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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



# VOL. XXXIII.-NO. 11

# MONTREAL WEDNESDAY. OCTOBER 25, 1882.

# NEWS BY MAIL AND CABLE.

# (BY MAIL.)

In consequence of the recent rain considerable injury has been done in the neighborhood of Hilren to all crops on low-lying lands. Oats, the greater portion of which is still in stocks, have in many instances been flooded, and at present show symptoms of growth. Potatoes also have suffered damage to a considerable extent. On the flat lands along the banks of the river Mayols, in the neighborhood of Maghera, greater injury has been done than elsewhere.

At the Oloyne Petty Sessions, on Tuesday. before General Roche (in the chair), Captain Eowland and W. R. Starkie, R.M., William Meade, laborer, of Carrigatoher, summoned his master, Matthew M'Auliffe, for refusing to pay for four holidays at the small trifle of 8d per day. M'Auliffe is a very wealthy farmer, and poor Meade working for 4s per week, still M'Auliffe intended to stop every holiday during the time of Meade's sgreement. The magistrates at once granted a decree with costs.

A meeting of the Guardians of Dundalk mion was held on Monday, Mr. N. Byrne presiding. There were also present-Messis. Thomas Roe, P. Sellars, M. McDonald, P. Conroy and Thomas McAllister. The treasurer's account showed that £511 had been received during the week, which made a balance of £1,378 in favor of the union. There were 244 inmates in the house, while on out-door relief there were 760 persons at a weekly cost of  $\pounds 45$ . The business was of purely local importance.

Great dissatisfaction is felt in the district of Kilrea by the farming community in con-sequence of the appointment of a Court valuator. The farmers are of opinion that the benefits intended to be conferred on them by the Land Actare about to be wrested from them. Some, fearing the results likely to follow, have withdrawn their cases from the court altogether, or have made a private ar-rangement with their landlords. The Sub-Commissioners will sit in Kilres on Monday, and the movements of this new official will be watched with interest.

At the Lurgan Petty Sessions, held on Tuesday, Colonel Waring, on the part of the magistrates, stated that they had learned with regret that their esteemed Sub-Inspector, Mr. Thomas Hayes, was about to be removed to Letterkenny, County Donegal, and they wished to express their high estimation of the manner in which Sub-Inspector Hayes had discharged his duties, and of his services in keeping the peace of the town. Mr. John Atkinson, on behalf of the solicitors, said that they concurred in what Col. Waring had spoken regarding Sub-Inspector Hayes, and were sorry that he was to be removed from smong them. The Sub-Inspector replied, thanking them for their high opinion of his \$61 VIC68. On Saiu:day, Mr. George Mooney, auctioneer, put up for sale in the Town Hall, Coleraine, the trust estate of Mr. Wm. Coleman, Portrush, consisting of part of the lands of Moneycarrie, containing 70a 2r 18p together with 5 acres of bog in the townlands of Ballygawley and Carnrallagh, all being situated in the half-barony of Coleraine, held under lease dated 3rd November, 1835, for the term of 1,000 years, with covenant for perpetual renews), and subject to one-half of the annual rent of £100 145 10d. The biddings were -Mr. Nicholl, £500, £750, £850, £900 (highest); Mr. English, £700, £800, £860to be submitted to the Judge in Ohancery on Thursday, 2nd November next. The price offered is something less than one-third of that at which the owner became the purchaser fom Mr. James Blair Stirling some five years since. A man named Hughes was arrested on Friday, under the Urimes Act, for boycotting one William J. Hamilton of Corr, the charge being that he prevented him from entering the Roman Catholio Uhuroh of Olonoe, he being a member. Hamilton, who was late treasurer of the Land Lesgue when in existence, got possession of a farm of land in the townland of Corr which has not been in occupation for a few years, after which intimidation was used towards him. Two persons Were arrosted, and tried at a special Petty Sessions Court held under the Orimes Act, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment each at hard lator. Since then considerable excitement has prevailed in the neighborhood, and Hamilton has been under constabulary protection. The acoused, however, is let out on bail, himself in £20 and two sureties in £10 each, to appear at the next special Petty Sessions to be held in Dungannon.

power and patronage from privileged strangers to the hands of the people, and so fortify the people for the work of self-government. A Land Leaguer Elected to Office.

Thos Judge, a Land Leaguer, was elected chairman of the Town Commissioners of Boyle by a majority of one, defeating Kinghearn, who had previously filled the post for several years.

Mr. Cullan, M.P., to Visit America.

DUBLIN, Oct. 23, .... Mr. Callan, M. P., ad-dressed his constituents at Louth yesterday. A vote was passed giving Callan leave to proceed to America.

#### The Cloture.

New YORK, Oct. 21.—The Tribune's London special says :—There seems to be little doubt that the Ministers are substantially agreed in their purpose to press cloture by majority. No member of the Cabinet is known to prefer the two-thirds rule, but hints are thrown out that Gladstone is not now inclined to resign should the House accept Mr. Gibson's amendment. The opposition on the Liberal side is weaker than last spring. It is known that important Liberal associations all over the country favor cloture pure and simple. The Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, representing the two extreme wings of the party inside the Cabinet, are equally strong supporters of closing the debate by a majority vote.

#### Extraordinary Sulcide.

LONDON, Oct. 18 .- An extraordinary sulcide occurred recently at Trales, County Kerry, Mr. Daniel DeCourcy Magillicuddy, Justice of the Peace, agent to the Magilli-cuddy of the Reeks, was found dead in bed at his residence at this place, having shot him-self with a revolver. At the inquest it transpired that the old gentleman had been for some time in a state of great mental excitement regarding the details of the Arrears Act, which he stated he was quite unable to understand. He had been going about with long list of tenants who had given him notice of their intention to apply to the Court. The complicated details of the procedure completely puzzled him, and he was going about wringing his hands in a state of intense sgitation. There is a numerous tenantry on the estate, and Mr. Magillicuddy, who was ad-vanced in years, was completely unhinged by the work he had to face.

#### A Gale in England.

LONDON. Oct. 24 .- A heavy gale is raging in England, and despatches from the Continent are delayed by the storm. Considerable damage has been done in many parts of the country and rivers are overflowing their banks.

Lady Fiorence Dixie's Appeal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- The Herald publishes the following appeal for the destitute small farmers and cotters of the western coast of Ireland by Lady Florence Dixle :-This appeal is made to the generous and charitable to assist me in raising a fund, which I intend to use for the following purposes :--First, to grant assistance to destitute farmers who are not in any wey connected with the Land League, who are under the threat of eviction for non-payment of rent, and who are unable to take advantage of the benefit of the Arrears Act through their gennine inability to produce the one year's rent which the provisions of this Act stipulate as a necessary accompaniment to an applica-tion. By assisting them to find this one year's rent, they will be placed in a position to avail themselves of the Arrears Act, and thereafter of the Land Act, obtaining from this latter a re-adjustment and judicial settlement of their too often immoderately charged rentals. Second, to afford assistance to unfortunate and destitute persons who have been evicted for the non-payment of arrears of rent, which misfortune has rendered them quite unable to discharge. These cases will be alleviated by obtaining for them honorable employment or a re-instatement in their holdings on fair and more equitable terms. Third and last, to tender help to the destitute cotters, and enable them, as in the case of small tenant farmers, similarly situated, to come within the radius of the Arrears Act, without which eviction will be an inevitable consequence to look forward to."

Davitt remembered such an utterance by THE STORY OF THE WRONGS OF Parnell. Davitt declares that on account of the great activity of the League, the expenses must have been frequently doubled at all points. He says the publication of the letter in the Irish Times has made no stir in Ireland

#### The Imperial Parliament.

blad to day. Previous to the assembly of the Commons the advanced Irish members held a meeting. They were chiefly occupied in arranging petitions referring to the imprisonment of Gray.

Lord Mayor Dawson of Dublin has one hundred petitions to present to the House of He Denies that the Land Commons

Ohurchill (Conservative) contended that the present sitting was irregular after the Appropriation bill has received the Royal assent. Churchill moved the adjournment of the House in order to protest against the Autumn session.

#### THE REVOLT IN SOUDAN.

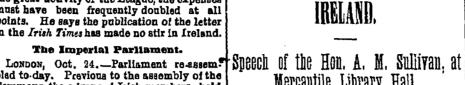
Konte of the Egyptians by the False Prophet - Eight Thousand Killed aud Wounded-Horrible Cruelties-A Movement for the Revival of Islam. Caino, Oct. 24.-Khartonm advices state that the False Prophet, at the head of the whole able-bodied population of Soudan, reinforced by the Cannibal tribes in Central Africs, utterly defeted Abd-El-Kader and Giegler, the Egyptian gover-nors in several sanguinary pitched battles. The Egyptian loss in killed and wounded was 8,000 with a stand of arms in-cluding 5,000 Remingtons. The remnant of

the Egyptian army took refuge at Khartoum and is now beeleged there. All the provinces south of that city are lost to Egypt and Kbartoum is in danger of being captured. The Prophet permits the pouring of boiling tallow into the eyes and ears of the captives, and otherwise fiendishly tortures them. His man-eaters, in some cases, actually devour the prisoners for refusing to recognize him as the true Prophet and Caliph. Dr. Schweinfurth states there is a movement for the real revival of Islam, comprising Afghanistan and Morocco, and the Doctor is confident the movement will embrace Khartoum. The Prophet's adand the herents increase like wildfire, and the Prophet himself is said to be marching toward Uairo. Abd-El-Kader is known to fame as the commander of the "Forty thieves" under

Sir Samuel Baker. Giegler is a German engineer.

# EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

Cost of the Army of Occupation—Arabi's Trial—Alarming News from Soudan The False Prophet's Threatened In-vasion.



And Asserts that there is no Division Among Leaders.

Hon. A. M. Sullivan accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived in St. Louis on Tuesday evening. Ostober 10th, and were met at the Union Depot by a committee of prominent Irish-American citizeus, who escorted them to the Lindell, where Mr. Sullivan had only brief time to rest before addressing the audience which had commenced to assemble at Mercan-tile Library Hall. At 8 o'clock there was a gathering in the Hall which filled the seats The Ladles' Land League occupied positions in front, and the Emmet Guards were in attend-ance in uniform. On the platform were Dr. Thomas O'Rielly, Fathers Henry, Failon, Stack, Burke, Brady and Betts, Judgo P. J. Taaffe, J. O'Neil, Ryan, Lyndon A. Smith and others. Mayor Ewing, who was to have intro-duced Mr. Sullivan, sent word that he was ill, and the duty devolved on Dr. O'Rielly, who prescied him as a man who more than any other had been instrumentat in calling atton-tion to the condition of Irelan's stating in con-clasion that he had travelied day and leight, and that he was in feeble health. Mr. Sullivan was received with loud applause, and for over two hours he held the undivided attention of his audionce, not with any flowery bursts of eloquence, but with statements of facts prosen-ed in a plain though interesting way. His ro-marks, as they appear below, are somewhat condenced, they upbear below, are somewhat condenced, they of the idea and generally the language is followed. I thank you, Mr. Chair-man, for your kind reference to myself, said he in commencing, and I beg that you will pardon me if, in the remarks which I have to make, I appear to act in defines of your professional caution. The public opinion of this great city, which is now of European reputation, is of so much IMFORTANCE TO IRELAND

#### IMPORTANCE TO IRELAND

IMFORTANCE TO IRELAND in the struggle in which she is now engaged that I would have felt derelict if I left St. Louis un-visited or failed to have done all in my power to present the facts which should be presented. I know that the organs of metropolitan opinion have aiready discussed the Irish question at length. It is well, I say it is well, for when the matter has been thoroughly discussed, when public opinion rules the world, if a cause is just all that it need demand, and all that Ireland for so long has been asking, is that its cause shall be judged by the intelligence and conscience of the civilized world. We rejoiced in Ireland when a few years ago there came to the shores of free America on an informal mission an English historian to snatch from Irish citizens the public opinion of America. We rejoiced, I

# PRICE FIVE CENTS

Twenty seven men Injured, some Fatally

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 21 .--- A terrible ccident to a cabcose of workingmen belonging to the North Adams freight yard occurred this morning by which twenty-seven men were injured, several of them fatally. About 6:30 a.m. Engineer Charles Wells and Fircman Jos. Bosley loft North Adams depot on the engine "Deerfield" of the State road, pushing a caboose loaded with thirty men, who were going to work at different places near Zoar and Charlemont. The party in the car included a section gang. John Firnn, foreman ; a gong of masons, John

the day was coming when DISSENSIONS WOULD HE AROLISHED, and it was for their abolition that we prayed as a boon for fifty years, and for fifty years it was deuled us. For fifty years they strove by bayo-nets and the spilled blood of my countrymen to maintain what they now turn to America and say was indefensible. Why was it for fifty years that they denied us equality, if it was not that the English Ministers iong feared that if religious distinctions were swept away these Irish-Catholic and Prote-tent-might units? I tell you that no political divisions, however strong y marked, are such a curso to a country art are abandon all be has than the deep-seated faith in the religion of his country and his fathers. My impeachment to night is of a sys-tem under which the Irish Government is maintained to-day-a system which labored to keep us so long divided with our hands at each other's throats. Before I even mention tho other great bon-but here let me say that I have never failed to feel a sense of humiliation when I havoheard of "boons" or "concessions" to Ireland. These things are the rights of man, not boons or concessions. It will be time for Americans to talk of boons when they are shown where England has given us anything which belonged to her or that was not ours by right. The Land act of 1881 is not all that we asked, nor is it all that we are determined it shortED CANNON OR BARED SAIRE. And are we to thank England for this? I tell C Maddon, foreman; stone crushers, Peter Barry, foreman ; track layers, Thomas Quinn, foreman. The engine and caboose had gone about half way when the caboose, came in collision with a Troy and Boston engine, emashing the headlight of the engine "Deer-field," and driving her fifteen feet flues through the furnace door ; the cabcose was raised from the trucks and carried to the cow-catcher of the engine " Deerfield." 'Inc front of the engine was broken in. Steam and hot water flow into the caboose, and the men not hurt in the collision were burned badly, and but few escaped without injury. None would have been seriously hurt but for the explosion of the engine "Deerfield's boiler. Three doctors arrived on the scene and made an examination of the men injured, who are as follows :-- Charles Wells, engineer of the "Deerfield," hurt and badly burned; condition precarious. Joseph Bosley, fireman of the " Deerfield," scalded and bfinised badly ; will die. C. L. Van Hosen, telegraph operator in the caboose, scalded; swallowed hot water and steam; will die. Daniel Connell, laborer; arms and legs scalded.

Chas Patterson, John Flynn, foreman, and John C Madden, mason, all scalded and cut. John Madden, scalded and bruised. Thos Quinn, side, back and arms scalded. James Wall, Thomas Dempsey, John Young, carpenter, Amasa Campbell, Jas Craft, flagmen in the tunnel, all burned, some seriously. Conductor Heywood, scalded about the head. James Enwood, Thomas Connors and Thomas Flavin, scalded. John Welch, legs broken and scalded. James Bolger, scalp wound, face cut, scaldod. James Hall, Patrick Murray, Thos Driscoll, Joseph Barrelow, M Kiely, Cornelius Bhay, all injured; not seriously. As John Hogan was crossing the railway track to see the accident, he was struck by a Pittsfield and North Adams train, and will not recover.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 22. - Peter Barry and Thomas Flavin, injured in Saturday's accilent on the Troy & Groenfield Ballroad, died last night in great agony. C L Van-housen and Cornelius Shay died this morning and five others are not expected to live through the night.

lusion to them, he continued.) I was saying that my belief was strong in the kindly personal predication of the Prime Minister, but I am equally as strong in denouncing the system which subjects my country to the caprice of any Prime Minister in London. I have seen with the deepestregret my country stained with crime and disorder because an English Minister had not awakened to what was needed in Ire-land. What are these questions which the American journalists have so pat? What have they to say to a long maintenance of a system which, now that it has been discontinued. Eng-lishmen themselves say is indefensible? When was it that they awakened to that? What have they to say in answer to me when I say that this thing of detestable strife between Catholic and Protestant was maintained and fostered against the plens of noble and con-scientious Protestant Insilmen? How long were six and one-half millions of Catholics made to support and be subservient to the other half million? It was not the money-we never half million? It was not the money-we never Mercantile Library Hall. St. Louis. League is Dead, the day was coming when

BY CABLE.

# Bellef for Evicted Tenautri

Patrick Egan has sent £1,000 to the fund for the relief of evicted tenants.

### Death Sentence Commuted.

The Lord Lieutenant has commuted the death sentence of Walsh, convicted as accesssory to the murder of Constable Kavanagh, to penal servitude for life.

#### Address of the National League to the Irish People.

The committee of the National League have adopted an address to the Irish people, in substance as fellows :- Landlords have combined with the purpose of breaking the split of tenants. The dismay which the present scale of judicial rents has created among applicants to the land courts renders It more necessary new than ever that tenan-it ry should be united in vigilant and lawful try should be united in vigilant and lawful association for the purpose of protecting themselves from injustics. The inspiration of all cur struggles is to transfer all local ceeded filo weekly, neither McCarthy nor 

#### Archbishop Croke.

LONDON, Oct. 24 .- A correspondent at Rome says there is excellent authority for believing that Archbishop Oroke will be summoned in the course of the winter to confer with the Pope in regard to the state of Ireland.

Statement of the Trustees of the Land League.

LONDON, Oct. 22 .- Justin McCarthy and Michael Davitt, Trustees of the Land League Fund, and McCarthy, Jr., who is the father's secretary, have been interviewed regarding the alleged misappropriation of the funds They declare, from personal knowledge, that the allegations are perfectly unfounded and a rehash of charges which have been circulating among the landlord party ever since the Land League organized. All three point to the fact that the non de plume "one who knows," by which the communication making the allegations is signed, is the one used by Arnold Foster in a pamphlet attacking the League which, like this, was just cent to the organs in Ireland favorable to landlordism. Davitt scouts the charges as false, and says Egan did not receive anything from the Ludies' League. Every sixpence collected by the ladies was expended by them, and they, moreover, since March, drew on Egan for £50,000. The Ladles' League is now preparing a balance sheet entirely independent of Egap, which will demonstrate these facts. With reference to the draft of the Ladies League on Egan, Davitt states that when conversation, in which Parnell spoke of the \$150,000, and chief place of business at Parnell met him on his liberation, they had a

Government concluded a convention with the Khedive providing for the discharge of the cost of the British army of occupation by the Egyptian Government.

are industriously representing that reports of the renewal of disturbances in Soudan are unfounded, while they have been in possession of messages regarding disturbances for three days past. The Soudan movement has no connection with the Arab rising. The False Prophet announces his intention of invading the country, but has not yet advanced beyond Khartoum. He has several regiments of Nublaus. Prof. Schweinfurth communicates the following from Soudan :-- Last June 6,000 Egyptian soldiers were surrounded by the troops of the False Prophet and mas-sacred. The situation in Soudan dwarfs Arabi's revolt into insignificance.

CAIRO, Oct. 23 .- The mode of procedure agreed upon for the trial of Arabi allows the calling of wineeses from foreign countries or taking their evidence by commission. Prisoner's counsel is to have the right of final

reply. The Khedive has named Baker Pacha, General of Division, the highest grade within his power to bestow. Arabi desires DeLesseps to be summoned

as a witness at his trial.

#### THE JERSEY LILY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 .- Mrs. Langtry, the "Jersey Lilly," who arrived from Europe this morning, drove immediately to a hotel. She was seen by a reporter, and expressed satis-faction at being in New York. "It reminds me so much of Paris," she said, "and the flowers are asthetically beautiful." Mrs. Langtry will not go out sight-seeing to-day, but will attend the theatre this evening. Mrs. Labouchere is Mrs. Langtry's chaperon.

# ANOTHER MYSTERY.

QUEBEC, Oct. 20 .- A case of death, somewhat resembling the Hossington affair, came to light at Levis this morning. A passenger, supposed to come from Manitoba, and whose name is thought to be Lewis, arrived at Levis yesterday on his way to Europs by tomorrow's mail steamship. He put up at Turgeon's Hotel and was this morning found dead in his bed, with a knife wound in his neck, having bled to death. It seems un-decided whether the case is one of suicide or murder. The knife with which the deed was probably done is a penknife, and was found stowed away between the matrasses on which the man lay. Several dollars and a watch was found in the man's pockets. An inquest will be held to morrow, when some further light will probably be thrown on the

### mystery.

Application is being mads for the incorporation of "The Fortile Belt Western Agricul-tural Company, limitod," with a capital of

vasion. LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is reported that the Bovernment concluded a convention with the Sthedive providing for the discharge of the Sthedive providing for the discharge of the sost of the British army of occupation by the Egyptian Government. A correspondent at Cairo says the Ministry is industricusly representing that reports of the renewal of disturbances in Boodan are informed, while they have been in posses-tion of messages regarding disturbances for hree days past. The Soudan movement has to connection with the Arab rising. The

#### CATERING FOR THE IRISH VOTE.

Or brokher SUBERNG FOR THE IRISH VOTE. CATERING FOR THE IRISH VOTE. On the contrary, it was then that America was reminded that it was of common stock with England, and that it spoke the language in which Shasspeare wrote. I have long noted how these organs have dealt out sneers and praise by turns to Americans, but I had no fears but that the day would come when we, too, would be heard, and I was not straid to trust our cause to the sympathetic hearts of a liberty-loving people. There are two ways of looking at the Irisi question. There are those of my countrymen here, to whom these things are an oft told tale, and they will pardon me for a mo iment while I consider the difficulties which beset the way of the honest and unprejudiced American when he undertakes to passing ment on the Irish question. He reads the London papers, and maybe discounts largely what they say, but he finally arrives the conclusion that England is seeking to do all that is right, and that the Irish people, who are turbulent and ADDICTED TO CEIME AND ANARCHY, are finsing the efforts which England is

Inst the frish people, who are the burget and ADDICTED TO CEIME AND ANARCHY, are frustrating the efforts which England is making to benefit them. Am I speaking too strongly when I say that this is the view hold by some of the journalists of this country? "Oh, yes," they say; "we know all which you are telling us. You need not go back over it. There have certainly been grievous wrongs in-flicted on Ireland, but from reading the press of England we see that she is doing all that is pos-sible to redress the wrongs of by-gone cen-turies." Now, I frankly admit that it is true that some of the wrongs of friend have been redressed in the English Parliament. It is true -and I wish it membered now that I speak for my elf and not for my lake colleagues in ble effort to understand the Irish question, and has done as much as the cusioms and projudices by which he was environed suffared him to do (applause). And I may, perhaps, offer the key for the batter understanding of what my late comrades are doing when I say that he shall bo educated to a pitch when he will urderstand it, and when н and when

THE PRBJUDICES OF ENGLAND

and when THE PRBJUDICES OF ENGLAND shall be forced to give him warrant to act on his understanding. We will suppose that the most benevolent of English Ministers is now in power and that he thinks it best that one thing shall be done while the people demand another. Now, I put it to the understanding of Ameri-cans. Suppose the constitutionally elected dele-gates of the country, informed on its affairs, took one view of a case and the Ministers who never saw Ireland takes another-which is right? Would you, Americans, be content to wait on the process of his tducation, en his amiability or his benevolence or on his caprice? Suppose that after you had threshed out a great question of vital importance to your State; to should say. "I wish well to St. Louis, but this thing must not be done," how long would it be before you would become as tarbulent as the Irish? (Applause.) I am willing to admit that the Minister in England, like the one I supposed at Washington, is kindly and benevo-lent, and that he is the best of men; but the wel-tare of a nation must not be allowed to wait on the education of a Minister, for it must de-pend on the will or the people and the Constitu-tion is to be prosperous. I can show you PHEORS OF HOW IT WORKS. There have been some differences between Giadetone and my colleagues. but I have held

Oolo ALTO BORIOLI UTV. MUUNIE S AAM DIMENTIALA UN L'UTRAITIO FIG.

"PAY NO TAXES."

SHOTTED CANNON OR BARED SAURE.

DISSENSIONS WOULD BE ABOLISHED,

agrarian revolution ever accompliance without SHOTTED CANNON OR DARED SAURE. And are we to thank Engiand for this? I tall you that it was wrested from the Parliament in the city by the Thames by two forces, each dif-ferent from the other. The lirst was a certain amount of conviction of right, but let me say that if the Angel Gabriel argued for right pure-ly from a moral standpoint they would not lis-ten to anything the Angel Gabriel might say if he confined himself merely to reasoning. There has to accompany the reasoning what states-men call political exigency. I don't know that you have a dictionary that will explain what political exigency is, but I can give you a free translation: I is putting in the subjugating country a sufficient squeeze of popular deter mination (applause). In 1790 the English poo-ple began to demand the Reform bill, but, scared by the French revolution, the friends of Parliamentary reform had to hide their heads that the cry might not be raised that they were identified with Robespiere and Marat. But from 1820 to 1830 they went to arguing, and their arguments were conceded to be reasonable, but the House of Lords would not give in. Sudden-ly the Municipal Assembly of the city of Lon-don and the Common Councils all over the country commenced to pass resolutions which nlarmed them. "PAY NO TAXES." "PAY NO TAXES." These same English went much further than that, for the House of Lords never gave in until their palaces were burning all over the country, set fire by the torches of the indignant people of Great Britain. I thank God that we have not gone that far in Ireland yet. Whoever has stood, as I have done, on the hill at Nottingham and looked at the ruin of the palatial castle of the Duke of Newcastle, has wondered perhaps how it came to be rulied, as I did.

[Continued on third page.]

#### ONTABIO ELECTIONS.

OBILLIA, Oct. 19.-Bheriff McConkey, re-turning officer for the east riding of the county of Simcoe, and the election clerk, Mr. O H Lyon, came here to-day, received the packages from the deputy returning officers and made the declaration. The following figures show the state of the various constituencies throughout the riding :---

	Majo	oritles	
· ·	Drury.	Slaven.	
0.0	331		
Oro Medonte	49		
Tiny Penetangulahene		24	
Penetangulshene		9	
Midland	20		
Orillis and Matchedash		134	
Midland. Ocilils and Matchedash. Tay	• • • • • •	32	
	<u> </u>		
1	400	199	

#### Majority for Drury..... 201

GALT, Oct. 19.-The following are the latest and fullest returns obtainable for each municipality in the south riding of Waterloo :---

#### Majorities. Batz.

106

63

34 12

	Masters.	Batz.
Galt	363	237
New Hamburg	30	122
Preston		140
Hespeler		6 <b>0</b>
North Dumfries	307	
Waterico	189	
Wilmot		29
TOBONTO, Oct. 19	<b>R</b> e Glengarr eturn this s	y the fol- fternoon :
	Majori	
	Bayside M	
Kenyon Township	29	••
Charlottenburg	136	••
Lochiel		••

Rayside's total majority. 64 BELLEVILLE, Oct. 19.-The official return makes Mr. Rose's majority in West Hastings 260.

Lancaster.....

260.	Rose.	Lee.
Belleville	552	339
Sydney		246
KINGSTON, Oct. 19Majori	tles for e	ach can-
,	Majo	tities.
	Majo: Balfour.	ities. Wright.
Amherstburg	Major Balfour. 88	tities.
Amhersiburg	Major Balfour. 88 31	tities.
	Major Balfour. 88 31	tities.

ford	17	
hester Bouth	46	
den		
chester North		
e Island	••	
ingsville, tie.		

#### PEDESTRIANISM.

The Walking Match in New York. In the walking match in New York at 9 a.m. to-day, Hugbes had scored 187 miles, Rowell 171, Hazael 171, Hart 168, Fitzgerald 160. Noremac 155, Herty 153, Panchot 147, Vint 126.

In the walking match, in New York, at noon Fitzgerald had scored 175 miles, Rowell 185, Hazael 185, Noremac 169, Hughes 200, Herty 167, Hart 182, Vint 140, Panchot 159.

### A DUEL WITH HORSEWHIPS.

GREENEBORD, N. C., Oct. 23 - Yesterday Edward Johnston and Chas. Williams disputed about a woman and agreed to settle the matter with horsewhips, in presence of 50 people, and bared to the waist. They fought three hours, until unable longer to use the whips. Johnston's skin hung in shreds from his body and face. Williams was terribly punished. Both are in a critical condition.

## A HEARTLESS VILLAIN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.-Henry Shibley arrived the other day from Indiana, professing to await the arrival of his slater from England, and to take steps to obtain possersion of an inheritance of £200,000 in England. He had several thousand dollars with him. He went on a spree, met Mary Evans at a beer garden, and next day married her while intoxicated. Becoming sober, he disappeared with the marriage certificate, wedding ring and balance of his cash.

