliver-O'Kelly and Brennan are practical newspaper | ance from the cold shades of opposition. men, who have supported themselves by their pen during the time that they have sat in | being restrained, or discontinued, in the schools Parliament. The tastes of the Irish people as it does of the overthrow of its opponents. incline to be literary where education has The first part of the price of the discussion. made progress. Such being the case, it says our contemporary, is the deposition of ought not to be difficult to build up a litera- Mr. Crooks, he must go. The second part of ture to-day that would compare with any of the price is the dethronement of Mr. Mowat, the past.

### RECIPROCITY.

Reciprocal free trade between the Dominion of Canada and the United States seems to be a question which some Canadian journals never tire of discussing. There is some sense in reciprocity, if there is none in the proposition to allow Uncle Sam all the freedom to enter the Dominion with his merchandize without securing for the Canadian the same freedom to enter the United States. To have Free Trade in the one country with Protection in the other would be nothing less | schools, as it does that of Messrs. Mowat and than suicidal to the former. elther Protection in both or Free Trade between the two.

to the question, when nobody in the United States appears to care a fig about reciprocity with our Dominion. Besides, on this side of the border our ultra loyalists are opposed to any change in this direction, because instead of remaining an outlying dependency of the British Empire, if reciprocity was introduced, we would naturally and gradually find our colonial provinces becoming sovereign States of the American Union. Without reciprocity Canada is destined in the long run to elect its own President, but with reciprocity we would cal education, and to show that lay teachers Either is preferable to our present position.

## REVENUE.

The national finances of Eng and are no in the most flourishing condition. The ex- tracts the attention of the whole country. contrary, it is growing, while there is no in-

are being formed for the distribution of Irish | up by the Toronto Mail for over thirty-one wind up just as we thought. It was not for the cause of morality with passion, and filled with holy anger. Its whole conduct now turns out to have been inspired by a genuine but natural hatred of the Grits. It was not for the loss It does not care so much about " Marmion" who has been led by Mr. Crooks he, too, must go. The Mail must be pretty

hard up when it will seek to base a political victory on an offensive discussion of immorality, but it pushes effrontery to an extreme limit when it says "that if there is any political capital to be made out of the controversy it is forced upon us by public opinion."

We have only one question to ask our contemporary : Why does it not demand the deposition of Archbishop Lynch who protested sgainst the use of "Marmion" in the must be Crooks? If it wants to be logical it should, because if blame is to be attached to any one it is to the Archbishop. And if it dare not But to what purpose are our Canadian con- attack His Grace, it has no business or reason of the convent. The work speaks of monks the Government. The Mail should weigh its anchor and throw " Marmion" overboard ; we have had enough of it.

LAY AND CLERICAL EDUCATION. Yesterday we published a tabulated statement giving the summarized returns in regard to intermediate education in Ireland. These returns are of a very interesting nature and will go a long way to diminish the prejudices against what is vulgarly called clerieventually be given the freedom of the Union. do not control or have no monopoly of firstclass results in the matter of education. In Ireland, as wherever Catholics are to be found, TEMPERANCE AND THE ENGLISH there exists the dual system of schools, the lay and the clerical. Strong emulation exists between both, and the race for first place at-

schools under the direction of the Friars and

tempted negotiations Mr. Wh.lan never consented to sign any apology, or withdraw the charges made against Mr. McNamee, persisting on the contrary that he would never do

With regard to the apology which you publish, " that the public may know that gentieman's (Mr. Whelan's) opinion of the evidence he had brought forward in his defenceand which you seem to forget is not signed,-you will permit me to add that Mr. Whelan never saw that document nor any such document, and that it shews, if anything, what Mr. McNamee was very anxious to have Mr. Whelen sign, but nothing that the latter in anywise assented to.

I must decline to be further drawn into a newspaper discussion on the merits of a case upon which the proper tribunal has passed. Neither my client nor his counsel are prepared to admit the competency of any journal to pronounce a judgment nonobstante veredicto. Your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. DOHERTY. Montreal, 3rd October, 1882.

10 the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. SIR,-As a letter of Mr. Doherty, concerning the McNamee-Whelan Libel Case appeared in your paper last night, you will, I trust, do [me and my client, Mr. McNamee, the justice of publishing the enclosed in reply the justice of provide the reto, and oblige Your obd't servant, Bay

D. BABRY.

Montreal, 9th October, 1882.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. SIR\_Mr. Doherty having thought proper to publish, in your issue of yesterday, his

" The story of ' Marmion was founded on version of what he calls "private and professional interviews," I feel that I am, by his publication, relieved from the obligation of secrecy, and, in the interests of my client, bound to give a true statement of what occurred. On the second day of the trial an adjourn-

ment was asked for by Mr. Doherty owing to Mr. Kerr's illness, and, "in order that the counsel might consider the present phase of the case." The defence declared their case closed, and the Court adjourned till the following morning.

Mr. McNamee and his counsel, after the adjournment, proceeded to the Crown Prosecutor's room, and immediately alterward Mr. Kerr entered, followed by Mr. Doherty, with a proposition for settlement. The best proof that Mr. Whelan knew of this proposition is, that within a few seconds after his counsel entered the room, he followed. evidently to take part in the negotiations for compromise, but owing to Mr. McNamee's objections to remain in the same room with him, he was requested to withdraw to the adjoining room. Mr. Doherty then stated that the defendant was unable to prove his ples of justification, and he wished to make a proposition for settlement. He stated that his olient would plead guilty, a'low Mr. A. P. MoDonald's evidence to be given in rebuttal, and publish in his paper a retraction and apology for the charges mentioned in the would waive the sult for damages. Mr. Doherty

JOHN P. WHELAN Manager THE POST.

### THE MCNAMEE-WHELAN LIBEL SUIT [Opinions of the Press.]

The celebrated libel sult between McNamee of Montreal, and THE POST, of that city, came to a focus last week. McNamee entered a criminal action against the proprietor of THE Post on account of certain very damaging statements made concerning the plaintiff, Not guilty" was the verdict, and we imagine that those who are acquainted with the circumstances of the case and the parties inter- and was married in 1836. She has published ested, are pretty well satisfied to see the matter end as it did .-- Port Hope Times.

This case which has excited so much in terest, especially in Irish circles, since the month of March last, came to a somewhat sudden termination at the Court of Queen's Fitzgibbon, the last survivor of the splendid Bench, in Montreal, last week, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal for Mr. Whelan of THE Posr. Elsewhere we give the evidence for the prosecution in full-that is mainly Mr. McNamee's own evidence, upon which the talented young barrister, Mr. Doherty, one of the counsel for Whelan, expended no little incisive criticism during his address to the jury, which is pronounced to have been a him on owouit. He kept a cow in his cells master-piece of eloquence and persuasive reasoning. Perhaps it is as much due to the in Gloucester street, where he lived for years, and would not drink milk or task talent of counsel, as to the absolute weight of direct evidence for the defence, that the verdict of "not guilty," was reached by the jury, the general anticipation having been that there would be a disagreement among them. and they did not reach a verdict until after nearly five hours' deliberation, showing that the case presented to their minds had some grave points for consideration. Want of space compels us to condense the evidence for the crease to be remarked in the revenue. The Nuns, who have carried all before them. Is this circumstance to be taken as an argu-expenses of the current year will be excep-thousing heavy, in consequence of the Egyp-for competition to all pupils a list of not, for it is never too late to mend. If the consult his client. Mr. Doherty did with-

No pupil in his parish would read i himself in school, or be present in school whilst others read it. So much for "Marmion." Now for another objectionable work, viz: "Collier's history of England." There are many things in Collier's history which are fairly objectionable to Catholics he claimed for Oatholics he claimed for Protestants of every denomination. And school text-books should contain no attack on the religious balief of any party, or class, or rian, to Methodist, to Boman Catholic, to Bible Christian, to each, to all; and any one denomination that would submit to anything might receive. - The Canadian Post, Lindsay, Ont.

## OBITUARY.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, a well-known actress and singer, died in London, Eng., on October 4th.

Patrick McHugh, a native of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, and a resident of Sillery Cove, died on October 5th at the great age of 107 years.

A priest left Vincennes, Ind., yesterday for France to bring back the remains of the late Bishop of Vincennes to be burled there. The bishop was formerly a French count, and gave a fortune of a million dollars to the Catholic Ohurch.

Marie Cook, son of Rev. F. D. Cook, of Utics, N.Y., died suddenly on October 4th. He was widely known by the nom de plume of "Vandyke Brown," and author of "Camp Lou" in Harper's. He had been a sufferer from consumption for some time, but was about the city as usual the day before his death.

Madame Hermance Sandrin Legguillon, widow of the well-known writer Pierre Jean Lesguillon, and herself an authoress of repute, is dead. She was born in Parls in 1812, a great many volumes of verse, and a number of novels. Among the latter are "Le Prisonnier d'Allemagne" (1871) and "Les Vraies Perles" (1875.) She has also written a num. ber of juvenile works.

The cable announces the death of Gerald batch of barristers who conducted the defence of O'Connell in the State trials. He it wat to whom the then Attorney-General Smith sent a challenge to duel in court. He was over 80 at his death, and of singular habits, He never tasted medicine in his life. I would eat no bread that was not baked in h own oven, and always carried his loaves with butter from a dairy. He had been a hedge schoolmaster in early life, and was called to the bar when considerably advanced in years, but succesded by his unflinching labor and perseverance. His son is Lord Justice of Appeal.

LONDON, Oct. 7. -A non-commissioned of ficer of the 42d Regiment states that the of ders were to spare none of the enemy at Teel-Kebir and to bayonet every one of them

## THE TRUE WHINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# LOCAL NEWS.

Oct. 11, 1882.

On Thursday, morning the Ostholic clergy of the diocess are invited to call on Mgr. Fabre, the respected oblef pastor of Montreal, that day being the Feast of His Lordship's Patron Saint, St. Edward.

-It is said that negotiations are being made by the Osnadian Pacific Bailway for the purchase of the North Shore Bailway, and that Meesre, Senecal and Duncan McEntyre are at present in Quebec for the object of a question of law, but of fact. They had bringing about such a transaction.

-Commencing to-day, only one train will be run each way daily between Montreal and Sorel, and this via Victoria Bridge instead of by Longueuil. The train will leave Sorel (Armstrong Station) at 9 am. and return from Bonaveniure Depot at 5 p.m. Tickets are only procurable at the Company's offices, Place d'Armes Hill.

-The Montreal Assurance Company held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon, Ald. Robert in the chair. After satisfactory and are, therefore, I statements had been read and adopted, and interested opinion. the usual votes of thanks passed, the election of directors was held and resulted as follows : Messers B A B Hubert, Owen McGarvey, Joseph Compte, F X St Charler, L E Beauchamp, Guillaume Boivin, Chas Garth and C Melancon.

### ORDINATIONS.

On Sunday last, at the Parish Church of L'Assomption, His Lordship Mgr. Fabre gave Holy Orders to the iollowing gentlemen : Tonsure-Messre E Contant, J Marchand, E Biopelle, and E Desroches, all of this city. Minor Orders-Messrr J B Beauchemin, J Tellier, - Lafortune and H Perreault. Deaconate-The Rev V Pauze, also of this city.

### ELECTION OF OFFICEBS.

At the annual meeting of the St. Mary's Young Irishmen's Society, held in their hall. on Wednesday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing six months :-- James Manley, President, (re-elected); Thos O'Bourke, 1st Vice-President, (re-elected); John McDonnell, Recording Secretary, (re-elected); E O'Sul-livan, Corresponding Secretary (re-elected); James Uondon, Treasurer, (re-elected) ; Denis Maher, Assistant Collecting Treasurer; E McKeown, Librarian; John Kennedy and Thomas Burns, Grand Marshals, (re-elected).

### PRESENTATION.

On Thursday evening, at the Terrapin, the members of the firm of Messrs. Jas. O'Brien & Co., wholesale clothiers, together with their employees, met at the Terrapin where a dinner of the most recherche description was presented for the disposition of those present. The occasion of the meeting was the presentation to one of the travellers of this wellknow establishment of a valuable set of furniture, the manufacture of the Messrs. Mc-Garvey. The happy recipient, who was to. day married, was Mr. Michael Giblin, a young man well esteemed by the entire community, and it is no exaggeration to say that his many triends throughout the Dominion, wherever business has brought him, will wish him and his bride every success.

### SOCIAL EVENT AT ST. HENRI.

Quite an event for the town of St. Henri yesterday was the marriage of Mr. Adolphe Lenoir, of the firm of Lenoir Bros. and brother of Dr. Lenoir, ex-Mayor of St. Henri, to Miss Ellen Power, daughter of Mr. Patrick Power of St. Henri. There was a nuptial High Mass in the Parish Church, with full choir at ten, and the ceremony was performed by the Father B. Decarle, assisted by Rev. Father B. Chaput and Father J. O. Roussin. 

under his decision, to retain the championship.

The Council almost unanimously took the tion they were called upon to decide was which party put forward the strongest and most conclusive evidence upon the point under dispute. Although not unanimous, the decision arrived at is very conclusive as to how this dispute is regarded by lacrosse players generally, and it derives additional weight from the fact that no two members of

the Council are members of the same club, and are, therefore, more likely to give a dis-

The vote stands as follows :---

- In favor of the Independents' claim. (1) John J Walker, Montreal.
- (2) Patrick Kerwin, Quobec.
  (3) George B. Starke, Montreal.
- In favor of the Shamrocks' claim
- 1) M. J. F. Quinn, Montreal.
- (2) R. McKenz o, Toronto. (3) D. A. F. as, Toronto.
- (4) W. K. micNaught, Toronto.
- (5) J. Egan, Montreal. (6) George Margetts, Clifton.
- (7) D. S. Sager, Brantford.
- (8) Jas. J. Walsh, Toronto.
- (9) J. B. I. Flynn, Montreal.
- (10) W. A. Sanderson, Peterboro'. Majority in favor of the Shamrocks' claim,

The decision of the Council, therefore, stands, that Mr. Mangan, not having been definitely agreed upon, and the captains having failed to agree upon any other person as referee, that Mr. Stephenson, the gentleman appointed to that office by the President of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association of Canada in accordance with section 1 of rule 6 of the laws of lacrosse, was the only person legally qualified to act in that capacity. and that his decision in giving the match to the Shamrock club by default was in accordance with the laws of the game and binding upon both clubs. The council, therefore, decides that the Shamrock Lacrosse Club is justly entitled to hold the championship pennant, and to the title of "Champions."

Yours truly, W. K. MCNAUGET, Hon. Sec. N. A. L. A. of Canada. Toronto, October 7 1882.