# SCOVILLE INSANITY CASE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 .--- The trial of the Mrs. Scoville insanity case was resumed to day. Dr. Kirnan of Chicago, testified that he at-tended Mrs. Scoville in the latter part of 1880 ; belleved her to be insane, and an improper person to care for a child; believed Charles and John Guiteau were insane. Mrs. Scoville took the stand and rehearsed her married life and the troubles which resulted from the act of Guiteau. She believed Scoville to be a monomaniac on the subject of moving; he moved six times in two years; he was also " off" on the subject of jealousy. He objected to her keeping the same doctor any length of time, for fear she should fall in love with him. Unce he sat on the side of her bed all night trying to make her sign a paper for separation. John Scoville told her her husband had put up a job to get her into an insane asylum. Scoville once asked her if she would be willing to be proved in-sane to save her brother. Scoville once

confessed familiarity with a married woman. She denied ever kissing Earlie.

Four thousand one hundred immigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York, yoster-day, said to be the largest number ever actually landed there in a single day.

At a special meeting held at Port Hope, Ont., by the Seamen's Union, it was decided that the wages will be raised to \$2.50 per day, commencing November the 1st.

# N. CELOSFINE

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# Oct. 25, 1882.

### THE SHIP LABORERS' SOCIETY.

2

1. Labor onwards, do not murmur, though tire-some be your lot, The die is cast against you and regrets availeth

The one is cast against you and rest ill your plead-not. You may beg and pray for wages till your plead-ing rend the skies. But no answering voice will heed you, or relieve your pitcous ories. You must suffer long and patient, till an era bright does dawn. That will lead your lordly master to make your cause his own.

11, Though your children they are naked, badly schooled and poorly fed, Why should you seek for wages or beg for daily

bread ? Know you not "IMPORTED NAVVIES" can be

Know you not "IMPORTED NAVVIES" can be had from Britain's shore.
Who will work to suit the wages though they ruin the stevedore.
You must bear your lot in silence, carry well your cross of pain.
While freights are getting higher and good times come again.

111,

Combinations are illegal which seek to raise the pay Of laborer or artisan in Montreal to-day. This right is for your masters for purposes of

gain, You m must seek not to enjoy it past, experience

You must seek not to the plot it plats of entropy to the good plats.
Hide your head in lowly anguish to the God of Mammon bow,
You are manacled and fattered, powerless to strike a blow. IV.

They may promise and cajole you till another senson pass, Meanwhile the opportunity is slipping from

your grasp, They will famish, lash and scourge you while you meek y kiss the rod, And whilet resistance to such tyrants is the

While restances to store of rails in the written haw of God, Yon've been promised arbitration when you asked a price for bread, Just as well prescribe a medicine when the all-ing one is dead.

v.

Carry on your war of wages till victory you

gain, The tide will turn against them in the ebbing

of the stream, Might is right at present, not much lorger can

You'll be better for the chastening you've gone through in the past. Never mind the fickle hearted who would the

struggie end, He who counsels persevera nce is your true and only friend.

### GRATEFUL WOMEN.

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

THE COMET OF A SEASON!

#### By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P.

"No? Well, then, go back to America. Let me tell you I don't think you'll find it such a very easy thing to get rid of Mr. Montana if you stay here much longer. He's a man to have his way in most things. That's one reason why I like him. I like a man, or a woman either, who says. 'Now, I want this or that, and I'm going to have it.' That's the sort of man he is, don't you know.' In many ways I think he's a good deal of a humbug-between ourselves, and since you say you don't intend to marry him. I've often said almost as much to himself. Well, good bye, Miss Rowan: and I hope you'll forgive my intrusiveness. I'm awfully wilful: but I generally mean well. On the whole, I think I'm glad yeu don't take to Montana; but aff vaness went away. leaving Geraldine much disturbed and distressed. What especi-day vaness went away in the end." " ofty vanes a went away in the end." " " on the possibility of her maintaining er will against Montane." " " Oh, why am I not main yin love with some-body" the girl said, haif seriously, half in that and of miserable jesting mood in which men-mend but a set their own weaknesses and and of miserable jesting mood in which men-mend be safe. Why am I not in love with some-mend women with a certial postic dash in them and women with a certial postic dash in the and of miserable best on mod in which men-mend be safe. Why am I not in love with some-ment is should be safe. Why am I not in love with—" and then she stopped and got very red, at fit as if she had been going to say some ining shemeful. What she was going to say was at they why ann I not in love with sciented ment is store the some the stopped and got very red, at fit as if she had been going to say some in the ment in love with sciented ment for bir ment in love with sciented ment for bir ment in love with sciented ment for bir ment in love with sciented ment of miserable jest on prove with sciented ment of miserable is thought. " Melissa is trouble

"Can't compet the to do what?" "Well, I sin sorry to put it so bluntly," eald Marlop. "They cannot compel you to marry, if you don't like."

" 'Can't compet me to do what ?" " Weil, I am sorry to put it is o buntily," said Marion. "They cannot compel you to marry, if j ou don't like." " Oh no," said Geraldine. "that is quite true. I tell myself that again and again, and yet I am so troubled, somehow. But how did you man-rge to guess beforehand what I wasgoing to talk to you about? I did not think any one here had thought of it but mysel." " Yes; I have thought about it," said Marion, " Yes; I have thought about it," said Marion, " Talked about. Now. It has been talked of to me, and I make no doubt it has been talked of to othors. But I do assure you, Geraldine, in all sincerity and truth, I never said or thought anything which could give the slightest encou-razement to tak like that." " On no," raid Geraldine drr amily. " I never supposed you did. Why should any one sup-pos you did?" " People suppose all sorts of things," Marion said, fretfully. " People ssem to toink that a march the kind to a woman without trying to make her fall in-love with him and marry. htm. They icem to forget that there is such a thing as difference of age." " 'Oh, well," said Gera'dine, ''I sm afraid, Captain Marion. you isy too much siress upon that. I don't think you qu e see all the diff-cuity th 't troubles me, The difference of age would not be much of an obstacle." " Not much of an obstacle." " 'Not much of an obstacle." " ''Not much of an obstacle. No pressure which ere you your si

be afraid that it will break down my will and all my power of resistance." Marion was now atterly puzzled. What did she mean? Was she ascribing to him some power of unconscious fascination which he was not even trying to exert, but which threatened to prove too strong for her will? "That's why I come to you," she said; "I want shelter, and strength and protection." "But, Gernloine, I really don't quite under-stand. Is not this only giving a countenance to what people say? Why come to me for shelter and protection—shelter and protection against what?"

5 stand. Is not this only giving a Countenance to what people say? Why come to me for shelter and protection against what?" "Against my self, somelimes, I am afraid—grainst my own want of firmness." "Surely you do not want firmness! Why, you seem to me to be a girl of the strongest character and the clearest purpose; You ought to know your own mind if any wonnan does. Do you know your own mind if any wonnan does do you know your own mind in this? Do you really know what you want to do and what you "I know what you want to do." Geraldine said plaintively; "I know that well enough. I know what I hate and dread to do. I am afraid I cannot make any one understant what my trouble is. I must seem a silly and stupid girl to you when I tell you in one breath that I am afraid of being brought to do the very thing I should most hate to do. I know that my life is entirely in my own keeping, and that no one can compel me-but still I come to you, and I must open my heart to you-I have no one else here-and tell you that I am weak and coward. By enough sometimes to fear that I may be perisuaded to give way. So I want you to support me and defend me." Marion now began to find that they were really at cross-purposes, and that things were not as he was upposing them to be. "I think, Geraldine, "he said, " we had better have a little very plain speaking, and put what we mean into precise words. What do you want me to do? What is the danger you want me to do? What is the danger you want me to do su ywant my to do suy what she was disappointed. At ther for the moment, when she fancied that Marion could guess at what she wished it o suy without giving her the pain of explaining it in words. It had been a great relief to her for the moment, when she fancied to alw ways the sold, "Capital Marion, as the dearce tright the said, "Capital Marion, as the dearce to the point at once." "I want you," she said, "Capital Marion, as the dearce tright have here, to stand between me and Mr. Montana "Less dear cha great sill." How what have her

tive was getting out of a train at Luston Square. The train was crowded, and there was a great-deal of bustle at the station. The fugitive was able to escape unnoticed. Had there been less crowd and less confusion, less strugging for luggage, and hustling of porters, and clamor of cabmen, somebody must have observed that the fugitive was a fugitive, and was in much alarm and distress. Melissa Aquitaine, when she got out of the train, looked so wildly about her, and drew her-self together with such an elaborate and deter-mined appearance of absolute composure and uiter indifference, that anybody who had time to observe her must have seen her confusion. She put aslde intrusive porters who would akk her about her luggage. She told one such offici-our inquirer that she had no luggage; she asked another what it mattered to him; i o a third she gave no reply but an angry glance. She ran the proper way un the plettorm and found that she lissa's flight was safely made. our inquirer that she had no luggage; she asked another what if mattered to him; to a third she gave no reply but an angry glance. She ran the wrong way up the platform, and found that she was apparently making for the place where she had sarted. She then turned round affrighted, and ran the other way, and passed the door of exit in her alarm, and got bewildered among the booking offices and telegraph offices, and refreshment rooms, and hidcous men and odious barmaids. Then, when she was actually in the open street, it occurred to her that she had not the least idea how to get to the place site wished to reach. She turned back and halled a hansom cab, then changed her mind and got into a heavy four-wheeler, raying ho attention to the importunate demand of the driver of the hansom to be compensated for breach of contract. She lold the driver of her four-wheeler to get on as quickly as he could, without telling him where he had to go. He saw clearly ecough that comething was wrong, and so drove her a little way from the station before he stopped to sak her any ques-tion. He came down from his box and put his head in at the window, convinced that it was a case for quiet and confidence. Her manner fully confirmed his idea, for she whispered the direction to him in as low a tone as though there had been anylody near to hear it or care about it. She named the street where Montana lived. She was going in this affrichted way to see Mr. Montana. She had, come from her home for the purpose. She had, in plain words, runa away. During the last day or two she had heard talk of cover around that day or two she had heard da har such business the lady was coming. His own soul was perplexed enough to occupy all his attention. He said he couldy not see any one; but a pressing message came back, saying that the the fawest possible words.

lived. Ehe was going in this afrikhted way to see Mr. Montana. She had come from her home for the purpose. She had, in plain words, rua away. During the last day or two she had heard talk of some vague kind between her father and Mr. Fanshawe about Montana. She knew that they thought they had found out, or were on the track of finding out, something to his disadvan-tage. She lay awake at night thinking of what she should do. She thought of writing to him, and began a letter, and then stopped. She could not explain to him in a letter all her grounds for alarn. Then, a letter might not reach him. She could not remember the number of the house in which he lived, although she could have found the house easily enough if she were there. Why, then, could she not go there? In this long, wakeful, miserable night that thought ong o and tell him?" If she could eae him in time, and put him on his guard—what a ser-vice that would be to offer him. Perhaps, out of being grateful to her, he might come to care for her. At all events, he could not but speak kindly to her and ply her. She rose from her bed haif a dozen times at night, and waked up and down her great, lavishly-orna-mented Moorish-Turkish-Japanese room, in whose decorations she had once taken such pride and pleasure, and about which now she cared so little. She walked up and down, look-ing like a perturbee and restless little gbost. She looked out of the window at the growing dawn, and tried to keep her composure, and to thik over things, and to make up her mind. When the fail morning came at last, and the household were stirring, she littened for every word of conversation among the men that might give her some hint of the danger which threat-ened Montana. Frank Trescoe, she found, had suddenly come down from London—what did that mean ? She did not hear much, but still there was suilen resolve onough in Frank Tres-coe's tones tomake her feel convinced that there was a danger, and that they were dist of olong some injury to Montana. It never ocourred to her t victim.

A plan soon shaped itself in her mind. That day Mrs. Aquitains had promised to take her to an art gallery in the town, to meet some girls, cousins of Melissa, there. Melissa knew well what that would come to. Mrs.

Frank Trescoe, and others too, I think. Aquitaine would be sure, when the moment came, to say she could not go. She would not They have been rummaging out evidence ed some moments of seen excitement, for all quit her beloved sofa. Then Melissa would among all sorts of people where we live, you his cool and cheeriul manner. At last his

wondering very much why lit was that no would do it over sgain; but I'll not go home. friend could be found to come with her and Things never can come right again for me, tee her off. He took her, therefore, under

and 1 don't much care now." She seemed to have grown into a strange his charge, at first much to her alarm. When maturity of thought and speech within a few the train was ready he found a carriage for moments. She spoke with an almost icy composure. She had all the quiet, indomither, and saw her safely into it. She pulled out her purse, and to his surprise, gave him a able courage of despair. She asked nothing whole handful of silver, some of the shillings in her agitation falling on the platform. In now of fate.

Montana grew alarmed. There was no a few minutes the train was gone, and Memistaking Melissa's earnestness of purpose. A woman who spoke like that was capable of It was nearly seven o'clock when Montana any resolve. He tried to reason with her, but suppose you are very angry with me, Gera got rid of the last of the visitors at his evenshe put his reasoning quietly aside. Nothing ing reception. He was weary, and full of on earth could move her, she said. She would always highly strung, seemed now like musical instruments that vibrated to some never go back to her home.

"We can do so little for you here." he said. "I have not even a woman-servant, unseen, extraneous influence. Suddenly he was told that a lady wished particulary to Melissa."

speak with him for a few moments. This Melista's eyes lit up for a moment as she was versions. He was not in a mood to heard him call her by her name-for the first care for the spiritual confidence of any pertime. He saw it, and stopped short. Then plexed soul, and he assumed it was on some she smiled a wild smile.

"You don't know what to do with me; I am terribly in the way. But 1 don't mean to put you to any trouble, Mr. Montana; I am going at once."

'My dear Miss Aquitaine, going where ?' This time it was "Miss Aquitaine,"

lady must see him-begged him to see her. "I don't know-anywhere out of this. I He gave way at last, wearily. To do him justice, he was not ill natured at heart, and have done all I wanted to do, Mr. Montana; fulfilled my mission, I dare say some of you would call it." There was a ring of her oldseldom denied any petition, no matter what inconvenience it brought to himself. Re ather submitted to the lady's coming in than petulance in her voice as she said these words, "I think there is some plotting gave her permission to come; and he was dcagainst you going on, and I have come to tell termined to make her visit as short as posyou of it, to put you on your guard; and sible, and to induce her to tell her story in that's about the best mission I could have; and so, don't mind about me-I'm all right. It was growing dusk, the evenings falling in now early, as the summer was waning ; Good-evening Mr: Montaus." She got up and and Montana, his mind quite abstracted from held out her hand.

"You can't go out of this," Montana said, "until I have put you in the care of some relatives or friends who have a higher claim on you than I have. For the present, you must stay here. I am old enough to be your

take good care of you-and we are not so un- | before, how little good it was for me to make gracious here as to allow young ladies to go any sacrifice. But I was not thinking about wandering about. Ocme! can you make myself when I did it, and I am not thinking tes?"

#### She shook her head.

"I don't think I can; I can't do anything. You put some tea into something, and then | ling little girl, and hissed her tenderly again you get hot water; but I don't know; I don't think 1 could do it."

"Come, then, I can do it ; and I'll show you how, I have learned to do all sorts of cockery for myself in my odd life of wander- | cught never to have done it; but it was ing. I want some tes, and I know you do Now, then, you shall look on, and you." too. I'll give you a lesson in the art of making

tea." Montana was talking with a purpose-with two purposes. He wanted to turn the girl's mind away from the seriousness of the situa- | aflection. tion; to try to get her to think of it as something unimportant-not at all irretrievable. Also, he wanted to gain time. Nothing could have been wiser on his part. Mellsea's high-strung, despairing mood became a little for your being jealous about me, as you can relaxed and softened as he spoke thus in a see perfectly well." She could not keep ter quiet, cheer'ul tone. He felt that he was tongue from petulance, even at that moment. gaining ground. He rung the bell; he bade "But it was very hind of you, Geraldine, for his servant get teacups; kept the servant in all that, and what they call magnanimous; and out of the room; talked all the time to and I am sure you are sorry for me, more Melissa, and drew her out, and compelled her sorry than I am myself just at this moment. to talk commonplaces in answer to his com-but it is all up with your silly friend, my monplaces : left the room three or four times dear, and I shall have to pass a life of pent monplaces; left the room three or four times and instantly came back again-thus relieving Melissa from any idea that he was keeping guard upon her-and in one of these short intervals he wrote to Geraldine Rowan most improper of me to be here in a strang and begged of her to come to him at once. He felt much satisfaction with what he had not every strange gentleman's fiancee w done. In all his concern for poor Melissa he would be quite so good natured as you he was glad to make of her a means to bring Geraldine Rowan to him. She must come, he

it did not seem to her more strange the Meliesa should be in that home than if the had met her in Capiain Marion's house. Nor however, looking at Melissa's cruched and desponding attitude, something like th truth came in upon her.

"When did you come to London?" asked ; Sand why did you come here?" "You needn't ask me any questions, Melisea said, coldly ; "you needn't ask wh I came here. Guess for yourself; and if you can't guess, Mr. Montana will tell you. dine, but that was to be expected, and don't care. I don't care who is angry with me now. Cela m'est egal, as some one says in some play."

"Is your father in town?"

"He is not in town. It he were, I dare say I should not be here. You ought to fee grateful to me, Geraldine, although I am sur you don't feel anything of the kind, I ran risk to put Mr. Montana on his guard against people who are plotting and planning to in. jure him. That is more than you would have done, I dare say, although he is in love with you, and you are going to marry him."

"Dear Melissa," said Geraldine, "don talk in that way. It is painful to hear you Mr. Montana is not in love with me." "Oh !' Melissa exclaimed, with a little sta

"how can you ?"

"No, I don't believe it," Geraldine answere with some passion in her voice. "I den call that love—I don't call— Well, at a events, I am not in love with him, and I an not going to marry him. I am never goin to marry him. I am not going to marry any one, him least of all in the world. I an so sorry for you, Melissa. 1 feel so deeply for you. I wish with all my heart that could help you in any way, but this is really dreadful. You surely did not leave you home, and your family, and your dear, kind loving father, and rush up to London in this mad way ?"

father-almost; no one will say a word be-cause you have spent a few hours in my house. I owe you too deep a dett of gratitude not to much about myself now. It is done, and can't be helped."

Geraldine threw her arms round the tremb and again.

"You sweet, toolish, dreadful child!" sh said; "you were not thinking of yourself, know. It was wild of you to do it, and yo generous, and I can't be very angry with

Melissa struggled a little to get away. was one of those who, however touched o tender at heart, are always inclined io reb against any demonstration of tenderness

"Weil, that't very good of you, Geraldin, I'm sure," she said, "I was afraid you would have been jealous, my dear, although you need not. There is not the slightest occasio tance and scolding if I live at all, which hope I sha'n't, and which I will not do it can help it. Good-night, Geraldine; it gentleman's apartments, isn't it? And it been. Anyhow, it is time now for me depart, as the heroines of the novels wou say-or to take myself off, as I prefer to p it. Good-night."

bond to fasten her destinies to his. He pass-"Where on earth are you going?" " I am going," said Mellesa. "to the wanners-in America, where the war is. The is Dickens, Geraldine-one of the few things remember in Dickens-and I like it, althoug I don't quite know what it means. I at going there-it has a charming vaguenes about it, and falls in nicely with my presen

Panting, palpitating with excitement, with fear and hope and anxiety of all kinds, the girl said, "Mr. Montana, don't you know me? I am Meliesa Aquitaine." "Miss Aquitaine!" Montana said, greatly surprised, his mind suddenly coming back to the mysterious letters of which he had received so many. "I am very glad to see you; I didn't know you were in town. Why are you alone? Where is your father ?" "My father is at home," she said; " and that is why I have come here. I have come

to tell you something, Mr. Montana-to warn you about something. I don't know what it is, but they have found out something, or they think they have, that concerns you; and it is something bad, they say; and I believe there is danger about it, or they are going to do something-1 don't know what-but I could hear enough to know that there was dauger or you, or something unpleasant for you, and I thought I would come and tell you of

all around him, did not recognize at first the

little figure that stood upon his threshold.

"When did you leave home?"

"Only to day. 1 came by the train; at

one o'clock, I think. I came away as soon as ever I could. I would have come any length. to save you." "But," Montana said, "my dear young lady, I don't know what danger could threaten me,

o thow any warning could avert it." His mind miegave him, nevertheless. He was in a mood to anticipate danger. But he was not now, and never was in a mood to

show this. "No one has anything to say against me, Miss Aquitaine. If I have enemies, they are enemies on public grounds, and I have no reason to dread them. Most certainly your father is not one of them."

"I don't know," said Melissa. "I almost think he is now. Not that he would do anything unfair, of course ; but he has something on his mind. They thick they have made some discovery about you."

this, "Why am I not in love with sC.ement Hops?" "Why am I not in love with sC.ement Hops?" "Poor boy!" she thought. "Melissa is trouble enough for him." She was almost sorry that Lady Vanessa had gone. It was arelief to havo avy one to speak to on the subject that engrosted her. To her unspeakable delight, a day or two after. Captain Marion returned suddenly to town. He came back, he sid, to look after poor Clement Hore. In truth, that was only one reason for his sud-den return. Hedid not like the progrees of the inquiry his friends were making in the North. It was far too like the work of a private detec-tive, he thought, and sold as well as thought. In vain Aquitaine and Fanshawe endeavored to impress him with a sense of the imperative duty that they believed was imposed on them to set t e the question of Montana's identity. Marion could only say that he detested such work; that he believed in his friend Montana, and scorned to make any inquiry about him. His mind was misgiving him all the same. He would not admit it even to himself; but one source of his annoyance was this growing mis-giving which he would not acknowledge and conid not shake off. His coming determined Geraldine. She would speak to him at once. She must have some friend and protector, and he was best of all. Fhe was fond of her and trusted him ; she knew he was fond of her and trusted her. There was no woman on this side of the Atlantic to whom she could possibly have opened her mind. No sconer resolved than done. She invaded

mina. No sconer resolved than done. She invaded Captain Marion in his study. She had never -made quite so free as this before.

Marion welcomed her, but seemed embariass-ed too.

ed too. "I want to speak to you, Captain Marion," Geraldine began, almost breathless. "You have always been so good and kind to me, that I think I ought to tell you of something that trapples me?" "There, I knew it !" Marion thought "The

girl's been made miserable by these ridiculous reports! She thinks she ought not to slay here

reports! She thinks she ought not to slay here any longer." "Well, Graldine," he said, "I have tried to be kind to you, but it was a selfish feeling, I am afraid ;" and then he stopped, and thought to himself, "Oh, hang it all, that will never do! That seems like making a declaration of love to the still and their will these fools say." the girl, and justifying all those fools say." "Selfish, you know," he said, with an effort to be very resolute and calm, " because it was so

Seinsi, you know, "he shid, with an enort to be very resolute and calm, "because it was so pleasant for my girls to have a companion like you."
"I want to speak to you." she said again. "o something that troubles me."
"Well, well, my dear!" Marion said, "Geraldine-I mean, Miss Rowan-"
"Miss Rowan?" she saked, with open eyes of wonder. "Why, 'Miss Rowan?'' You are not offended with me?"
"Then, why did you call me 'Miss Rowan?"
"O negood heavens, no!" and there was unmistakaple earnestness in Marion's tone this time. "How could I be offended with you, my dear girl-I mean Geralding?"

"Well, if it comes to that," said Marion, more embarrassed than ever, "you are Miss Rowan,

embarrassed than ever, "you are Miss Rowan, you know." "I am not generally Miss Rowan to you." "Well, I will call you an thing you like," he said, "and I will do anything you like, for you know how fond I am of you. I mean-that is-of course, you know what I mean is-that you know what a high regard I have for you." "There is something strange in your manner." Geraldine said. looking up at him frankly with open eyes, "You don't seem like yourself. I almost think I ought not to come troubling you about this trouble of mine." "No, no; there is nothing wrong with me," Marion said, "and nothing wrong with me," I am sure- What am Isayie g"he mentally in-terjected. "But I don't know, Geraldine, that there is much good in talking about this. It is all folly and nonsense. Let them say what they like. They can't compel you." like. They can't compel you."

have no more guessing. I have been guessing already, and guessing, wrongly, as I date tay you may have seen, and very likely to make n lool of myself I was." Poor Geraldine had seen nothing of the kind, nor thought anything about it. She was too much engrossed in her own trouble. "Well, it is this," she said. "I suppose I ought to be much flattered and very grateful. Mr. Montana professes a great liking for me. You know the kind of way he talks. He pro-fesses to think me a woman just suited for him, and for his career, and for his work, and all the rest of it, and has asked me-well, to marry him."

Marion walked uneasily about the room. The Marion walked uneasily about the room. The news troubled him. A few days ago he would have been delighted to hear it; now he was dis-tressed by it. Not that his faith in Montana was shaken as yet, but that he did not like the idea of even Montana offering himself as a hus-band to Geraldine while any manner of sas-pleion or doubt about him and his purposes re-mained on any one's mind. And then-snd then-she was a charming girl, and Marion was very fond of her, and people had talked as if it were possible that she might marry him; and although Marion did not want her to do so, yet for the moment there was in his heart a sort of revelt at the thought of her marrying any one else.

else. "And you have answered no?" he said at last, stopping in his walk, but not loooking at

her, stopping in his wark, but het footbling at her. "I have answered no, and I mean no." "Very well; then I suppose there is an end of it, isn't there?" There was something strangely fretiful in his tone. At that moment a letter was put into Geral-dine's hand. It was in Montana's hand writing. She looked up at Marion with such an expres-sion in her face that she might as well have told him at once the letter was from Montana. He could not but know it. "From Montana?"

he said. "It is. I don't know what he is writing to

dine said, with an effort to be pleasant, "and you must have your fling against women too. You say we are changed, Captain Marion. Is not this something of a change in you?" "Well, I daro say it is. I suppose some wrong twist is getting into my mind as well as into the minds of all the rest of you. Anyhow, let me go and take to him, Geraidine "I can't, indeed, I must go. Pray be kind to me, and don't ask me anything. It is all right -at lesst, it is not all right, and it might be all wrong, but I don't want it to be so; and I want to go and see him, and I must go at once." "Yes, come with me, by all means,"Geraldine said, very glad of his presence and protection;

"a fes, come with me, by all means," Geraldine said, very glad of his presence and protection; "come with me, and wait for me. I shall be obliged to speak to Mr. Montana alone, but you can come and wait for me, and you can cut the interview short when you think it has lasted long enough. Lsual be very glad to have you with me. Only, come; we must not lose time."

#### OHAPTER XXIV.

"SHE'S LEFT HER HOME, THE GRACELE'S GIRL!"

An hour or so before this talk between Geraldine and Marion a panting, alarmed little fogi-

pont at the disappointment, and the easy mamma would allow her to go alone in the carriage. Once she was free of the house anything might be done. She turned the whole matter over in her throbbing little brain, and she began to think that the stars in their courses were fighting on her side. She would be expected to pass many hours in the art gallery, looking at the pictures with her cousine, who passed for having ideas about art. It was now twelve o'clock. She would not be expected home before six o'clock at the earliest. Even if she were missed after that, half an hour or an hour, at least, would be allowed to pass before her absence would cause any alarm. She was observant enough of anything that interested her at the moment, and she had been quite interested in the going up to London and the coming back from it to bear in her mind the length of time the journey took, and the hour at which the train left from either end. She remembered that there was a train about one o'clock for London. If she west by that train she also knew that she would be in London actually before her absence could create any slarm at home. She would be in London, me." and she would have accomplished her purpose. She would be able to warn Montana even before a letter could do it. She would have won some claim to his regard. She would have shown him that she was really devoted to him. It was as wild a scheme as over entered

he soid. "It is. I don't know what he is writing to me about." "Hadn't you better open it and ste?" "Geraldine read the jetter aloud, not without some trepidat'on. It was very short. It only begged her to come to him al once. "There is good reason." Moniana wrote. "Even you, when you come, will see that I was right in ser ding for you." "What absurd. mystery is this?" Marion asked. "What is coming over everybody? We are all going in for mysteries, and mysterious inquiries, all over the place. Not one of us is to li like what he was or she was two months ago You can't go to him. Geral'ine." "On no," she said at once. "I don't know what he can want of me. I can't go; it's ou if duite mystery!" he said. "You say you won't marry Moniana, and that you don't like growing Melissa and her unlucky correspondence, she stopped in embarnssment, and will a growing Melissa and her unlucky correspondence, she stopped in embarnssment, and will a growing "Another mystery!" he said. "You say you won't marry Moniana, and that you don't like you run to him! He has only to whistle, and you run to him? He has only to whistle, and you run to him? He has only to whistle, and you run to him? He has only to whistle, and you run to him? He has only to sha'n't go." "I must go; indeed," she pleaded, "It is something I am sure that does not concern may to thit does concern some one else. I must go, Catain Marion." "Let me go; I will talk to Montana. He is a "man, and has some somes." "Let me go; I will talk to Montana. He is a "man, and has some somes." "Let me go; I will talk to Montana. He is a "man, and has some somes." "Let me go; I will talk to Montana. He is a "man, and has some somes." "Let me go; I will talk to Montana. He is a "man, and has some somes." "Let me go; I will talk to Montana. He is a "man, and has some somes." "Let me go; I will talk to Montana. He is a "man,

hours' law all to herself. She got into a cab and drove to the station. Sha was still some half an hour too early when she had bought her ticket, her hands trembling all the time with nervous excitement so that she could bardly take up ber change, the money rattling about in a pitcous and confusing way. Then she left her ticket behind her, and had to be called after and reminded of it. When all this was done she sat in miserable anxiety in the waiting-room, dreading lest at any moment some chance acquaintance should

come is, or that her father, put in some strange way on the scent of her departure, should suddenly present himself at the dcor. The time seemed as if it never would pass. A kindly porter took pity on her, thinking that she was some poor girl who had to leave

know, and they think they have found out something."

"Who are "they ?" said Montana. "Your

"My father, and young Fanshawe, and

father-and who else?"

"Do they know of your coming up to town?' he asked.

"Oh no," said Melissa ; " they would never have allowed me if they knew. But I was determined to risk everything in order to warn you. I didn't care about the risk. I ran away, Mr. Montana and that's the truth of it. I ran away from my home, and I don't care. 1 am not ashamed, or, if I am ashamed, I am not sonv."

"I don't know how to thank you," Montana said; and, indeed, he was for the moment surprised and touched by the reckless generosity of the girl. "I don't know why you should do so much for me, or how I can show my gratitude." "You don't owe me any gratitude," Melissa

answered in pitcous voice, and with eyes fixed on the ground. "I couldn't help it Mr. Montana. I would die for you, if that would me. Oh, I am so wretched sometimes-and She put her hands over her eyes and burst into tears. She had now completely broken down ; the tension of excitement was relaxed; the physical and mental reaction had set in.

Montana was really moved. What man, after all, could ever be absolutely indifferent to such evidence of a pretty girl's devotion and love? She looked very charming, with her little childlike head bent over her hands, and her breast trembling and palpitating like that of an affrighted pigeon. For a moment Montana was filled with a feeling of pure and tender regret that he could not love the girl

-thet he could not be young again for the sake of loving her. If he could only take her to his heart and hold her against all, against friends and family and father, and make her

his own! "Here stands my dove-stoop at her if you dare," is a noble line from Ben Jonson which exactly expresses the feeling Montana would have been glad just then if he too could have put into words and action. He spoke to Meliesa in soit, kindly re-assuring words ; not words of love-in all her corfusion, Melissa could notice that-but words a little warmer than more friendly interest inspires.

"It will all come right, my dear young lady. I will send a telegram to your father at once, and we will explain all to him. He is a just man, and he will know how to make allowance for your generous friendship."

Melissa shuddered. "I dare not see my father."

"Leave the explanation to me; I will tell your father-he is full of sympathy ; he will understand. All will come right, believe me-you will be perfectly happy in your home again."

Meliesa dashed the tears from her eyes. "Happy in my home!' she exclaimed. Do you think 1 could ever go home again? Do you think I could go back to be the scandal of the place; to be talked of everywhere as the girl who ran away because she wasbecause she was madly in love with a man who didn't care three straws about her? To have young Fanshawe and everybody, else daspising me, and preaching sermons about me? No, Mr. Montana, I'll not go home. I knew

servant came in and said, "Miss Rowan, Bir."

thought, and her coming would be a new

"Show Miss Rowan in." He rose with a feeling of triumph.

Mellesa's eyes flashed fire. In an instant two things seemed to be made clear to her. She was captured, and Montana was Geraldine's accepted lover. She felt like a little panther caught in a trap. Was there ever, she thought, any girl so disappointed, so degraded before? Ab, it was too cruel of Montana, of Geraidine, of Heaven! All the herioc and romantic glow of her enterprise had quite

gone out of it now. She was not a heroine : she was treated only like some naughty school-girl who has played the truant. She was merely kept in durance until some severe friend could be sent for to take her back to

home and angry parents and punishment. Geraldine Bowan was to be brought to see her diserace and take charge of her; and Geraldine." Geraldine would pity her, and be kind to her, do any good. I should like to die for you, it and would talk about her to Montana when you would only speak a kind word or two to she had gone, and would learn from him all that she had said in the wildness of her mad now you know everything, and you despise | love; and the two would shake their heads over her; and Geraldine, for all her goodnature, would condemn her as a very un-womanly and shocking girl. Even death would hardly save her now from being an object of ridicule. Yet, if there were any

chance of death at that moment, oh, how gladly would our poor little outlaw have grasped at it ! What a wild satisfaction it would have given her if she could have said to herself, "When Geraldine comes, she will only see my dead body."

" You sent for Geraldine Rowan !" she exclaimed, turning upon him with eyes that flamed

"I did," he said. " She is the best person to help us; she is very fond of you."

"Oh!" was all Melissa's answer; a low cry of pain and shame.

#### CHAPTEB XXV. RECAPTORED, NOT RECOVERED.

The room was dim and dusk, and Geraldine, with her short sight, had to look closely to see who was there.

She did not recognize Mellssa at first, Montana came forward. "Miss Aquitaine is here," he said, "and I am sure she would be glad to speak to you, Geraldine. That is why I sent for you so abruptly, and I knew you would come. I shall leave you two together for a few moments, and Miss Aquitaine will tell you why she came to town, and you will advise her."

He had purposely called her Geraldine before Melisse, and had spoken with the manner of one who has authority. He felt certain that Geraldine, in her surprise at that moment, would not stop to repudiate any authority he might seem to assume, and that it would be a distinct advantage to his purpose that Melissa should see his manner to Geraldine, and Geraldine's acceptance of it.

When he went out of the room poor Melless sat in a great arm-chair, leaning her chin upon her hand, and looking utterly haggard and crushed. She did not turn her eyes toward Geraldine; but kept them sullenly fixed on the floor.

At the first moment Geraldine was really not much surprised to see Melissa there. She her home, perhaps to go to a strange town as well what I was doing well enough, silly and had not had time to take in any of the mean-governess or something of the kind, and foolish though I sm. I did it for you, and I ing of the situation, and for a moment or two

state of mind." "You are going home, I suppose ?"

" I don't exactly know what 'home' is," said Melissa. "I am quite sure I am not going home to my father's house, like the prodiga young person in the Bible story. I should have a very chilly reception there, I rather think."

"Then you are coming home with me; you are coming to Captain Marion's. That h your home in London."

"I shan't do anything of the kind," Melia said, getting up and rapidly tying her bonn and adjusting her mantle. "Good.evening

"You are certainly not going out of th alone," said Geraldine. "My dear little Melisss, if I had to hold you by main force, should take care of that. I fancy I am good deal stronger than you. I almost think could carry you from this to Capiain Marion's in my arms, and I will do it too rather than allow you to go anywhere by yourself to-night. But it doesn't need all that. Captain Marlon's here. I brought his with me, and he will take care of you. He as kind as any father could be, although I as sure your father is kind enough. Mr. Aqu taine will come up to morrow, and everythin will be right."

" Ridiculous !" Meliasa replied, sharply "nothing on earth will ever be right with m again. I had much better bo dead. Everybody will be ashamed of me, and scold me, and preach at me; and I shall be a by word and a reproach."

Montana was not glad when, after leaving the two girls together, he was told that Captain Marion was in the house, had come with Miss Rowan, and wished to see him. Montant could hardly ever be described as disconcer ed, but he was a little displeased at the news He was not anxious to see Marion just then, He was not pleased to hear that Marion has come with Geraldine. Much of the dramat effect of ...Geraldine's prompt answer to b summons would be taken away by her having come under the 'escort of Captain Marlow Then, zgain, he did not know whethe Marion's return to town so suddenly might All th not have something omnious in it. time while he was reasoning with Melisse and humoring her, and keeping up an appea ance of the utmost calmness, his mind wat far from being composed. No shadow on bl face allowed the girl to suppose for a mome that there was anything to alarm him in the news she brought from the North. But b felt all the time that there was something in it. Of late he had begun to be consciou more or less vaguely, that Trescoe disliked him. We have said already that Montana was not habitually an observant man, for the reason that he did not take sufficient interest in people in general to be observant of what they did or how they looked. But when anything aroused his interest, or his admiration, or his suspicion, then he could b keenly and closely observant, and he could

look quite through the deeds of men or o women, unless they were men and women with souls deep and well guarded in deed, He

(Continued on Third Prace

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# saw that Trescoe disliked him, and that there

was something inexorable in Trescoe's diswas something included the young man with like; and he oredited the young man with much greater strength of will and purpose much greater success and his wile and his there in law were disposed to believe in. And as I stood there I asked my guide for its Naturally no. was a little inquiries, whatever Fanshawe's share in the inquiries, whatever they were, now going on in the North. An the the could give Geraldine some reasons thought that he had done which would satisfy for all that no has strength of purpose, and in. If what was demanded had not been her at 1835 of that a meaning in everything in. If what was demanded show her that he had a meaning in everything right, I grant you that they snow not that and thus increase the influence which he already began to see that he was which ne alloady, because and the Bat they would not have yielded on the other gaining over her mind. He had determined Bat they would not have yielded on the other

Oct. 25, '82

that a man can have no stronger hold over a woman, than to confide to her some strange very night which would have startled her;

minutes alone with her. with a smile of peculiar sweetness, which seemed to have a special welcome in it.

Marion, on his part, was a little embarrass. ed, and awkward, and cold. He felt as if his friend had a right to reproach him because he had littened to any inquiries or suspicions about him, and he was not certain whether Montana might not have heard something of this, and might not show it in his manner. Then he was perplexed by Montana's peromptory sum nons to Geraldina. Remembering Geraldiue's appeal to him, he felt as if he ought to act from the beginning in the charactor of a protector to her against advances which she declared to be unwelcome.

So the iriends met on altered torms. Bat Monlaza's smile had its usual effect upon Marion, and they shook hards as though nothing had happened to keep them apart. Montana came to the point at once. He never talked commonplaces. He never spoke of the five worther, or greeted a newly-arriving friend with the indisputable truism, "So you've got back I'

"I have heard," he said, "something of what has been going on among your friends in the North. So they think they have found out something about me, do they? Well, I am neither disturbed nor offended. If they make inquiry keen enough, they may find out a good many things about me that the world has not known. But without any boasting, Marion, I think they will find out nothing to do me any great discredit."

"That I believe to the full," Marion said. earnettly. "I am almost ashamed to have been there at all, and listened to any of their talk; but I came away, Montana, that too low and, by the rents which were paid to landlords, we have been forced to think that is the truth, because I could not stand any more of it."

"Well don't let us talk of that," Montana was not for that I sent for Miss Rowan. 1

[Continued from First Page.] The Story of the Wrongs of Ireland. 1.1.1

father in law, were dispussed about young history. "Ah," said he, " the people marched haturally he was a little uncasy about young history. "Ah," said he, " the people marched up to the hill the night the house of lords they were, now going on the analysis and threw out the reform bill and set firs to the exposure, or even a public liquiry of any palace." That night, he told mc and he was kind, might be fatal to him just now. He old enough to have seen it is and he was might of the suspected him, but hill and counted the fiame of six incendiary that he did not heed. On the contrary, he fires, within the small range of his vision in that he did not heed. law-abiding England. These were educa-tionary measures, and the house of lords gave

#### WÖULD NOT HAVE YIELDED.

gaining over her desperate his confidente. He hand if something desperate had not been on making dominate experience of women, done. Thank God, it is indelibly written on knew well, from his experience held over a thousand the second stranger held over a the page of Irish history that the Catholic Irish called on the Protestants to be firm, woman that the process him, and which telling them that they would rather wear their secret which deeply concerns him, and which telling them that they would rather wear their secret which dows but he and she alone. He chains than be freed by a sacrifice of prin-no mortal knows but formations something that which the freed by a sacrifice of prinno mortal and to tell Geraldine something that ciple. It took from 1800 to 1829 to see Catholic emancipation after one treaty had been very night which is the set of th and no chance of a conversation of five her treaties. Now I ask Americans whether they think that for twonty-nine years a Caninutes gione with his usual tholic minority should keep the yoke on the He went to moon uncertain whether he neck of a Protestant majority? It was only composure, minutes a friend or enemy. He when the country was on the verge of civil was about to meet a friend or enemy. was about to intervent and serene'smile. It (war that the Duke of Wellington went to the smiled his usual sweet and serene'smile. At old his war that the Duke of Wellington went to the emiled his data with Mation before, and did old king and told him that Catholic emancinahad done now, There was something tion must be granted. So far everything not init trout to the few who ware done for the peace of Ireland has hung on the strangery more that cold, beantiful, disposition of a minister in England, so that marble-like face was suddenly brightened the changes which you effect by the healthy action of representation when you will it, we can only have after indignation has been roused, after generations have gone to their graves, after pleading, begging, storming. Will any American tell me that the passage of the land act was invited by a generous prime minister, who woke up one morning and decided that it must be done? I will have to rub the gilt off that gingerbread. It would never have been passed but for

#### CHARLES STEWART PARNELL

(applause), who made the English feel that something must be done, and on the other hand we must thank the good fortune which sent us a minister who woke up and did a great part of what there was to do. How was it brought about? Why in 1876 and 1880 America once more reached out a generous hand to the victims of fimine in Irelandwhat it had dono in 1840 when the gun-decks weretaken cut of the "Macedonia" so that it could be loaded brimful of corn for starving Ireland. But I tell you to night that our pride would no longer endure the humiliation of identifying ourselves as a nation of beggars. We swore then that it should never happen again, and it never shall, that aid will have to be sent to starving Ireland. We will through Trenton on the way to the depot, prize of \$75,000, on ticket No. 42,101, and each) will through Trenton on the way to the depot, prize of \$75,000, on ticket No. 42,101, and each) will through Trenton on the way to the depot, prize of \$75,000, on ticket No. 42,101, and each) will through Trenton on the way to the depot, prize of \$75,000, on ticket No. 42,101, and each) will through Trenton on the way to the depot, prize of \$75,000, on ticket No. 42,101, and each) will through Trenton on the way to the depot, prize of \$75,000, on ticket No. 42,101, and each) will through Trenton on the way to the depot, prize of \$75,000, on ticket No. 42,101, and each) will through Trenton on the way to the depot, prize of \$75,000, on ticket No. 42,101, and each) will through Trenton on the way to the depot, prize of \$75,000, on ticket No. 42,101, and each) will the cash with the cash, one do away with the system which causes such there was all improvised inneral. Hundreds asked : "Did you not feel elated when things, Why has America not been begging for money for Spain, for Austria, for Norway, for Prussia? Answer me that question, and perhaps you will have discovered the key to the situation. It is because in Ireland a system of land tenure has always prevailed by which the level of existence was pitched

#### SWINE IN OTHER NATIONS

were better fed than the honest man on said. " It is really of no consequence. It the hills of my country. But we have taken a step forward and we will never consent to did not know you were in town, Marion. I live as we did to pay the landlords. But has heard of all this in a strange sort of way. | not the landlord a right to his own? asks some An unexpected messenger came and told me. philosophical American. Yes, certainly they An unexpected interset of a many things in my bave a right to their own but not to our own life have been strange. It some suspect me as well. Their claim reminds me of a speech and are untrue to me-some from whom I of a lady on woman suffrage in England. might have looked for better things-some (Woman and man are one' said she. 'Cerare devoted to me to whose devotion I had no tainly, but man is the one.' So ours was the manner of claim. There is a sweet, genercus | landlord's and his was his own. Landlordfond, foolish young woman in that room ism meant that the lendlords a couple of centuries ago received slices of Ireland marked

done in 1840. They determined to offer the Davit Zunaves, marcaid shead of the hearse. rent. at the government valuation of the Iand. Corps.

The speaker continued reviewing the agitation which preceded the land act, the working of the Land League, and the provisions delegation, consisting of its officers and a of the bill itself. Speaking of the announcement that the Land Leagne was dead which has been made in New York, he said son County turned out a large delegation, that it was still alive with no idea of dying. The stories of disunion among Irish lead relater; Mis Kay in grand others going to Buihe had heard with amusement and scorn. Davitt and Parnell might differ as to mothods, but they were together in the common cause, and as for Dillon he had only retired on account of his fast failing health. He paid a high compliment to Paruell, Davitt, and Dilion. and after them to Gladetone,

After the close of his address loud calls were made for Father Betts. That gentleman, responded by proposing three cheers for the lecturer which were given with a will.

BEWARE of imitation Pads sold by parties claiming to be former agents for the sale of Dr. Holman's Pad. The only genuine is Holman's Par.

# FIVE THOUSAND MOURNERS.

The Last Solemu Tribute to the Memory of Miss Fanny Parnell—widences of Sorrow and Respect Displayed by Throngs Along the Line of the Fueral Procession—The Cortege in the Line the Uity.

The funeral procession over the remains of the late Miss Fanny Parnell was a most impressive and significant event in connection with Irish affairs. The first obsequies, when grief was freshest and might be supposed to have been more intense, were as nothing compared to the pageant of the present; and perhaps a new interest was added to the occasion by the knowledge that theremoval of the body from Trenton to Boston is but the first step toward a pilgrimage that will have its fight shrine in Ireland. For | last, the cortege drew in sight, the scenes of some time it had been decided by the family to have the body removed to the Tudor valit at Mount Auburn Cemstery, Boston, and the

nocessary preliminaties were intrusted to Mr. J. J. Nolan undertaker, of Philadelphia. The Land Leagues and other Irish organizations of Trenton and Philadelphia, as well as those of New York, had been engaged in active preparation for the colemn proceedings for wesky. Yesterday morning at grey dawn Mr. Stephen J. Meany, representing the Irish National Land League-and one of the original pall-bearces-mot by preconcert the Tren. ton Committee-Captain Lawrence Farrell, J. H. Sanderson, Bouert Wilson and A. T. Smith-and proceeded with workmen and a well-appointed hearss to Diversine Comotery, near Trenton, the place of temporary deposit. The casket was speedily contingents from the Irish patriotic organfrom New York some few representative personages arrived, including Mile. D'Erina, on special invitation of Rosa Philadelphia was largely repre-Parnell. sented. New York Oity was represented by Stephen J Meany of the Irish National Land League and Mrs Diggs of the Ladies' Land September 16. League, pro forma, to take charge of the body

for the Leagues of this city. During a temporary stay at Trenton the lid

ing the well-known and familiar features-

unchanged since that summer day at Borden-

town when death assumed the aspect of a

calm and placid and happy sleep. The body has undergone a further process of embalm-

bers of the inneral procession not slready in

mounted with white plumes-having pendant

fective, but failed to a degree, and it was a la-

that sad gratification.

preceded by O'Briss's Band and Drum The Hudson County, New Joney

Land League was represented by a large full complement of delegates from each Branch. The Ladies' Land League of Hud-Miss Beldy, President ; Mrs Harney, Treasuton. The Ways' L Ld League of Jereey City had the honor of carrying the floral retutes The Robert Kinnet Brauch, the John Dillon Besach, Bergen Branch, Hoboken, Brench and utl B suches from 1 to 10 weter Well rip resources. There w s no dragery at the sides of the

bearse, and it e conket was plately visible by the flicacross light of the torches, six of which were corried on each side of the vabicia. Following the remains was a long line of carriages containing delegates from the differ- prises, it is the fittest which survives. The ect organizations of this city, Philadelphia TRUE WITNESS is now what we may term an

and Trenton. After the carriages came many Irish societies, including 1,500 members of the Ancient Order of Hiberniens, Several platoons of New York Land Lesgues brought up that rear. There were fully 5,000 mourners in line | friends to sealst us if they believe this jourof march. Lower Broedway was lined with nal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think people, and overy available point command-Necks were eagerly craned forward, as the strains of the Adeste Filelis were heard in the | class ou this continent. distance. There was a bezz of conversation

as the cortege came in sight; but a respectful ellence was preserved as the bearse passed along and many heads were reverently untbrongs on the sidewalks and the flickering torchlights made a memorable and impresthe procession reached the Grand Central Depot at about 10. 30 o'clock.

For hours theusands of patient watchers along Fifth avenue had waited, and when, at wassled from Fifth avenue into Forty-second street, they played, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." An immense concourse surged about the hearse when it stopped at the depot. People crowded, jammed and almost trampled each other under foot in their efforts to get a glimpse at the casket containing the remains of the beloved postess. In pursuance of the published programme, the body was taken to

Boston on a train leaving this city at a very late hour -N. Y. Star. THE RESULT OF PERSEVERANCE.

### A representative of The Times-Democrat was present at the office of The Louisiana State | entitled to receive the Taux WITNESS for

Lottery Company when Mr. D. P. Blair of Columbus, Miss, received a check for \$15,000, transferred to the hearse, and passing as the lucky holder of one fifth of the capital of people crowded to the thoroughfares and | favored by fortune ?" "No, not at all. I had | copy free and \$3.50. walked in procession after the hearce. Around isn idea I would win. I had been taking at the Trenton station it was faund that large tickets-well, now it must be for northy two years, and I wus biding my time, for I felt to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS ; also by izations of Philadelphia were there to receive my turn would come soon. I never hurris, sending the name of a reliable person who the body. These, representing Ladies' Lea. the Lottery Company up, but waited, taking will act as agent in their locality for the pub-gues and Men's societies, wore suitable my tickets regularly every month, and now lishers, and sample copies will be sent on ap-mourning emblems. By the early trains live hit them." "What do you intend doing plication. with the money?" "Well, the night I beileved I had won, I mentally destributed it. I have children, and I propose to investa uor Mrs Parnell; Mrs Kate Diggs had reached tion of the money for them. The plaus I Bordentown on the previous evening, accom- made on that night 1 intend carrying out. panied by Mr J H Parnell, brother of the de- felt on that occasion by intuition, it would ceased lady; Mr Mooney, President of the almost seem, that I had won. The feeling, Central Land League, and Mr. Hines, its of course, is impossible to describe. Thus he Secretary, who had been the guests of Mrs. | bided his time. The next drawing will occur November 14th, and any information thereof

LOBD GRANVILLE APOLOGIZES.

The following letter from Secretary of

State Frelinghuysen to Henry George ex-

can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin,

New Ocleans, La. -N. O. Times-Democrat,

# THE TRUE WITNESS FREE TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1882.

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past few years made an immense stride in circulation. and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too fistiering it may also ciaim a st ide in general improvement. This is the see of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Nowspapers are starting up around us on all

sides with norm or irss prefensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the beart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Datwids theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enter-

established fact, it is over 24 years in existence. But we want to extand its usefulness and

its circulation still further, and we want its tney do. We would like to impress upon ing a view of the procession was occupied. | their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and covered. The long procession, the vast knowing that to many people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the sive scene. After several builts, the head of old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enrolt themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout O-made and the United down town were re-enacted As the bind States of a Catholic paper which would de-

fond toric religion and their rights. The TADE WITNESS is the chesp to offer premiams or "chromos" as an indecement to subscribers, even it they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong. But as we have stated we want our circula-

tion doubled is 1883, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public ganerally is to promise them that, if our cflorts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during

the coming year. On receipt of \$1,50, the subscriber will be one year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50

Our readers will oblige by informing their iriends of the above very liberal inducements

We want active intelligent agents through out Canada and the Esstern, Northern and Western States of the Union, who can by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business. The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergy-

men, school teachers and postmasters at \$1 00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, cripple with his wife. but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, it possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other stx, and we appeal to the ladies, there-fore, to use the gentle but irresistible press-ure of which they are mistresses in our ba-haif on their husbands, fathere, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their issters and contains as well. Bate for clubs of five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance. New subscribters for the True Wirkses be-

PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS IN NEW YORK.

3

In an interview with a reporter of the Times, Vicar-General Quinn of the Ustholic disc seof New York said that the Roman Cathedic Church in uses city was "not in the least" affected by the ratigious ind fferentism. of witch the the the clergy so generally company out out y trouble," .... is a lack of places in he w ut c., . which our people can assemble for worship." Three new churches ate now going up above. Fifty-night stre v. but a von these additions, he and, will far short of the demand in the upper part of t town

It is manifest o any one who observes the Rom of Catholic marches on Sunday, that what the Valar-General says in regard to the need of more places for worship is perfectly ac-curate. They are almost invariably crowded, and oitentimes uncomfortably crowded, at every service. As soon as a new church is ready, it is sure to be filled up.

The majority of the Protestant churches of the city, on the contrary, so far from being filled, generally have from a quarter to a third of their seats vacant. The Episcopalians perhaps excepted, it is useless for the denominations occupying these churches to try to get large congregations unless they succeed in securing very pojular preachers as pastors.

That affords a bad indication. It shows a decline in genuine religious interest. If pastors and people were quick in their falth, enthusisatic and devoted, there would be lees complaint of dull sermons and less demand for star preachers. It is the jaded and morbid, and not the simple and vigorous appetites, which exact high seasoning.

Besides, the tendency of recent years has been to crowd Protestant churches into the fashionable districts of the city. Those regions are now oversupplied with church accommodations, and the more fashionable the churches have become the further are they removed from the sympathies of the great majority of the people.

The Roman Catholics have been wiser. They have built their churches, without reference to fashion, just where there was a demand for them, and the poor have been called in, the people who would instinctively turn away from the elegant and app rently exclusive temples erected by Protestantism in the neighborhoods efforted by fashiou.

Moreover, the Oshoiles act as if they coally believed in their religion. They are in carnest. How is it with a great part of the Protestants ?- New York Sun.

# COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Bince 1850 eighty two people have thrown themselves from the Vendome column in Paris.

A Boston deacon is to be put under discipline for inserting in his dry goods advertisement the line: "High, low, jack and the game."

England has thirty electric light companies, with a capital of over \$30,000,000. Nearly as much money is similarly sunk in France.

Two hundred youths belonging to the best families in Paris and the north of France have left Calais for the Jesuit College at Canterbury.

Prof. Tyndall has built himself an iron house at Higd IIcal, on the Hampshire Downs, within a walk of Aldworth, Mr Tennyson's residence.

Not only did a Michigan woman lose her husband by elopement, but his companion in fight was the hardy servant girl, and he took along an able bodied con, leaving a helpless



yonder whom I wished to give into Geral. dine's charge. 1 give her now into out on the map and some king who wished yours."

through his mind. "Who is it ?"

relief to him to hear only of Molissa.

### (To be Continued.)

dering to lust. MESSES. GEO. F. GALLAGHER & CO proprietors of the Beaconsfield Vineyard, have commenced shipping plants to fill their fall orders, which are very large. We would advise intending purchasers to send their orders for plants immediately, so as to have them in 10 3 time for planting.