### FATHER HAGAN AT THE CHICAGO STOCK-YARDS.

### [Continued from First Page.]

Tragic and solemn as that story is in its record, there are golden pages which cheer us with bright and gracious hopes. It is my purpose this evening to speak of men whose patriotism and love for Ireland make their names glorious and immortal; and who, though not always successful, are leaders in movements which light up the dark pages of Irish history with brilliant and imperishable light. The history of Ireland for the last 100 years is a history of constant and increasing agitation for a free worship, for a free soil, for a free legislation, for a free country. At times this sgitation has been peaceful and gentle as the Summer breeze, at other times wild and violent as the mountain storm. But whether gentle or violent, it always assumed that bold and passionate language in which the wrongs and aspirations of an oppressed

and therefore the Shamrocks were entitled, Young Ire! nd party, that came to continue the w rk which he had left unfinished. Be sucke of the poet and patriot Thomas 1) vis in eloquent terms of view that when once a persor is proposed praise, of the indomitable Mitchell, the and accepted as referee the selection is unal- noble uncompromising Dillon, the father of terable, unless by mutual consent, and that the present Parliamentary companion of the both parties to the contract are bound to great Parnes , Oharles Gavin Doffy, and of the abide by it. This being the case the whole firey tonguet Thomas Francis Meaher, whom Issue was concentrated upon the question he described as one of the greatest orators of given above. It will thus be seen that the the 19th century. He portrayed the master decision of the Council in this appeal was not genius of the illustrious Meagher so well, that the very souls of his audience seemed impregplaced before them two statements diametri- nated with the spirit of his magnetic power cally opposed to each other, and each strongly of elcquence, as he pictured the dying agonsupported by declarations, and the real ques- lies of one of his poor outcast countrymen, when famine raged throughout that land, in the words of that immortal orator.

eye, gazing on the clouds that redden with and vocation to an excess of scruple. the flames in which your hovel is consumed- | ther Irlide, the Superior-Genteral of the Browhat matters it that the claw of hunger is fastening in your hearts; what matters it circular to the superiors of his twelve that the hot poison of the fever is shooting thousand brethern requesting them to fulfil with the blood of the youngest to truce in the warfare against the Church. The which she has given birth; what matsprang from the sweat you equandered on the i tion, and not the amelioration of the laws af-soil, has been torn from your grasp, and feeting public instruction. This will be lashed and maddened-hush !- beat back the passion that rushes from your heart; check the curse that gurgles in your throat-die! die! without a struggle ! - die without a cry ! for, miserable, starving, enraged you ere-you are a slave, and the galling yoke of British thraidom rests upon your neck.

So wrapt were the audience in the words of the speaker, that the stillness of death seemed holding that vast concourse chief topics of interest for Catholics were of people spell-bound in its embrace. But taken into consideration. Among these the as he concluded those burning words of the great man, the audience seemed to loose all control of themselves as cheer after theer rent the air, and reverberated through the rafters of the whole structure.

When the app'ause had subsided, the speaker turned his attention to the Fenian agitation, and gave a short graphic sketch of the existence of that organization. Then coming down to the present Land League movement, he spoke of its inception, and eulogized its founders for their untiring zeal. their independent unswerving principles, of nationalism and their great determination in adhering to those principles despite the obstacles which British barbarity and coarcion threw before them in their march to

Thus," said the eloquent speaker, "have the Irish people, from generation to generation, raised up leaders to combat the marauding bordes of Anglo-Saxon invaders, and here from this vast assemblage to-night we send them greeting, and proclaim in the words of the immortal Grattan, in his last speech in the

Irish Parliament: 'Yet I do not give up my country. I see her in a swoon, but she is not dead. Though in her tomb she lies helpless and motionless, still there is on her lips a spirit of life, and on her cheek a glow of beauty. Thou art not conquered; beauty's insignia is crimson on thy lips and on thy cheeks, and death's pale flag is not advanced there. While a plank of the vessel sticks together. I will not leave her. Let the courtier present his flimsy sail, and carry the light bark of his faith with every new bresth of wind; I will remain anchored here with fidelity to the fortunes of my country, faithful to her freedom, faithful to her fall.' (Tremendous applause.)

sionate effusion of the poet priest of the native of Naples, but belongs to one of the solution, and learned that the poor girl south, the Rev. Father Ryan:

# CATHOLIC NEWS.

Tie Duc and Duchesse de Madrid, who have been represented by some of the Continental papers as separated, have been making a tour in Italy. After a short stay at Piso, Luccs, and Carrara, the Illustrious travellers paid a visit to the Very Rev. Father Beckx, Father-General of the Jesuits, at Fiesole. Don Carlos was also accompanied by his son, Don Jaime. Father Beckx received his guests with some show of state, for the General was surrounded by his five assistant Fathers. Don Jaime, accompanied by Father Hayes, S.J., has returned to Beaumont to continue his studies.

The enemies of the Church will never be "You, you starved wretch, lying naked in able to say that the clergy or religious Orders that ditch, with clenched teeth and starving devoted to education sacrificed their calling Brothers of the Christian Schools, has issued a through your brain ; what matters it that the all necessary formalities of the new law. In tooth of the lean dog is cutting through the this the successor of the Blessed de la Salle hungry, beggarly creatures, the very soum of tooth of the lean dog is cutting through the this and shown his wisdow. It is generally be-bone of that dead child, of which you were has shown his wisdow. It is generally be-the quardien what matters it that the lieved that if this act of submission had been amended in their hands; having done this, lips of that spectre there, once the pride and | foreseen the law would have been made more beanty of the villege, when you woed and stringent and harrassing; but even after this won her as your bride, are blackened concession there will, it is to be feared, be no ters it that the golden grain, which Ferry is the destruction of Christian educa-Heaven's first decree to fallen man may be speedily proved. When they find that the contravened by human law; what maiters it Revolutionary mask has been torn from their that you are thus pained and stung; thus faces they will advance a step further; and a new era of persecution will begin.

Last week the annual meeting of the Catholic Associations was held at Frankfort. It proved a very great success. Under present circumstances, Catholicity is a power in Germany, and it seems natural that at times the leaders of the Catholic party should want to review their followers. At the Frankfort meeting, all the subjects which form the scarcity of priests, the social question, the sttitude of the Catholics with respect to the

May laws, the mixed marriages, and numerous other matters found their places and were dealt with a fond. Father Schmitt, of Schwarzenan, in Bavaria, delivered a speech relating to the Catholic press. We translate the following remarks he made :- During the pending struggle, the Catholic press has fully done its duty. All the more reason for Catholic people to support it and enable it to live. Every Catholic should be a contributor to the Oatholic press in some way, either as a subscriber, a collaborator, or an advertiser. Whoever wants to read a paper ought to select a Catholic one, and patronize trades

men who advertise in Catholic papers. In fine, if all Oatholics will support their press, the Catholic cause is sure to win in the end. These remarks certainly ought to apply to other countries as well as to Germany, more especially to those in which the Catholics are in a minority.

### CARDINAL CZACKI.

PABIS, Oct. 5. — President Grevy yesterday delivered the beretta to Mgr. Czacki, the Papal Nuncio here, who was recently created a Cardinal. M. Grevy congratulated Cardinal Ozacki on the conciliatory spirit shown by him in the performance of the duties of his office.

THE NEW NUNCIO AT PARIS.

The nomination of Mgr de Rende to the the post of Nuncio in Paris was officially confirmed on Saturday. A few days ago this prelate arrived in Rome, and has had several private conferences both by the Holy Father and the Cardinal Secretary of State. Mgr Bende is one of the youngest members of the Roman Carla, having been born in 1847, and "Or, let us exclaim, in the vehement, pas- being, therefore, 35 years of age. He is a

death for adhering to the religion of their tathers ; and, moreover, for adhering to that very religion in which she had openly lived until she became queen, and to her firm belief in which she had sworn at her coronation. Besides this act of monetrous barbarity, it was made high treason in a priest to say Mass; it was made high treason in a priest to come into the kingdom from abroad; it was made high treason to harbor or to relieve a priest. And on these grounds, and others of a like nature, hundreds upon hundreds were butchered in the most inhuman manner, being first hung up, then cut down alive, their bowels then ripped up, and their bodies chopped into quarters; and this, I again beg you, sensible and just Englishmen, to observe. only because the unfortunate persons were too virtuous and sincere to apostatize from that faith which this queen herself had, at her coronation, in her coronation oath, solemny sworn to adhere to and defend! Having pulled down the altars, set up the tables, having ousted the Catholic priests and worship, and put in their stead a set of she compelled her Catholic subjects to attend in the churches under enormous penalties, which rose at last to death itself in case of perseverance in refusal. Thus were all the good, all the sincere, all the conscientious people in the kingdom, incessantly harassed, ruined by enormous fines, brought to the gallows, or compelled to flee from their native country. Thus was this Protestant religion watered with the tears and the blood of the people of England. Talk of Catholic persecution and cruelty 1 Where are you to find persecution and cruelty like this inflicted by Catholic

part of her people at once condemned to

princes? Elizabeth put, in one way or another, more Oatholics to death in one year, for not becoming apostates to the religion which she had sworn to be hers, and to be the only true one, than Mary put to death in her whole reign for having apostatized from the religion of her and their fathers, and to which religion she herself had always adhered" (History of the Reformation, p. 154).

THE SOURCE OF MUCH ILL TEMPER. When your husband comes home in bad

humor, jerks of his boots, and appears to be generally miserable, do not attribute it to business cares or hard times, but to its real cause-those terrible corns which are constantly annoying him. A word to the wise will be sufficient-buy a bottle of PUTNAM,8 PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR. HIS COTES will be quickly and painlessly removed, and his gratitude will be unbounded. Putnam's Painless corn Extractor sold everywhere. N. O. POLSON & Co., prop., Kingston, Unt.

### THE JURY SYSTEM.

TOBONTO, Oct. 9.-Judge Ar nour, on the opening of the Assize Court, this evening, upheld the Grand and Petit Jury systems. There were some persons," he remarked, "who would do away with Grand Jury system and substitute some autocratic board; but he had never seen any possible suggestion for a plan to take its place." Alluding to the Petit Jury he said that a great many persons were opposed to it, but for his part he believed that they were more likely to come to a correct verdict quickly than persons high up in the scale of education and culture.

### THE LORETTE MYSTERY.

QUEBEC, Oct. 8-The mystery surrounding the unfortunate young woman recently found dead near Loi to is being gradually upravelled. Pas Coroner, Dr. Belleau, having discovered that Miss Hossington, had, on Sunday last, called at the house of Mr. James Perry, a gardener on the north side of the little river, he made it his business to interview Mr. Perry on the Montcalm market this

### SCOTCH NEWS.

Dr. McLachlan, Bishop of Galloway, opened new church on Saturday at Whithorn, Dumfries.

5

Mr. Meldon, M.P. for Kildare, is announced as one of the speakers at the forthcoming meeting in the Oity Hall, for the Scotch Permissive Bill Association.

It is said that the cost of the Marquis of Bute's new mansion in the island which bears his name is to be a quarter of a million £50,-000 of which will be expended on marble alone.

Father Tom Burke is still in Glasgow. On Sunday he preached at the forenoon service in St. Francis Church, South Side, and at the evening service in Father McGipn's Church. Great Hamilton street.

The Glasgow Land League, at its meeting on Sunday, unanimously passed a resolution characterising the execution of Francis Hynes as an outrage on decency and justice, declaring that British rule was maintained in Ireland in contempt and defiance of National sentiment, and that it was still supported by means of partisan judges and packed larles.

Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh, whose voice has been so distinctly heard in maintaining the rights of the Highland crofters, has been promulgating a sort of leit-handed gespel about land, in which curses take the place of bratitudes. In the following patriollo utterances the curses are heavy shotted. The Professor says :-- " If there be any person who maintains that money rather than men constitutes the wealth of a well-ordered State, let him be anathema-maranatha. If there be any person who maintains that it is better to make one big Lowland farmer rich than a hundred Highlanders happy and prosperous in a Highland glen, let him be anathemamaranatha. If any man maintains that a lord of the soll is justified in exterminating an old and faithful tenantry and making a deer forest of their cultivated lots, merely because he can make more money by it, or induige himself in a wild pleasure, let him be anathema-maranatha. If any man maintain that the distinctive glory of a landed proprietor in Scotland consists in the number of grouse which he can shoot, the number of deer which he can stalk, and the number of salmon which he can hook during the season, let him be anathema-maranatha. If any man maintains that the Highlands of Scotland are fit for nothing but being hired as hunting ground to the English aristocracy and plutecracy, let him be anathema-maranatha."

About the beginning of the present year Mr. Bret Harte, the United States Consul at Glasgow, brought under the notice of his Government the fact that there lie buried in consecrated ground of the ruined catheoral on the Island of Iona nineteen American seamen, who perished in the wreck of the "Guy Mannering" in December, 1865, and that hitherto no memorial-stone has been erected to hand down the record of this sad tale of the sea. Directions were then sent to Mr. Bret Harte to have erected in Iona, at the cost of the American Government, a memorial-stone bearing the names of the deceased. These directions have been duly carried out, and on Saturday there was landed on the island a grey granite obeliek, the work of Messrs. Scott & Rae, sculptors, Bothwell street, Glasgow. The monument was immediately, on being landed, placed on a waggon and drawn by horses and men to the ancient burying ground in the precinets of the cathedral, where it will be placed in position over the graves of the unfortunate mariners. It bears the following inscription :- "Sacred to the memory of Francis Kelly, second mate, aged 31; John Mitchell, aged 38; James Finnigan, aged 26; James Kirkland, aged 28; James Noland, aged 22; James Smith, aged 28: George Rushen, aged 55; Black Fellice, ng 25; Edwin Haines, aged 45-seamen ; Joi Steeple, aged 26, passenger; six other smen and passengers, names unknown, w

soms; and the bridesmaids were Miss Mary Power (sister of the bride), Miss G. Renaud and Miss Annie Cassidy. The bridesmaids wore garnet silk, with cream plushed hats and feathers to match. After the wedding dejeuner at the residence of the bride's father, the happy couple left on an extended tour through Canada and the States, accompanied with the congratulations and well wishes of numerous friends.

### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

A special committee has been appointed to confer with oitizens as to the measures to be taken for the reception of the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, who are to meet in this city in 1884.

Invitations were issued to a number of tutions, to meet yesterday at the Board of Trade rooms. The President of the Board, pressing their sympathy with the movement. After a full conference the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to take the necessary steps towards securing a further meeting, and for other purposes connected fessors Johnson, Harrington, Bovey and Mc-Leod, and Meesrs. P. J. O. Chauveau, Thos. White, D. Morrice, Geo. W. Drummond, J. Kennedy and F. W. Henshaw. Mr. White was named convener, and Mr. Patterson honorary secretary. A sub-committee, composed of Messrs, White, Morrice and Bovey, was named to make the arrangements for a further meeting, which, it is understood, the Mayor will be asked to call.