# ENGLAND PREPARING FOR FURTHER WAR.

The Army and Navy Gazette says :- The Admiralty have decided to arm 14 fast and powerful ocean mail steamers, and to send them forthwith to cruise in the Indian Ocean, the Ohina Seas, and on the Australian Station. Fifty additional steamers have been surveyed and reported upon as in proper condition to act as armed the rent in, for fear that it should be thought Philadelphia with crape emblems, were there to contend at the present time. cruisers, and should complications arise that they were thriving. We come to im- to receive the remains with sympathetic hon- "Nevertheless, in view of the information cruisers, and should complications arise that they were thriving. We come to im-out of the Egyptian question at all likely peach this system because of which the Irish out of the Egyptian question at all likely to involve us in hostilities with a rival naval Power, these will at once be armed and dispatched to various quarters of the globe, to saleguard our ocean highways and convey grain-laden ships to our shores, so as to in- | floor of the house in 1875, I urged that this sure an uninterrupted food supply, while our regular men-of-war are employed on more sericus work. Sixty guns have been ordered for the 12 cruisers now being armed, besides 48 Nordenfelt machine guns and the usual service allowance of ammunition for each gun. Every cruiser will carry four M.L. 64-pounders, one B. L. 40-pounder, and iour machine guns. It is some-what significant that, at the same time, Baker Pacha and the English military officers serving in Turkey are being withdrawn from the service of the Porte, and transferred to that of the Khedlve, to reorganize the Egyptian Army. We shall not be surprised to hear that Hobart Pacha and the English naval officers serving in the Turkish Navy have followed suit. But what will become of the Turkish ironolads? It is evident that the Admiralty are, at any rate, preparing for all eventualties; and the outlook is certainly not a very reassuring one, so far as the maintenance, of the peace of Europe 4s concerned. Casinetate

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED

to portion an illegitimate son marked his "Good God!" Marlon exclaimed, as for a land out for him thus with its farm, its peomoment a thought terrible to him passed ple, its fences and its cattle. Go read the pedigrees of some of the proud adiatocratic Pained as he was to hear of Melissa, and of familles of England. Here in happy Ameriher foolish flight, yet it was an unspeakable on you may be so little skilled in heraldry that you do not know the meaning of the bar sinster on so many csoutcheons. It means that, they got grants of land by basely pan-

#### IN EVERY CIVILIZED COUNTRY

length of possession is held to constitute title We've not gone into the root of this matter yet. Land, which when it was granted, was worth three thousand a year, the people dug and ditched until now it is worth thirty thousand, yet the landlords claim not only their three, but the people's twenty-seven thousand as well. This, we say, belongs to the tenant. Such was the condition of the secret. A hearse of tasteful design sur-affairs that the tenant feared to build decent mounted with white plumes-having pendant

ants actually put on their worst coats to pay peasants had their spirits so broken that they consented to live worse than dogs in hovels. We will not submit longer to have the finger of scorn pointed at us as beggars. On the question be settled before

#### IT WAS TOO LATE.

Yes, they would settle it, but on more moderate terms, was the reply then. In 1876 a bill was introduced so moderate that the landlords afterwards exclaimed : "Give us the bill of 1876." Then we answered, " Too late, my lords, too late." It has been repeatedly said that it was the misfortune of Iteland to mourners. be led by demagogues-such men as Parnell, Davilt and Dillon-and not by moderates like Shaw and Bates, and I must confess that I too, have been classed with the moderates. Mr. Shaw in 1876 introduced a bill far behind that of Giadstone last year, and what did he get by it? I was for moderate means, and I am not ashamed of it. What did I get for it? Through long nights of discussion, which shortened my life and the lives of better men, we urged them to settle these questions in time only to be answered with contumely and scorn. On

#### THE DUTE LAND BILL

there were 59 Irish members for and 13 sgainst, and they defeated it by over 300 English votes, the votes of men who couldn't tell whether Oork was in Cork, Munster or Leinster. There were men among those fifty-nine Irish members as conserva ive as any in America to-day-mon who knew that If Eogland did not bearken then she would have to act with the house on fire. Nothing was done until 1879, when the hour struck which the just God always sends for the righting of wrongs. In the presence of famine the hat was sent around and the natural pride was so Home Rule Olub. Among the delegates deeply wounded that brows could be seen to was Mr. J. Fortune, of the Liverpool darken, and teeth heard to gnash at the idea (Eogland) Branch of the Land League. Notof the necessity of being forced to ask for withstanding the darkness and bad condition charity spain. But the process of education of the streets, they procession form.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION REGARDING THE CASE of the casket was detached, and there the OF HENRY GEORGE. privileged few had an opportunity of behold-

> plains itself : DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1882. ]

ment under the direction of Mr. Nolan, and Henry George, Esq. : Sig,-The Department of State has received from Mr. William J. Hoppin, Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, or the United States save for the presence of the sad accessories, no one could associate death with the appearance of Fanny Parnell's face. The magnificent casket having been placed in position on the at London, a despatch inclosing a copy of a train, the delegates and escorts took their | note from Lord Granville to him, dated the p'aces with all due solemnity. At Borden- 27th altimo, in which His Lordship says that town Station a halt was made, in expectation on the receipt of Mr. Lowell's note in referthat Mrs. Parnell would there join the party; ence to your arrest he lost no time but the lady's state of prostration under this in applying to the Lord Lieutenant of new excitement was such as to firbid her Ireland for an explanation of the but the lady's state of prostration under this circumstances which led to it. After At Camden a surprise awaited those memmentioning your arrest, your re-arrest, and

the circumstances alleged to have been calculated to excite suspicion as to the object of your visit to Ireland, Lord Granville says :houses on the land icr fear the agent should in front the Irish and American flags, and "I am convinced that the United States Gov-come and raise the rest. He feared even to drawn by six milk-white horses, fittingly eramert will readily acknowledge that concultivate a flower-garden. This is a mark of caparisoned, awaited the party at the iderable allowance must be made for the dif-the degradation of the country when the ten- ferry bridge. Hundreds-it might be ficulties with which the officials charged with said thousands-of the inhabitants of the preservation of order in that country have

> to receive the remains with sympathetic honors; but on crossing the ferry and reaching furnished by Mr. Lowell as to character and Philadelphia proper, the scene presenting it- | pursuits of Mr. George, which certainly rebuis self beggars description. Sidewalks were any presumption of unlawful designs on his made impassable, windows were crowded with part, I can only express to you the regret of Her Majesty's Government that this incident occupants, trucks and drays were availed of by eager sightseers. The police tried to be ef- | should have occurred."

Let me add, Mr. George, that it would give me pleasure to have an interview with you at this Department at your convenience. I am, sir, your obedient servant, Fardk. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

EFFECTIVE WORK.

The following specific information, imparted by thoroughly reliable people will coavey a clearer idea than any amount of abstract reference, how certain desirable results are being accomplished. Mr. Alexander McKechnie, Rochesterville, Ottawa, Ont., Bays : "I was a perfect cripple with rheumatism in my arms and feet for more than two weeks, when I was, advised to try St. Jacobs Oll. I did so; in two days I went to work, and at the end of the week I was as well as ever. I consider St. Jacobs Oll a "dead sure" cure for rheumatism in every form." Mr. James Dempsey, Coburgh street, Ottawa is pleased to remark : "Having suffered for some time past with rheumatism in the back, I am gratified to say that 1 have been completely cured after a few applications of St. lacobs Oll, and can confidently recommend

Judge Thayer, of Philadelphis, has declared

New subscribers for the TRUE WITNESS between this date and the 31st December 1882 will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada.

Remittances may be sent by P. O. money order, bank draft, registered letter, or by expreas, at our risk.

All new subscriptions sent in between this date and the 1st of January, 1883, will entitle the subscribers to receive the "True WITNESS" From the date of subscription to 31st December, 1883.

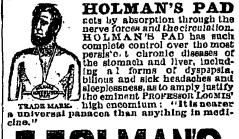
In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amount due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

"POST " PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 761 CRAIG ST, MONTREAL, CANADA.

#### A BRAVE IRISH BOY.

In the French army, the bugler of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, at the recent battle of Tel.el-Kebir, would have received the cross and bugle of honor. This youngster, a mere lad, was breast to breast with Major Hart at the head of the attacking force. Turing, as he scrambled up the face of the works, to sound the charging call, a hostile rifls-butt came down on his head, and he was tumbled back into the ditch. He staggered to his feet, picked up his bugle, and followed the red wave, which had rolled by during his disaster. He got to the front, while the rank and file were treating the foe to the cold steel, according to the prescription of Sir Garnet Wolceley. Here he raised a brazen note, but in the midst of it was bayoneted in the shoulder by a Nublan. The Irish boy had lost his sword in his fall, but he held his bugie in his fist, and with this he joined battle with his black snisgonist; whom he put down in no time with that "point of war," called in Ireland, "a hand and foot." Then standing over the prostrate captive he blew a triumphant blast. The performance is related by Lieut. Drummond Wolff, who adds in his letter that the drollery of the performance set the soldiers laughing even in the very thick of the carthe doctrine that no man can convey pro-perty to the prejudice of his affianced wife. valor in it than that of the French diummer The case was that of the widow of James | at the battle of the Pyramids, who had his Baird, who was astonished to find that; just | right hand slashed off by a horseman of the before marrying her, Baird had made an as- desert, but kept hammering the sheepskin signment of his entire property. His inten- with his left. It is possible to call out a line tion was to prevent himself from equandering | of boy heroes of whose company the Tipperary it, but his relatives improved the opportunity bugler is worthy. One might go back to to deprive the widow of her right of dower. that plucky youth, the standard bearer of the ground that it conflicted with the to the Thundering Legion when they were bad been going on and the people determined led without delay. Companies O. E. and equittes between Baird and his intended with the English what the 18th Royal that they would not do as their fathers had. I, Sixty-ninth regiment, and the Michael at the time it was made.

# N SAN SA





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and the second

The SUREST OURE for KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urine Indi-cate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESTTATE, use Ridney Wort at onc, drug-sists recommendity and it will speadily over a disc a state of the state of the state of the Ladies For complaints peculiar and weaknesses, Ridney-Wort is unsurpassed. as it will act promptly and astaly. Bither Ber. Incontinence, retention of urine. Bither Ber. Bit SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT

n and an a second second and the second s The second sec

ceived by delegations from the Ladies', Irish

National and Parnell Land, Leagues, and the

bor of difficulty which nothing but the mourning badge was sufficient to lighten to find way through the solid masses. Notwithstanding the crush, there was a solemn and respectful silence amounting to the dignity of sorrow. This, so to speak, the second funeral pageant of the day, was an immense and imposing affair. Over 3,000 persons participated as Tranferred to the large hall of the depot, the casket was an object of attraction to thousands, and every one was marked in

praise of the taste of the design, the shill of workmanship and the richness of material. At 4 o'clock p.m., after two hours delay at the depot the sad journey was resumed en route to Boston, through New York. Crowds were still there, evidencing a sorrowful interest. At the stations along the line-Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark and other places-demonstrations of re-

spect were made, and at 6.40 p.m., the train reached Jersey Oity Depot amidst scenes exceeding, if possible, those presented at Philadelphia.

Long before the hour at which Miss Fanny Parnell's body was expected to arrive in this city, a large crowd, to which every passing moment brought accessions, had gathered at the foot of Cortlandt street. At 8 o'clock the hearse, preceded by a waggon laden with floral emblems, drove slowly through the ferry-house gates. The funeral party was re-

# it to any one suffering in like manner."

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

wards a common centre. All these organ-

IRISH LEADERS.

Oct. 25, 1882.

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

8

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of ap proved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 10c per line (agate), 5c per line every subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contract, en application. Advertisements for Teachers, information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion, fnot to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best edvertising medium in Canada. TO ADVEBTISERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSORIBERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country shou'd always give the name of their Post Office. These who re-move should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Sub-scribers will see by the date on the address label when their subscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any respectable news agent, when there is none of our local agents in uneir local-ity. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company

MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....OCT. 25, 1882

#### GATHOLIO CALENDAR. OCTOBER.

THURSDAY, 26 .- Office of the Blessed Sacrament.

FREDAY, 27 .- Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude. SATURDAY, 28.-SS. Simon and Jude, Apos-

tles. BUNDAY, 29 .-- Twenty second Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Phil. i. 6.11; Gosp.

Matt. xxll. 15-21. MONDAY, 30 .- Felia. Cons. Bps. Loughlin, Brooklyn, and De Goesbriand, Burling-

top. 1853 TURSDAY, 31 .- Virgil of All Saints.

NOVEMBER. WEDNESDAY, 1.-Feast of All Saints. Less. Apcc. vil. 2-12; Gcsp. Matt. v. 1-12.

# TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Tax claims of Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, to fill the present vacancy in the Senate are manifold. His ability has made itself felt throughout Ontario, and everyone recognizes it; his popularity is genuine and general, and his services to the Province and to his party have been active, continuous and bene-These are sufficient grounds upon which to consider Dr. Sullivan an eligible candidate for a Senatorship, and we doubt if Sir John A. could make a batter choice and give the country a more able and enlightened Senator. The selection would give universal satisfaction.

TRIAL BY JURY. The following is an extract from a letter on "Jadicial Beforms" by Mr. Justice Bamsay, to the Attorney-General for the Province of Quebec, commenting on the report of Mr. Justice Loranger as Commissioner for the Codification of Statutes; this letter is published in No. 35, Vol. V, page 183, of the Legal News for the month of September of

this year :---"I disapprove of further limiting trial by inry. It appears to me that juries, as a rule deal more reasonably with the facts of every day · life than judges, except when misled by passion. When these rare instances occur, new trial affords a sufficient protection. I don't think there is a probability of twelve "jurors ever misunderstanding the value of evidence so outrageously as it was misunderstood in the case of Desilets v. Gingras. As far as my experience goes, and I have had no inconsiderable opportunity of forming an opinion, I would say that the people of this Province make excellent jurors. They appear to me generally to be honest, patient and intelligent, and they neither abdicate whole people has pledged itself to take a their functions from respect to the judge, nor band in the re-construction of the national do they think it part of their duty factionaly movement; and we find the Irish Labor and to disregard what he says."

Society, the Land League, the Irish We draw the attention of our twinkling contemporary and also of those who recently Manufacturers' Association, the Young Irefound fault with "Trial by Jury" to the land Societies, the Boys' Historical Societies, above extract. The Italics are our own, and and the Home Bale League all marching tofurther comment is unnecessary. izations have placed themselves under the

GOLDWIN SMITH.

#### supervision and direction of a central body, COMPARISONS are odious, and so is their so that their action will be strengthened by gnorant maker, Goldwin Smith. It is often unity and their achievements will add a freak of his literary ambition to attempt to immeasurably to the common weal. compare one thing to another with which he With labor and native manufactures before has but the slightest acquaintance. The rethem, with comfortable houses and the land sult is accordingly very ludicrous. What their own, with no tear of or oppression from makes his writings gain an entrance into landlords, with freedom in their social and some of the leading magazines and periodicals political circles, and with home rule or a na is the loudness of the tone of his utterances tive Parliament to guide their destinies, and not their harmony and sweetness. This the Irish people would feel content and satisis not strange, for are there not many people fied, but without the enjoyment of all these who think that the finest brass band is that elements of civilization they never will, and which discourses the loudest. The big bass | it is just as well that those who incline to drum has the unintelligible preference of a think otherwise will remember the fact. few in a crowd. And so it is with Smith. With a working, comfortable, free and self-He leads on with high-sounding phrases, governed people, Ireland would in the and it does not make any difnatural course of events find its place among ference to him what he puts in the nations that are called prosperous and them as long as they take with his prejudiced happy. readers or hearers. Gladstone resolved on the expulsion of the Irish members from Par- A LIBEL ON THE HONESTY OF THE liament, and Smith steps right up and says to the Liberal Premier, "I'll write up a de-

Parliament, they would have been put down and ejected in double-quick time. Well,

fense of your expulsion policy." He has that a grave charge has been made against done so, and in the course of his remarks says Parnell and his party in the shape of that if a party of Southern members of the using, without warrant, some ninety-eighth United States Congress should adopt thousand pounds of the Land Lesgue nothing so much as restraint." the same tactics as the Parnellites used in funds for their own private purposes. The gravity, however, falls out of the charge, when it is stated that the accusation was made in a there are a good many Southern members who letter which appears in the Irish Times, an organ positively opposed to the National would like to see it done, not to say anything about their constituents. It is not because party. It is rather strange that these Tory organs, which continued their vilifications of they do not give the Chairman of the House sufficient cause or reason to demand their ex- the Land League up to yesterday, should to-day display such anxlety and solicipulsion. The members indulge in more revolutionary obstruction in one sitting, than the about its welfare and its wealth. all the Irish members could attempt in one Yesterday they deprecated in the harshest seesion. But ignorance is Goldwin Smith's language the donations to the Fund, to-day happy to write in contradiction, or opposition surers have used the money for their own and office, but it is not likely that he will fall of the Parnell and Parliamen-Blamarck has made the people of Germany tary party of Ireland is inevitable. indulged in similar antics when they found man war, the people delighted in following that their vituperation, abuse, decrying and any derate may summarily be brought to an curses upon the national movements had availed nothing. All the virtues of Parnell and his band of followers had pugned in the most reckless fashion. That admitting, even without any proof or evidence to the contrary. The accusation is nothing but a base talsehood, uttered and circulated to shake the confidence of the people in their leaders. Some of the men in the Irlsh party may not But the remembrance of victory was not to be wealthy, but they have not got down to stealing the money subscribed for the poor of Ireland. Davitt and Justin McCartade. The German idol censed a few years thy have been interviewed, regarding the alleged misappropriation of the fund, and they declare from personal knowledge that the allegations are utterly unfounded and are a rehash of charges which have been circulating among the landlord party since the Land League was organized. The honesty of Irishmen does not fail so ignominiously in the presence of hard-earned gold, subscribed by hard-working people when it does not fail in the presence of the landlords' coffers, filled with ill-gotten gain from a destitute tenantry. The enemies of the people may fall victims to other orimes, but we never hear of them being plundered and robbed. We, therefore look upon this latest charge of the anti-Irish press against the honesty of Ireland's treasurers as a further reason to continue our confidence and faith in the men whom the nation has signalled out as its leaders, and through whom it expects to have its interests furthered, its rights respected and its wishes realized.

There were over eight hundred delegates of " Marmion " as a text book in the schools cloture all such debates, explanations and these very complimentary remarks, His Lord. present from all parts and classes of the for perusal and study by young and curious discussions can be effectively thwarted, so ship proceeded with the ceremony of the Island; the majority of the hierarchy sent in minds. The book was accordingly and right- that Parliament will have to decide whether their approval of and blessing to this grand fully withdrawn by the Minister of Educarepresentation of Irish interests, wants and tion. The Mail raised a horrible yell over the occurrence and declared that "Mr. Orooks aspirations; America's sympathy was cabled must go." His departure was the only comto the Conference from all parts of the continent. Thus are the forces of the Irish withdrawal of "Marmion." This was before nation cheered on in their constitutional struggle for what is universally conhad no effect and the people of Ontario ceded to be justice and self-protection. responded that Mr. Crooks was not yet to go To-day instead of having a movement solely for awhile. This popular retort silenced the directed to the amelioration of the condition of the farmers, we have every class in the Tory organ in the completest fashion, so much so that a reader could not tell from its Island awake to the supreme necessity of having their social and political life guided columns whether the by-elections over came off or not. The rage and fury of the Mail and protected by principles and laws which were boiling over in silence, and if Mr. will vary considerably from those under which Crooks was not to go, then somebody else Ireland has found herself for so long a time. must. The day after the elections it asked With the increase of the mental activity of in the foulest language, not for the head but the people, comes the irrepressible yearning for the mitre of His Grace Arch. after the fruits of unfettered civilization; and bishop Lynch. Throughout a column to sow the seeds of these fruits is the great and a quarter it attacked, abused and work of the Conference now in vilified the venerable head of the session on the banks of the Liffey. The hierarchy. It vomited forth accusations and charges against His Grace with unparalleled effcontery. It stated that he had made "his pulpit a party platform : that he had become Industrial Union, the Tenants' Anti-Eviction

a Grit politician; that he had dragged the itles; that his conduct was indiscreet partisan, finement, and dangerous to the true interests moral standard of his own Church; with hostility among the public. It winds up

this vile distribe with the conviction that His Grace had not the protection of morals in view when he counselled the withdrawal of "Marmion," but that "it was the desire to aid the Grit cause, even at the cost of a great

to call for the arraignment of the Archbishop before the Ecclesiastical Council. It says :--"We venture frankly to recommend the consideration of his Grace's conduct to the Ecclesiastical Council of the Province, if for no other purpose than to save the inter-The cable brings us the news this morning | ests of the Catholic Church from being sold,

made the plaything of uninstructed rashness or of an emotional intellect that needs Too strong a protest cannot be entered by all fair minded citizens of the Dominion sgainst such outrageous language and pretensions. The Mail has undertaken not only a disreputable task but a dangerous fight when it attempts to assail a Catholic Archbishop in the performance of one of his most sacred duties, the protection of the morals of our children. PARLIAMENT A HOUSE OF MUTES. Stanton, pastor of St. Edward's ; Thomas A. Kelly, Kingston, and Wm. E. Waleb, Kitley. The rumor has been revived that Mr. Gladbliss, and it makes him feel jubilant and they weep over the alleged fact that the trea. stone intends to withdraw from public life wearing the mitre and holding in his hand personal ends. The Express, that most violent | retire from the stage before he has done someof anti-Irish sheets, says that unless some | thing to make the condition of the Liberal reaction is at once secured the down. party more coherent, and has curtailed the The bell, which is now but a worldly thing, powers of obstruction in the House. In re- an instrument in the hands of man, to convey gard to this latter question, Mr. Gladstone a meaning and a significance attributed to it feel the effects of his iron will to such an Truly, this change of feeling towards the will introduce at the approaching session of dross of the world after the ceremony of bapcause would be far beyond comprehension if Parliament his new rules of procedure. tism had been performed and would put on these same organs had not time and again They will be very brief, but overwhelmingly the garb of sanctity, for it would then be a effective, for the Premier's proposition is that instant close by a majority vote of the Com- It would be raised aloft into the magnificent mons. It will suffice that the majority be a bare one, and not a two-thirds or three-fourths' been attacked, except their honesty; majority, as in the other Lower Houses claim to man that he is but a creature reand now at the eleventh hour this is im- throughout Europe. This will be deemed from sin and death by the adorable cloture with a vergeance, and it the charge is false, we have no hesitation in is ironical to a degree that ft should fall to the lot of him, who during the past fifty years has delivered the most numerous and lengthy speeches in and out of Parliament, to place in the hands of a private member, or of the Ministry, the most deadly weapon that could be devised for the smotherweapon that could be devised for the smother and pray the God of Mercy and ing of the free expression of opinion. The Bis blessed Son to protect him from harm that can be inflicted, and the danger and starving, among the rack-rented peasants that may be created by the despotio use of this function of the bell is to proclaim the mystery rule, would be greatly lessened, if the cloture of the Incarnation of Christ, and to remind of a debate would have to be the wish of at man of the glad tidings of his redemption. least two-thirds of the members in the House. But will this arbitrary regulation assist the the billside to the heart of the faithful Ohria-House as thoroughly as the Premier expects. We think it will, and perhaps a little too thoroughly, and in this wise. The cloture language of the bell is unintelligible, for, will be called for when the Ministry judge though he hears it, he heads it not; the bell that the question or measure before the speaks of heaven and things heavenly, his House has been sufficiently discussed and is ripe enough to take a vote upon it; but Christ at the penitential seasons of the year, if the Ministerialists can call for the and to tell them of the sufferings of their cloture when the debate has covered sufficient. Divine Master at the hands of his wretched ground, the Obstructionists can move for the same cloture almost before the question has been fully put or the measure been wholly is a crown for every victor. In fine, read; they can call for the cloture at the end when the good Catholic has gone to his God of the first and of every consecutive sentence pronounced in favor or against the question | lifeless remains of the dead man, the bell or bill. And we doubt if this sort of deals its mournful dole in sad, peculiar strains, obstruction would not prove more exasperating than the first. A man can, if forced to, put up with his neighbor's never ending speech or speeches, but he will for fully one hour and a half. He complinot submit to have the word taken out of his mented the worthy pastor-Father Stantonown mouth at every breath. It would be considerably more difficult to put up with unbroken interruption. The nature of a bill may demand a full explanation before the head of the heirarchy in Ontarlo on a subject | House can be asked to adopt it; the Governthe attention of the British Empire which affects morals, it becomes a duty of ment may need to discuss its policy to catch the utmost importance, and a matter of ad- the car and win the favor of the country and visability to point out the folly of its course the House may be anxious for ample discusand the evils which are likely to spring slon of a question which would affect the newed under the most favorable auspices. I therefrom. Archbishop Lynch disapproved general interests of the empire; but with the room for alterations. At the conclusion of lish Specialisis attend to the poor grain. 11th

no discussion at all is worse than too long a debate. Thus, if Mr. the church; and the most solemn stillness Gladstone expects to do all the crushing, prevailed until the last word dropped from and to gag his opponents, he will pensation the Mail would accept for the find that he has committed a sorrowful mistake; his opponents will be enabled by the the elections of the other day; but the yell very instrument invented for their punishment to turn around and make the once great found, and Joseph to express the Catholicity deliberative assembly a House of mutes. The cloture is aimed at the Obstructionists, but it remains to be seen if it cannot be made a formidable source of the most vexatious destruction. Evidently Mr. Gladstone had his eye only on the tail end of the | height, and is the work of the skilfull buidldebate when he went in search of his gagging process. He can now dream over the posibility of being made to keep sllence after nttering his first sentence. The British Brookville, and reflect great credit on him, House of Commons which was once the most eloquent talking machine on earth will now find itself resolved into a dumb voting machine. It is thus that extremes meet.

A communication from an esteemed correspondent, "Observer," brings to light very reprehensible conduct on the part of Orangemen in the County of Pontiac. It is simply authority of his office into the service of a disgrace that the authorities of the place Mr. Mowat, the Pardees and Crookees; that should allow such brutality, as complained of he had indulged in the use of unfair, in the letter, to go unpunished. Orangemen which the irritated crowd shouted veheuncharitable and ressibly libellious personal- have no right to parade in the Province of Quebec. The law denies unfair, regardless of literary culture and re- them that right for various reasons, and the law should be respected of the Catholic Church in Cauada. It further by them or they should be made to respect charged His Grace with humiliating his it. But that they should follow up this viola. people and slighting the intellectual and tion of the law by concocting and carrying out plans of savage assaults upon their insulting the whole educational system of the | neighbors is more than should be tolerated. country; with outraging the literary taste It is to be hoped the authorities shall see of scholars; with hurting the national feeling | that the inhabitants of Pontiac will be proof Scotchmen, and provoking a feeling of | tected from unnecessary brutality and that the law be enforced in its entirety.

> MOST BEV. DR. CLEABY'S VISIT TO WESTPORT - BLESSING OF THE BELL.

His Lordship, the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, made his first official visit to the quiet village of Westport on last Sunday, the 8th inst. For several days previous to the arrival of the distinguished guest, grand preparatione, in which both pagtor and people took part, were being pushed forward to completion. All the surroundings of the church presented an air of galety and neatness, which accorded in every shade with the joy of the occasion, and which breathed to the most careless observer, an evidence of the piety and reverence which actuated the authors of the various designs. A beautiful address, tastefully engrossed and illuminated, and conveying in every line an expression of welcome and affection, was read by Thomas McKay, a member of the congregation of St. Edward's Church. His Lordship thanked them hearlily and said that owing to the fatigue of travel he would defer a number of his remarks and congratulations until the following day. On Sunday morning the spacious church was densely crowded with multitudes of persons who had come from a distance to witness the imposing ceremony of the baptism of the new bell. His Lordship entered the church by the main entrance, accompanied by Beverends M. J.

baptism of the bell, and was attentively followed through the various portions of the imposing service by every individual within the lips of the officiating prelate. His Lord. ship then resuming his seat said that the bell was named "Patrick Joseph;" Patrick, to signify the faith of the true Irish heart in whatsoever land the world over it may be of all those that hearkened to the heavenly call. A large number of the laity then came forward and contributed the goodly sum of one thousand dollars towards the liquidation of the debt contracted by the purchase of the bell and the elevation of the spire. The spire stands one hundred and seventy-five feet in ders, Messrs Flizgibbon, Shaw, of Brock. ville, who spared no pains to make it a masterplece of architecture. The plans and specifications were drawn by O. S. Liston, for the chasteness and symmetry of the design. The iron work was faultlers and came from the shop of William Dunn, Princess Street, Kingston

Westport, Ont., Oct. 12th, 1882.

# CATHOLIC NEWS

At Genca, where the celebration of the feast of the Blessed Rosary was being kept in the Church of Santa Maria di Castello, a delegate of the public society attempted to torbid the procession outside the church, upon mently, "Viva Maria! Viva the Dominican Fathers l'

The report which has gained currency in English newspapers that an attempt has been made to assassinate the Pope is happily without foundation. It is true, however, that His Holiness had a narrow escape of being seriously injured, through a purely accidental occurrence. The following are the facts of the case. The Holy Father was taking his customary walk in the gardens of the Vatican, accompanied by some members of his Court, when a bullet was fired over the boundary wall, taking a line parallel to the direction in which Leo XIII. was proceeding, but at a considerable distance. Unconscious of what had taken place the Pope continued his walk. but one of his attendants had observed the occurrence, and inquiries were soon set on foot. It was then found that a chas-

seur had been testing his gun on the ground which lies at the bottom of the Vatican gardens. The man had loaded the weapon with a heavy charge of powder, and in order to escape the danger of the pos-sible bursting of the gun, he had attached it to a tree and drawn the trigger by means of a cord. The gun shifted its position as it went off and the ball passed over the wall at a corelderable height. The chasseur was not able to see the Holy Father and did not know of his presence in the gardens. Thus all this sensational news of an attempt at assassingtion is no more than a canard. It is needless to say that no one was terrified-least of all the Holy Father, who, as I said, knew nothing of the matter. The chasseur was arrested and brought before the Inestura, but having made his apologies was released with a warning to exercise a little more care in the use of firearms in future.

A NEW CATHOLIC PAPER.

entitled Le Moniteur de Rome, has made its appearance with an outspoken programme of championship for the liberty and independence of the Holy Father. The prospectus of the new paper, which, as you will judge from its name, is printed in French, sets forth that "the Moniteur de Rome, in taking a place among the Press sincerely and exclusively Catholic, has but one sim: to defend the holy and great cause of the Papacy and the Church. The situation is grave. At the moment when all the political world have their eyes fixed upon Rome and the precarlous position of Leo XIII; at the moment when the Roman question, around which it has in vain been sought to create silence, preoccupies even the most indifferent minds, journalism has the supreme duty of placing more than ever in relief the undeniable necessity for the territorial independence of that great moral Power which dominates the world, envelops and directs it."

reputation." The Mail then has the audacity

as it were for Grit purposes, or from being

DURING the past few years the claims of Mr. Justice Doberty, District Judge of St. Francis, to be raised to a higher judical sphere have been on several occasions laid before the Government for recognition. These claims have at last secured the attention of the Minister of Justice, and Judge Doherty will be transferred to Montreal on the 1st of November next. The announcement has been received by a unanimous expression of satisfaction by the entire community, and we congratulate the Hon. Judge upon this manifestation of the popularity and esteem in which he is held. The transference of Mr. Justice Doherty to Montreal has been brought about by the retirement of the Hon. Justice Mackay, who has filled a career of no mean morit, and whose learning and ability were a credit to our judiclary.

LOBD GRANVILLE, the English Foreign Secretary, has communicated a letter of spology to the American Secretary of State the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, anent the arbltrary arrest of Mr. Henry George while travelling in Ireland. The apology, which was an humble one, was accepted in a gentlemanly manner; and why should it not, when Lord Granville gives vent to the following act of profound contrition :- "Nevertheless, in view of the information furnished by Mr. Lowell as to the character and pursuits of Mr. George, which certainly rebuts any presumption of unlawful designs on his part, I can only ex. press to you the regret of Her Majesty's Government that this incident should have occurred." Mr. George must now feel that his importance has been adequately estimated, and that his rights of American citizenship have been fully vindicated, notwithstanding the attempts of some petty people, who contended that his arrest and imprisonment were not worth talking about. Mr. George has not only had the satisfaction of receiving an apology from the English Government, but he has had the honor of being specially invited to the Department of State in Washington to be entertained and Interviewed by the Hor. F. T. Frelinghuvsen.

The Roman Catholic residents of St. Lambert held a meeting last night for the O crect a church in that place.

to facts.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

exient that they at last appear either unable or unwilling to bend under it any longer. For a number of years after the Franco Gerhis orders, and his slightest wishes in the Local Legislature of Frussia and in the Federal Government of Germany were acceded to with the greatest promptitude and respect. He found no difficulty in persuading the Houses of Perliament, composed of intelligent and civilized men, to adopt and enact laws against rights of justice and liberty of conscience, which were no mean shadows of the most brutal edicts of the old Pagan emperors In military, religious and commercial circles his hand was the highest and it ruled supreme, with the evident consent of the nation. last forever, and the German Ohanceltor had like all other idols but a limited time to be set up and receive the adoration of the multiago to give satisfaction, and angry looks were

beginning to be cast up:n him, until the situation has grown dismal to a degree, and highly portentous of the political overthrow of Prince Bismarck.

This result is strongly indicated in the late preliminary elections to the Prussian Landtag, whereby the Chancellor's bitter opponents, the Progressist party, won a decided and remarkable victory. The Chancellor wants to thrust upon the people economic schemes which are regarded with the greatest disfavor. His schemes are founded on the basis of a protective policy, and the Germans are crying out for free trade, and will offer an uncompromising resistance to all measures which will clash with this popular demand. The people could stand considerable bulldozing in other directions, but they are bent on repressing misery and want at the hands even of Prince Blamarck.

### THE IRISH NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

IRELAND looms up again before the world in a more pronounced figure of union and harmony. It was the Irish question before the Egyptian war, and it is the same question after it, which engages and of millions in America. Yesterday the Irish National Conference opened in purpose of taking steps towards raising tunds | Dublin and the work of integration was ro.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ASSAILED BY THE TORONTO " MAIL."

WEEN the Toronto Mail sets Itself up as a tribunal to judge, convict and condemn the

After Mass had been concluded, Dr. Cleary, the croaler, the symbol of the Episcopate, proceeded to enumerate and to explain the functions of the bell which peeled forth its significant tones from the Catholic beliry. by the caprice of that man, would cast off the heavenly instrument blessed by God, consecrated to his service, and spiritualized by the dignity of its celestial functions. tower which religion and generosity reared up to the one true God; it would swell its note of praise three times each day, to pro-Son of God; that his thoughts should be ever heavenward: that he should how down in the morning to thank God that he was granted another day to magnify His holy name; that, when the sun was at its meridian, he should bless God for the bountiful gifts He had bestowed on him; and that, when the shades of night were closing upon the earth, and darkness, like a pall, was enshrouding his dwelling, he should humbly kneel an unprovided death. The first and daily The bell would also gend its love, as heavenly messengers of peace across the valley and over tian on the Sunday morning to invite him to the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. But to the bad Ohristian and to the unbeliever the heart is of the earth. Another function of the bell is to assemble together the flock of creatures. Nothing can be achieved without labor, neither can heaven be gained without good works; and there to render an account of his stewardship, and when sorrowing friends gather around the and manifests its watchfulness as well over the dead as over the living. His Loadship beautifully and eloquently developed his subject matter and held his audience spell-bound on the success of his missionary career a Westport, and congratulated the congregation that had co-operated with him in completing the splendid edifice in which they were to-day assembled. He was glad to tell them how pleased he was with the grandeur of their church, with the beauty and finish of the loity spire and gilded cross which surmounted it, with the order and elegance of the Presbytery and its surroundings; and he promised to speak well of all these things to other congregations. He found no fault and saw no

#### THE MYSTERIOUS VISITOR TO THE VATICAN.

The report that the Comte de Chambord had been received in audience by the Pope was tolegraphed last week to all the Continental papers. It was stated by some that the Comte de Paris and not the head of the House of Bourbon had been the personage in. question; and there seemed to be little doubt. about the dignity of the unknown visitor, for the officials at the Vatican treated him with all the ceremony due to a prince of the blood. The facts of the case are these : A gentleman arrived at the Hotel de Bome in the Corsc and gave the name of Villers de Grandchamps. The traveller was no other than the Comte de Flandre travelling incognito, who desired to pay his respectful homage to Lso XIII. Villers de Grandchamps, it may be added, is an estate belonging to the brother of the King of the Belgians.

#### THE HOLY FATHER

has allowed an exceptional latitude to Cardlnal Czacki at one of the most difficult periods of French history. The late Nuncio, like the present one, is accredited to the French Bepublic just as Cardinal Ohigi represented the Vatican at the Imperial Court of Napoleon III., who at that very time was being called Pontius Pilate by the illustrious Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans. The Boyalists must remember that the Church owes little to Bourbon or Bonaparte. Her mission and supreme law is one of salvation and peace. After all, the Monde may be right. Univers has fought and does fight valiantly tor the Church. But it seems to wish to stand slone on the field of battle. It ought rather to rejoice to see champions of Catholicism amongst Republicans, for a Christian and Catholic Republic might bring about the triumph of Religion in France; and having accomplished its mission, might lead her lawful king to the throne. But the return of a monarchy or an empire is a secondary matter when placed side by side with the Ohristian order of society. This is and always must be the chief mission of the ambassador of the Holy See; and Cardinal Ozacki has been one of its most glorious representatives.

# THE LAST TWO WEEKS

Over 300 poor have taken advantage of the liberal offer made by M. Souvielle, ex:Alde Surgeon of the French Army, and furnished gratis with his Spirometer, for the oure of Oatarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Oall or address, M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, or 173 Ohurch street, To-ronto, offices for Canada. French and Eng-

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Oct. 25, 1882.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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# LACROSSE.

The Match on Saturday-The Shamrocks Still the Champions-The Long Throwing Contest.

It is estimated that there were at least six thousand people on the Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds on Saturday afternoon to witness the last match of the season for the championship pennant. The weather was glorious for field sports, although, perhaps, a trifle chilly for spectators. As it drew near three o'clock the grand stand was fairly packed, and it was even hard to obtain standing room. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and considerable betting was indulged in, the odds being in favor of the Shamrocks to the extent of \$100 to \$75. Both teams were reported to be in the best playing condition, especially the Torontos who had been practising hard and came down with sanguine expectation of carrying the proud title of championship to the Queen City. Although unsuccessful, they fought well for the laurels showing themselves to be, and as they, have been during the past season, the most danger-Shamrocka.

#### THE LONG THBOW.

considerable delay and dissatisfaction. The and F. Lelly, were, however, not to blame for this. It appears that the point of dispute is punity in the Provace of Quebec. Let all that McKenzle was given an extra throw, on Catholics beyout this man, Ames or Amon, account of a previous throw of his not having been measured, and in this effort threw further than his opponents, who claim that they were also entitled to another throw. In fact, Lally who thought that Mackenzle's last throw was an exhibition MR. BLAKE'S IRISH SPEECH CRITIone, picked up the ball and sent it at least fifteen feet further than the Toronto Hercules. This effort was, however, not allowed, and in consequence there is a doubt whether Boss Mackenzle is really entitled to the medal. Mr. McNaught was the Beferee in the competition, and no doubt gave his decision in accordance with the strict rules governing such contests, and also, we believe, in perfect good faith. The following result was announced by him at the close :---

Ross Mackenzie, Toronto, 140 yds 2 ft.... 1 J. Heelan, Shamrock, 135 yds 2 ft..... 2 F. Lally, Shamrock, 134 yds 1 ft..... 0

#### THE MATCH

was commenced at exactly a quarter past three, when the following teams were on the field :-

Shamrock-M Creagan, goal; F Lally, point; J Morton, cover point; T Butler, C Maguire, E Hart, P McKeown, T Meshan, P Green, J Murphy, T Heelan, J Daly; M J Polan, captain.

Toronto-Ross McKenzie, goal ; J Dwight point; W Bennell, cover point; Logan, F Garvin, J Giroux, S Hughes, Blight, A Martin, W A Hubbell, Donaldson, F Martin; J Ham. llton, captain.

#### THE FIRST GAME.

After the "face" Meehan was first to secure the ball, which he immediately "tobled" to Daly, who made a short run, but was checked by Bonnell, and a tussle ensued, Meehan coming to the rescue and taking a throw on the Toronto flags. Here Ross Mackenzle seized the rubber, although hardly pressed by Green, and sent it whizzing down field, landing on Toby Butler's stick, who was sharply checked by Bonnell, who got it and made w shot for the Shamaock goal, where Lally pounced upon it and sent it out of danger to centre-field, where Magnire and Garvin had a tussle for it, the former coming out ahead and throwing to McKeown, who hose stick i WAS

# CORRESPONDENCE

OBANGE BRUTALITY. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sin,-I deem it a duty to call your attention to the conduct of certain Orangemen in

the County of Pontiac, who, in open violation of laws enacted by and with the consent of Her Majesty the Queen, to whom they pretend to be so loyal, marched in procession with flying colors on the 12th of July last, in the Village of Guyon, in that County. Not content with transgressing the law on that day, they recently organized, after the cowardly and brutal fashion so well becoming them, to murder two Oatholic young men of the Township of Thurlow, viz :-- Messrs. Michael Moran and Michael Ryan. Taking advantage of the isolation of these young men they succeeded in inflicting on them serious injuries. The Mayor of Guyon one Ames, or Amon, I Village, don't know which-he hardly knows himself, being a thorough representative of illiterate Orangeism, stood by quietly while these Oatholic young men were being outraged and abused. He knew perfectly well been during end pass hoasen, ins most unigers ing of and ablood. Its knew perfectly well ous opponents in the field against the that ihe Orangemen were violating the law by walking on the 12th, but raised not his voice as he should have done against their violation of law. Is it not time that this man The long throwing contest seems to have should be removed from office? He is either been somewhat badly managed, occasioning too ignorant or too criminal to hold the place. Let him know this, however, that neither competitors, Messre Ross McKenzle, J Heelan Michael Ryan, nor M chael Moran, nor any other Catholic, can be outraged with im-

> I am, sir, respectfully yours, OBSERVER.

#### October 20, 1882.

# CIZED.

Sin,-Mr. Sydney Bellingham, now of Castle Bellingham, Ireland, formerly M.P. for Argenteuil in our Canadian Parliament, has been pleased to sit in judgment on the very able and exhaustive speech delivered by Mr. Blake on the "Irish Question" during the debate on the "Costigan Resolutions." Of course, Mr. Bellingham, of Castle Bellingham, is an Irish landlord, and, naturally enough, treats Ireland's difficultles from a landlord point of view, which is directly antagonistic to that of the tenantry, who, forming nearly three-tourths of the population of Ireland, are the people of Ireland and not Mr. Bellingham and his small band ot rackrenting colleagues scattered over the island. Mr. Blake advocates " Home Rule" for Ireland, Mr. Bellingham professes to see in such a measure "a great constitutional rupture," which "is understood by the enemies of England to involve Irish Independence." Indeed, Mr. Bellingham 1 And what, pray, was the Act of Union itself, but a "great constitutional rupture" of the blackest and foulest description, involving, as it did, the shameful violation of the solemn oath taken by the Lords and Commons of England, and England's King himself, in answer to Grettan's famous " Petition of Bights," plecging to the Irish nation forever her legislative independence ? So much for "constitutional ruptures." But the people of Ireland are not in favor of " Home Bule," Mr. Bellingham goes on to tell us, because, forcooth, that rabid anti-Irish sheet misnomered the Irish Times, of "May 29," speaks of a " Banbridge meeting," whereat one "Bev. J. Dickson, of Portadown, speaking in the name of two millions Irish people on Irish soil, declared the Union between England and Ireland to be indispen-sable to their libertles and prosperity," etc. Now, were we certain that there were " two millions Irish people on Irish soil," so lost to all sense of pational dignity and self respect, as to wish for the continuance of the Union, which reduces them to the rank of common

itself to deprive their utterences on Irish affairs of any weight. We might counsel them as Talley rand did his own over-officious countrymen once. " Moins de zele, Messieurs, s'il vous plait, moins de zele."

THE SOZEL BAILWAY LEASE.

By the terms of contract with the South Eastern, 40 per cent of the gross earning of the Sorel road go to the proprietors of the latter. It is believed that the construction of the Great Eastern along the South Shore to Quebec will greatly injure the provincial capital as it will build up Point Levi at its expense. The contract provides for the immediate continuation of a road from Sorel to Levis, and from St. Lambert to Rouses Point and Dundee. This virtually gives the Canadian Pacific via the Atlantic and Northwest, a connection with the American Western system of railways at Potsdam Junction via Dundee, a connection with the Delaware and Hudson B. B., for New York at St. Lambert with the South Eastern for Boston and Portland, and at Levis with the Intercolonial.

# WEDDING CHIMES.

#### ON THE MARRIAGE OF H. J. C.

A moth, one day, was led to woo The light a thry taper threw, The more he watched the flickering light, The more it obar med his am'rous sight— The closer drew he to the flame. The more it obarmed his am'rous sight-The closer drew he to the flame, As lover to his flanced dame, 'Till, wings and freedom lost, he fell A prey to the bawitching spell! Thick you, friend Henry, there's much need To point the moral? man won't heed, More than the moth-wait loo late-Our am'rous Moih's untimely fate. Around the light he'll flatter still--Not round a taper's, if you will,--But still a light that round him flings A glow that's sure to singe his wings, And take him captive in listoi's--I mean the "light" of woman's smiles ! Of course, dear friend, you've too much sense To let the moral give offense! Of course, dear friend. you've too much sense To let the moral give offense! To such a "light" I, too, in troth. Have acted like the veriest "Moth." But how consoling is the thought. That ours, one day, shall be the lot Of all who have a heart to prize The worth that in fair woman lies— The worth, for instance, that bedecks One of the fairest of her sex— One formed to soothe life's cares and strife— And such is she you now call "wife!" W. O. F.



NEW YORE, Oct. 20 -Herbert Spencer says the newspapers have made erroneous statements in regard to his disorders, dress, diet, habits, etc. He states that what he has seen in America far exceeded his expectations. Books about America that he had looked into gave him no adequate idea of the immense developments and material civilization which he everywhere found. The extent of the wealth and magnificence of our cities and especially the splendor of New York altogether astonished him. He thinks that free institutions have been partly the cause of these results, but not the chief cause. He says : "The American people have come into possession of an unparalled fortune, mineral wealth and vast tracts of virgin soil, producing abundantly with small cost, culture that alone goes a great way toward producing enormous pros-Then they have profited by inperity. heriting all arts, appliances and methods developed by older societies, while leaving behind the obstruction existing in them. Then besides these favors and fortune there are factors proper to themselves. I perceive in American faces generally a great amount of determination, a kind of do or die expression, and this trait of character, joined with the power to work exceeding that of any helots, we would despair of the Irish cause and of Ireland's regeneration. But we have the best reasons for denying that the "Rev. J. Dickson," is the mouthplece of one in fifty, Italian republics of the Middle Ages, gradualout of the "two millions Irish people on Irish soil" here spoken of. He can only be the mouthpiece of Ireland's curse and scourge, as I can gather there has been considerable of the Carmelite Nuns. the Orange body, and they are but as a drop loss of substances. Those who rule you do of water in the ocean compared to the rest of it through regiments of men armed with votthe population. Nay, more, Mr. Bellingham and the "Bev. J. Dickson, of Portadown" loyally as dependents of the old feudal no- and the benediction of the Biessed Sacrament. (a good Orange den) to the contrary notbles, and who thus enable their ieaders to over-ride the general will and make the com-was also chanted, at which the Vice-Rector of withstanding, I assert that if the Union were made to stand or fall by the result of a plebismunity submit to their exactions as effectualcitum of the Irlsh nation to-morrow, it would ly as their prototypes of old. Those who bers of the clergy were present. The choir be voted out of existence by an overwhelmframed your Constitution never dreamed that was made up by the pupils of the Normal 20,000 citizens would go to the poll led by a School, under the able direction of Mr. Pelhoss. Here it seems to me the soversign people is fast becoming a puppet, which moves and speaks as the wire-pul-lers determine." Spencer, however, de-clares he does not consider Repub-ficked from the vicinity to attend the impresmons, and that the measure was always repudiated and executed by the nation at large, if such tried and trusted patriots as Grattan, Curran lican institutions a failure, America is sive ceremony. It is pleasing to know that showing on a larger scale than ever before owing to the devotion of Rev. Abbe Valois, the and other distinguished men of the same that paper constitutions will work as they are venerable chaplain of the community and school of politics, may be regarded as reflectintended to work. Within the forms of your | that of the faithful, the ceremonies were in constitution has grown up an organization of every way becoming of the solemn event. professional politicians, altogether uncon-templated at its outset, which has become in a honor of St. Thereaa, as granted by His largo measure a ruling power. Education and diffusion of political knowledge will not fit Mont Carmell, at Hochelaga, and on the two man for free institutions. It is, essentially a question of character, and only in a secondary degree a question of knowledge. The tolerate various small interference and dictations which Englishmen are prone to resist." Spencer refers to the disrespectful manner in which newspapers deal with individuals, and damaging of property by elevated railroads with compensation, and says free institutions can be properly worked only by man, each of whom is jealous of his own rights, and also sympathetically jealous of the rights of others. The Republican is the highest form of government, but it requires the highest type of human nature, a type no where at present existing. Spencer adds : "It may be reasonably held, both because of its distance and the heterogenity of its componants, America will be a long time evolving its ultimate form, but its ultimate form will be high. It is to be feared the eventful mixture, allied with varieties of the Aryan race forming the population, will produce a more powerful type of man than has hitherto existed, and one more capable of undergoing the unifications needfal for complete social life. Americans may reasonably look forward to a time when they will have produced a civilization grander than any the world has known.

# LOCAL NEWS.

-Mr. Marchand, M.P.P., of St. Johns, has been made an honorary member of the Santones Academy of Music, a literary society having its seat at Royan, Lower Charente, France.

-An action for breach of promise of marrage, has been taken out on behalf of Dame Adeline Menard, widow of Mr. Trudeau, Longueuil, against Joseph Berthirume Jr., a blacksmith of Boucherville, for refusing to marry her daughter Miss Marie Louise Trudeau, after having promised to do so. Damages are fixed at \$500.

#### MEDICAL SOCIETY. ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the Medical Society of Montreal held lately, the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year :- President, Dr A Lamarche ; 1st Vice President, Dr C N Filistrault; 2nd Vice President, Dr N Fafard ; Secretary Treasurer, Dr H E Desroslers; Asst do, Dr J I Desroches. Committee-Drs J A Laramee, E P Lachapelle, F X Perrault, A T Brosseau, A A Faucher and FOT Lamoureux.

The annual report was then lead and adopted. Votes of thanks were then adopted to the retiring officers, the press, etc., and the

meeting adjourned.

# THE CARMELITE COMMUNITIES.

The Carmelites of New Orleans received a cablegram from Bome, announcing that the petition presented by their Bev. Father General had been favorably roceived. Hence His Holiness Leo XIII. has granted the full indulgences of the Tridnum in honor of St. Theresa, not only to Carmelite chapsis or churches, but to any wherein it is solemnly in celebrated any time before the 31st of November, that extension having been also gracionsly granted. The Pope also sent his blessing to the Carmelite Communities in America. to the "Commemoralive Work" for St. Theresa's Tri-Centennial, and to all who have in any way aided it or contributed thereunto.

THE DANGERS OF CIGARETTE SMOK-ING.

As our reporter was talking to one of our leading physicians on St. James street this morning, two youths passed by, each pulling away iuriously at a cigarette. Cigarette smoking is becoming painfully common, said our medical friend, school boys, store boys, cash boys and crowds of young gamins that wander about the street, go in for the cigarette, the result is that an early habit of smoking is acquired, and furthermore, of smoking tobacco that is rarely pure, and is often injuriously adulterated. Refuse cigar stumps, valerian, opium, saltpeter, sulphuric acid, bromide of potassium, potato leave, and ammonia, are some of the ingredients used in "tinkering" the tobacco of cigarettes. "Tobacco," continued the doctor, "is a poison which acts

with especial certainty on the immature organism. It impairs nutrition, and in particular that of the nervous system, laying the foundation for subsequent nervous troubles of various kinds. In England a society has been formed, having for its object the suppression of juvenile smoking. Bome similar

their best to put a stop to this wholesale youthful smoking." THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. THERE'SA AN IMPOSING RELIGIOUS OBREMONY AT THE CLOISTER OF THE CARMELITE NUNS AT

HOCHELAGA. An imposing and affecting religious coreother people, of course produces unparalleled mony has just taken place at the cloister of testilying in some especial manner their ap-

ran to give the alarm, and very soon some of the Nuns came out, but before they had time to view the body in the dim light of the early morn they saw on the other side of to do so for a week. The following Tuesday, the garden another body-it was that of a woman. The whole household were soon aroused, and the body, having been viewed, was discovered to be that of Mrs. Boyce, and unhappy To this he scarcely youchsafed an she also was dead. The terrible discovery created the wildest excitement in the house. It was soon after discovered that Mrs Joyce had jumped down from the fourth storey of the building, which is some eighty feet high, and it is presumed that she was killed outright. As to Nicholson, it was also ascertained that he threw himself from the gallery of the second storey and was also killed instantly. The medical gentlemen of the institution soon viewed the body, but it was of no use, life had long since been extinct. It is believed Nicholson committed suicide about one o'clock this morning, and Mrs. Boyce at five o'clock. Both were mentally deranged. Yesterday morning Nicholson attempted to run away, but was prevented from doing so by Dr Hingston's porter, who was in the yard of the Hospital. Mrs Boyce's husband, John, who keeps a store on Notre Dame street was immediately summonsd. The unfortunate lady, before her marriage with Mr. Boyce was the wife of the late Mr. Brown, who was a merchant in this city. The Coroner was also notified, and both bodies were ordered in the house, where after some prelimiary steps an inquest was opened. The matter was kept quiet owing to the family connections of the unfortunate lady, one of whom is a prominent bank manager in this city. The greatest sympathy exists in the institution for Mr. Boyce. Mrs. Boyce was 55 years of age, and being a daughter of ex-Mayor Bodier, Montreal, was a lady who moved in the very best society. Coroner Jones opened an inquest at noon, but the press

was not admitted. At 2.45 this afternoon the jury, in the case of Mrs. Boyce, rendered a verdict of " suicide while laboring under mental derangement."

The inquest on the body of the other unfortunate victim, Nicholson, was opened by the Coroner shortly after five o'clock, and after the Doctor and Nuns had given their evidence, the jury rendered the following verdict at 6 30 pm :-- " That the deceased Thomas Nicholson, committed suicide while in a state of mental abberration."

#### PRESENTATION TO THE SECREFARY OF THE CATHOLIO YOUNG MEN'S SOULETY.

Pursuant to an notice requesting the mombers of the above Society to assemble in the chapel of the Orphan Asylum yesterday afternoon, a large number put in an appearance. The proceedings were of a religious character, being the recitation of the monthly office, after which the Spiritual Director of the Socity, the Rev. James Callahan, delivered an able and eloquent address, at the conclusion of which the members adjourned to the long room, St. Patrick's sacristy, where the President, Mr. J. R. McLaughlin, in the name of the officers and members of the O. Y. M. Society, presented Mr. Peter Francis McOaffrey, the Becording Secretary, with a magnificent gold chain and losket, and called upon Mr. J. F. Fosbre, 2nd Vice-President, agency might be of use in this country. At to read the accompanying address, which is any rate, parents and guardians should do beautifully illuminated, and is the exquisite beautifully illuminated, and is the exquisite and artistic workmanship of Mr. J. J. Rowan :---

#### TO PETER FRANCIS MCCAFFREY, EEq., Re cording Secretary of the Catholic Young Mens' Society :-

DEAR BIR .- For some time past the officers and members of tue Catholic Young Men's Society have longed for an opportunity of rapidity of progress. Once more, there is the Carmelite Nuns, at Hochelage, in honor preclation of the many valued services renderinventiveness which, stimulated by need for of the centennary of St. Theresa. The anni- ed, the untiring zeal you have always display-economizing labor, has been fostered." versary was preceded by a Novena, at which ed and the incalculable sacrifices made for That this tribute is well merited was amply made manifest by the honorable and successly losing their freedom." He remarks :--- glous ceremonies lasted that no less than three ful manner in which you so ably discharged "You retain the forms of freedom, but as far thousand people visited the beautiful chapel your mainfold and arduous duties as secretary of the late Pilgrimage Committee. slight but sincere token of the esteem and regard we entertain for your person and character, and we would express the hope that in future years, when casting retrospective glances on the past, your thoughts will revert with pleasure to the many hours we have spent together.

retired to his house with his The next day he appeared at bride. his labors the same as ever and continued however, he appeared more depressed than usual, so much so as to excite comment from his wife, who asked him why he looked so answer, but taking up his hat after fluishing his dinner, he left the house walked in the direction of the river, his wife, who was troubled at her husband's sour looks and inattention, watched him from the window and saw him approach the water's edge much to her surprise, he waded into the stream, without taking off his boots, until the water reached his knees. Stooping down, as if in act of bathing his head, he kept his head under water until weakened and suffocated he fell over on his side a dead man. The unhappy bride, watching his movements from the window, shrieked with alarm, and, summoning the neighbors, rushed down to the river. The unconscious young man was carried on shore, but showed no signs of life. A physician was sent for, but ere he reached the spot the suicide had passed into sternity. The affair, although causing quite an excitement at the time, was hushed up as much as possible owing to the respectability of the young man, who has two uncles members of the clergy. No inquest was held, and exactly eight days after his nuptial ceremony the bridegroom was laid in the grave. It was generally admitted among the few people of the place who knew of the affair that Deragon was laboring under mental aberration at the time of the rash act, as previous to it he had acted in a strange manner. He was 27 years of age, and lived in a comfortwho entertained the Prince of Wales able little house on the outskirts at his residence during his stay of the village. The above facts were obtained from one of the natives of the place who was present at the wedding and who afterwards saw him lying dead from drowning, and was informed of the whole affair by a sorrowing relative.

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#### SCOTCH NEWS.

A rise of 18 6d per ton has now taken place in the price of the best quality of coal in. Fife.

Mr Peter MacLean, of Duchra, one of the honorary Sheriff-Substitutes of Wigtownshire, died on Sunday at his residence, Bellevilla House, Stranraer.

The St. Nicholas Parochial Board of Aberdeen have adopted a report recommending the building of a lunatic asylum to accommodate 250 or 300 inmates, and to cost £12,000 to £15,000.

The annual competition for the golf championship took place over the St. Andrews links on Saturday, and resulted in a victory-the third in succession-for Bob Ferguson with 171 strokes.

The election of a Professor of Greek in the Edinburgh University was made by the curators on Tuesday, when the choice fell upon Mr S. H. Butcher, Fellow and Prolector of University College, Oxford.

The deaths in Glasgow for the week ending Saturday last were at the rate of 24 per 1000 per annum, as compared with 20 tor the preceding week. For the corresponding weeks in 1881, 1880, and 1879, death-rates of 18. 20, and 18 were registered.