### THE SHAMROOK-INDEPENDENT DIS-PUTE.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP AWARDED TO THE SHAMBOCKS.

The following letter from the Secretary of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association of Canada contains the decision of the Committee of the Association upon the dispute arising out of the late failure of the captains of the Shamrock and Independent Olubs to agree upon a referee in the championship match arranged between these clube :--

### To the Editor of The Gazette :

Sin,-In accordance with Article X. of the Constitution of the National Amateur La. crosse Association of Canada, I beg to hand you for pulication the decision of the Councll in reference to the Independent-Shamrook championship dispute. As the cause of this complaint has been so

thoroughly discussed in the public press, as well as in lacrosse circles, it is hardly necessary for me to do more than simply state the real question at issue between the two clubs, viz: Was Mr. Mangan, the nominee of the when the angel of death and desolation spread Independent Laorosse Club, agreed upon as or not?

uppendents were, by virtue of his decision, en-titled to the match and the championship by default. If, however, he was not so agreed upon, then the appointment of a referee by the President of the Association was valid, the Rev. lecturer then described the the resident of the story will be the same.

t writher, heaves, for the chafed heart, the burning brain, the quickening pulse, the soaring soul, there is a language quite at variance with the grammar and the syntax of a government, and such, generally, is the language of national spitation. It often glows with the fire of genius, it sometimes thunders with the spirit of the prophet. It is tainted with no falsehood, with no fattery. In the desert, on the mountain, within the city, every where, it has been spoken throughout all ages. It requires no

teaching, it is the inherent and irrepressible language of humanity. In pools of blood kings, soldiers, judges, hangmen, have sought to cool and quench its flery tongue. 'The English have built the prison, they have launched the convict ship, they have planted the gallows tree to warn it to be still. They our leading citizens, especially to the prin-bated it and feared it, they labored to stamp cipals and professors of the educational insti-out its existence, they silenced the four winds of heaven against it, they shut up their victim within the narrow and deep walls of letters of regret from Dr. Sterry Hunt, Mr. F. W. Thomas, Mr. Wainwright, on behalf but Irish agitation was deep walls of fear, of Mr. Hickson, and Mr. W. H. Grutter and the but Irish agitation was deep walls of of Mr. Eickson, and Mr. M. H. Gault, ex- English Government; it bore along even those who held it in execration, it constrained them to speak, the cannons were silenced, the muskets fell, and Irish agitation has moved

on.' In the beginning of the present century, in with the occasion :--Principal Dawson, Progress, liberty, genius and glory; Ireland was governed by a code of laws which would have been a shame upon the reign of Nero, a code of laws which made the Catholic religion a capital offence, and which denied to Catholics the means of education, the claims of property and the rights of citizens. The Rev. lecturer cords to the forgotten melodies of her ancient described in eloquent terms the ho rible pro- glory, and send forth through the earth joyvisions of the penal code, showing how the Catholics of Ireland were subjected to every indignity which seridom could offer them, to such an extent, that it was presumed that they ought to be thankful enough to lie down, not only shorn of all power, but even compelled to kiss the hand that allowed them to exist. He then went on to say that these laws were wiped to be bare of the the task to the the task to the task tot task to the task to the task to th from the bloody records of English shame, through the magio power and eloquence of

> of thunder, shook the British Parliament, and caused the false gems in the crown of perfidious England to jingle with alarm. He came after the rebellion of '98. His predominant and mighty courage awoke to a realization of the terrible evils which swept over his country. He united his race, and from the spirit of that unity he went forth to his people. He found the Catholic slaves,

ed, unfed. Died down, in the ditches, wild-howling for

bread And we'll vow by our heroes, whose spirits have fied; And we'll swear by the bones on each coffiniess

bed, That we'll battle, the Britain thro' danger and dread; That we'll cling to the cause which we glory to

"Till the gleam of our steel and the shock of our

Shall prove to the foe that we meant what we That we'll lift up the Green, and we'll tear down

the Red!

(Great cheering.) He then concluded as follows :—

" By thy saints' sufferings, O, glorious, faithful race; by thy heroes' sacrifices; by thy patience under the cross; by the blood of thy martyred millions; by thy prayers and bitter tears; by the hollowed memories of all thon hast endured for justice-by all those solemn shadows through which thou hast past, stainless and true-the day will soon dawn when Erin shall hear the angel's voice whispering, 'Arise!' when the chains shall fall from her limbs-when she shall walk forth, past the guards of the British dungeon ; when, full of new life, and hope and joy, she shall seize the harp, sweep its long mute cords to the forgotten melodies of her ancient ous and undying strains, to the free and g:ori-ous Republic of Ireland."

A STORY TO BE CONTINUED MONTHLY

wheel was turned under the sole supervision of Genl's G T Beauregard of La, and Jubal A the great Irish Tribune, the immortal Daniel Early of Va.) The following will serve as O'Connell, whose voice, like the reverberations samples, the names of other winners are with-of thunder, shock the British Parliament, held by request. Ticket No 42,101 (the first capital prize) drew \$75,000, and sold in fifths at one dollar each, sent by mail on application to M A Dauphin, New Orleans, La, as will be done to any other man on application tion of the terrible evils which swept over his country. He united his race, and from 150th drawing. One-fifth (\$15,000) went to the spirit of that unity he went forth to triumphant victory, and cut the shackles of Columbus, Miss; enother to B R Deacon, colseridom from the limbs of seven millions of lected through Bates Co Nat'l Bank, of Butler, Mo; another to PN Johnston of Houston, and he made them free. He seemed to text. No 22,350 (the second capital prize of catch up the lightning of heaven and hurdle \$25,030) also sold in fifths—one of \$5,000 to it against the enemies of his country. But worth City, Kansas; another to Michael A. his wings over that land he had loved so Finnegan of No 1 Elder place, Boston, Mass. referee in the Shamrock-Independent match well, when the famine of 45-47 came, and No 6,641 (the thirt capital prize of \$10,000) r not? If Mr. Mangan was so agreed upon, the in-which hung over the land, his heart which City and New Ocleans. Nos 12,134 and 82,dependents were, by virtue of his decision, en- so long had wed the fortunes of his people 216 (the fourth capitals, each of \$6,000) sold

tional career partly as pupil of Mgr Dupan-Let bim tear the Green Flag-we will snatch its last shred, And beneath it we'll bleed as our forefathers after which he spent several years in England bleed, And we'll yow by the dust in the graves of our the Facilitation for the factor of the factor And we'll vow by the dust in the graves of our dead; And we'll swear by the blood which the Briton has shed, And we'll vow by the wrecks which thro' Erin he spread, And we'll swear by the thousands who famish-ed, unfed, Leo XIII. named him Archbishop of Benevent. He is now called to replace Mgr Ozacki at the difficult post of Nuncio in Paris. the Polish prelate being in too delicate and precarious a state of health to continue at his functions.

RETRACTATION OF AN APOSTATE FBIAB.

Intelligence has been received from Sarno snouncing the return to the Church of Father Gluseppe da Sarno (in the world Domenico Sodano), who, in the turbulent period of 1848, quitted the Monastery of St. Severo al Pendino, and, renouncing his religious state, entered into the companionship of the hot-headed revolutionists who did so much to injure the Church of their fathers and bring discredit upon their native land. Shortly afterwards he occupied an important post in the Freemason brotherhood. Having got himself into trouble, he proceeded to Greece, where he remained till 1860, when he returned to Italy, taking up his residence in Naples. Here he continued living a life of error and irreligion until a few months ago, when, in his 80th year, a ray of light penetrated his heart, and his thoughts reverted towards that benign mother whom he he had traduced and scandalized. Bowed with the weight of his infirmities, he sent for a priest, and a few days afterwards, having gone to confession, he publicly retracted his errors repudiated his past life, and declared himself a son of the Catholic, Roman, and Apostolic Church. On the evening of the 4th inst. the brilliant scholar, and had been an eloquent preacher.

### "GOOD QUEEN BESS."

Cobbett, who at the end of his work protests his sincere attachment to the Protestant Ohurch, and declared that whatever he had written against Protestantism had been from "a sincere and disinterested love of truth and justica." writes thus of the implous Queen Elizabeth, whom ignorant sectarians delight to call "Good Queen Bess ":

"This queen was resolved to reign; the blood of her own people she deemed necessary to her own safety, and she never scrupled to make it flow. She looked upon the Catholic religion as her moral enemy, and, cost what it might, she was resolved to destroy it if she could, the means being by her those which best answered her end. With this view, statutes the most bloody were passed. All persons were compelled to take the cath of supremacy on pain of death. To take the oath of supremacy, that is to say, to acknow.

a tumbler and a half of water, feeling very thirsty, and stated that she had been walking a good deal. The members of Mr. Perry's family, with commendable hos-pitality, pressed her to eat, but this she declined, stating that food would give her pain. In reply to enquiries, she stated that she was an English girl, and had been eight years in Canada. On leaving, she was asked where she was going, as she was making towards Lorette at the time, and on being told that that was not the road to Quebec, she said she the same time, and pointing to the differrent points of the compass. Finding that she was evidently queer in her head, and being unable to detain her, Mr. Perry's family were necessarily compelled to let her go. From this authentic information, which goes conclusively to estabish the truth of the other facts, it is quite obvious that the poor girl was out of her mind, owing to the physical pain of the fatal disease of long standing under which she was laboring, coupled with inability, for the same cause, to keep up her strength by eating. The Coronor received this morning a letter from Dr. R. A. Ross, whose prescription was found on the deceased's person. Dr. Ross dates his letter from Barrie, Ont., where he is now practising, and states therein the following :-- " If that is my prescription, I remember giving Miss Hossington one on the 20th March, 1881, in Toronto. If this is the same person, I think you could find more Information by applying to the Toronto Hospital,—Miss Goudy, Matron, or Mrs. Tyne, nurse. I have not seen or heard from her since. She was about 30, dark hair and eyes. (Signed,) R. A. Ross, M. D." The Coroner has also received the following letter from Toronto :- " 76 Victoria street, Toronto, Unt. Dear Sir,-Having noticed with regret the sad misfortune which befell Miss Hossington, I enclose the address of her relatives in England, to whom she was on her way. She has no relatives in this country with whom you could communicate. You may have heard from other friends of hers before this. If not, any question you may wish to ask will be gladly answered by me. I remain, yours truly, Arthur Connelly." Mr. Connelly communicated the following as the address of the poor girl's parents in England :-- MIS. Hossington, 21 Austice Terrace, Westonsuper-Mare, Somersetshire, England.

### FRENCH-CANADIAN CONVENTION.

FRENCH-CANADIAN CONVENTION. LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 5.—The fourth annual convention of the French-Canadians of Massa-ohusetts opened here on Tuesday. J. N. Char-land, of Boston, was chosen President. The theme for discussion in the atternoon was "tost measures be adopted for increasing our political and social influence," The evening discussion was on "Schoola." Many addresses were made, including oue by Mr. De La Bruere, of St. Hyacinthe, a member of the Provincial Parliament. The convention on Wednesday will discuss means for propagating the French language in the United States and other educa-tional matters.

perished in the wreck of the American st "Guy Mannering" on the 31st Decemb 1865, and whose bodies were recovered." asking for a drink of water. She drank

### SCOTT AND BURNS.

A local link between Robert Burns and Sir W. Scott is about to disappear. The two great Scottish poets met only once. Their meeting was in the house of Principal Ferguson, the historian of the Roman Republic. and a leading spirit of the literati of Edicburgh in his day. The house was a large and handsome mansion at the south end of the Slennes, with coachhouse and wellwanted to go north, gesticulating wildly at stocked fruit and flower-garden attached. The dining and drawing-room floor were approached by a double outside staircase of broad steps, guarded by a mas-sive balustrade. Until lately the house remained the finest in the neighborhood. But a few years ago the garden ground was feued for building purposes, and last year the house itself, with its three flats, was sub-divided into workmen's houses. The west gable with the drawing-room window still remains; but now this gable is to be closed in by a tenement rising beside it, and in a short time the place where Burns and Scott met may be forgotten. In the meantime it will interest our readers to be reminded of Sir Walter's account of his interview with his "elder brother of the Muses." Writing to Lockhart, he says :-- "As for Borns, I may truly say, 'Virgi-lium vidi tantum.' I was a lad of fifteen in 1786-7, when he came first to Edinburgh, but had sense and feeling enough to be much interested in his poetry, and would have given the world to know him; but I had very little acquaintance with any literary people, and still less with the gentry of the west country. the two sets whom he much frequented. Mr. T. Grierson was at that time a clerk of my father's. He knew Burns, and promised to ask him to his lodgings to dinner, but had no opportunity to keep his word, otherwise I might have seen more of this dis-tinguished man. As it was, I saw him one day at the late venerable Professor Ferguson's, where there were several gentlemen of literary reputation, among whom I remembered the celebrated Mr. Dugald Stewart. Of course, we youngsters sat silent, looked, and listened. The only thing I remember which was memorable in Barne' manner was the effect produced upon him by a print of Bunbury's representing a soldier lying dead on the snow, his dog sitting in misery on one side, on the other his widow, with a child in her arms. These lines were written beneath :

Cold on Canadian hills or Minden's plain, Perhaps that parent wept her soldier slain; Bent o'er her babe, her eyes dissolved in dew, The big drops mingling with the milk he draw, Gaye the sad presage of his future years, The child of misery baptised in tears.

Burns seemed much affected by the print. or rather the ideas which it suggested to his mind. He actually shed tears. He asked from whom the lines came, and it chanced that nobody but myself remembered that they occur in a half-forgotten poem of Langhorne's, called by the unpromising title of 'The Jus-tice of Peece.' I whispered my information. A Michigan woman made a claim for a to a friend present, who mentioned it to fourth interest in an Irish estate valued at Burns, who rewarded me with a look and a word, which, though of mere civility, 1 then received and still recollect with very great pleasure."-Edinburgh Daily Review.

na an an gana ara kaing na bang na barang Ina ang mang na barang na pang na barang Ina ang mang na barang na barang

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### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# Oct. 11, 1882

We now give the conclusion of our verbatim report (taken by Mr. James Crankshaw, B.C.L., Professional Shorthand Reporter), of rice I Then came the third charge, that the trial of the McNamee-Whelan libel case Mr. McNamee was a crimp and bounty the trial of the McNamee-Whelan libel case as follows :---

THE INFORMER CASE!

Mr. D. MAGMASTER, Q.O., addressing the Court on the legal aspect of the case, referred particularly to the personal liability of the defendant; and in reply to the contention that THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, and not the defendant, must take any responsibility attaching to the publication in question, the learned counsel cited Roscoe and Archibold to show that all persons concerned in the publication of a libel were equally jury. in the publication of a first wave determined of the publication of a misdemeanor. He contended, therefore, that the defendant, as managing Namee was not only an informer and a bettermined of the publication of the publica doubtedly concerned in this publication and money—as well as an instigator of assassina-was consequently properly indicted. The tion, but that not content to enjoy his ill-Gagnon case was also cited as substantiating gotten gains in obscurity, he had obtruded the learned counsel's position.

that Gagnon was the propletor.

Mr. Justice BANSAY -- In that case it was allowing the article to appear in the paper that rendered him liable.

Mr. MACMASTER contended that the fact of the defendant having signed and sworn the affidavit of proprieto shi deposited according to law, and being the in described as a shareholde: and the managing director of the company, made him liable under the authorities cited. He also argued that under section seven of the libel act it was competent for the defendant under the plea of "not guilty," to have proved that he had no knowledge of the publication of this article, and if he had proved that fact, it would have been a good defence. The defendant had not, however, made such proof, though it was open to him. The learned Judge, in the course of the discussion, expressed considerable regret at the extraordinary way in which the Libel Act was drawn. He said there was only one man in England that could draw a criminal statute | but to lodge the present indictment for "ibel. properly, and he should not wonder if there | The defendant was at liberty to pica . "I am was no man at all in Canada that could draw one.

Mr. MACMASTER then proceeded to address the jury. He said it was not his intention to detain them long as they must already be wenry with the amount of time this trial had taken, and he had no doubt they desired to escape as soon as possible from the duties imposed upon them, however determined they might be, as he was sure they were, to discharge those duties properly. He would not attempt to imitate the Mr. McNamee, before them, of all these vile plan of the learned counsel who had first ad. dressed them on babalf of the defendant, and who had gone a number of times over the evidence that had been adduced in the case, and some that had not been adduced, Entil the tale might be looked upon more in the character of a chapter from the "Arabian Nights." With regard to the second coupsel that were charged against him, Mr. McNamee who had addressed them for the defence, he was entitled to a verdict at their hands. The might say that he evidently did not attempt charge was not a distributive one. Mr. to inflict npon the jury what he had not been permitted to inflict on the Court, and kept a large portion of the knowledge he had to be part of the article and leave other parts un-Iarge portion of the knowledge he had to himselt. It was his (Macmaster's) duty to address them upon the case that had been submitted.

The first question they had to deal with was : What was the indictment against Mr. Whelan? On taking up the newspaper ar-ticle proved in the case, they found that, on the 15th of March last, the defendant published to the world five or six very serious charges against Mr McNamee. It was necessary for them to look to some extent at the the position of the case, and he proposed to origin of that article ; and his learned friend argue before them very briefly-not to argue, Mr Doherty had done part of the prosecution's but to call their attention to the essential work, when he read a letter addressed to Mr. Whelan by Mr. McNamee, in which Mr. Mc-McNamee discussed their old standing differences, saying that they had differed, and these differences had assumed a seriousness, it was desirable that they should be settled once for all by a tribunal, which Mr. McNamee then suggested. He said to Mr. Whelan: "Befer them to the arbitration of three lawyers, three Irish Catholics and three Protestants, and I will abide by the result." That was the offer of a man badgered by the defendant. "If," said my client, "you are unwilling to accept " the tribunas I now place before you, make " your charges like a man in print, in order " that I may bring you before the public tri-" bunsle, and there deal with you in the way "ycu deserve." That was the manly outspoken offer of my client, and Mr. Whelan accepted the challenge, and, in fulfilment of it, published the article complained of. He called it an Indiciment. That was the heading he put to it; he put this indictment before the world on the fifteenth of March last, and it went forth to all Canada. From that day Mr. McNamee has stood indicted for the most henious charges that have ever been brought before a Court of Justice. Was this a thing of inadver- this Society were to give to Ireland the same tence? No. It was proved by one of the men out of THE POST newspaper office that the defendant had the guidance of the business of that office; and in the outset of the article | of the Canadian Parliament suggested by reitself it says they promised to investigate these charges, and that they had made that investigation. Note the calmness and deliberation of the defendant, and the corresponding effect his statements would have on the public mind. "In doing so," continues the article, "we have spared neither time, "pains nor money." Here is another indication of the particularity and deliberation with which the publication was made. "We have Fenian? Where was there any evidence of "epared neither time, pains nor money in "our endeavors to arrive at the truth. There "remains, in order to complete the fulfil " ment of our pledge, but to give to the pub-"lie the result of our labors. Our readers " will find in the correspondence published "in another column a sufficient explanation "of our not having done so at an earlier "date. As the result of our enquiries, we "now declare that the person referred to in "the article clipped from the Hour is Francis "Bernard McNames, President of the St. "Patrick's Society of this city. Against him " we make the following charges :" Now, gentlemen of the jury, as honorable men, called upon to decide in the interests of justice between these two partles, you are confronted with this position of affairs. One says, "If you have a charge to make, make it open-"ly;" the other says, "I have made an "investigation; I have spared neither " time, labor nor experse, and I make the fol-"lowing charges as the result." The balance of the article has been read to you. You have heard the charges which it makes. against Mr. McNamee. The first and second of those charges substantially accuse Mr. Mc-Namee with being a Fenian, with having introduced Fenianism into Canada; and after having induced his dupes to enter the organization that he then and there betrayed them | He would, however, take a portion of history and their plans to the Government, was guilty of the orime of Iscarlot, and had en- the Fenian movement suggested to one riched himself by this ignoble operation. of the leading minds of Great Britain the

laudable under some circumstances to te an informer, as for instance, when a man sees a violation of the peace and in this accusation against my client there is not merely the charge of being an ordinary informer,-grievous though that may be,-but the charge of treachery damned by avabroker, and the too plain insinuation in this accusation and in the defendant's plea being that Mr. McNames had spirited men over into the United States at the time of the American States at the time of the American war, and forced them into a foreign army, receiving a price from the Ameri-

can authorities. Then came the charge of offering to pay a man to put deylight through a prominent citizen, who, so the article charges, had done him (McNamee) some real or supposed in-

and forced himself forward on all public oc-Mr. KEBR suggested a difference between casions as the representative Irishman of that case and the present one is in the fact Montreal, and that he had posed as an absolute dictator in Isish matters till he had nearly succeeded in driving all respectable the negligence of Gagnon, as proprietor, in Irishmen in disgust from taking any active part or interest in such matters, and had been, in fact, a disgrace and incubus upon the shoulders of the Irish people of this city, thwarting or perverting to his own personal aggrandisement every step that they had taken in connection with national or other affairs.

These were the charges made, and he thought they would all admit, as men to whom a good name was dear, that they should not be made unless they were true, and it was for the public good they should be published to the world. No one could afford to have the cupboard of his private life turned open to the public gaze; for man was Lot perfect. If man were perfect he should occupy another Ephere. No man, said the in a stuli be exposed, unless it is for tro , ubic interest. Think of these accusations he ught rgainst this man. There was no course open to him not guilty;" or instead of remaining is the position of defendant he might become the virtual prosecutor, and say : "Every word of "that article or indictment that I published to the world is true, and it was in the public "interest that I should publish it." As a matter of fact, Mr. Whelan did exactly plead this, and by his plea was charging Mr. McNames over again with every word of the article complained of. Instead of being the defendant he virtually became the prozecutor, accusing their verdict to say that Mr. McNamee was guilty of each and every one of these crimes with which he charged him in his paper. Unless Mr. Whelan, therefore, could prove before them and to their satisfaction, that Mr. Mcproved ; but he must prove the truth of every part, or he failed to justify, and must submit to a verdict of guilty; and further, the defendant must not only prove the truth of every part of the article, but that the publication of every part of it was in the public in-terest. The law of the country said that unless the defendant proved that all the charges made were true, and it was for the public benefit that they should be published, the Crown was entitled to a verdict. That was

dupes to, the Government for gain.

The third charge was that the prosecutor,

He would ask the gentlemen of the jury iry evidence whatever of it? If they were to take up the plea of the defendant they would see that he put forward the names of men himself forward ? Irishmen in all times had was inveigled into the American army?'

The honorable Judge had said that this was and if this accusation were true let one of the men come forward who was made a soldier. What man had come forward there to say that he was taken away, and that he was quietly hurled into the American army ? Not one. The defence had broken down upon that charge clearly and undoubtedly. They had the evidence of Mackenzle that when a load of men were going away from the wharf at Quebec the prosecutor, pointing to those men had said, "There goes a load of men worth \$100 a head to me;" and this had been brought forward by the defence on the assumption that they were to infer that it meant that McNamee was going to sell these men to the American Government for service in the army. There was no proof of this; but there was proof of a railway going on in McNamee considered that he was to participate in the contract for the construction of ness in any respect whathever.

The next charge was that the prosecutor had offered a person \$500 to put daylight through Mr. Brydges, because he he had been injured by him. There was a point of law injared by him. There was a point of law specially applicable to this as to the other portions of the case, as to whether even if this charge were true it was in the public interest that it should be published in the newspapers, otherwise it would not avail if they could niams, he was himself suspected of being possibly believe it to be true. In support of a Feniam and that they had instructhis charge, the only evidence they had was | tions to keep a sharp look out on his movethat of Michael O'Reilly. He (Mr. Macmaster) monts. What would be thought in an ordiasked them to take that evidence with nary case for larceny, if the first three witsome misgiving and at the same time to nesses put in the box by the prosecution said bear in mind that Mr. McNamee emphail. they knew nothing about 18. Mr. Whelan cally contradicted it. O'Reilly was the de. had put Mr. Schiller, Mr. Coursol and Mr. enmity towards him. He was, moreover, a thus of the bittsrest; for when relatives fell No; but they proved on the contrary, that out their empity was far greater than when they had the control of that secret out his evidence by the lantern light of their knowledge, been paid to Mr. McNamee. malice. He told them that McNamee had Hie learned friend, Mr. Kerr, with that great incited him to put daylight through Mr. ingenuity which was his natural character-Brydges, not on account of injuries istic, said it was the policy to keep from the suffered by McNamee, not because Mc- public the names of parties to whom pay-Namee had any li-feeling against Mr. Brydges; but because Grand Trunk Railway was due to Mr. to do with this fund as Government Brydges. Why should Mr. McNamee boil over with indignation against Mr. Brydges themselves? No. He could not mean that. on account of a man who was his greatest personal enemy? When they had oath against oath, they might be permitted to take the evidence of this man O'Rellly with some anything about matters connected with this suspicion. They sho ld look doubtfully upon the evidence of a man, who himself admitted that, where there was enmity, men again refused to say what has been done with would go a great deal further than when the public money set aside for this serthere was not. Men often used extreme ex- vice. But was that the course that pressions in an offhand manner without the the officers put in the box in this least intention of their taking effect; case had taken? Did they shelter themand in this way they were often breaking selves under their privilege, as they might climes than we live in ; and it might be that if to Mr McNamee? Or, did he reveal anything Mr. McNamee did use this expression spoken about the movements or plans of the Fenians? of by O'Beilly, it was one of those imprudent There officers did not screen themselves bebeen made use of, was never intended to be in those questions. And it was with a great earnest. O'Reilly said it might have been in deal of surprise that he (Mr. Macmaster) information. But had the defordant put it this, the most serious charge, they had entirely in that way in this libellous atticle? Did and signally failed. If there was anything he leave any latitude for a joke? No. He in the charge that the private prosecutor was made it as serious a matter as he could. He an informer and a betrayer of his associates, did not want the joking side. wanted to trump up an accusation sgainst Mr McNamee; and he took the serious side of it. it should be proved. The evidence of Messrel And then he would not take O'Belliy's mere Schiller, Coursol and Ormond completely word of mouth, but he got it from O'Reilly in black and white. And O'Reilly, who tunity of quenching the thirst for revenge up to measure his oath with that of Mowould receive that evidence of they real trath of this interview between O'heilly and McNamee (if it occurred at all) were discovered, it would turn out to te a joke and never calculated to be construed into an offer to take the life of one who was proved to have always been knew what he was doing. He was none one of McNames's best friends. The last accusation in the article is a relteration of the several flagrant charges that precede it. It says that he "started in his career as an election bummer, having fitted himself by a course of crimping, bounty-brokerage and informing, and made money at each." Where is the proof that he made a cent of money at any one of trem? Then it went on to say that he had not been content to enjoy his ill gotten gains in Namee were guilty of any offence such a obscurity, but had pushed himself forward on position might be taken by the defendant. all public occasions as the representative Irishman of Montreal, had posed himself as the absolute dictator in matters affecting the Itish community, till he had nearly succeedgust from taking any active part or interest as an informer? What did he say to-day to ed in driving all respectable Irishmen in disin such matters, and had been, in fact, a disgrace and an incubus upon the shoulders of the Irish people of this city. Now, it was a grave charge to a man who held his orimp and a bounty broker? Upon all these good name dear, to be accused of being a disgrace to his race. It hurt a man's sensibilities, slung his pride sel he had not been able to prove this accusa-and wounded his self-respect. Such charges tion about McName's connection with the should not be made unless they could be proved. A respectable man, Mr. Bernard duty of the defendant as a journalist to keep

ed that this first charge with regard to terest in Irish affairs, and he said there were Fenianism was not made out. Sympathy for it. was all that was proved sgainst his McNamee was the President of that Bociety: If. man 8968 a violation of the peace and it client; but men were not to be punished for the charge made in the last accession was a takes means to have the culprit arrested; but is sympathizing. There was entire lack of grievous one against; Mr. McNamee; it was proof in relation to the second charge, the far more grievous against the Brish people. gravamen of which was that the prosecutor Would Mr. Bernard Tansey andertake organized a Fenian Society for the purpose to swear that anything done by Mr. of drawing in and afterwards, betraying his McNamee would deter him from taking an interest in Irish affairs. Is Mr. Tansey any less an Irishman now than he was ten years

during the American war, was engaged as a ago? When did the time arrive that Irishtrimp and bounty broker, and employed men would be held back? This was a slar on the Irish name. Never in the past had Irishmen hesitated to take their proper posiwhat evidence had they of that? Had they tions merely because one man chose to push himself forward or act as a dictator. Was there any crime in Mr. McNamee pushing in the city of Montreal and Quebec who were pushed themselves to the front in the first to prove that ples. What man had been put walks of life. Was it in Legislative in the box and said; "I'was taken over into halfs of this great Empire? Then they the United States by Mr. McNamee, and I | could point to Palmerston, foremost of British statesmen and the greatest man since Wellington-himself an Irishman. Was it in war? virtually a violation of the Enlistment Act, Then they could point to the Iron Dake himself. Wherever the Queen's honor had to be vindicated, there were Irishmen pushing themselves forward, ever to the front, unchecked by any foe, undismayed by any danger, overcoming every difficulty. In our own they had beyonet-ted the Russian, sabred the Egyp-tian, and outwitted the Turk. Whereever British prestige had to be maintained, there were Irishmen to sustain it. This charge was a torturing of Irlsh history-an ignoring of the nation's record-a slur and libel on the name of a brave, chivalrous and patriotic people. Since the morning of Irish history, Irishmen had pushed forwardwherever danger or duty summoned. Their part had ever been-aye-and would ever be forward-and first among the foremost. Mr. Unio, where men were paid higher wages McNamee was an Irishman-was he to be than in Canada; and there was proof that condemned for possessing this noble characteristic of his race. That he was an incubus was an idea existing only in the imagination pate in the contract for the constituent of the defendant himself. Having new run that railroad, a contract that was to give him large profits. There was not the slightest counsel urged the gentlemen of the jury to whether broking or crimping busiask themselves whether Mr. Whelan had proved all these charges. Had there been a betrayel of Mr. McNamee's associates to the Government? They saw in the witness box the officers who were entrusted with matters concerning the Fenian raid; and they heard those officers state that, far from McNamee having anything to do with giving information soout Fotermined opponent of the prosecutor. He had Ormond in the box to prove Mr. McNanee an informer and that secret service money had relative, and the enmity between them was been paid to him. But did they prove that? they were not related. O'Reilly came there service money at the time in question, and embittered against the prosecutor, and spelled | that not one penny of it had, by them or to