John Duncan, a miner at Camps, near Mid-Calder, was sentenced by Sheriff Baxter at Edinburgh on Saturday to 30 days' imprisonment for having deserted his wife and young daughter, whereby they had become a charge on the Parochial Board of St. Outhbert's Ediaburgh.

On Tuesday James McPhail and his wife, who were apprehended last week in connection with a fatal assault they are alleged to have made upon a fellow-lodger named Samuel Allan, were judicially examined in the Burgh Court by Ballie Anderson. Tho charge against them will be one of murder.

sent flying through the Toronto flags. Time 4 minutes. THE SECOND GAME

was rather a protracted one but a splendid exhibition of lacrosse. The speciators watched every movement of the ball with intense interest, and cheered either side when a clever piece of play was made. The com-mencement of the game was chiefly characteristic by long throws from one goal to the other, although at times some sharp play was manifested in centre field. Creagan in goals played an excellent game, and was strongly supported by Lally in his position. McKeown did some heavy checking, as well as Hart. The players were about | ing majority of the people. It is also now an settling down to their work when the ball historical fact that the Union was carried by went over the grand stand and a short delay the most unblushing britery and corruption was occasioned. On being faced Mc. practised on the members of the Irish Com-Keown got in some heavy work, although several brilliant rushes were made on the Shamrock flags, Lally was there, however, and on two occasions made splendid runs down field. Around the Toronto flags Beveral sharp tussies ensued, but McKenzie was a regular stone wall and saved the day for his team on more than one occasion, in fact the Toronto defence would be a very weak one of the game, made a close shot for goals, which Lally stopped cleverly. Shortly after an accident occurred to Hubbel, who had the nall on the third finger off the right hand, torn from the flesh, and was in consequence obliged to retire. Hughes made an exceedingly close throw for goals, so much so that a cry of game was raised. Once again the ball was thrown over the grand stand and another face took place, shortly after which the ball time of play was one hour and five minutes.

#### THE THIRD GAME

was deperately contested by the Torontos who sought to make the match a draw. They were unsuccessful, however, no game being taken until time was called. The match was thus awarded to the Shamrocks.

Lieut.-Col. Bond and Mr. Hartland Macdougail acted as umpires, and Mr. W. K. McNaught as referee.

#### PRESENTATION TO THE CHAMPIONS.

At the conclusion of the match the champions were the recipients of a very pleasing gift from Bro. Arnold and his pupils, who were on the ground during the match. The gift was in the shape of a handsome banner, bearing the inscription, "Presented to the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, Champions of the juture. Bro. Arnold made the presentation, and the address was read by one of the behalf of the team, and expressed the hope that the team would often carry the banner by citing Mr. Herbert, Earl Grey and Gold- of their race. Why not his? Ask those who is victory with honor, Three cheers for the win Smith as strong anti-Home Bulers. But have used Putnam's Painless Corn Extrao-teresting event to a close.

as the train moved off.

ing the wishes and sentiments of their fellowcountrymen. Mr. Bellingham next startles us by stating that, in any case, before granting Home Rule, the will of "Englishmen, without him. "Notty" Martin in the middle Scotchmen and Welshmen" would have to be consulted ! Of course, the will of the "mere Irish" counts here for nothing, although one would think they should also have a say in a matter of such vital importance to their welfare as a distinct people. Mr. Bellingham then inquires if "Home took his place, however, after a some-what lengthy delay, and immediately them from the rot?" "Would it create deposits, without which manufacturing is crippled ?" We answer if Home Rule could not "preserve the potatoes from the rot," it would "preserve" the owners from starvation in the sense that the tillers of was scooped through the Toronto flags. The the soil would be in a better position to bear the loss of a year's crop, were they less rack-rented. For rack-rents are what impoverish the Irish peasantry and expose them to ruin and the poor-house on the least failure of their farm produce. But, rack-rents were first thought of when absenteeism-another of Ireland's scourges-was instituted by the Union. The landed gentry of Ireland, when Dublin ceased to be a metropolis, flocked to London where their parliamentary duties consumed most of their time. Living was there far more sumptuous and costly than at home, and to meet the surplus expenditure, the Irish landlords had recourse to the "rack-rent" system. It will thus be seen that Home Rule, in doing away with absenteeism would remove the necessity of rack-rents, and that the peasantry, once relieved of these-a fatal drain on their slender resources -- would stand a better chance World, by Bro. Arnold and his pupils," and of saving money, and find themselves, consequently better prepared to "live down" was accompanied by an address, congratulat-ing the champions upon their brilliant line a famine emergency, when it occurred. For of victories, and expressing the hope that the same reasons, Home Rule would benefit the club would have continued success in the Irish manufactures and industries, as it did before the Union, when the products of Ire-land's skill and enterprise drove out Engpupils. Captain Polan returned thanks on land's from the foreign markets of Christen-behalf of the team, and expressed the hope dom. Mr. Bellingham concludes his remarks

teresting event to a close. The Toronto team left the Bonaventure and its provide the anti-Irish side of every where by druggists, &c.—N. O. Polson & Co., Depot at 11 o'clock, and were heartily cheered gentlemen esponse the anti-Irish side of every man's name, at the set of the institution. Pro- villagers in a jolification of any kind, seem-transfer as this has no signific-ful hearts cannot sound his praise too high. by ond, near the wall of the institution. Pro- villagers in a jolification of any kind, seem-ceeding over to where the man lay he very ing to prefer solitude to company. At the soon discovered the frightful fact that it was close of the festivities, Deragon, or Dirigeau, poor Nicholson lying dead. He immediately which was the young man's name, question relating to Ireland is sufficient of proprietors, Kingston, Ont.

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HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. Honor the name of Dr. Scott Putnam, inventor of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Many less deserving men have their names enrolled among those considered benefactors 93

Spencer further says :-- "The American all the religious communities in and around the interests of the Society. people, while greatly prospering, are, like Montreal attended, it being estimated that during the nine days during which the reli-Each morning a Solemn High Mass was

chanted, accompanied by most beautiful ing papers, who obey the word of command music, and in the evening there was a sermon Laval University officiated and several memfollowing days, as regulated by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre. It may be well to know that seven years and seven days indulgences have American has not, I think, sufi-clenily quick sense of the same time not sufficiently quick sense of the claims of others. You clebrations of the Tridium, and plenary indul-quick sense of the claims of others. You gence applicable by way of suffrage to the holy souls of purgatory. The High Mass to-morrow will take place at 8 30, and there will also be a sermon and Benediction of the

> SUICIDE OF TWO PATIENTS AT THE HOTEL DIEU.

Blessed Sacrament at 3.30 p.m.

Probably the most frightful cases of suicide which have ever been perpetriated in any in- of another tragedy of a similar nature which, stitution in this city at any one time took place early this morning at the Hotel Dleu Hospital, resulting in the death of two in-mates of the institution. On the tenth of the present month Mrs. Boyce, of this city, a cide. It is as follows :--lady well-known in society and daughter of On the third of the present month the quiet ex-Mayor Bodier, entered the Hotel Dieu as a little village of Boucherville was somewhat patient, and had some private rooms at her disposal. Last Saturday a milkman named called St Patrick's Ward. Early this morning, probably about 2 o'clock, the nun in charge of the ward went to Nicholson's bed toll by the rash, unholy act of a deranged to give him some medicine, but discovered youth. that he had disappeared. She at once called Half the village turned out to the wedding the porter, and a search was instituted for and atter festivities at the house of the bride him throughout the building, but he could were kept up until an early hour on the lolnot be found. Some anxiety was ex- lowing morning. It was noticed, however, pressed for him, and nothing was that the bridegroom, although evidently try-seen of him till about six o'clock this ing to be as gay as his guests, scarcely spoke morning, when one of the employees of the to anyone, moping in corners and was establishment went to the garden next to the apparently in a troubled mood. chapel and immediately in front of the build- No particular attention was paid to him, as ing, and when about beginning his work he saw the form of a man lying at some feet be-fellow; and seldom, if ever, joined his fellow yond, near the wall of the institution. Pro- villagers in a jolification of any kind, seem-ceeding over to where the man lay he very ing to prefer solitude to company. At the

and a second second

We are, dear sir, Yours very sincerely, Signed on behalf of the O.Y.M.S., JOS B MCLAUGHLIN, President. JAS F FOSBRE, 1st Vice-Pres. F J NEVILLE, 2nd Vice-Prez. JOHN J ROWAN, Treasurer. JOSEPH A MCCANN. JOHN P HAMMILL. Montreal, Oct. 22nd, 1882.

The recipient, in a pleasing way, thanked the Society for the beautiful present, and said that the services rendered were not performed with the expectation of receiving any recompense. He would continue in the future, as in the past, to devote his best interests for the good cause of the Society. The locket and

#### ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Another frightful tragedy has just come to light which for coolness and determination in its execution has seldom, if ever, been surpassed in the oriminal annals of our fair Province. The shock which the public mind must have sustained at the horrible double self murder which we yesterday published will scarcely prepare them to receive the news althoug not as harrowing in its details cannot be read without a shudder. The story of the affair is rather romantic, begin. ning with a marriage and ending with a sul-

enlivened by the, to all appearances, happy nuptials of two of the young villagers, the Thomas Nicholson, residing at Cote bride being a daughter of one of st. Paul, also entered the same the well-to-do farmers of the neighborhood, institution as a patient, and he was placed in that part of the building thriving and old natives of the place. The marriage chimes rang out merrily ; but, alas, how soon they were changed to the funeral

On fuesday night a furnacomam named John Moran, 50 years of age, had been drinking in the house of Mr. J. T. Morrison, spirit morchant, Sunnyeide, Coatbridge, along with two companions. He was left by them apparently asleep, and an hour or two after, on an attempt being made to waken him, it failed. The police were sent for, when it was found that the man was dead.

Peter Murphy, foreman engineer in St. Rollox Chemical Works, Glasgow, was found dead on the Joint Line, a quarter of a mile to the east of Gilmour Street Station, about ten o'clock on Saturday night. The deceased, who was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and family, visited friends in Paisley on Saturday afternoon, and is enprosed to have been attempting to reach the passenger platrorm by means of the goods station when he was met in the darkness by an up train and instantancously killed.

The mortality in Edinburgh last week was 75, and the death rate 17 per thousand. Under one year there were 17 deaths, and above sixty 22, of which 3 were above eighty, and 3 above ninety. Diseases of the chest account-ed for 26 deaths, and zymotic causes for 6, of which 2 were scarlet fever, 2 measles, 1 typhus fever, and 1 whooping cough. The intimations numbered 111, comprising 3 fever, 96 scarlet fever; 8 measles and 4 dyphtheria.

Of the 11C births, 6 were illegitimate. On Saturday, in the Leith Council Chamber, David Dryburgh, a young fisherman, residing at Newhaven, was presented with the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for having saved a boy from drowning at Newhaven Pier some months ago. Provost Pringle made the presentation, and Colonel M. W. Dunbar, 24th Regiment, by whom Dryburgh's act had been brought under the notice of the society, was awarded a vote of thanks for the trouble he had taken in the

matter. On Saturday night and early on Sunday morning Inspector M'Kenzle, of the Greenock Police Force, accompanied by Sergeant M'Ausland and two constables, visited several houses in the town which were reputed shebeens. In a house at 9 Cowgate, occupied by Ellza M'Cairn or Dixon, they found 45 pint bottles of porter and beer, and 5 bottles. of whiskey. They afterwards went to a house in Harvie Lane occupied by Mary Bodney on Grieves, and seized 37 pint bottles of beer and porter and 1 bottle of whiskey. All the liquor was taken to the Police Office, and the parties will probably be tried before the Police Court for having more than a gallon of excisable liquors on their premises.

THE CALL FROM MONTREAL TO A DUNDEE MINISTER.

At the close of the forencon service in St. Paul's Established Church, Dundee, on Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Hill intimated that he had resolved to accept the call addressed to him. by the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal. It is stated that the stipend offered Mr. Hill in Canada is £800 a year, witha manse.

Mr. Ouellet. of Quebec, has received a con-tract for the construction of a new Roman Catholic Church at St. Bazile, County of Portneuf.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# CATABBE OF THE BLADDER STINGING irritation, infiammation, all Kid-ney, and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchupaina." \$1.

THE IRISH NATIONAL CON-FERENCE.

6

# The Pragramme of the Conference—A Letter from Michael Davitt—Sympu-thy and Approval from America-Besolutions, Addresses, etc.—English Detectives Watching the Proceedings.

DUBLIN, Oct. 17 .- The Conference of the Irlsh National League, now in session, have agreed to report a platform of principles embodying a statement of the following reforms, as essential to the future welfare of freland : -First-Self-Government for the Itlsh people in the full American rense. Second-Pretection to Irish industries and Government aid in every way possible for their development as a means for encouraging Irish ngriculture by giving it a home market, of giving the State a strong body of artisans, and of making the State as far as possible, independent of other nations. Third-The creation of Irish peasant proprietorship, the State to advance the entire sums of money necessary to enable the peasants to purchase In fee their own lands, the moneys so advanced to be repayable to the State after sixtythree years in small payments yearly thereafter, with low interest on the balances. Fourth-The transfor of the uncultivated lands of Ireland by compulsory purchase to county boards for reclamation, improvement and final sale to the persontry. Flith-The abolition of the View alty in Ireland, and the substitution thereise of a system of local seli-government by which the various county boards of Ireland will perform for their respective counties all the local government functions necessary, and at present alleged to be under the Vicelegal system performed apjustly or inadequately by the royal underlings, either ignorant of the needs of the people or indifferent to them. Sixth-Land law reform in such a general and thorough way as will abolish entail, primogeniture, and all the special testures of the English system that go to foster sggregation of land title and the creation of landed aristocracies.

The Lesgue will st once issue the above platform in circulars all over the country and organize a system of agitation in its iavor.

Michael Davitt says, in a letter on the Irish Conference:-" The programme that is to be discussed as to the fature platform of the country is far too wide to be left to the decision of any select body of local leaders. Each separate plank is of national importance, requiring careful consideration, and demanding for the movement in which so many other vital interests are to be included a popular sanction and measure of support that could scarcely be counted upon unless put before our people at home and abroad as emanating from a truly representative assembly, which B conference could not pretend to be. Now that an indication of renewed activity on the part of the leaders is apparent to the people, they are beginning to pluck from the increasing number of meetings that are being held in various parts of the country. It requires very little reflection to convince our farmers and people generally that besitancy, apathy or indifference on their part, while confronted with an ever active and Inscrupulous enemy, means defeat to their cause, and the revival of landlord and west British ascendency in the public life of Ireland. If the struggle of the past teaches one thing more than another, it is that the concessions which have been made to Ireland have been the measure of their own determination in demanding what was here by right, and not the equivalent of England's sense of justice voluntarily conceded by an unprejudiced House of Commons. These concessions, it is true, are never commensurate with the efforts put forth by our people in movements for the attainment of full and complete justice, but the lesson of how alone they have been and can be won is the one thing that must be learned by heart in every corner of Ireland, if we are to wring from a reluctant foe the full comple. ment of our people's inalienable rights, national and social. It is true, we have been beaten from the position which the land movement held a year, but only at the cost to England of an attack by Mr. Gladstone upon every political privilege that distinguishes native despotism from constitutional liberty. Is this saying that the two great principles, truth and justice, upon which that movement rested for moral sanction and foundation, are weakened or overthrown because brute force has, ' for a time,' overpowered a moral cause? The grand indestructible truth that this land of Ireland was made for a people, and not for a class, is still as self evident and palpable as the everlasting hills. While the justice of demanding that the ownership of that land should be vested in those for whom it was created, in order to be administered so as best to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people, is still the predominating conviction of the Irish mind and its vindication the firm resolve of the rising generation of Irish manhoca. Well may land monopoly, conitonted by such invincible truths, while compelled to fall back upon coercion for support, be expected to exclaim, with the vanquisher of the Boman legions: One more such victory and I am undone.' All that is required from us to effect this desideratum is simply to stand tearlessly by truth and justice." Mr. Parnell, in his address corrected the impression that nothing had been done for evicted tenants since the dissolution of the Ladies' Land League. He said £2,700 had been spent in relieving them, and hundreds of families had been placed in a position to avail themselves of the benefits of the Arrears bill. Messrs. Brennan and Sexton were appointed secretaries of the Conference. Numbers of letters and telegrams from America. approving the movement, were read. Letters were also read from several Oatholic bishops, apologizing for absence and expressing confidence in the movement. Mr. Parnell submitted the programme of the Conference, and reviewed its proposals. He declared that he wished to re-affirm his first utterance on a public platform, namely, that until he attained for the people of Ireland the right to make their own laws they would never be in accordance with their wishes. No solution of the land question could be final that did not secure to farmer the right of becoming the owners of their holdings by purchase. He estimated that a fair amendment to the Healy clause would result in an average 20 per cent. further reduction in the judicial decrees fixing rent, He said the Irish party required 85 to 90 members in Parliament, but they could not hope for this until the franchise was placed on a basis of household suffrage. In relation to the assertion of English papers in regard to their alleged differences with their kindred in America, Mr. Parnell denied that there has been any dictation from that quarter. He, for one, would decline to obey such dictation. On whatever points they micht have differed, they had agreed to leave the leave to the Irish people. Despite the most tyrannical Coercion Act the world

had (ever seen, they would yet attain the measures on which they set their hearts. The scheme for the establishment of an Irish National Land Lesgue was adopted. Mr. Daviit then addressed the convention. He spoke in somewhat more pronounced terms than Mr. Parnell. He declared that until the land which had been stolen from the people was restored to the whole people as a national property, there could be no final satisfactory settlement of the land question. At the same time he wished it distinctly understood that his declaration did not separate | kitchen. him from Mr. Farnell on the land question. Mr. Parnell accepted the amendment to the

proposed land scheme, to the effect that incressed taxes should be placed on grass lands, and all covenants against tilling be declared vold. The conference unanimously adopted the amendment of the programme in favor of payment of the Irish party in the House of Commons. On motion of Mr. Davitt, it was resolved to include the establishment of a workingmen's club and reading rooms among the objects of the conference.

Mr. Davitt moved an amendment that the Central Council of the new League consist of 32 members, one for each county, the Parliamentary party to have no nominations, but its members to be eligible.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor said the amendment amonnted to a vote of want of confidence in the Parliamentary party. He accused Mr. Davitt of trying to injure Mr. Parnell's prestige, and reiterated the charge, despite Mr. Davitt's repeated denials.

Mr. Davitt became greatly excited, and said a gentleman would not make such an accusation. To prove it groundless be withdrew the amendment.

It was finally decided that the Council counties and 17 for the Parliamentary party. A resolution thanking Mr. Parnell for presiding over the deliberations, and expressing unabated confidence in him, was passed, and the Conference terminated.

Midnight-The proceedings of the confercuca to day were not altogether termonious. Delegate Louden, who stempted to speak was should down as a bland grabber and renegade," and denounced by ex-suspect Barrington as a "coward will ten away from coercion." All the speakers coulated the Land Act an utter failure Mr Davitt said he was unable to go with Mr. Parnell in his scheme of land reform, but would cooperate with him for the abolition of land-

lordism. Loxbon, Oct. 18 .- The Times Dublin dispatch says :- Not only has the conference excited no enthusiasm, but the assembly was composed of elements as heterogeneous as the programme was multifarious. It was only the skillful hand of the chairman that sometimes prevented an open rupture. Dissension was shown clearly enough in Mr. Parnell's opening statement, and in Mr. Davitt's prompt rejoinder, and the tone of bitter emphasis wherein the latter spoke betrayed the feeling of a man laboring under through the persistent efforts of the man's the disappointment he struggled to suppress. It is asserted that a large number of Eng-

lish detectives have arrived, and are in conconfidence again, as is evident stant communication with the Home Secretary in reference to the action of the confer-ADC6.

# THAT HUSBAND OF MINE

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Benewer.', \$1. Druggiete.

#### ARTHUR'S SOCIAL SUCCESS. THE SAME MAN OF THE WORLD AS IN PRIVATE

LIFE. The first society man of America is Presidant Arthur. It is the wonder of the day

# ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Georgia boy stole a \$300 horse and sold ft for \$2.

The Rothschilds are said to hold sixty millions in Egyptian bonds. An educated Oherokce Indian is editing a

small journal at Fayetteville, Ark. Newspapers throughout Kansas claim that there is an unprecedented scarolty of male help on the farm and fomele help in the

Representatives of all the Protestant missionary societies are being invited to a missionary conference to be held in Calcutta in Ohristmas week.

Judges of the Supreme Court in Arkansas prohibit by formal orders the sale of liquors within a distance of three miles from a public or private school.

It is said that the invention and subsequent improvements of the American plough made a saving on last year's crop in this country of \$90,000,000.

Mount Esgle, Tenu, has been selected as the site for the establishment of a Southern Chantauque, to be conducted on the broadest basis of Biblical Christanity.

A family has distinguished itself at La Porte, Ind, by piecing three gorgeous bed-quilts from samples of silk obtained free by mail from merchants in the large cities.

A waiter in Paris some time ago swallowed a large spoop, and he has just recovered from the operation of an incision in the stomach through which the spoon was extracted.

As an evidence of the business boom in Dakots, it is reported that over a mile of should consist of 46 members, 32 for the freight cars are daily standing on the side tracks in Pierre awaiting their turn to be unloaded.

A species of cactus is made useful in Florida. The strong fibre of its leaves is turned into rope, its juice into a pleasant beverage, and its trunk, after the removal of the pith, into pails.

Last year the Millers' Association of Minneapolis handled about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, requiring the use of \$13,000,000. It has now in the field nearly 300 buyers, and expects to handle 18,000,000 bushels during the present season.

Dr. Lovett and Judge Merriwether of Newton, Ga., married the twin daughters of Bishop Andrew. Both becoming widowers, they married two more of the Bishop's daughters. Being sgain bereaved, they have for a third time married sisters.

Since it was discovered that a family at Logan, Kan., had lost five servant girls in succession by marriage, the State Commissioners of Immigration is overwheimed with letters from Eastern maidens, asking the speedlest means of reaching that house.

A ma:rlage engagement between a Jew and Christian girl in Oincinnati was broken mother, whose objections was soley that of religious difference; but she relented after the girl had almost died of poison.

The Mayor of Fayetteville, Ark., insists that he has no jurisdiction over a drunken man, and declines to try any one who is intoxicated; whereupon a newspaper opponent remarks that the new way to escape punishment is to be on a perpetual spree.

Successful experiments are reported at Champaign, Ill., in making sugar from sorghum cane by a new process discovered by the Professor of Chemistry in the Illinois like the Greek, into the puppet of Imperial State University. At the first run of the machinery it yielded 2,000 pounds of excellent sugar.

Over \$8,000,000 worth of cottonseed meal and the topic everywhere. It is not that he is imported annually into Great Britain, and is handsome and agreeable-for he was both | England grazers claim that through its exlong ago-but it is his case, polish, and per- cellence as food they can compete with liberty in Italy; the aposite of Italian indefect menner that make him the greatest Americans. It appears strange that Southern | pendence. The triumph of the spiritual

THE DISCOVEBER OF BRAZLL. A national subscription is about to be opened in Portugal' and Brazil for the purpose of creeting a monument to the memory of Pedro Alvarez Cabral, the discoverer of Brazil. Sailing from Lisbon in March, 1500, with a fleet composed of thirteen vessels bound for India. Cabral unexpectedly sighted and took possession of Santa Oruz at the close of April of the same year. During the Emperor of Brazil's sojour in Portugal a few years since, His Imperial Mejesty visited the Portuguese historian, Alexander Herculano, at his farm in San-tarem. On this occasion His Majesty expressed a desire to see the resting place of Cabral, whom tradition reported, to having been interred in the Church of the Grace, in that city. A doubt having circulated as to the real resting place of the illustrious navigator, His Majesty abandoned his intended has now been cleared 'up, for a commission appointed by government lately visited the Church of the Graca and discovered the skeletons, in a complete state of preservation,

of Cabral, his wife and another member of the family. The epitaph on the tomb, in Gothic characters, and written in ancient Portuguese, le as follows :- "Hero lie Pedro Alvarez Cabral and Donna Isabel de Castro his wife, who was chief lady in waiting to the Infanta Donna Marls, daughter of King Dom John, and third of the name." It is likewiss intended to erect a monument to the late Duke of Saldanha, in the Campo dos Martyrs,

# or Field of the Martyrs.

A TRIBUTE TO ST. GREGORY VII. A writer in the Contemporary Review, W. S. Lilly, discussing the subject, "The Turning Point of the Middle Ages," pays this tribute to St Gregory VII.

It is eight conturies ago that Gregory passed away. But his work has not passed away. The world has been made better by that men's life and doing, better for us in this Nineteenth Century. He labored, and wethe heirs of all the ages-here entered into his labors. Let me, in conclusion, set down what it is that we immediately owe him. The debt of the modern world to Gregory is mainly this; that by his heroic courage and faith unfailing the triumph of monarchical absolutism throughout Europe was retarded for two centuries-centuries during which the new nationalities, rallied closely around the apostolic throne, were informed with the conception of a higher law than any resting merely on material power, of a more sacred fealty than any due to sccular rulers. His earliest biographer describes him as wrestling against and overcoming kings, tyrants, dukes princes and all the jailers of human souls. And this is an exact description of the battle which he fought and won. For the victory was truly his, although it was not until the nontlificate of Callixtus II., fifty years after his death, that the last and greatest of the issues debated by him-the question of the investiture-was settled, substantially in favor of the church. His successors were animated by his spirit; they did but unswervingly adhere to his principles; in their lofty words we seem to catch the accents of him, though dead, yet speaking. To him it is primarily and especially due that the

### INSTITUTION OF BISHOPS,

as the basis of episcopal government, ceased to be confounded with investiture. The collect in his office rightly speaks of him as the defender of ecclesiastical liberty. We owe it to him that the Latin Church did not sink, desportsm, and that the human conscience was recognized in the Western would as a domain into which the jurisdiction of temporal princes did not extend. But Gregory was the saviour of political freedom He was the founder of communal too. over brote force in volved the mant church, in every age, is in exact propertion to the general liberties enjoyed. And the distinction between the two powers, spiritual and temporal, the two orders, ecclesiastical and civil, is the very foundation on which individual freedom rests, in this modern world of ours-the supreme gain of modern society over the politics of antiquity. It is a distinction which materialism, the expression of the paganism innate in human nature manifesting itself in the public order, in the doctrine of the omnipotence of the State, is ever attempting to obliterate. It seemed to have disappeared from the world in what Mr. Matthew Arnold happily calls the "sensuous tumult of the Renaissance," and in the period of absorbing and absolute monarchy which followed. Especially in the Eighteenth Cen-tury, the century of the Christian era in which the Catholic Church reached her deepest degradation\_and nowhere was she more degraded than in Catholic countries-but few traces of it are to be found by the most diligent search in Continental Europe although in England, thanks to the casting out of the "new monarchy" in 1688, it gradually established itself under the altered form which the dissolution of

### REVIEW OF BOOKS, &c.

THE YOUTH'S CARISET -New York : P. O'Shes, Agent, 45 Warren street .- The October number of this interesting little magazine is replets with carefully selected reading matter, prepared for the especial edification of the young. It also contains the reautiful poem, "Shall the Harp then be Slient," written by Moore on the death of Henry Grattan in 1820.

GEMI OF CHARITY-A monthly publication dedicated to our Juvenile Benefactor's Associstion, Patronage House of St. Vincent de Paul, 10 Manor street, Manchester, contains The Patronage Work's Progress; A True Festival; How not to Found a Catholic Working Men's Association ; News from Benefactora; The Ohild Novice; Two Westminster Schoolboys; Weaver's Bong.

THE CATHOLIC FIRESIDE, published by J. P. Dunne & Co., 5 Barclay street, New York, is navy they must forget their royal blood when always a welcome visitor to our table. The October number is very interesting, being full of well selected matter, prose, postry, music and miscellaneous reading. The Catholic Fireside is, perhaps, one of the cheapest magazines published on the continent and is an enterprise which should be supported by every Catholic family in the country.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY-LITERARY FRAUD, by Nicholas Flood Davin, is a pamphlet of 20 pages containing a scathing criticism of a work by John George Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, entitled "Canada as a Home." Mr. Davin points out that there is not a line in the pamphlet which does not contain offences against literary taste, and in which it is hard to find a sentence without grammatical blunders for which a school boy of eleven years would be disgraced. The author also illustrates the extraordinary poverty of Mr. Burinot's vocabulary, and asks how the Royal Society of Canada, of which Mr. Bourinot is Secretary, is to promote the interests of literature, concluding by congratulating the Government on having passed a Civil Service Reform bill which requires some test to be applied to those seeking admission to the Service.