quarrel with or ments) were made out of the secret ser-Il-feeling against Mr. Brydges; but because vice fund. Did he mean that it was O'Beilly supposed that his dismissal from the the duty of the gentlemen who had He meant that they had the legal right to decline to make any revelation, on the ground that it was to the public interest not to tell secret service; and as a matter of fact, the lander of the Government has over and over necks and consigning their neighbors to hotter have done, when asked, Was anything paid utterances which, although it should not have hind their privilege, but answered No to joke or it might have been in carnest, and he heard the defendant's counsel urge them to told the defendant so when he gave him the bring in a verdict of not guilty, seeing that on He whom he had himself drawn into an illegal organization and had enriched himself by it, exonerated Mr. McNames. There was not one particle of proof in the evidence that had found that at last he had obtained an opport been brought forward to support that most serious charge ; and yet the defendant's counwhich had for years been burning within him, sel had the astoris'ing assurance to ask for a went to the camp of the enemy to put in verdict at their hands. He was surprised that writing what Whelan would not trust him to bis learned friends should do this, knowing tell on oath. This was the man that came as he did, that they were thoroughly aware if there was any essential count or charge, the Names. The learned counsel took it that truth of which was not established, the prosecution were entitled by law to a verdict at O'Reilly's with a grain of salt. He had not the hands of the jury. He was surprised been on speaking terms with his client for | that the defendant's Coussel should expect seven years. He asked the gentlemon of the the jary to over-look their duty to sociely jury to take a look back through the vistas and respect to their consciences, and find this of their lives and say how many there were man not guilty of the charge then pendicg who could come into the witness box, and by against him. He (Mr. Macmaster) putting a slight coloring on some of their had now gone ove the whole series most harmless expressions, make them appear of these socusation, and he would most infamous and wicked. As Hume says, ask the gentlemen of the jury to look " the most simple act might often be made to at the brutality of the slander made against bear the countenance of a fault." And if the Mr. McNamee, and the determination with which it was hurled against him. The defendant said, "we make these charges calmly and deliberately." What dignity and deliberation! "We make these charges calmly and deliberately." The defendant of your excitable men. He was a calm man. When his learned friend who first addressed them asserted that the defendant was acting in the fulfilment of what he felt to be a "sacred duty," that learned gentleman ventured on ground exceedingly unsafe; he was treading on extremely delicate ground when he said it was a duty to expose Mr. Mc-Namee, because Mr. McNamee was a candidate for a public office. If Mr. Mc-But was it his duty to publish this slander without any grounds to support the truth of the statement. How stood he to-day? What did he say to-day to his charge against Mc. his charge against McNamee of having betrayed his companions? What did he say today to his charge against MoNamee of being a charges he had failed. What was his position, when by the admission of his counsecret service ? It was said that it was the

St. Patrick's Pociety; and that it was his right to criticise him. So it was, so long as he fought with the sword of truth; but when he took up the engger of faltehood collective wisdom and genuis of ages, and endeavored to stab Mr. McNamee, then It had been suggested that the statute

"We make these obarges," said the article, calmly and deliberately in the fulfilment of of its faisity. He had been obliged to rule It remains with him (McNamee) to decide when we shall be called upon to substauliste these charges before another tribunal." he was to be a candidate for re-election, and two days before the great annual procession on St. Patrick's Day. Think with what feelings my client walked at the head of thousands of Irishmen in the city of Montreal with that article rankling is every a verdict of his countymen. Were they, the gentiemen of the jury, prepared to seal the act of the defendant, to say that Mr scNamee but infinitely more infamous; it charged Mcthe heart of the prosecutor and into the be forced into the American army. He (the heavy burden, and had walked abroad as a with which these people were regarded, at tiently walted, and he trusted that this day any difficulty in discovering and brigging an impartial jury of his connurymen, while them to justice. Yet, the jury were now meting out justice to the wrong doer, would | asked to believe that Mr. McNamee had sent grant him the vindication which from law 2,000 people to the states to be enlisted in and justice be was entlied to claim.

### THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

jury, said :-It had been truly remark-ed to them that this case was one of consider. Practiced. The theory of the defence was. able importance, and he might generalize that remark by adding that all cases of libel, at of the country by McNamee, and that the present moment, were of importance in some of them enlisted in the Amthemselves. Reduced to writing and put in a encan army, it must be prisoned that permanent form, slander was o'e of the they were taken away for that purpose. most annoying of all the minor offenses; but libel was more particularly important at the present day, because it was becoming a national defect. Pepole in this country were becoming addicted to it more than ever in the world before. Therefore, it was of the utmost importance that the principles governing the liberty of the press and the protection of O'Keilly, however, admitted that he was un-private individuals should be rightly friendly towards McNamee. Would the jury, understood, so that men's lives might not be rendered miserable. The liberty of the press had nothing to do with what was commonly talked. Formerly governments established censors over the press; and on the withdrawal of this censorship it was generally supposed that any man with a pen in his hand, an inketand at his elbow, and forward, and become an incubus on the Irish some paper might write anything he pleased. people. The learned Judge did not see the This was a mistake, and he asked them to bring their minds back from the wild and declamatory appeals so common at the sweeping up of all the previous slanders, in present day, and so inimical to the interests order to give the article point. The libel law of truth. The question they had to decide would lead to the most mischievous results if was whether the defendant had published a men were to be slandered in this slip dash faise and maticious libel against Mr. Mc-Names. In the first place, what was a libel? published there would be an erd of peace; It was any writing,-in fact, anything for men would take the law in their own more than spoken words,---for a pic-ture would were oze's character and reputation. That was the fundamental idea of libel. It had with the Fenian Brotherhood, an illegal usacnothing to do with the malice of the party, or ciation. The defence had succeeded somewhether he was doing a duty or not. It was the publishing by one person of something injurious to the character of another. There could be no difficulty as to this article being a libel. The indictment had been met by the defendant in two ways: first, by saying he was "Not guilty,"-that is, that he did not write and publish it, or that it was not a libel, one or the other; and then under a recent statute,---a statute of a rather dangerous character,-he had also availed himself of the privilege of pleading justification, or saying that the libel was true and was published in the public interest, and if the defendant had established that, he was entitled to a verdict of not guilty. The common law rule rendered the libeller punishable, whether the libel were true or false, unless it were a privileged communication; but advancing political freedom had made it necessary to extend the rule of He had no more facilities for doing harm, privileged communications to publications in the press made in good faith; and it was a great misfortune that the Legislature did not | the liberty of the press and the sacred duties take more care to see that in laying down | of a journalist must be put away from them. new rules, they did not change old principles. They should have simply extended the principle of privileged communications to bona fide publications made in the press for the public good. But, besides pleading justification, the defendant had also pleaded "not guilty," under which he claimed to be acquitted, because he had not been proved to be the printer and publisher of THE POST newspaper. This proposition was unfounded in law and unsupported by the facts. The record of proprietorship was signed by Mr. Whelan as the managing director of the company, and a libel, and it was their duty to find the de that rendered him responsible. But if any. fendaot guilty. thing further were wanting to fasten his responsibility it was supplied by the evidence of O'Nell, who had testified that Whelan had the running of the whole of the business of this newspaper office. The defendant also claimed that he should be acquitted because he simply complied with Mr. McNamee's letter requesting him to publish the article. If McNamee had handed the article to Whelan and said: "Be good enough to

of the land into statutes, and though that was laudable, it was dangerous to meddle with the fixed principles laid down by the and the other where there was no knowledge

what we feel is a sacred duty. In his that that was not the intention of the Legis-speech, to which we have already referred, lature, but that it was to be left to the jury Francis Bernard McNamee declared that he to say whether there was a guilty knowledge would leave the charges brought against or not, so that the Court might fix the pun-"him to the verdict of the public. We have, ishment, which is greater for publishing a li-"now laid before the Grand Jury of bel with a knowledge of its falsity than for bis choics the indiciment upon which publishing one without such knowledge. we have felt it our duty to arraign him. With regard to the scienta, if they did not believe the defendant's justification, his gainy knowledge was inly established. By the plea of justification, the whole burden Here was the direct challenge from the de- of proof was shifted. Instead of the defendant to the prosecutor, made, too, at a time | fendant saying to the prosecutor, " Prove when...Mr. McNamee was a public officer, the your case," he said, "What I have said of president of a representative national society; you is true; and I had a right to say it of made, too, within a week or two of the theu you." "Therefore the question was not pending election for the presidency, at which whether the defendant published the article knowing it to be false. This guilty knowledge could be presumed from the general facts of the case. What they had to decide was whether the charges in the article had been proved or not. The Hon. Justice then proceeded to review the charges and the eviheart! Think of his feelings-and those of dence bearing on them in detail. In regard to his family-knowing the strocities with the charge that McNanee was a Febian and which he was accused, the ignominy had introduced Fenlapism into Canada, he of remaining under these terrible accusa- said that to call a man u Fenian was libellous. tions until he received his vindication in | for it was accusing him of a crime for which, if should go down to all time, condemned and Namee with inducing men to become Fenians convicted of the crimes attributed to him by so that he might betray them to the Governthese extraordinary accusations o which he ment and make money. This was accusing has not been proved guilty. He Mr (Macmas- a man of one of the most horrible offences it ter) had too much respect for their sense of justice, to believe for a moment that they would permit the defendant,-(who had calmly and deliberately made these changes, States and sold them to fight the battles of knowing what he was about) — to that country. This, really, meant that he escape. If they did that, then the sold these men to commit who esale murder, reputation of no one in the country or that he destined them to be put in such a was safe. Fancy the stab that would go to position, that, becoming destitute, they would breast of his family if these terrible accusa-tions were condoned. Bince the 15th of March last Mr. McNamee had borne this marked man. For this day he had impa- that time, was unbounded; and there was never the army, though nobody had ever prosecuted

him before the Courts for any of these of. Hon. Jastice Bansar, in his charge to the fences ; and although no man had been pro. that, having proved that men were taken out No one could jump at such a presumption. In regard to the accusation of having incited the shooting of a prominent citizen, there was a certain amount of evidence on this point. O'Reilly swore positively that MoNamue had offered him \$500 to put daylight through fir. Brydges; but that it might have been in joke. friendly towards McNamee. Would the jury, if they were trying McNamee on this charge believe O'Reilly's statement? If not, then Whelen was not justified in publishing it. The next and last charge against McNamce, alter repeating, vitually, what had been said in the previous part of the article, went on to say that he had obtruded and pushed himself necessity for this last clause of the article, which he characterized as a mere slanderous hands. They would not tolerate if. Referring do or any signs that again to the charge of Fenianism the learned made permanent, - that injured Judge said there was little doubt that the Hibernian Society had worked in connection what in that, and if that allegation had stood alone they might have had some claim to a verdict. It was a very unfair argument to say that because McNamee left the Hibernian Society he intended to betray his associates. But there was really no difficulty as to the cause of his leaving the Society , he had simply left it on account of persons who did not like him as President, and then McNamee went off in a huff. The Hon. Justice in conclusion said that a great deal of nonsense was spoken on what was called the sacred duty of a journalist. A journalist stood in the same position as any o her man in the community. He had no privileges or Bacred duties whatsoever. All that was cant and rubbieh, repeated till it had falsified the publle mind. The journalist had no more right than any other man to denounce his neighbor. and some opportunities for doing good. All these wild, and declamatory appeals about They had to decide first, whether or not this article was a libel. About that there could be no doubt They had next to decide whether the defendant's accusations against McName had been proved to be frue, and whether the publication was in the public interest. Every one of the accusations must be proved to be substantially true, and every one of them must be such that their publication was for the public good. If there was any one of them that was not true-although mixed u with something that was true-the article was

element that these charge Namee had not been proved, and that Mr. Whelan's case fell to the ground. He would briefly run over the charges. The first charge was that, being a Fenlap, Mr. McNamee was among the first to introduce Fenianism into Canada and was the principal, if not the sole instrument, in the original organization of a branch of that body in this city, and that he endeavored to graft Fenlanism on the St. Patrick's Society, as it then existed.

What was the basis for that charge? The basis was that Mr. McNamee was a member of the Hibernian Society, which was established in Montreal, in the fall of 1862, and with which he and a number of others were associated. He was in it but a short time; and Mr. O'Mears had told them that at that time the objects of the Society were to give Ireland the same privilege of self-government as we now enjoyed in Canada. It was not proved that Mr. McNamee belonged to a Society that had any other object than that: O'Meara said that in its inception it was a sort of benevolent society. Why was not Mr. McNamee asked point blank, he was a Fenian'? According if to the evidence of Mr. O'Mears, the object of political privileges, the same measure of self-government that we in Canada enjoy. This is precisely what the combined wisdom solution at its last session-a resolution transmitted to the Queen. So Mr. McNamee was just twenty years before his time. Was it an offence in Mr. McNamee to hold such opinion if he was a Fenian? Holding these views was quite a different matter to being a Fenian. Where was the evidence of his having introduced Fenianism? Where was the man that was sworn in by him as a any organization other than this haimless benevolent Hibernia | Society.

The second charge was that having so intreduced Faulancem and induced unsuspecting and misguided persons to become mem. bors of the Fenian organization, he behaved his dupes to the Government of Canada, revealed to that Government all the plans and doings of the men whom he had made amenable to the law, so that he might be enriched by their betrayal.

Where were the people whom the prosecutor had betrayed? There was no evidence of anything of the sort. He had been a member of the Hibernian Society, and he sympathised with Fenianism in Ireland. That was all. Sympathy is not a crime. Men sympathise on a variety of subjects, and Mr. Mc. Namee committed no wrong in sympathizing with this Fenian movement in Ireland. as he would show by citing a matter of history. Mr. Macmaster proceeded to read from Justin McCarthy's " Eistory of Our Own Times," as to the effect of Fenianism in Ireland.

Mr. JUSTICE RAMSAY said counsel must not read books to the jury. The Court did not want the evidence of McCarthy.

Mr. MACMASTER Supposed that he had a right to cite matters of history ; but under the raling of the honorable judge he would desist. sworn to in the present case, to the effect that This, gentlemen, is not the ordinary accues- idea of ameliorating the condition of the peo- Tansey, bad been brought forward to prove to an eye on Mr. McNames as a public man and Then another point had been raised. A United Station of being a mere informer. It may be ple of ireiand. The learned counsel contend. them that Irishmen did not now take an in. a cardidate for the position of President of strong disposition existed to turn all the law a bottle.

" publish that," the prosecution would have been at an end; but that was not the case. Whelan and McNamee had had differences, McNamee said : "You are slandering me; " and it is becoming intolerable, unless you " will arbitrate the matter, put your accusations in writing." Spoken slander w s not crimical, and McNamee said : "Instead of " alandering me in this way do it relieve the poor little sufferer immediately " openly in print and then I shall lepend upon it; there is no mistake about " indict you for libel." Mr. McNamee defied Mr. Whelan, in the figurative terms of used it, who will not tell you at once that "the Ring," to "come on." It was beyond will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the the learned Judge's comprehension, and, he mother, and relief and health to the child hoped, beyond the Jury's, to conceive how any man of common sense could twist this into an Idea that the article was published for Mr. McNamee's benefit. Then another point had been raised. A

### PROFIT, \$1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,20 -all of this expense was stopped by three Bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wile. She has done her own housework for a yes since, without the loss of a day, and 1 was everybody to know it for their benefit."-NE Farmer.

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# Oct. 11, '82

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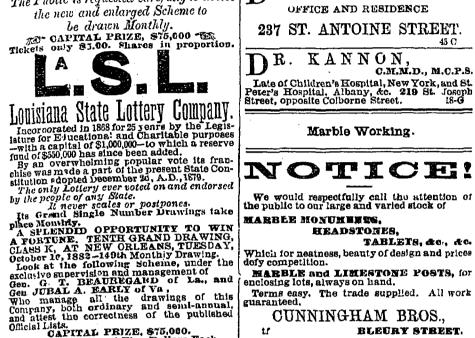
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### 706 OBAIG STREET.

the city. Established 1870



During 1) is past summer weather wise prod phets have "seen disturbed by the fact that in the city of New Orleans the weather has been much coole than in the northern cities. Why this is it is hard to determine, but inquiries the good examples, the communions, the are daily n de by the curlcusly disposed, who frequent and numerous confessions, the make inquisies of M. A. Dauphin, New incleasty and the platy of the English Gatholic Origans, L., in regard to the next Monthly soldiers which we have every day before our Grand (the 149th) Distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery, which takes place on October 10th, under the sole management of the main body of the army, two remain bere, Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubel A. one at Alexandria, and one at Ramleh. The Early, of Va , when \$75,000, \$25,000, \$10,-000, etc., will be given to some one purchasing a ticket for \$5, or a fractional portion at same rate.

There is but one Holman Pad Company office, and that is located at 744 Broadway, N Y. The genuine Holman Ped can be obtained of all drugglats.

### WIT AND HUMOR.

Fame is like a pig with a greased tailhard to hang on to.

A bridge warranted to support a strain-The bridge of a fizdle.

The Khedive tried to get "over the Bey," but found he couldn't.

It is the man with a swelled jaw who realizes that silence is golden.

Why ire troubles like babies? Because they get bigger by nursing.

The proof of the pucking is the rapidity with which the children get away with it. There are no pumps where the cocoanut grows, which, perhaps, accounts for the milk in it.

A distinguished Russian planist who has only one arm is in town. This is certainly an improvement in planists.

An exchange solemnly tells of a "serious thunderstorm." Wouldn't it be a curious sight to witness a comical one?

" I don't like that cat, it's got splinters in its feet," was the excuse of a four-year old for throwing the kitten down the area.

Is it a fact that a statue diminishes in size when exposed to a shower of rain? Yes, it instantly becomes a statuc-wet (statuette).

WE CONTRACTED to insert Mack's Mug. netic Medicine because we were assured that the firm was composed of reliable and honorable gentlemen, and also, because the medicine was recommended as being all and more than the advertisement claimed. We are informed by druggists that it is the best selling article they have, and that it gives satisfaction to their customers. See advertisement in another column. 81 6

### LONG BRIDGES.

Mr. K. Pfarski has made a list of the longest bridges at present existing. This statement was made public some time ago, but is worth inserting here for future reference. The lengths are given in metres: Parkersburg Bridge, 2,147; St. Charles Bridge, over the Missouri, 1,993; Ohio East River, 1 500; Delaware Bridge, Philathe St. Lawrence, about 3,000; New Volga Bridge, near Syssrap, 1,485; Hol-lands Diep Bridge, near Moerdyk, 1,479; bridge over the Pongabunds, near Gooty, India, 1,130; Dniester Bridge, near Kiew, 1,081; Rhine Bridge, near Mainz, 1,028; Dnieper Bridge, in Poltava, Russia, 984; Mississippi Bridge, near Quincy, 972; Missouri Bridge, near Omaha, 850; Weischel Bridge, near

THE OF ANGE OF THE SEASONS. C. INOLIC COLDIESS IN EGYPT. A bister from Alexandria published in the

> chaplains, four have gone to Ismailla with latter has to minister to more than 1,000 Oatholics. The task is too much for him, and yesterday Father Emmanuel and the Father Vicar went to help him. There were three Masses, and the church was on one occasion too small to contain the worshippers. And the congregations were composed entirely of soldiers, for no European family remains at Ramleh. The three priests, except to say their Muss and take their meals, were not able to leave their confessionals for

a moment. In these times of unbelief it is a happiness to see officers, in full uniform, serving the Holy Mass; it is pleasant to see a colonel arrive every Saturday at the door of the church, and, laying aside his sword, knoel at the feet of a priest. And it is never in vain that a chaplain applies to any of the military commanders, though a Protestant, to obtain for Catholic soldiers the necessary remission to fulfil their roligious duties. The Oatholic chaplains are held in the highest esteem by all the soldiers, and woe to anyone who might be wanting in respect to them. All this is admirable in the times in which

we live. The comparatively large number of to the great proportion of Catholic soldiers

in several of the regiments serving in Egypt. Migery is a mild word to describe the mis-

torpid viscera to healthy activity. Try them 81-6 and be cured.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND BRAZIL.

LONDON, Oct. 5 .- The Consul General of the Argentine Republic received a letter from President Boca, declaring that there is nothing to justify the fear of the interruption of friendly relations between the Republic and Brezil.

As caloric, electricity and phosphorus are induced and supplied by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, it requires the administration only this successful invention to fortify the feeble, give sprightliness and motion to the torpid, and bring about a condition which not only secures tenaciousness of life but makes life really enjoyable. 81-2-wa

MAKING HERSELF PRETTY FOR HER UHILDREN'S SAKE.

When Lydia Newman's old Quaker uncle saw she had fastened her pretty little Newport ties with poppy-red ribbons he frowned, Bridge, near Louisville, 1,615; bridge over and told her it was not seemly. But Lydia laughed. "I don't care for them myself," delphis, 1,500; Victoria Bridge, over she said, "but I want my little boy to remember that his mother wore red bows on

her shoes." Who does not remember the pretty things that "mother" wore. Her dainty laces and pale lilac dresses, the scent of violets, the rose tucked under the lace on her brenst, seem half divine when they become but memories to us. "Mother" is "mother." be she gentle or rough, but what a different ideal Dirschau, 837; Danube Bridge, near Mezzana we have when we recall how proud we wore Corti, 758; Tamar Bridge, near Saltash, 665; when we brought our friends home from Leck Bridge, near, Kullenbery, 665; Miesis- school and rather surprised them with her sippi Bridge, near Dabuque, 536; bridge over graceful, preity ways. Her bair was so soft, the Gorai River, India, 529; Britannia Bridge, her eyes so tencer, she talked so well and near Bangor, 464; Saque Bridge, near Freiknew how to make a boy feel at burg, 332; Theirs Bridge, near Szegedin, 355. home. It was not necessary to make excuses for her and say the was to busy. The other boys themselves praised her, and we feit sorry for them because we knew they must feel how much sweeter and prottier she was than their mother could be. It is wise for mothers to take time to drees and be fair in their children's eyes; to read for their sake, and to learn to talk well and live in "to day." The circle the mother draws round him is more wholesome for the child than the one he has to make for himself, and she is responsible for his social surroundings. It is not easy to be the child's most interesting companion and to make his home the strongest magnet, but the mothers who have done this have been the mothers of good men.—Our Continent. FOR DYSENTERY .- Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer well mixed in a gill of hot milk and syrup, or with a table spoonful of castor oil, at the same time bathing the bowels. 81-2 ws

# Household Notes.

-Potatoes warmed in this way are excellent for supper with cold meat : Pat a lump of butter in a frying pan, with half a cop of swoet oream, salt and pepper enough to sea-son the potatoes, and a little randoy chopped fine. Take cold bolled potatoes and cut them in small picces or in slices and when the butter has melted stir them in. Let them heat gradually and boil for four or five minutes, and then serve.

A batter pudding to be used with any frait apples, psaches, or canned berries-is made of one pint of sweet milk, four eggs beaten very light, two teacups of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of sods. Place the fruit in the bottom of an earthen pudding dish; then pour the batter over it. Bake for three quarters of an hour, and serve hot, with rich pudding sauce, or with cream and sugar.

Mock crab salad is made in this way Take half a pound of pickled shrimps, one quarter of a pound of old cheese, one tablespoonful of salad oil, one-half teaspoonful of cayenne papper, one teaspoonful of salt, one of white sugar, one of made mustard, four tablespooniuls of vinegar; if you have celery salt, use a liberal sprinklidg of that. Grate the cheese, and chop the shrimps very fine, then mix gradually all the ingredients montioned. The rolish is highly esteemed by many cooks.

Patts, which are nice made fresh for tes, call for one pint of sweet milk six onnees of sifted flaur, four eggs, a good pinch of sait. The milk must be scalded and then be allowed to cool a little, then stir the flour in, Catholic chaptains in the expedition is owing not leaving a single lump. Beat the eggs till they are very light, then add them to the milk and flour. Fry these in hot lard, drop-ping a spoonfal at a time, as you do irliters. By taking pains you can get these puffs as chief to tody and mind caused by habitual constipation. The regular use of Ayer's from the spoon, but, holding it down close to Cathartic Pills, in mild doses, will restore the the lard, cut the batter off with a knife. Slit powdered sugar over them just before sending them to the table.

> There are some ways of cooking tomatoes that one may send them to the table every day for dinner without fear of their being re jected. Scalloped tomatoes are simply deliclous. Line an earthen dish with bread crumbs, then put in a layer of sliced tomatoes, seasoned with butter, pepper, and salt ; then put a layer of bread crumbs, and so on until the dish is full. Put in enough hot water to moisten the bread crumbs; a teacupful is enough for a medium sized dish. Bake till brown on the top Another way to bake them is to lay clices of tomators over the bread; have one layer only; season the same as the scalloped ones. Still another way is to set whole tomatoes, with the skins on, in a large pudding dish; make a hole in the cantre of each tomutoe, and fill it with well seacould bread crumbs.

"DR. S. R. BRITTAN SAYS; "As a rule physiclans do not, by their professional methods, build up the female constitution, while they seldom cure the diseases to which it is always liable in our variable climate and under our im. perfect civilization. Special remedies are often required to restore organic harmony and strengthen the enfeebled powers of womanhood; and for most of these we are indebted to persons outside of the medical profession Among the very best of these remedies I assign a prominent place to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham s "egetable Compound."





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

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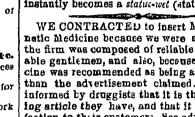
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4 NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. [From the Boston Globe.]



### Messre, Editors --

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Finkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her, She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally invostigated it and au satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will curo entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrheen, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates overy portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplesaness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. Dame Marie Louise Lalonde, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Philippe Cnaput. of the same place, duly authorized a cster en fus-tice, has this day entered an action cn separa-tion de biens against the said Philippe Chaput. Montreal, 5th September, 1832. ETHIER & PELLETIER, 5-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

"TILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT " people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreentie drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater putifier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is pre-pared by the MEDICAL SPECIALITIES MANUFAC-TURING CO., Montreal. Price 28c. 51 tt

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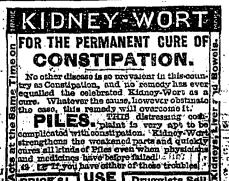
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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Diseases of the most formidable and chronic characters have been cured by Holloway's remedies. Ulcerations which have proved themselves incurable by any other known means have healed kindly under and purifying the regenerating influence of this excellent Ointment. Sprains, stiff joints, contracted muscles, and glandular swellings can be most safely and effectually healed by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which can do no harm under any circumstances. Neither of these medica-ments has anything deleterious in its com-position; both are essentially purifying and strengthening in their nature. The combined power of these noble remedies enables them successfully to cope with most descriptions of Impurities, and to cure, or at least relievo, most varities of diseases.

### IRELAND'S IBON AND COAL.

There are four principal coal fields in Ireland. The Leinster field extends over porsions of Kilkenny, Queen, and Carlow Counties, in Southern Ireland, and the coal is mostly anthracite. The East Munster coal field lies mostly in Tipperary County, stretching length and breadth of about twenty by five miles. The Connaught bituminous coal field includes portions of Sligo, Roscommon, Lei-County. The coal raised amounts to from 120,000 to 150,000 tons per annum, ot which nearly two-thirds, and that by far the most valuable part, is raised in the Leinster coal field. Since the total available coal in Ireland is estimated at 180,000,000 tons, it is evident that this source of the wealth of this annual importation is over 2,000,000 tons of other parts of the island, but the scarcity of.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

LONDON, Oct. 5 .- Charles Wahab, who recently explored Burmah, starting from China. is dead.

IMPERISHABLE! The fragrance, such as it is, of the ordinary toilet extracts, passes away in a few moments,

and, is lost forever; but the delicious perfame of the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER can be removed from the

handkerchief only by washing.



D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontario, writes: "] have been selling Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil S. PAREB, Wellington, O., says : - ing that it has given better satisfaction than "While crossing Lake Erie, I gave it to some any other medicine I have ever sold I confellow-passengers, who were reasick, and it sider it the only patent medicine that cures gave immediate relief."