"THE GEAPHIC," (London) - One of the most beautiful specimens of this widely known pictorial weekly journal, the "Summer Number," is to hand, and is a striking illustration of the wonderful advance that has been made in the art of color painting in England. A recontly published Directory in America, in commenting on the subject, contains the statement that over \$70,000, or £14,000 stg., were expended on the production of one of work well and therefore he deserves praise, the special season numbers of the London although the work proved by no means Graphic, and although the author adds that difficult. No one over supposed that the "America to day stands without a peer in Egyptians would varquish us. But they the delicate finish of her illustrations, &c., it is doubtful whether any proprietorate in any country has expended so vast a sum on the publication of one single issue; of a number subsequent to the one before referred to, over 520,000 copies were issued, and the number was out of print in a few days. More than 160 tons of paper were consumed, and the total cost of production was \$85,000, and the pages it put end to end would have made an unbroken line of paper reaching from London to New York. The whole of the illustrations being printed in many colors,

and each sheet having to go through the press separately for each color, represents a total of over 15,000,000 impressions. The number before us is replete with interesting reading matter and laughable pictorial sketches exceedingly well executed by the artist. The full page pictures surpass anything of the kind we have ever seen, some of them being works of high merit and splendid finish. The ohromo, "Summer Goods," which accompanies the number, is a rare specimen of the artist's skill. HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November, concal, is a brilliant number, the most prominent Woolson, entitled "For the Major." Tho leading article of the number, "The Early Quakers in England and Pennsylvania," is timely in connection with the approaching celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of William Penn's landing at New Castle. William D. Howells contributes a poem entitled "Pordenone"-a dramatic representation of the conflict between Titian and an emivent fiesco painter of his time, Giovanni Antonio Licinio. The peem is accompanied by an illustration drawn by Fredericks. Mr. William Hamilton Gibson's charming paper, Across Lote," is accompanied by thirteen exquisite engravings from the author's draw-Mr. Gibson also contributes the inge. frontispiece illustration for this number, en. titled " Beverie," and engraved by Mr. King. There are two-full-page illustrations by Abbey-illustrating posms by Herrick. William Henry Bishop contributes a second paper on Southern California-devoted to a truthful and interesting description of the San Josquin Valley, and beautifully illustrated. Miss Ellen Mackey Hutchinson's poem, " The Bride's Tollette," is a hold and original conception, and is illustrated by Thulstrop. All will read with interest Miss Kate Hillard's article, "The Home of the Doones," describing the places on the North Devon coast associated with the legends of the Doones and Iom Faggus. Alios G. Howe contributes a beautiful description of Manchester-by-the-Sea (Massachusetts) in autumn, illustrated by George Appleton Brown. Mr. W. Sloane Kennedy, in "The Vertical Railway," gives for the first time the history of the passenger elevator and its improvements. Professor John Fiske contributes a truthful picture of Virginia society in the Colonial period. In "The Problem of Living in New Yora" Mr. Jubius Henri Browne treats the subject of New York homes, with special reference to recent developments in the construction of flats and co-operative apartment-houses. Poems are contributed by Will Carleton, Jas.

cluding the sixty fifth volume of that perioditriumph of municipal and national freedom | feature of which is the commencement of a over feudal tyranny. The liberty of the new novel by Miss Constance Fenimore

Oct. 25. 1882

A RADIOAL ON THE WAR.

Mr. Labouchere publishes the following caustic comments on the Egyptian campaign ; According to the telegraphed accounts of the Khedive's triumphal entry into Cairo, he was accompanied in his carriage by the Duke of Connaught and by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the former occupied the seat of honor by the side of the nominal ruler of the country. This containly seems a strange arrangement, for as the Duke of Connaught is only in Egypt in the capacity of an officer under Sir Garnet Wolseley's command, it was a gross breach of etiquette for him to take precedence of his chiet. If the Duke of Wellington were alive and in command of the army his royal godson would speedily receive some such rebuke as His Grace admin-istered to William IV. when he was starring about as Lord High Admiral. If princes are to be actively employed in either army or on service and act in all respects like other officers of their rank."

"The newspapers announce-whether with truth or not I do not know-that Parliament will be asked to make a grant of £50,000 each to the naval and military commanders in Egypt. Except that i is a bad habit there is no more reason why a successful military command should be rewarded with a money bonus than civil services. The Romans were in the habit of giving a donation to the soldiers engaged in a campaign, and it would be more sensible for us to follow this example, instead of presenting their commander with

large sum. One hundred thousand 8 pounds storling would enable us to give £4 each to 25,000 men. If, however, we are in a liberal mood we might still more usefully distribute this money among the widows and orphans of the soldiers who have been killed. The man who is killed for his country deserves a higher recognition than the man by whose order he dies. The radicals, say the effusive newspapers, are positively capable of declining to vote for this grant. They are. It is said that Sir Beauchamp Seymour's refusal of a peerage is dependant upon his being given a larger sum than £50,000; that is to say, like a wise man, he prefers solid cash to a title. Those, who have, however, to pay, like wise men, prefer to do so in titles rather than in cash,"

"As regards Sir Garnet Wolceley, my opicion of him is much what it was before the campaign. He is a good, hard working officer, whose services are marred by his intolerable habit of bragging. He may be a great military genius, but he has not yet showed themselves even worse soldiers than was anticipated. A story is told of Sir Garnet putting his finger on the map and saying that the war would end about September 15 by an engagement between Ismailia and Oairo. Given the fact that he made ls-mailia the basis of his operations, and that the Egyptians did not interfere with him, but let him conduct the campaign as he pleased, this was pretty obvious; indeed, a good many of the newspaper strategists said the same thing.

"Arabi's mistake seems to have been not having blocked up the canal. He allowed himselt to be persuaded by M. de Lesseps that it would be treated by his opponents as a neutral zone. Had he been wise he would have asked for an assurance to this effect. and if he did not obtain it have rendered the passage through it impossible. Nothing would have been easier, as he was for a considerable time in command of its barks, and had he employed the fellahs in shovelling cand into it, instead of erecting earthworks only to be deserted, I do not precisely see how Sir Garnet's prophecy could have been verified. In the choice of the officer to bring the despatches of Sir Garnet Wolseley home that General seems to have made th same mistake as he did when he declined to send home on a like mission Major Marter who hed captured Octewayo, but intrusted his despatches to one of his own personal following, who was on his arrival rewarded with a gift of £500 and promotion. Fortunately for the taxpayer it was then decided that hereafter this donation should not be made. It might be well, however, to draw the attention of the Commander-in-Ohief to this piece of favoritism." The Foot Guards complain bitterly of their not having had an opportunity of showing their valor in Egypt sgainst the foe. They say that they were employed, under a brolling sup, on such persistently severe fatigue duty that many officers of the Indian contingent were shocked, and observed that in India no European troops would be thus treated; and, in despair, they named themselves "The Duke of Connaught's Own Navvies." Their complaint is that they were kept to any sort of drudgery so long as it was out of shot, and that this was unjustifiable, now that rifles kill at a mile-and-a-half and field artillery at two miles. On the other hand it must be remembered that it takes two to make a fight: and as Sir Garnet Wolseley was aware that the Egyptians would not stand the attack of his first line he can hardly be blamed for having kept his reserve out of danger.

society lion we have had in many years. He does not "slop over," but has just enough of the blass air of an old society man to render his presence a compliment, and he is never familiar with anyone. Besides, he not only knows how to drive, but is an excellent judge of wine, and talks to women with the ease of a man of the world. Above all, to knows how to refuse invitations. We never before had a President with half the social accomplishments of President Arthur. Most of his predecessors have been remarkable for their failures in society matters. Gen. Grant had the best manners but he could not eat, and was anything but attractive in person. I remember at one of the Chamber of Commerce dinners, some years ago, his finger nails were so atrociously ill less than that of an average year. kept and dingy that it excited comment from people who usually let such things pass unnoticed; and while writing of it now, I remember that when I saw him at Long Branch last year his nails were still in mourning. Whether it had anything to do with his disappointed hopes for '80 or not, I am unable to say; but certain it was that his hands needed attention-and perhaps soap and water. President Arthur's hands are carefully kept as a woman's. They are white and dimpled, and the nails are perfect. What would the vigorous and sturdy pioneer in the early days of the Republic have said of a President whose nails were under the hands of a manicure-- a woman whose profession it is to improve and beautify the hands? Every nail on the President's hands is trimmed to a point, and carefully polished. The skin at hands before the offices of the sub-Prefect the base of the nails is pulled back just far and the Mayor. The glass in the windows enough to show the little white half moon on each finger. I am in the habit of observing such little things as the conditions of a man's hands. It tells more of character than many more prominent features. Again, the President can open a door, restore a handkerchief, or hand a chair to a lady without exhibiting a colossal amount of dignity, as did the emi. nent Rutherford B. Hayes; nor, on the other hand, does he effervesce with the effusive gallantry of men of distinction from the South.

### DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

-San Francisco Argonaut

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice roaches, bed-bugs, files, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

### STILL THEY COME.

PANAMA, Oct. 19 .- On Monday at 4 a.m. large part of the tail of a great comet was observed over the summit of the Andes. Its great size and slivery brilliancy presented an imposing sight. The angle it formed with the horizon was more than four degrees. Its szimuth is 25 degrees breadth movable with 22 degrees. Bight ascension 15 degrees, and declination northward 13 degrees. Its longitude could not be measured. The sky became hazy just as the nucleus was being ob. served. It is entering the constellation Can. cer and will very soon be in that of Gemini. When it enters the constellation of Taurus it will appear at midnight. It resembles the comet of 1881.

DUBHAM, IOWS, March 2, 1882.

Aver's Sarsaparilla has oured me of the

Inflammatory Rheumatism, after being troubled with the disease for eight years. W.M.MQOBE. 936

farmers should allow to I feed and splendid fertilizer to go abroad.

The Tichborne claimant has written a letter from Portsmouth convict prison to his wife, who is now in Southampton workhouse, announcing his intention of sning for a divorce. He has probably been annoyed by the fact that his wife has had three illegitimate children since he has been in prison.

With regard to the French harvest, the Standard's Paris correspondent says that it turns out that although the total quantity, namely, 112,400,000, exceeds by more than 9,000,000 hectolitres the production of an average year, the quality is far below the average as to make the actual value of the yield

The Mushers Mountains, county Cork, in Ireland, are now literally swarming with grouse, there being nobody to shoot them. The landlords are too airaid of their tenants to go near the place, and the latter have no guns, having had to surrender them, under the Coercion Act, to the authorities. It was in this neighborhood that the informer Connell and more than sixty farmers' sons were arrested as " Moonlighters."

A grand Legitimist banquet took place on Oct. 1 at Carpontras, in France, at the residence of the Comte des Isnards. This banquet was followed by a popular ball given by subscription. After this ball, while the Royalists were still promanading the streets, six large bombs were thrown by unknown of these buildings was smashed to atoms.

It was not till 1866 that the modern system of fortifications was applied to the town of Melz, when the construction of the four detached forts of St. Quentin, Plappeville, Queleu, and St. Julien was begun. In 1870 only the first two of these were completed. The others have been finished under the German military authorities, who have likewise added one by one the powerful forts of Manstein, Prince August Von Wurtenberg, and Zastrow. The last of the series is the little fort at Hindersin.

The police authorities of St. Petersburg, have at last ordered the temporary closing of the celebrated resort of bad characters known by the sign of "The Malinnick" or "Raspberry Bush," and made famous throughout Russia by Krestovsky's novel, entitled "The Dens of St. Petersburg." That this den should have been allowed to exist so long is a fact which throws a curious light upon the pelice administration in Russia. The official Journal de Et. Petersbourg, in referring to this subject, significantly observes that the Malinnick "appears to have been allowed to exist as a notorious rendezvous of persons un. favorably known to the police," and therefore as a convenient spot for making those occasional wholesale arrests which form part of the Russian police system. The newly appointed Ohief of Police, Gen. Gresser, how ever, appears to have taken a different view of the matter.

A GENTLEMAN AGED 65, writes: "I heartily thank you for the great boon I have obtained through the use of your wonderful personal risk Father Allen administered to rejavenator, known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine. I am fully restored-feel like a 936 other colum:

#### BELIGIOUS UNITY

had compelled it to assume, of freedom of worship and freedom of the press. Yes, that liberty of conscience before human law, which the English speaking races enjoy in this Nineteenth Century, is but the expression in the shape required by this changed time, of the great principle for which Gregory fought. There is not a Glassite, a Sandemanian, a Seventh Day Baptist, a Recreative Beligionist among us who is not directly indebted to this Catholic saint for his right to the enjoyment of his uncouth shibboleths; not a newspaper expenset of sensualism or secularism, of the dissidence of dissent and the Protes tanism of the Protestant religion, who does not owe to this great Pontiff the right to abound in his own sense-or nonsense. And the forces which in Gregory's time fought against this freedom are fighting against it in our own time.

A PRIEST DECORATED BY THE ENG-

LISH GOVERNMENT.

It is not often, says the London Tablet, that the military authorities have to take notice of the services in the field of a Catholic priest We are, therefore, the more pleased to see it stated in the Morning Post that the Bev. J. Allen, Oatholic chaplain at present attached to the Vopery district, has been awarded a medal, with clasp, for his servicee during the late Afghan war, this being, it is understood, the first occa-sion on which a Catholic priest has been made the recipient of a war medal from the British Government. Father Allen was appointed to General Sir D. Stewart's force in May, 1879, doing duty in the first and second campaigns. He accompanied General Stewart from Can. dahar to Oabul, and was present at the two battles fought at Ahmed Khel, on April 29, 1880, and Urzoe on the same date. At great the spiritual need of the Catholic troops, baing awarded a clasp for his services during with the Afghan medal.

Burke, Harrison Robertson, Juliet C. Marsh and Horatio Nelson Powers. Mr. George William Ourtie, in the Elitor's Easy Chair, discusses political reform, the coming Mrs. Langtry, English criticism on America, and the illumination thrown by wealth upon the character of its possessor. The Editor's Drawer contains humorous contributions from R. J. Burdette (of the Burlington Hawkeye), H. O. Bunner, G. T. Lanigan, and Bessie Chandler. The other cditorial departments

Holloway's Ointment and Pills combine both sanitive and canative powers in a high degree; by the former term is understood their ability to preserve health, by the latter their capability to restore health. With these remedies at hand, no invalid need he at fault to guide himself or herself safely through the many trials to which every one is subjected during our long and oftimes inclement winters. Coughs, colds, ulcerated throats, quinsey, whooping cough, can be successfully treated by well rubbing this Ointment upon the chest, and by taking the Pills. During damp, foggy weather, asthmatical sufferers will experience the utmost possible relief from the inunction of the Ointment, and all young colt." Read the advertisement in an- the first battle, and having just been preconted tender chested persons will save endless misery by adopting this troatment.

法法事业 计正规

are well sustained.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MAIL SERVICE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 18 -The Post Office Department has received a petition from the citizens of Yale, British Columbia, asking that such action be taken as to prevent the mail coming by steamers and being distributed in that place on Sundays as at present, thereby causing the places of business to be opened and the day desecrated by trading, etc. They desire that the time of the mail steamships should be changed, allowing the mail to be landed and distributed on Saturday forenoon. At present the mail steamer leaves Victoria on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m., Westminster on Weinesdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m., arriving at Yale on Thursdays and Saturdays at uncertain hours, on the return journey leaving Yale on Fridays at 9 a.m. and Mondays at 10 a m. The plan suggested by the Yale merchants is for the mail to leave Victoria on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 a m., Westminster on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., arriving at Yale on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 a m., on the return journey leaving Yale on Thursdays and Mondays at 10 a m.

KIDNEY-WORT

R-H-E-U-M-A-T-I-S-M

As if is for all the psinful diseases of the KIDNEYS,LIVER AND BOWELS. It decauses the system of the aorid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Thoumatism can realize. It HOUBANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this torrible disease have been guickly relieved, and in short the PERFECTLY CURED.

FRICE, \$1.: LAQUE OB DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 44. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Buglington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

HE GREAT CURE

# 



These Vamous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are conf-fidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impaired or werkened. They are wonderfully efficacions in all allments incidental to Fermiles of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDIUINE, are unsurpassed.

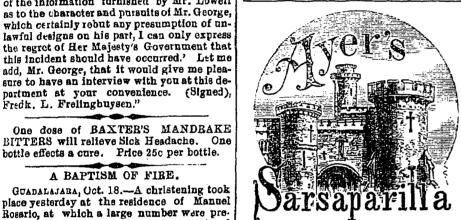
# HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Known Throughoat the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Logs. Bad Breasts. Old Wounds. Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-hed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchills, Coughs, Coids, and evon ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhen-matism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never heap known to fall



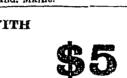
sent. The godfather, Pedre Morso, entered the room intoxicated, and began yeiling and Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful cursing and demolishing the furniture, A paulc ensued, and the guests attempted to blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sus-taining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sci-ences of medicine and chemistry have never escape. Moreo threatened to shoot the first person attempting to leave. Several ladies fainted, and the children set up a fearful cry. The priest rushed upon Morso, but was felled produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from with the butt end of a revolver and rendered unconscious. The mother, holding the inand Face-grubs, Pustiles, Blottles, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, fant, shrieked and fell on the floor in a swoon. The child was injured, probably faand Face-grubs, Fustnies, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weak-nesses and Irregularities, Jauudice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derange-ment and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any dis-case which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AVER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. It is folly to experiment with the numer-ous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, ous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AVER'S SARSAFARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative 'oower, that it is by far the best, cheapest, had most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and pre-scribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confi-dence of millions whom it has benefited. dence of millions whom it has benefited.

ture is reduced; sprinkle a little flour over them, add a small quantity of good white stock; let it boil and remove to the side of the fire; when the carrots are done, thicken them with the yelks of two eggs beaten smooth with milk or cream, and add a pinch of grated nutmeg and a piece of butter as the butter dissolves dish them up.

#### A VEGETARIAN'S DAINTY DISH.

Choose a young lettuce, strip off the outside leaf, open the centre, and place in it a fresh sprig of thyme, the it up again so that the lettuce head will not fall to pleces. Place it in a stew pan with three pints of young peas freshly shelled, a half pound of fresh butter and a gill of water; not more than this, because the lettuce and the peas yield a good deal. Add salt, but in modertion. Let it cook on a slow fire for twenty minutes; then take out the lettuce and allow the peas to stew until the sauce is absorbed. Then stir the yelk of an egg into four table. spoonfu's of cream (or milk), a tesspoonful of powdered sugar and a sprinkle of white pepper. Mix this quickly with the peas, so that their heat and that of the stew-pan warm the cream. Do not put the sauce on the fire or the egg and cream may curdle.

TOMATO SAUCE. Ten pounds ripe tomatoes, one pint best brown vinegar, two ounces salt, one-half ounce cloves, one ounce allepice one-half poond white sugar, one ounce garlic, one-half ounce black pepper and one helt ounce Cayenne pep-Wipe the tomatoes clean and boil or per. bake till soft; then strain and rub through a slove that will retain the seeds and skins. Boil the juice for an hour, then add the above ingredients (all the spices must be ground). Boil all together for a sufficient time, which may be known by the absence of any watery particle and by the whole becoming a smooth mass ; five hours will generally suffice. Bottle without straining into perfectly dry bottles and cork securely when cold. The garlic must be peeled. The proportions of spice may be varied according to taste.



YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

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

THREE TIMES ANNUALLY, Until each and every bond is drawn.

The three highest prizes amount to 150,000 Reichsmarks,

90,000 60,000 "

And bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 69 MARKS as there are NO BLANKS. One Reichsmark equal to 24 Cents in Gold. The next drawing takes place on the 1st NOVEMBEB. 1882.

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

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO

every way. 93.ws

In 1770, or thereabouts, the tomato was almost unknown in Paris. To the Southern French who invaded France at the time of the revolution its acclimatization is due. It was a costly luxury at first, but at the end of 1803 it was sold at Les Halles (according to the Almanach des Gourmands) by the balf

dezen.

FOR SCALDS AND BURNS-Keep the parts wet with Perry Davis' Pain-Killer till the pain ceases. It won't take long. 93 2 we

According to the report of the Scottish her ring fishery for 1881, the yield consisted of 1,111,155 barrels of cured herrings. This number has only once been exceeded-in 1880, when 1,473,600 barrels were obtained. In 1881, 14,800 hoats were employed on the fisheries, with 48 121 men and boys, being an increase over 1880 of 58 boats and 990 fishermen.

We have no nervous tonic at once so reliable and convenient as Fellows' Compound able and convenient as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and we, therefore, gladly recommend it in the diseases of such organs as depend for health upon involuntary muscular action. 93 2 ws Syrup of Hypophosphites, and we, therefore, gladly recommond it in the diseases of such

Its Searching and Healing Properties are

tally. Morso then fired, killing one child and fatally wounding another. The murderer escaped.

add, Mr. George, that it would give me plea-

sure to have an interview with you at this de-

partment at your convenience. (Signed),

bottle effects a cure. Price 25c per bottle.

A BAPTISM OF FIRE.

GUADALAJABA, Oct. 18 .--- A christening took

place yesterday at the residence of Manuel

Rosario, at which a large number were pre-

Fredk. L. Frelingbuysen."

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

The Madeira road at Brighton, in England, has become a great place for ladies on tricycles.

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate A Necessity.

DR. C. O. FILES, Portland, Me., says :-"Of all the samples of medicine sent me during the past dozen years it is the only one I have ever found which has become a necessity in my own household." 93 3.mwf

# Helv Advertisements MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to can-cerous humors there is checked very specific by its uso. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Beadaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its uso. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this

Compound is unsurpasso LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COM-POUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenuo, Lynn, Mass. Price 81. Six bottles for 85. Sent by mall in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on. receipt of price, al per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham, freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphilet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'L LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, billousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. AT Sold by all Druggists.

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

Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



"The great value of Mrs. Lydia E. Plakham's Vegetable Compound for all diseases of women is demonstrated by every day experience. The writer of this had occasion to step into the principal Pharmacy of a city of 140,000 inhabitants, and on inquiry as to which is the most popular proprietary medicine of the time, was answered, that Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound occupies a most conspicuous place in the front rank of all remedies of this class .-Journal.

Mr. J. Leist, warehouseman for Lautz Bros. Buffalo, N. Y., says he had a swelling on the foot which he attributed to childiains. He used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll, and is troubled no longer.

### RIVIERE DU LOUP LIGHT.

Notice is hereby given that the control of the light heretofore maintained on the outer end of the Government Pier at Riviere du Loup, in the County of Temiscousts, Province of Quebec, has been assumed by the Depart. ment of Marine and Fisheries, and that a new Lighthouse Tower has been erected by the Government of Canada on the north-west corner of the said pier. Lat. N 47° 51' 5". Long W 69° 34' 25". A fixed white light is shown, elevated 38 feet above high water mark, which should be seen 11 miles from all points scaward. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric of the sixth order. The tower is a square wooden building, 36 feet in height from the pier to the vane on the lantern, and is painted white.

EPPS'S OCCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. \_"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."- *Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boll-ing water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb. and lb.) labelled-" JANES Hors & Co. Kommennettie Chemists London. Kom Co., Homeopathic Chemists London; Eng-land." Also makers of Errs's CHOCOLATS Essence for afternoon use.

No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1974. #21" The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any 5 ottery whatsoever, and do not conside with any of the laws of the United States N.B.-In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

EARS for the MILLION

# Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oi

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

Known. This Oil is abstracted from peculiar specieso. small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeleth. Every Chi-ness fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a re-s'orative of hearing were discovered by a Bud-dhits Friest about the year 1410 Its curas were so numerons and many so seemingly mira-culous, that the remedy was officially pro-claimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

# HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY

It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My dealness helped a great deal-think an-other bottle will ours me

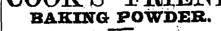
other bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CURATIVE CHARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey street. New York, enclosing \$1.00. and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative leffects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."-EDITOR OF MERCANTILE REVIEW. ST TO avoid loss in the Mains please send money by Registered Leiter. Only imported by HAYLOCK & LENNEY.

HAYLOCK & JENNEY, (fate Haylock & Co.) 7 Dey Street, New York. Sole Agents for Atterics. 6 G

NOTICE-The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King St. West. Toronto, W. W Butcher, Manager. 2 authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper. 14

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE -0F-HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND



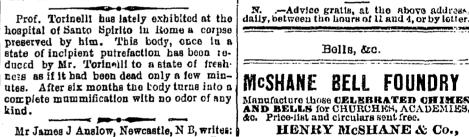
It is a preparation of **pure and healthy** in-gredients, used for the purpose of **raising** and **shortening**, calcutated to do the **best work** at least possible cost. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

#### RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without the trade mark on 5 G package.

TILL WARNED, OR BY LEXPERIENCE TAUGHT "people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater purifier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is pre-pared by the MEDICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFAC-TURING Co., MONTREAT. Frice 250." 51 ti

muscular action.



"Mrs Analow was troubled with Lung Dis. ease, and until she took Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil 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 theidiscase. As we are out of yours and cannot procure any here, she is taking another Emulsion ; but as we prefer your preparation to any in the market, will you kindly ship me some at once and oblige."

The American Screw Company compels every employee in its factory, in Providence, to given two weeks' notice of quitting work, the forfeit being one week's wages; but the employee has no such protection against sudden discharge. Louiss Riebe went away without the stipulated formality, and, when refused her pay, punished the foreman severely with a horeewhlp.

"." Men are but sorry witnesses in their own cause." The praise of Kidney-Wort comes from the mouths of those who have been made strong and healthy by it. Listen: "It is curing everybody," writes a druggist. "Kidney-Wort is the most popular medicine we sell." It should be by right, for no other medicine has such specifio action on the liver, bowels and kidneys.

A house was burning at Oshkosb, Wis., and a woman was left inside. Her husband cried, "Five thousand dollars to the man who saves her!" A fireman dashed in at great personal risk, and brought her out alive. Although the husband is very wealthy, he refused to give a dollar of the reward ; but the Supreme Court decides that the offer of \$5,000 was valid, and that the money must be paid

Messre, Mitchell & Platt, druggiets, Lon. don, Ont., write Dec., 1881 :-- We have sold Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its first introduction, and we can safely say no medi-cine on our shelves has had a larger sale or gives better satisfaction. We always feel safe in recommending it to our oustomers,

When the King of the Netherlands went to London for his sister-in-law's marriage with the Duke of Albany, the corporation voted him the freedom of the city in a gold box; but the death of another sister of his wife's prevented the presentation. For a while the corporation could not decide what to do about it, but ultimately the Lord Mayor and Sheriff wert for the first time probably in history, to the Hague, presented their box, and dined at the palace.

Make your old things look like new by using the Dlamond Dyes, and you will be happy: Any of the fashionable colors for 10 cents. and the fashionable colors for 10.



\$200.00 Reward!

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

outed. HOP BITTERS MFG. Co., Rochester, N. Y.



Il be or 10. **\$72** A WREK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Contly outfit free. Address TRUE 15-G

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. and which in the second s

# Oct. 25, 1882

NEW BOOKS

ZEAL IN THE

# NATIONALIZATION OF THE LAND.

8

HONORING HENRY

# Progress of the Movement to Make the People the Owners of the Soil.

The Central Labor Union last evening gave a formal and fervent welcome to Henry George, the distinguished author of "Progress and Poverty," on his return from England and Ireland. All the seats in the hall of the Cooper Institute were filled by an earnest, enthusiastic audience, who vigorously applaud-ed the points made by the several speakers. On the stage were many ladies and a number of prominent citizens. About the hall were hung placards :-- " Labor will be united ;" "No man can make land, hence no individual should own it ;" "Agitate, educate, organize;" "Land, the common property of the people;" "Labo: built this republic, labor shall rule it." At the back of the stage was a banner, with an American flag on either side, bearing the words, "Welcome home; hail to the champion of land nationalization."

Mr. Robert Blissert, the president of the Central Labor Union, called the meeting to order. It was just twelve months ago, said he, since Henry George went on a mission of peace to another land to teach a holy gospel. It is believed by many here that what is wrong in Ireland is wrong in America, and the Central Labor Union was based upon the plinciples of Henry George's book. The first plank in the platform of that association was the nationalization of the land. The labor organizations of this country say to their fel-low workers in England :- "Don't be such fools as to fight your brothers in Ireland, but instead make common cause with them." No man had over unsheathed the sword of liberty so grandly as had Henry George in his book. Mr. John Franklin, President of Bricklayer's Union, No. 4, was introduced as chairman of the meeting and made a brief address.