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Ducal Brunswick Government Boud.

which Honds are issued and secured by the above German Government, and are redeem-able in drawings

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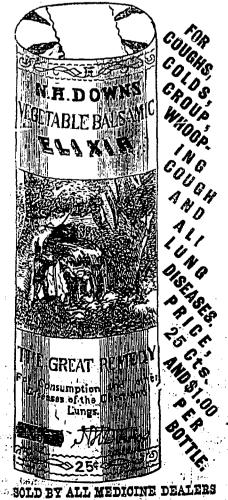
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two Greek derivatives, meaning selected and electrized, or rendered electric. The reason for its choice is this: The oils, six in number, which are its constitueants are selected with the utmost care for their purity and mediolnal value. The article is electrized or rendered electric by contact with and rubbing upon the skin when applied ontwardly. The preparation is one, however, which is as re-liable for internal as for external use, and aince it contains only ingredients conducive to health, may be swallowed with perfect confidence that it will produce no other than a beneficial effect. It is used with signal success for rhuematism, throat and lung complaints, neuralgia, piles, stiffness of the joints, scalds, burns, &c., as well as for diseases and injuries of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Prepared by NORTHBOP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

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### Finance and Commerce.

### FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1882. Morning Stock Sales-25 Montreal 212; 75 do 212; 81 do 212; 17 do 212; 10 do (ex-div.) 209; 75 do 209; 165 do 209; 76 Merchants 1321; 10 Commerce 1431; 75 Coal 43; 425 Richelieu 761; 275 do 76; 100 St Paul 1581; 125 do 159; 190 do 1591; 10 Gas 1861 : 50 do 1861 ; 25 do '861 ; 25 Oity Passenger 1503; 50 do 1613; 100 do 1511; 25 do 1511; 26 do 151; 150 do 1503; 150 do 151; 65 Montreal Building 67; 81 Loan &

Mortgage 1061. Consols in London to-day were quoted at 100 15-16 money; 1011 account.

The local money market was firm and without essential change, 61 to 7 per cent being the rate for both loans on good stock collateral and on prime commercial paper. Sterling exchange is nominal at 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>5</sub> prem. for round amounts of 60-day bills, 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> prem. cash over the counter, 93 prem. for demand bills. Drafts on New York firm at 1 c to 3 c prem.

The local stock market, prior to the noon adjournment on the Exchange, were more active, and the leading bank stocks were better. City Passenger was weaker, as the annual dividend is not expected to exceed 7 per cent.

The shares of the Northwest Land Company were quoted here to day at 35 to 39.

### COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEVIEW --- WHOLESALE

MABKETS.

The trade situation has undergone no change either for better or worse during the week. The lower prices of grain continues to keep the movement to the sea-board within nerrow bounds, as producers in the West-ern States and Canada are generally with-holding their supplies for better prices. Some foundland cod oil, 63c to 65c per gallon; traders protess to see cause for alarm in the increase of the number of failures in Canada, but such increase is perhaps not altogether surprising in view of the fact that the trading community has been very largely augu-mented during the past two or three years. The money market has remained firm owing to a large demand from all sources and bankers are disposed to exercise very careful discrimination in dealing with mercantile paper.

The dry goods trade is quiet and is not in such a prosperous condition as some of our contemporaries state. It is whispered abroad Toronto.

Refined sugars have been

CURIOSITY HAS OFTEN BEEN EXCITED by the name Thomas' Eclectric Oil. What does spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per *Eclectric* mean? ask the enquirers. In 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coll chain, Eclectric mean? ask the enquirers. In 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coll chain, answer, we would say it is a word coined from g inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6,

per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Boors AND SHORS.—The position of af-fairs is the same as noted last week. At the factories business keeps brisk, and some new orders have been taken at an advance of 10 per cent. on old prices. With the present price of hides, leather and skilled labor the price list must necessarily be revised for new business, and an advance established in proportion to oir-cumstances. Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 60 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split balmorals, soc to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 500 to \$150; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 500 to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do

prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 700; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; infante cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

LEATHEB.-Business has not been active, but the situation is unchanged, prices being steadily maintained. Sales of about 1,000 sides of sole are reported at 26c to 27c. No. 2 has sold fairly well at 24c to 25c. China sole is in light supply at 22c to 24c as to quality. Zunzibar sole has changed hands at 24c. Slaughter sole is quoted at 27c to 29c. Heavy harness leather remains firm at 29c to 32c. Upper leather has been quiet, ranging from 333 to 36c as to quality, and choice lower than 61 pounds average is hold at 38c. Good merchantable splits continue to secure receive good returns from the taverable mar-ket in England. Here prices ar quoted at 20c to 28c as to quality. Buff remains firm at 14c to 16c, choice lots being quoted up to 17c. a large share of attention from exporters, who Pebble ranges from 121c to 151 with a fair business. We quote hemiock Spanish sole, No , BA, 261c to 27c; ordinary, 22 to 341c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24c ; No 1, ordinary, 22c to Buffalo sole, No 2, 22c to 23. ; No 2 23c.

19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c 30C; wather is a sequence of the second se

skins, 14c per lb. steam refined seal oil, 724c to 75c; straw seal, 64c to 67c; pale seal, 68c to 69c; cod liver at \$1.75 to \$1.80 per Imp. gallon; refined petroleum is firmer with better demand. Car lots, 18%c to 190; broken lots, 20c; single barrels, 21c to 22c. American, 23c to 24c. Coarse salt has sold at 621c to 671c. Factory filled, \$1 25 to \$1 45; halfs, 70c to 80c; quarters, 40c to 45c. FIER.-The stocks are only moderate.

Cape Breton herrings are worth \$5 60 to 5 75 in lots. Labrador, \$6 50. Green cod, \$6 to 6 25. Canned Mackerel is in good demand and scarce. Lobsters at \$1 12 to 1 20, acthat stocks have been forwarded from Mont-real to the West fo: sale by auction in \$115. Miramichi Packing Co., at \$1124, row held. Island Packing Co., at \$115. New salmon, No 1, at \$21, No 2 at \$20 and No 3 at \$19 per brl.

per 1b, 130 to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 75 to \$10 per 100 lbs.

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10c to 12c; smelts, none; pike and lobsters, 100; white fish, 10c; halibut, 15c; haddock and cod, 6c; mackerel, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 120 ; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c ; sword fish, 15c.

### MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-Oor. 7.

There was a very fair local demand for horses the past week, but the export business was small. The tollowing sales at College street market are reported by Mr Maguire :--Three horses for \$375, one old horse at \$29, one grey mare at \$115, one bay horse at \$75, two bay horses at \$250, one bay horse at \$125, two bay horses at \$221, one bay mare at \$95, one brown mare at \$150, one black horse at \$49, one grey horse at \$40, one bay mare at \$77 50, and one pair of black mares at \$220. The following American shippers were here : -Henry Earles, Brome, N Y; N J Handy-side, New York Olty; H Vosburgh, Scheneotady, N Y, and W Miller, Fort Henry, N Y. The shipments to the States were as follows :- September 29th, 4 horses, \$302; 3 do, \$295. October 4th, 1 do for breeding, \$200. October 5th, 4 horses, \$480 50.

MONTREAL CATTLE MABKET-Ocr. 9.

The demand from butchers at Vicer Market yesterday was only moderate, owing to the warm weather. At Viger Market there were 250 catile, 135 of which were from the Point. Bales were made at from 4 is to 50 for good to choice beef catile, and 2 is to 40 for inferior to fair grades. Mr. Robert Nicholson bought 18 cattle at \$49 each, or at 4 is to 44 for bought 32 lambs at \$375. Sheep sold at 4 is to 50 per lb. Hogs were quoted at \$7.50 to \$3.00 pr 100 lbs.

100 lbs. At St. Gabriel Mayket prices ruled from 41c to 51s per lb, live weight, for fair to good shipping beeves. Mr James McShane, Jr, M P P, bought 50 cattle from Mr B Roy at 41c, 2) head from Mr Wm McLenaghan at S55 each, 21 head from Mr Thos Robinson at S58 each, 18 head from Mr Thos Robinson at S58 each, and 12 from other dealers at S62 each. at \$62 each.

### APPLE EXPORTS.

;	To Liver From-pool. Montreal	- Glas- gow. 1,507 3,000		Swan- 508. 350	Hart- lep'i.
	T'l for week.17,868	4,507	490		• • • •
2	Previously re- ported21,577	8,285	155		• • • •
;	Total 10r sea- 50235,915	12,792	645	350	382

### THE MOLSONS BANK.

The net profits of the year reached \$314,879. The net profits of the year reached \$314,879, attar deducting the expenses of management and providing for all bad or doubtful debts, or 16; per cent. On the paid-up capital. Out of this amount two half-yearly dividends of 3; per cent. each were paid, \$175,000 was carried to the "rest" account, and \$9,241,79 carried forward at credit of profit and loss. The "rest" now amounts to \$425,000, or 21 per cent. of the capital, and the directors hold out a hope that nort year they may be able to somewhat; increase the dividend. The circulation of the bank on September 30th was \$1,353,825, or within a frac-tion of the amount allowed by the Hanking Act, and the Bank is finding tall, safe and profitable employment for all its funds. The retiring directors were re-elected at the annual meeting yesterday. resterday. The net profits of the "Molsons" for the past

four years were :-1879. 1830. \$163,000 \$211,056 1881. \$290,632 1882. \$314,379

INCREASE OF BUSINESS ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

ass of the Grand Tro shows a daily increase and this year the company have been most fortunate and prosperous. We observe by the traffic return for the week ending 30th September 1882 that there is an increase of \$63,216 as compared with the corresponding period last year and about \$280,000 of an increase in the seven weeks over the same time previous year. The following is a detailed statement :---1882. 1881. Passengers..... \$162,635 \$141,411 Freight and Live Stock. 226,704 185,180 10,532 Mails and Sundries.... 11,000

THE HOP MARKET. A "BOOM" IN NEW YORK - ADVANCE IN THE

PRICE OF ALES. NEW YORK, Oct & --The Sun says:--The hop market has never before according to old desi-ers been so excited as now. Prices are unprece-dentity high.: When it was certain the hop harvesis throughout Europe w-re not up to half the ordinary production English bre wers and hop dealers six weeks ago bought up a fourth of all the hops in this country, and the price ran up in four days from SE cents a pound to 55. On Wednesday it reached from SE to S56, and choice lots sold yesterday for 900. In a few days more it is expected the price will go up to \$1, and be-fore the next crop is gathered it may likely reach \$12,50 per bale (250 pounds.) Since the recent boom he disposed of them readily at \$100 a bale. The immediate effect of the advance of hops will be a corresponding advance in the wholesale prices of beer. Ale brewers have al-ready resolved to put up the price one dollar a barrel.... PRICE OF ALES.

### THE LAND LEAGUE.

The adjourned semi-annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Laud League was hold yesterday afternoon at St. Patrick's Hall, Mr. C. J. Doherty, the President, occupying the chair. The report of the auditors, showing a balance of \$322, was read. The report also set forth that the vouchers in the hands of the Treasurer showed that the branch had already remitted £678 11s 7d. The election of officers was, after some discussion, postponed until next meeting.

At a meeting in New York yesterday Dr. Wallace, President of the Land Lesgue of America said the Land League, as Patrick Ford wants it, is dead, but the Land League as the people of Ireland wants it is more alive now than it has been for two years. The stories of the Lesgue being rent by dissensions was untrue. The Lesgue is closing up its lines for battle. On the 17th of this month the Lesgue will proclaim what will be the new attitude in the struggle for Ireland.

A WELL "CURED" EDITOR.

At No 80 King Street, East Toronto, Ont. are the editorial rooms of the Sunday School Manual, edited by Mr. Withrow, of 240 Jarvis street, in the same city. Conversing recently with several gentlemen,-one of them the representative of the largest advertisers in the world,---Mr. Withrow remarked; "As to ed-vertising, I consider St Jacobs Oll the best advertised article by far. It is a splendid remedy too. Besides the many cases of rheumatism it has cured right amongst us, it has rendered me most efficient service in curing a severe soreness of the chest and an obstinate beadache. It does its work satisfactor. ily."

### DAVITT AT WEXFORD.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9 .- Davitt, in a speech at Wexford yesterday, declared the Land League inculcated principles which were externally destructible, but he was disappointed at the outcome of the agitation. When the whole Irish race had railied to the cry for abolition of landlordism, the Lesgue had, by one tremendous sweep of the Government, been arrested in its career. The Govern ment had been furnished with a pretext for its action by outrages committed by some Irish people pleading for justice at Westministor. He said it was useless that people should rely upon it. It was the Irish determination to arraign landlordism before the civilized world as the cause of crime and

### THE TUNNEL DISASTEB.

disorder.

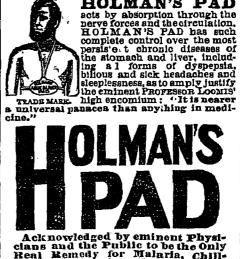
New YORK, Oct. 7.-Conductor George E. Rood and the boys Robbin and Bawson, found guilty of culpable negligence by the Coroner's jury in the case of the Fourth Avenue tunnel disaster, were required to renew their bail before Coroner Herrman yesterday. Rood's ball was raised to \$3,500, Bawson's to \$3,000, and Robbins' to \$2,500. The original survives signed the bonds.



For Old and jYonng, Male and Female Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power. Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorhoza, Leucorrhoza, Barrenness, Sominal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Ner-yous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Erhausted Generative Organs in Either Bex. J With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars we will seud our Written Guarantee to retund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Obeapest and Best Medicine in the Market. J Full partienlars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address. Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Oruggists at 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for S2.00, or will be malled free of postage, on re-ceipt of the money, by addressing MACH'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., For Old and Young, Male and Female

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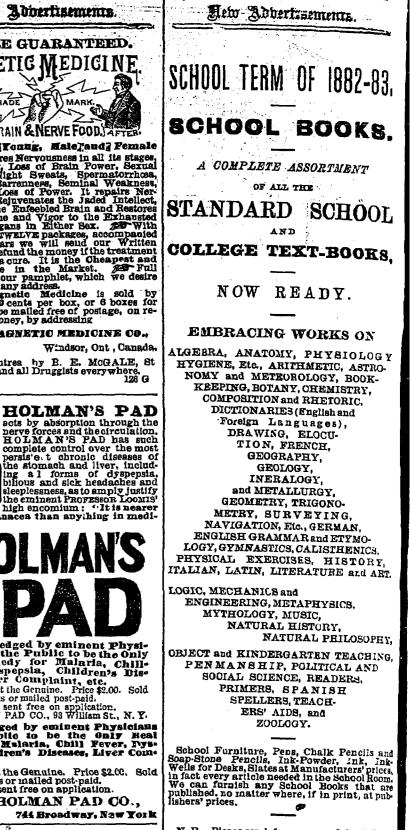
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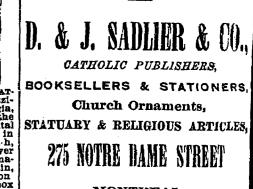
DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND FRAMT TREAT-MENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizzi-ness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, N rvous Prostration caused by the nse of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental lepression, Soltening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and dea h. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Sperma-torrhosa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self abuse or over indugence. Each box con tains one month's treatment. One Dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail pre-paid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accourpanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guaran-tee to retund the movey if the trea ment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by .JOHN LEWIS. Chemist.

JOHN LEWIS, Chemist,



Oct. 11, 1882

N. B. — Please send for our new School Eook Catalogue, containing a complete list of all the most popular Text-Books used in Canada.



demand, but raw is quiet. Syrups have continued active. About 500 pkgs of Japan teas sold at 29c to 32c, and other kinds are less active. In spices we hear of a fair en-Quiry for black pepper and cloves at quotaquiry for black pepper and stores of Valencias tions. Fruit is firm with sales of Valencias at 8½c to 9c to arrive. Ourrants are steady at 6c to 7½c. We

are steady at 6c to 74c. We quote :- Japan tes, common, 186 to 230; good common to medium, 22c to 27c ; fair to gcod, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38 toc 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c ; fine to finest, 45c to 60c ; Twankey, common to good, oue to oo; Oolong, common, 33c to 3Sc; good to choice, 400 to 650; Congou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c medium to good, 38c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. 38c to 45c; fine to childs, bot to to. Sugars-Barbadoes may be quoted at 7to 71. Granulated 94c to 9fc; grocers' "A" 9fc to 9fc; crushed, 8fc to 9c; powdered, 10fc to 10fc; yellow, 7fc to 8fc. Syrups and Molasses quiet. Antigua is worth 49c to 52c. Barbadoes is quiet and steady at 54c to 55c. There is a small enquiry for Trinidad at 48kc to 50c. Syrup, 56c to 75c. Sugarbouse, 35c to 38c. Coffees are generally quiet and steady. Mocha 29c to 31c; O G Java, 22c to 28c; Plantation O 190 to 22c; Maracaibo, 12c to 14c; Jamaica, 101c to 15c; Rio, 10c to 12c. Fruit is quiet. London layers, \$310 to \$3.25; loose muscatels, \$2.95 to \$3.00; layers, \$2.90 to \$2.95; sultanas, \$10] to \$11; Valencias, nominal; Samos, 9c to 9]c; currants, 6c to 7]c. Spices are firm with sales of black pepper at 16c and cloves at 26c to 27c. There is demand for canned mackerel at \$4.80 to \$4.90 and for lobsters at about \$430 to \$4.40 in lots. Hennessey's brandy is sold at

\$5.50 in wood. IBON AND HARDWARE -In pig iron the volune of business has been small, but full prices were realized. Stocks arriving go quickly into consumption. A good business has been done in bars. The tin-plates market is, if anything, firmer, but prices are un-changed at \$5 15 to 5 35 for charceals and \$4 35 to 4 50 for cokes as to grade. Canada plates are steady at \$3 25 for Penn and equal. Ingot tin in London is cabled 15s lower at £106 10s. Here the market is unchanged at 2610. Ingot is also unchanged at 20c. Geural hardware trade continues good and well distributed. Pig iron per ton :--- Siemens, \$23 00 to \$24 50; Summerlee, \$23 00 to \$24 50; Langloan, \$23 00 to \$24 25 ; Eglinton, \$21 00 to 21 50; Carnbroe, \$23 50. Bars, per 100 ibs, \$1 90 to \$2 25; Canada plates, per box; Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 10 to \$3 15; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 25 to \$5 50; Coke, IC, \$4 40 to 4 50. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best .brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet **Iron** per lb, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar' \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per lb, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do State \$5 75; to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin,

Wool .- For this staple the demand has been good and prices are maintained. We quote Gressy Cape at 18c to 21c; lamb super at 30c to 33c, and unassorted lamb at 27c to 28c.

In dairy produce and provision business is inactive. For September creamerles 24}c is bid, but higher prices are asked. The ship-ments from Montreal to Great Britain from May 1st, the commencement of the season, to date were 31,985 packages, sgainst 95,834 packages for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 63,849 packages. Cheese is dull and unchanged. The shipments from Montreal to Great Britain from the opening of navigation to date were 511,880 boxes, against 470,833 boxes for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 41,047 boxes. Butter-Wholesale prices: Oreamery, choice September, par 1b, 24c to 25c; do, August, per lb, 221c to 23c; Townships, per lb, 20c to 211c; Morrisburg, per lb, 19c to 21c; Brockville, per lb, 18c to 20c; Western dairy, per 1b, 17c to 18c; low grades, per 1b, 15c to 16c. Oheese-September, 114c to 114c; August, 104c to 114c; July, 10c to 104c. Mess pork, Western, per brl. \$2550; mess pork, Canada short cut, \$26 to 26 50; thin mass, pork, per brl, 23 50; mess beef, \$18 to 18; hams, city cured, per 1b, 15c to 16c; hams, canvassed, per 1b, 16c to 17c; lard, in pails, per lb 151c to 153c; bacon, per lb, 14c to 15c. Eggs, per dcz. 22c: ashes, pots, \$6 to 6 10.

### MONTREAL STREET MARKET .-- Oct. 10

There was a large supply of fruits in season and also of farm produce, and considerable business was done. There were no particular features and prices are steady and unchanged.

DAIRY PRODUCE. -Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 35c; tub butter, 20c to 24c; eggs, new laid, per dozan, 25c to 30c; cooking, 21c to 22c.

POULTRY.-Fowls, per pair, 80c to 90c; chickens, 35c to 75c per pair; turkeys, each, 90c to \$1.10; geese, spring, 80c to \$1 each; ducks, 75c to 90c per pair; pigeons, per pair, 30c to 35c; live fowle, 70c to 75 per pair; chickens, 30c to 50c; ducklings, 60c to 70c.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; ostmeal, do, \$2 70 ; cornmeal, do, \$2 to 2 20 ; moulle, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 GRAIN-Oats, per bag, 95c to \$1; peas, per bush, \$1 10 to 1 15; beans, none; buckwheat, 80c per bushel; corn, 91c per bushel.

VEGETABLES -Potatoes, new, per bag, \$1 carrots, new, 60c per bushel; onlons, per bushel, 75c; Montreal cabbages, new, per doz, 30c to 45c; lettuce, 50c; vegetable marrows, \$1 50 per dozen; Montreal turnips, \$2 per brl; cucumbers, 15c per dozen; celery, 30c to 400 per dozen; cauliflowers, \$1 25 to 250 per dozen; tomatoes, 40c to 500 per bushel; sweet corn, 12c per dozen.

FRUIT .- Apples, per barrel, \$2 50 to \$5 oranges, none in market; lemons, \$9 to \$12; melons, 25c to 50c each; watermelons, 35c; Delaware peaches, \$4 00 per orate; bananas, \$3 to \$6 50 per bunch; Delaware grapes, 12c par lb.

MEATS .- Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 8c to 15c; ex 10, 11; to 12c; do Spring, per 100 108, MEATE.-Deel, per 10, trimmed, 80 to 100; 3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; b Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, veal, per 1b, 80 to 12½c; lamb per 1b, 130; o to 26½c. Ingot Cupper, 18c to 200. Lame, per 1b, 150; lard, per 1b, 150; sausages,

\$337,123 \$400.339 Increase ..... \$63,216

Aggregate traffic for seven weeks: 1882.

1881. Passengers..... \$ 992,375 \$ 864,541 Freights & Live Stock. 1,413,550 1,268,199 Mails and Sundries.... 77,894 74,162

### \$2,483,819 \$2,206,902

### COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Advices just received by the English mail state that samples of this year's crop of Lower Causda peas are not liked in London.

The preparations for the cheese and butter exhibition under the auspices of the Western Dairy Manufacturers' Association at Woodstock are in active progress.

At Utica, NY, cheese market yesterday there were sales of 6.355 boxes at 12c to 12tc; consigned 685 boxes; ruling price 12c. At Little Falls, N Y, cheese was dull; sales 6,500 boxes factory at 111c to 121c, and SCO boxes farm dairy at 121. 200 packages of butter sold at 29c to 31c; creamery at 32c. The following are the eaunings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway for the fourth week of September :-- 1882, \$256,-200; 1881, \$142,800; increase, \$113,400. Month of September, 1882, \$833,000; month of September, 1881, \$486,000; increase, \$347,000.

The demand for choice hay on this market continues to outstrip the supply and previous prices are sustained. Sales were effected at \$13 per hundred bundles. Fair to good grades sell fairly well at \$11 to \$12, but the demand for inferior grades is slow, sales being made at \$9 to \$10. In straw no change has taken place, the few loads on the market going at from \$5 to \$7 per hundred bundles, according to quality.

The following were the exports of dairy produce from Montreal to Great Britain during the past month :---

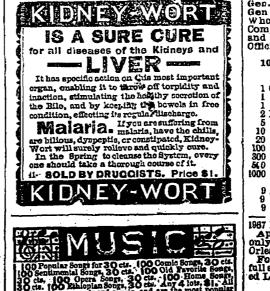
		Cheese,	Butter,	Destination
88	Peruvian Ontario Lake Huron	2,801	pkgs. 1,800 601 250	Liverpool. do do
	Hanoverian . Somerset		219 2,700	Glasgow. Bristol
	Total	19,201	5,570	

At the annual meeting of the New Bransvick Land and Lumber Company, held at Woodstock, the following directors were elected for the current year :- Lord Elphinstone, Hon Isaac Burpee, Hon D A Smith, Hon Sir John MacNeill, George Stephen, Samuel Thorne, J K Todd, O A Northcote and E R Barpee. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Liord Elphinstone was elected Preeident, Hon Isaso Burpee, Vice President, and W T Whitehead, Secretary-Treasurer.

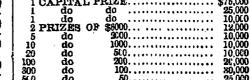
THE NEW ST. LAWRENCE BRIDGE. The new Canadian Pacific Bailway bridge over the St Lawrence at Lachine-referred to vesterday-is to cost \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,-000. It will be an improvement over the Victoria Bridge, inasmuch as it will have a double track. The stone at Caughnawaga is not considered suitable for the purpose, and the Company is building the railway loop line behind the Mountain with the intention of carrying stone from the Mile End quarries. The distance from the Quebec Gate Barracks depot to the Company's bridge at Lachine by the track will be exactly twelve miles.

BROWN.-In this city, on Sunday, the 8th inst., Mary Maloney, wife of Michael Brown and aunt of Patrick Maloney, aged 67 years, a native of Limerick. Ireland. Limerick, Ireland, papers please co y. 851





Popular Songi for 3 O ets. 100 Comic Songs, 30 ets. Sentimental Songs, 30 ets. 100 Uid Favorite Bongs, s. 100 Opera Songs, 30 ets. 100 Home Songs, a. 100 Ethlopian Songs, 30 ets. Any 4 lots, \$1. All and the words and O Riniopian of music, and order NOW, - For 50 c S in all kinds of instruments. G. H. W. BATES & CO., Is 9011,25



j do 0 do 100...... 0 do 50...... 10 do 25....... 10 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750...... 9 do do 500...... 9 do do 250......

Only 10 the only of the orbit o

New Orleans, La. New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. N.B.-Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompi attention. 95

MONTREAL THE LADIES SAY SO! Ladies who have visited S. Carsiey's Dress Department this season say that we have the finest and most recherche stock in the city. Victoria Square, Montreal. P.Q CROWDED ! Our Dress Counters are crowded every day, and all go away satisfied that we are giving OWLES LE MOR extra value. MONDAY MORNING! We show full lines of new and stylish acous imported for Fall and Winter wesr, and ladies will please favor us with a call before making selections elsewhere, as we are sure of giving inducements which cannot be obtained in any other store in the l'ominion. EXTRA HELP! We are making special preparations for Mon-day's sale in the Dress Department, so that al can be attended to without much delay. PLEASE REMEMBER MONDAY MORNING ---S. CARSLEY'S RAW SILK CURTAINS! RAW SILK CURTAINS AT S. CARSLEY'S. The Latest Designs! The Prettiest Designs! ARE THE Bourette Curtain 1 Astrachan Cortaint Audley Curtain! GO TO S. CARSLEY'S FOR The Boureite Raw Silk Table Cover. The Astrachan Raw Silk Table Cover. The Audley Raw Silk Table Cover. GO TO S. CARSLEY's FOR The Bouretie Raw Silk Piano Covers. The Astrachan Raw Silk Piano Covers. The Audley Raw Silk Piano Covers. AT S. CARSLET's ! Raw Silk Curtains. Raw Silk Table Covers. Raw Eilk Piano Covers. ALL TO MATCH ! ALL TO MATCH! S. CARSLEY'S FOR Silks Damasks. Jutes. Ripi Raw Sliks Raw Silks 25,000 Damaska 25,000 Jutes. Reps 6 750 4,500 j j Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durahill Nos. 204 and 205 West Baltimore Stit Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Ayenue, N.

I WARBANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of Piles, 2 to 4 in all the worst cases of LEPROSY, SOROFULA, PSORI-ASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATIGM, KID NEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send to Boston for 52 page pamphlets free, showing its wonderful cures. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston and Montreal. In case of failure, dealers please refund the money and charge it back to me. 113 tis DIED. O'CONNELL-At Sherrington, on the 3rd inst., in the 79th year of her age, after a short illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Mary Ann Donavan, relict of the late Jeremiah O'Connell, much lamented by her family and a large circle of friends — Requiescat in Pace. DILLON.-In this city. on the 5th instant, Richard Dillon, a native of the County Longford, Ire:and, aged 69 years. The Public is requested carefully to notice MOORE.-In St. Gabriel Village, on the 6th inst. Maria O'Mire, aged 4i years, beloved wife of Patrick Moore, and a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland. Michigan papers please copy. 841 the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly. Tickets only \$5.00. Shares in proportion. HIGGINS.-In this city, on the 7th instant, Joseph Bernard, youngest ton of Marlin Hig-gins, aged 10 days. 851 C A O'NEILL.-In this city, on the 8th instant Theress Daly, widow of the late Patrick O'N ill-aged 72 years and 8 months, a nailve of the County Kilkenny, Ireland Quebec papers please copy. 851 Louisiana State Lottery Company MCSHANE.-- In St Gabriel Village, on the Sth inst. John McShane aged (3 years, a native of the County Armagu, Ireland. May his soul rest in peace. Boston, Mass., papers please copy. 85 1

ivuindand Dialo Livilloi y Uvinivally, Incorporated in 1865 for 25 years by the Legis-lature for Educationa: and Charitable purposes -with a capital of \$1,000,00-to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its frau-chise was made a part of the present State Con-stitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1878. The only Lollery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE, ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, November 10, 1883-160th Monthly Drawing. Look at the following Scheme, under the

November 1e, 1883-156th Monthly Drawing, Look at the following Scheme, under the exclusive supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEADIREGAND of LL., and Gen JUBAL A. EARLY of Va., Who manage all the drawings of this Company, both ordinary and semi-annual, and attest the correctness of the published Official Lists.