#### A SCIENCE RADIANT WITH HOPE.

Mr. Edward King, of the Type Founders' Union, on behalf of the Central Labor Union, read an address to Mr. George, which was frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. George had demonstrated that the possession of land was the great regulator that determines how much or how little the producers ence. He had converted political economy from a "dismal science" into a science radiant with hope, In popularizing the principle of land nationalization he was directing the toilers of the world to a path that would lead to a nobler civilization than any the world had yet seen. Mr. King read several telegrams of a congratulatory and enthusiastic nature from different parts of the country.

Mr. Henry George was then introduced. As he came forward he was received with vociferous cheering. "I am glad to get home," said Mr. George, " and I am gladder. still, to find here so many men imbuded with the sentiments that this organization has placed in the very front of its platforms. I tell you, men of New York, that the greatest struggle of the centuries has already begun. (Applause.) On the other side of the water \$2.25 a week. The difficulty arises almost I have seen just such audiences as this. 1 the fire is running on, and within a few months you will see a great movement making headway over there that will react upon for the difficulty which he has shown us. this country. (Applause.) All over the civilized world to-day there is distress and this country. (Applause.) All over the (Applause.) My belief is that unless you are fill trade in dry-goods so far, and no extend-disquiet, and men are beginning to ask shortly find yourself in as bad a plight as we this week. As might have been expected is that those who are." dest work get the least for do the h it ; why it is that with civilisation advancing and invention moving forward, and discovery after discovery being made, it is becoming no easier for the toller to make a living. masses are becoming imbued with higher and deeper feeling than ever before. The revolt against this system has begun and it makes no difference what individual may fall back the march will go on, (Applause).

the public purse, when little children are running around barefooted and women are tolling night and day to keep from starva. tion. What a disgusting thing it is when such reverence is entertained for a crowned head that even a kick is received as a compliment. Here, for instance, was this great Salvation Army in England that wrote a letter to the Queen asking her to subscribe something toward the building of a new tabernacle. The Queen returned a response saying she would do nothing of the sort, and they were so overjoyed to get a letter from the Queen that they passed a resolution of thanks. (Laughter and applause.)

GEORGE.

#### WHERE AMBRICA IS BEHIND.

But in that city of London, with its crowned head and its absurdities, they have clean streets, from which you men of New York. could take a lesson. It is all very well for us to talk of the beauties of democratic government, but we of America cannot brag of it. (Applause.) We citizens of the United States are responsible for the fact that there is to-day a king sitting upon a throne in Europe. Had we of this Republic been true to democsatic principles, had we been true to ourselves, there would not now, in my opinion, he a crowned head in Europe. (Applause.) But what shall we say when over here where every man is equal before the law, where every citizen has a right to vote, Firmness is still the feature of where all power is in the hands of the the local money market. The ruling people, the masses of the workers are but lit- rates are 7 per cent on strict call and also tle, if any, better off than on the other side? What is the use of democratic institutions to 6 to 7 per cent according to name. men who cannot get a living without cring- Sterling exchange is firm at 85 to 83 prem. What is the use of democratic institutions to ing and buying and selling their manhood. (Applause.) Can we prate and boast of our institutions when we read of people dying taken at 8 to  $8\frac{1}{4}$  prem. Draits on New York of starvation? when we have alms-bouses in firm at  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{6}$  prem. The Dominion Governevery city? I talk of these things because ment is in the market for a small block of they have been burned into my mind by what sterling, the amount being £50,000. This I have seen on the other side and because they are things every American ought to take to heart. Every man who desires to labor should be permitted to receive that which he ness was done in Bank of Montreal. Montproduces. I congratulate you upon having real (regular) fell 1 per cent to 210 bid, and made a start in the right direction. The labor question must be brought into politics. (Applause). It is not charity, but justice, that is wanted. Move forward for that. (Applause.)

#### AN ENGLISHMAN CONDEMNS THE ENGLISH LAND SYSTEM.

Mr. William Saunders, the manager of the Central News Association of London, and a thorough sympathizer with the ideas advanced by Mr. George, at present on a visit to this country, was the next speaker. "Mr. George, whom you welcome to-night," said he, "has done a great work in my country. get of the wealth they call into exist- His book is moving the minds of thoughtful men there. His teachings rest upon this great and important principle, that we can obtain nothing without labor, and that if any man gets payment without labor, other men must labor without payment. (Applause.) In our country the landlords for 600 years have had the making of the laws, and they have shows an entire disregard of justice. Nearly all the land of the United Kingdom is in the hands of 20,000 landlords, and we pay to those landlords \$500,000,000 a year for the right to work on that land. We pay it to them because they stand on that land and say to us. 'You shall not do what nature intended you should do unless you pay us this money.' Our people work hard and are economical, and yet they die paupers. Many laborers in Wiltshire work hard for (Applause.) My belief is that unless you are

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 medicinal value. The article is electrized or rendered electric by contact with and rubbing up-on the skin when applied outwardly. The preparation is one, however, which is as re-liable for internal as for external use, and  $\pounds 103 158$ . Here it is quoted at 260 to 26<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. since 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, calds, burns, &c., as well as for diseases and injuries of horses and cattle. Bold by all medicine dealers. Prepared by NORTHBOP & LYMAN, Toronto. Ont.

### Finance and Commerce.

# FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUEBDAY, Oct. 24, 1882. per cent on time. Discounting rates are for 60-day bills, 94 to 94 prem, for demand bills. Documentary and produce bills are will not suffice to stiffen the market.

On the Stock Exchange this morning the market was very irregular and a good busl-(ex-dividend) dropped  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2073. Toronto depreciated  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 181; Merchants  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Commerce  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Richelien  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 75; City Passenger 1 to 126; Gas  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 189 bid. Telegraph was steady at 1291; and Ontario advanced 1 to 1281.

Morning Block Sales. - 50 Montreal 2101; 50 do 2101; 10 do 210; 75 do 2101; 210 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 25 do (210 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 25 do (ex-div) 208; 110 do 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 45 do 208; 175 Ontario 129; 25 Merchants 132; 25 do (ex-div) 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 50 Commerce 140; 100 do 140 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 84 do 140; 85 do 140 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 25 do 140 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 25 Peoples 87; 105 Toronto 181; 50 Coro 180, 100 do 1891, 200 Northword 40 lo Gas 189; 10 do 189; 200 Northwest 40;s; 25 Olty Passenger 1261; 125 do 1261; 50 Montreal Building 67; 100 St. Paul 1561; 100 Telegraph 1292; 15 do 130.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### WEEKLY REVIEW --- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The features of the wholesale city trade are essentially the same. The movement of general produce is somewhat brisker as the eason of navigation is rapidly drawing to- infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50. wards a close, but we notice that a considerable quantity of Ontario grain is being diverted to American ports, as most of the ocean freight space available at this port has been engaged up to the close of the year. The latest news about the grain yield is furnished by the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, D. C., weights have sold in round lots at 27c. There which has reported favorably as to the recent \$2.25 a week. The difficulty arises almost harvesting of coarse grain-viz., oats, barley, is going ahead of the demand, notwithstand-entirely from the unjust demands of the landhave seen fuet such action the fighted, lords, in which they are supported by the the fire is running on, and within a few government. We owe Mr. George a great by nearly fifty millions of bushels—but it choice parcel of light upper at 38c. An ordiby nearly fifty millions of bushels-but it obligation for the clear and practical remedy will, nevertheless, be immensely larger than the average of the ten years from 1871 to 1880. at 24½c, and a good lot of small at 21c. In The late warm weather has been against the buff and pebbled leather the market is quiet

Charles Frederic Adams and William Han- of A. & C. J. Hope & Co. has 190 to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to sen, and the meeting adjourned with three inflicted some heavy losses on several local 300; waxed upper, light and medium, 360 cheers for Henry George. A large number of houses and unsettled business for the time to 40c; heavy, 33c to 36c; splits, large, prominent cltizens have arranged a banquet being. Prices of iron are very strong, a 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 further rise of 2s 6d to 5s having occurred in to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), freights from Glasgow which now run from 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 15c to 22s 6d to 25s. The grain and provision mar. kets this week have been fairly active in the West, and have been subject to only the ordinary speculative "ups" and "downs." The high price of pork and lard has been bringing increased receipts of hogs into Ohicago which has caused somewhat of a reaction, which will probably be only temporary, as the total crop of hogs is not excessive. The close of the month has brought about an unexpected stringency in the Montreal money market, rates being up to 7 per cent. Immense sums of money are out on business paper, and the banks think it wise to be very cautious about the extension of credits, as some more Hope failures may soon be looming up in the distance. The Bank of Montreal, Merchants Bank, Bank of Toronto, Ontario Bank, Banque Ville Marie and Banque Jacques Cartier will soon declare their half yearly dividends. GROCERIES. - The demand from country points has been good but the city jobbing trade has been inactive. The stock of sugar has been much reduced, and prices remain steady at 90 to 9% for granulated and 7% to 84c for yellow. In raw sugar there was little doing, and quotations for Barbadoes and Porto Rico range from 7 to to 7 to. In mo-lasses the only sale we hear of is that of a cargo of Autigua on p. t., but supposed in the vicinity of 48c. Barbadoes is quoted at 54c. Syrups are scarce and prices are well maintained. The fruit market is steady. Valencias are quoted at 8c, most of the Lizzie English's" cargo having been sold against arrival. In currants, sales, of car lots are reported at 6 jo, and we quote 6 jc to 6 jc. Very little business is reported. The tea trade was quiet. Spices and coffee were steady at about former quotations. We quote :- Japan tes, common, 18c to 23c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to gcod, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38 toc 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c ; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c finest 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 00c to 00; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c on the scene, young man was given into custo 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c medium to good, 38c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugars-Barbadoes may be quoted at 710 to 71. Granulated 910 to 910; grocers' "A" 910 to 930; crushed, 830 to c; powdered, 10 to 10 to 10 to , yellow, 72c to 810. Syrups and Molasses quiet. Antigua is worth 490 to 520. Barbadoes is quiet and steady at 540 to 550. There is a \$2 55 to 2 60; spring extra, \$2 40 to small enquiry for Trinidad at 4810 to 2 45; superfine, \$2 20 to 2 35; oily 50c. Syrup, 60c to 75c. Sugarhouse, 36c to 38c. Coffees are generally quiet and steady. Mocha 290 to 31c; O G Java, 22c to 28c; Planta-tion O 19c to 22c; Maracalbo, 12c to 14c; Jamaics, 1040 to 150; Rio, 100 to 120. Fruit is satisfactorily for sellers after all, as there has oulet. London layers, \$310 to \$2.25; undoubtedly been a larger make of cheese loose muscatels, \$2.95 to \$3.00; layere, \$2.90 and a smaller make of butter this season than

AX.3. 7 6 . A. A. A. & OURIOSITY HAS OFTEN BEEN EXCITED by the nominal; Samos, 90 to 940; currants, 60 shipment of 14,000 boxes of August and Sep-name Thomas' Eclectric Oil. What does to 740. Spices are firm with sales of black tember on p.t. At Little Falls, N.Y.; yester-Eclectric mean? ask the enquirers. In pepper at 160 and cloves at 260 to 270. There day, there were sales of 7,800 bxs factory cheese answer, we would say it is a word coined from is demand for coanted mackerel at \$4.80 at 120 to 121c, and farm dairy at 1110 to two Greek derivatives, meaning selected and to \$4.90 and for lobsters at about \$4.30 to electrized, or rendered electric. The reason \$4.40 in lots. Hennessey's brandy is sold at was strong at 121c for choice. The \$5.50 in wood. IBON AND HARDWARE.—The market is firm and steady ... Tin plates are quiet at \$5 30. to 5 50 for I O charcoal and at \$4 35 to 4 45 for ookes. Canada plates are strady at \$3 20 to 3 25 for Penn, Oliiton and equal brands. Ingot copper is quiet, but steady at 191c to 20c. General hardware is quiet, but prices are steady. In consequence of the further sdvance in ocean freights noticed August, 101c to 11c; elsewhere, we now quote No 1 pig mon grades, 7c to 8c. iron as follows:--Coltness, \$25 00 to Hog products are fi 25 50 ; Langloan, \$24 50 to 25 00 ; Summer-lee, \$24 to 24 50 ; Gartsherrie, \$24 ; Calder,

\$24; Glengarnock, \$23 to 23 50; Carabros, \$23, and Eglinton, \$22 to 22 50. Bars, per 100 lbs, \$2 to 2 25; Canada plates, per box; Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 10 to \$3 15; \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 121c. 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 1b, 11<sub>4</sub> to 12c<sub>4</sub>; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, 26c to 264c. Ingot Copper, 19c to 20c Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75;

BCOTS AND SHORS .--- West rn jobbers have been in town and have purchased considerable lots of spring goods, in some cases at an advance. Travellers with spring samples will start for the Northwest on cr about the 15th inst, and to the Lower Provinces about the 1st of November. Remittances are coming in very satisfactorily, and the present season is generally acknowledged by manu. facturers to be the best for a number of years. Men's thick boots, wax, \$2 25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior bal-morals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c;

LEATHER-Business is altogether unchanged from last week. Trade has run in narrow grooves, but still there is enough doing to keep dealers employed. Best plump kinds of Spanish find sale at 26c to 27c, a lot of 300 sides changing hands at 26c, and selected is less doing in black leather, and the supply is going ahead of the demand, notwithstandnary sized lot of medium splits changed hands

Brief addresses were made by P. J. Maguire, the failure of the large iron firm 23c. Buffalo sole. No 2, 22c to 23c; No 2,

following are the city wholesale quotations for butter and cheese, and 1c to 2c per Ib must be added for the jobbing trade :--Butter-Oreamery, choice Sentember and October, per 15, 250 to 260; do, August, per lb, 230 to 240; fair grades, per lb, 210 to 220; Townships, fine, per 1b, 21c to 211c; Morrisburg, fine, per 1b, 20c to 21c; Brockville, pe 1b, 18c to 20c; Western dairy, per 1b, 17c to 18c; low grades, per 1b, 15c to 16c. Oheese —September and October choice, 111c to 12c; August, 101c to 11c; July, 9c to 10c; com

Hog products are firm, and stocks of perk are about exhausted. The price of Western mess is now \$27 50 to \$28 per brl. Eggs are worth 21c to 22c, and lard 16c to 16jc. In Ohioago last night pork closed 50c per bri lower than on Saturday for October and November, at \$22,75 and \$19 45 respectively, Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 25January being 22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> o lower at \$18 57<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. In to \$5 50; Coke, IO, \$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 January to \$10 92<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Here we quote:—Mess pork, western, per brl, \$27 50 to \$28; thin mess pork, per brl, \$25; mess beef, \$18 to \$19; hams, city cured, per lb, 15c to 160; hams, canvassed, per lb, 160 to 170; lard, in pails, per lb, 160 to 1610; bacon, per 1b, 14c to 15c.

#### MONTBEAL CATTLE MARKET.

At the Viger market to-day the receipts were 180 cattle, 152 of which were from the West. There were 700 sheep and lambs, which sold freely, the former at \$4 to \$8, and the latter at \$3 to \$450 each. A few fine calves sold at \$12 to \$20 each. A lot of 31 fine lambs sold in one lot at \$450 each. Although the receipts of cattle were light the demand was slow in consequence of the poor quality of the offerings. Hopper & Co sold a load of small cattle, 27 head, at \$16 to \$22 each. Sales were made within the range of 3 to 41c by Messers Taillefer, Benoit, Boy, Price and Delorme. Mr R Nicholson secured about thirty cattle at \$37 50 each, and J Bichards took four head at \$50 each and twenty-eight lambs at \$3 75 each. J H Martin, of Westport, Ont, sold

twenty four cattle. At St Gabriel market there was a fair supply of cattle and about 1,200 hogs. The principal holders of the latter were Messers McKenna & McKeown, Barrows and McLansghan. McKenna & McKeown sold 41 iat hogs at \$7,50 per 100 lbs, and Mr Barrows sold 30 to 40 at the same price. Live hogs were fully 1c down from last week. Shipping cattle were quoted at 41c to 51c on the boof.

IN MEMOBY OF DANNIE W. CHAMPAGNE.

[KILLED BY THE CARS AT MIDDLESSURY, VER MONT, OCTOBER 22ND, 1881, AGED 13 YEARS 10 MONTHS. ] (WRITTEN BY A FRIEND.)

Gone, in the glow of life's innocent morning, Bright stars of hope all the pathway adorning, Swift as the arrow that speeds from its quiver, Swift as the rose in the track of the river, Folded the hands that were glad in their duty, Dim the dark eye ever kindling with beauty. Hushed the gay laughter that rang on each

morrow, Faded the smile that no painter could borrow, Stilled the warm heart that to all true hearts bound him." Guileless and free as the song birds around

him, Closed is the young life with loving care tended

Silent the step that good angels befriended. Could'st thou not, Death, with thy stern mandate

tarry, Must thou the sting to those fond bosoms carry? Must thy keen scythe, without herald or warn-

WORK OF THE MINISTRY : THE JEANS by WHICH EVERY PRIEST MAY RENDEB HIS MINISTRY HONORABLE AND FRUITFUL. Addressed to all clergymen generally; but more especially to those charged with the care of a parish. By L'ABBE DUBOIS. Chantine Honoraire de Coutances, Ancien Missionaire, Curs, and Superieur d'un Grand Seminaire. Translated from the Fifth French Edition. Orown 8vo., cloth, \$2.25.

# A TREATISE ON SACRED RHETORIC.

a Pendant to the Programmes, with the view of showing the various styles of composition suitable to the different modes of Preaching the Word of God. and of improving the Delivery, particularly of young Preachers; for which purpose the work will contain several illustra-tions. constituting an easy and appropriate system of Gestioniation. Syo, cloth, 230 p, \$1 50.

### A SURE WAY

#### TO A

# HAPPY MARRIAGE

A Book of Instructions for those Betrothed and for Married People,

and for Married People. Translated from the German by Rev. Edward I. Taylor, of St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral. Wil-mington, Del. 32mo, Cloth, red edges, 75c. In his letter of approbation to this book the Right Rev. Eishop of Wilmington says: "This work is a most useful course of instructions and should be duly read by all interested in Chris-tian guidance for the Szorament of Matrimony. The welfare not only of families but of the whole world depends on true principles in this most serious matter, and the Church alone gives unchanging directions. And as the large ma-jority is called to this state, nothing is super-fluous in teaching how to gain and preserve the grace of the Szorament. Indeed, without this grace (as we see in daily and deplorable ex-amples) there can be no blessing, no happiness in the union, and no certainty in attaining the chilef object of marriage—the bringing up of children in the fear of the Lord." "The translation has been carefully made, and is true to the original. We commend it highly to the public."

### COUNSELS OF

# A Catholic Mother to Her Daughter.

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275 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

# COMPLAINTS!

Complaints are being made by different dry goods dealers in the city about S. Carsley con-tinuing to sell Horrockses Cottons at lower prices than other stores, even when it is known that the store are being offered by some credit that these goods are being offered by some credit stores at actual cost price. When commencing business in Montreal, II years sgo, S. Carsley stated that it was out of the power of any firm to undersell him, and pay 100 cents in the dollar. So far, the statement appears to have been pretty plainly verified. ng offered by some cred

#### A TRUTH THAT WILL NOT DOWN.

Don't believe that the great truth that has been proclaimed in every Irish hamlet; the great truth put into that war cry by Michael Davitt-(applause)-the great truth enunciat-ed by Bishop Nulty-(applause)-don't believe that it can ever be put out of sight no matter by what combination. The people of Ireland I believe will never be satisfied by any settlement of the land question short of that asked for by the great Bishop of Meath -that settlement which will give not to the farmers the right of buying out landlords; not to one class the land of Ireland, but that will give to every human creature born or living in Ireland his equal right in the common heritage of all. (Ap-plause). Underneath these ideas are making way; the process of education is going on, and you will see the demand growing stronger and louder, and on the other side of the Channel you can see the same thing. All through Scotland that ory is ringing, that fire is beginning to burn. In England the land movement has fairly begun, and it is not as much needed there as it is in Ireland. (Applause.) There is rack-renting; there is deprivation and starvation in the one country as in the other. Indeed, if I wanted to point out the place on all those three islands in which the strongest examples of the iniquity of allowing the soil from which the whole people must live to become the property of the few, I would go, not to the agricultural districts, but to London, the capital and metropolis of the world. The movement that has been attracting attention in Ireland is but a reaction from America. Had it not been for Irish emigration I do not believe that movement would ever have begun or atained the prominence it has attained.

#### LESSONS FROM ABROAD.

One thing that I learned on the other side of the water was to appreciate more fully and completely than I ever had done before the feelings and the philosophy of the men who made our Declaration of Independence and framed the institutions of the young Republic. pplause.) I could see there more clearly 30**84** I ever had seen before what a degrading 'hat system of monarchy and aristocracy hing L \merican can go to Europe and study of government there without feelat contempt for it-without feelthe system ing a very gr. Id like to go as a missionary ingithaishe wou le, to tell them to stand up, among these peop virtues and the beauties to teach them the . of democracy. (Ap-and the philosophy owever, would deter plause.) One thing, L like that if he knew him. A man would feel. this country. He nothing of the condition of the suggestion, would be met with the suggestion, however, that he look to his ov n country\_ to cities like this great metropol.'s of yours, ruled and robbed by a class of miser, ble poli. tiolans. ((Applause.) What an absur. I thing It is that a great people should keep a Loyal family, and to overy little princeling that comes of age vote an enormous gubeldy out of I the Tasse brothers, of Hulle

complimentary to Mr. George at Delmonico's this evening.

# CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active prac-tice having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrb, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints. after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope DB. J. C. BAYMOND, to

164 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11-G

A scandalous scene was enacted at St Jude's Church, Liverpool, one Sunday recently, when the incumbent, the Bev Ernest Fitzroy, was assaulted. On the previous night an orange-colored placard was posted in the neighorhood, as follows: "God save Protestanism. The parishioners oppose the profanation of the services because of, first, monkish cassocks; second, a surpliced choir; third, processions; fourth preaching in the surplice; fifth, intoning the prayers ; sixth, early morning (iasting) celebration of the Lord's Supper; seventh, naming the Lord's table the 'altar,' and bowing to it : eighth, a cross and flower vases on the Lord's table; ninth, teaching the Real Presence and baptismal regeneration ; tenth, turning to the east and bowing is anti-Scriptural and Papis. tic, and therefore likely to promote tumult. Frotestants, help in opposing these pranks un-til they are withdrawn." On Sunday morning the Protestant party gave vent in the church to disagreeable sounds, and when the incumbent and the choristers proceeded down the aisle an attempt was made to stop them. A disgraceful struggle was the consequence, and Mr. Fitzroy and the choristers took off their surplices on the spot. Several blows were made at the incumbent, who warded them off as well as he could. The police appearing

# BILIOUS ATTACKS,

tody.

if neglected, lead to many serious troubles such as Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and general Debility. Persons suffering should attend to their complaints at once, and save a great deal of unnecessary pain and expense. McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will act promptly, and safely. They may be used in any climate and at any season. Price 25 cents per box, five loxes \$1.00, mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps, B. E. McGale, Chemist, Montreal. 11 tf

### The three men drowned in the Georgian

Bay were Williams, of East Templeton, and

16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

OILS. -Steam refined seal is oil now obiefir in the hands of ono firm, and is held at 774c

to 80c per imperial gallon, as to size of lot; pale sold at 70c, and steam seal at 671c. Cod oll has been sold in round lots at 66c, and is

now held at 671c, for Newfoundland A, and 65c for Halifax A. Cod liver oil is steady at \$1.70 to 1.80. Linseed oil is dull at 700 to 72c for raw, and at 72c to 74c for boiled. Refined petroleum. Car lots, 19c to 1920; broken lots, 20c ; single barrels, 21c. American. 23c to 23 c. Coarse salt has sold at 621c to 671c. Factory filled, \$1 25 to \$1 45; halfs, 70c to 80c; quarters, 40c to 45c. HIDES AND SEINS .- Fair business at last

week's decline. No 1, \$9 50; No 2, \$8 50; No 3, \$7 50. Western States hides are quoted at \$10 25 to \$10 50 for No 1, and \$8 50 to \$8 75 tor No 2. Sheep and Lambskins are worth 75c to 85c. Calfshins, 14c per Ib.

FIGH .- The enquiry has ruled very fair. Cape Breton herrings are worth \$5 75 to 600 in lots. Labrador, \$6 25 to \$6 50. Green cod, \$5 50 to \$6. Canned Mackerel is in good demand and scarce. Lobsters at \$1 12 to 1 20, according to brand. Young's held firm at \$115. Miramichi Packing Co., at \$112], now held. Island Packing Co., at \$115, New salmon, No 1, at \$20, No 2 at \$19 and No 3 at \$18 per brl.

WOOL .- Since our last sales have taken place of 20,000 lbs. Greasy Cape at 18c, and some very fine Cape is still held at 21c. Australian is unchanged at 25c to 31c, as to quality, and Montevideo at 20c to 21c. In Canada wools there has been a very quiet weak's business, but prices are unchanged at 30c to 33c for lamb supers and at 270 to 271c for unassorted lamb. Fleece nominal.

The local grain market is very quiet for the season. Recent sales include 10 cars Canada white wheat on track at \$1 05 and 10 cars red do at \$1 06<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. In peas we hear of business in cargo lots at 91<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c to 920, afloat. Oats were quiet at 35c to 36c, barley at 65c to 70c and rye at 63c to 65c. The situation in flour is not materially changed. Business is dull

with business mostly on local account. Mid. dlings and Portlands are scarce. Bales of 100 bris superior at \$515,225 spring extra at \$495, 125 medium bakers' at \$5 30, 125 do at \$5 25. We quote flour as follows :-- Superior extra, per brl, \$5 15 to \$5 171; extra superfine, \$500 to 000; spring extra, \$495 to 500; superfine, \$465 to 475; Oansda strong bakers', \$5 75 to 6 25; American strong bakers'; \$6 75 to 7 25]; fine, \$3 75 to 4 00; middlinge, \$3 69 to 379; pollarus, \$3 35 to 3 55; Ontario bage, medium to strong, bags (delivered), \$330 to \$3 35.

The butter trade is quiet for shipping lots, with a fair shipping demand for choice fresh parcels. The stason is expected to wind up to \$2.95; cultanse, \$101 to \$11; Valencias, usual. In oheese there have been sales for

Reap the fair bud in the promise of morning? Could not thy hand the strong tie gently sever. Leaving sweet farewells in memory forever?

Heavy the blow, and the sunshine departed Courtient the sky, with the boy, gentle hearted. Outfrom the sky, with the boy, gentle hearted, Cruel the stroke, bidding strong spirits languish-Under a burden of bitterest anguish? Dim was the hour when they tearfully laid him

In the low grave that affection had made him

Playmates that gathered in silence about him Tearfully turned from the play-ground without him; Fragrant the flowers that were clustered in superdor.

where on the wall hung the child face so

tender ! Once more the Autumn is wearing her glory, Winds to the mountain tops echo her story.

Morning and evening glad voices are calling, Still for the lost one the sad tears are falling. He does not heed them! The swift year hat told him

Never a tale of the snows that enfold him; Or of the daisies that twine where he lingers, Soft as the clasp of his innocent fingers.

He is with God ! and the message was given "Come! quickly come, to the mansions of Heaven," For his blithe iootsteps the angels were listen-

ing, For his pure forehead a fair crown was glisten-

ing, Palms for his hands, and song notes will quiver Soft on his lips down eternity's river.

Cease heart to murmur! Our Father beside

With the calm hand of affection will guide us; He hath our daring in tenderest keeping, While the full harvest of grief we are reaping. And we shall meet him beyond the bright

Where the songs fade not, and love is immortal.

#### **LESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.**

We, the officers and members of St. Bridget's Total Abstinence & Benefit Society, having learned with deep sorrow and regret of the death of our late brother member Richard Dillon, beg to tender the following resolution of condolence to the family of deceased :---

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by the unsparing hand of death, our esteemed and beloved brother member, Richard Dillon, therefore boit

Resolved, that by the death of our late brother his family have lost a most worthy relative, and our Society an old and efficient member

Resolved,-That while we bow in submission to the will of Divine Providence, we cannot refrain from testifying our deep sorrow and regret in the death of so worthy a member of our Society.

Resolved,-That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Almighty God to afflict them.

Resolved,-That these resolutions be published in THE POST, and a copy of same be forwarded to the family of deceased.



1

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YARNS

S Carsley's for Scotch Wheeling Yarn. S. Carsley's for Desideratum Yarn. S. Carsley's for Canadian Yarn. WOOLS! WOOLS! WOOLS! WOOLS!

11 1f

WOOLS

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S. Carsley's for Merino Fingering,
S. Carsley's for Merino Wool.
S. Carsley's for Berlin Fingering.
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S. Carsley's for Fleecy Wool.
S. Carsley's for Lady Betty Wool.
S. Carsley's is the place to buy the best mak of Yarns and Wools.

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