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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 12.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1883.

### PRICE FIVE CENTS

### BOSTON'S WORLD'S FAIR.

Ireland Holding a Post of Honor at the Exhibition.

HER EXHIBITS ARE A COMBINATION OF THE USEFUL AND THE DECORATIVE.

Relics and Souvenirs of Her Past History.

to find Ireland, whose wees and tears have led one of her poets to call her the "Niobe of Isles," occupying such a post of honor at the great Fair. The platform in front of the grand Centennial organ has been given up to is the her, and she makes excellent use of her op-nortunities We have heard so much of her safferings, that we like to see tokens of her prosperities. The tokens she has sent are a combination of the useful and the decorative, and give a view of her past, as well as of her present condition. Everything on the platform is freeh from Ireland, even to the exhibitors. Of the individual objects, what first of all attracts the attention is the great | ful productions. Never was the oak more stone cross that stands up in front of the organ. This is a token of her glory in times past, when Erin was governed by kings of her own choosing, and that rather mythical individual called Oseian was singing her praises. It is an exact reproduction of one of these immemorially ancient crosses which are supposed to mark the burial places of her kings. It is of lime-stone, perhaps fifteen feet high, and the exhibitor who is also the owner, says he will sell it for three thousand dollars. We don't, as a rule, care a great deal about the history of things in general, but this thing, in particular, if clothed with the ideas that belong to it, becomes enwrapped with interest; for these early kings were very much alive once, and knew how to make war. Ossian saw one of the battles, in which two of these same kings were fighting, and this is the way they did it:

"Now they bend forward in battle, Death's hundred voices arise. The kings on either alde were like fires on the souls of the hosts. Ossian bounded along. High rock and trees rush tall between the war and me. But I hear the noise of steel between my clanging arms. Rising, gleaming on the hill, I behold the backward steps of hosts; their backward steps on either side, and wildly looking eyes. The chiefs were met in dreadful fight! The two blue-shielded kings! Tall and dark, through gleams of steel, are seen the striving herees! I rush. My fears for Fillan fly burning across my soul."

But Fillan was killed. "Ossian, I begin to fall. Lay me in that i hollow rock. Baise no stone above, lest one should ask about my fame. my voice alone send joy to my flying soul. I laid him in the hollow rock, at the near of the mights stream. One red star looked in on the hero. Winds lift, at times, his locks. I listen. No sound is heard. The

warrier slept."
Now, doesn't that give us a great idea of Ireland's bards, battles and heroes, in the days before she became so very much down-trod-

In front of the cross is a case containing something still more to Ircland's credit, for there is a degree of moral bravery involved. This is a model, one sixth the size of the original, and from the same quarry, of the ismous stone on which the treaty of Limerick was signed in 1691. Everyone reads the subjoined account so carefully, it doesn't seem to be generally known that in 1691 after a lengthy siege, the commanders of the English and Irish forces signed this treaty, by which it was agreed that Ireland should retain her national independence. A few days after the signing, a French fleet arrived in aid of the Irish, and they were advised to take advantage of the event, break the treaty, and recover lost rights. But they refused to do so, and the troops soon after sailed for France. Whereupon, the English immediately east the treaty to the winds. In 1865, the stone on which the treaty was signed was olovated on a pedestal, and stands for all time a monument of Ireland s adherence to

Next in order comes a collection of small antiquities. Not productive of enthusiasm at first eight, but when archwology throws a bright beam of light across them, very much so. They were dug out of the bogs, or turned up in the fields, and are the little articles of adornment and every day use. There are the battle-axes and fragments of weapons that those "striving heroes" flourished—prototypes of the shillelah. An ancient born spoon, having in its handle a whistle, with which they called their servants. A comb, which once, nobody knows how many years ago, smoothed the tresses of one of Erin's fair daughte s. "Daughter of Fingal, "arise! thou light between thy looks. Lift
"thy fair head from rest, soft-gliding sun"beam of Selma? I beheld thy arms on thy
"beam of Selma? I beheld thy arms on thy "breast white tossed amidst thy wandering "locks, when the rusiling breeze of the morn- he said, had been imprisened at the caprice "ing came from the desert of streams!" of the Ministry upon the most vague suspi-Where are the descendants of the soitgliding sunbeams of Selma? All been ferried across to America. A pamphlet that accompanied these historic objects, says that the Irish have al-Ways been great travellers and went far there is here a shoe, ingeniously formed of a single piece of leather, which shows how very early they became proficient in that industry. | unwarrantably traduced." years before the Ohristian era, and the remains of antique golden ornaments show that from Moose Jaw says the Canadian Pacific they had artificers who could work it. Vast Rallway have a large force of men ploughing quantities of the gold ornaments that were quantities of the gold ornaments that were due to the bogs were melted down by with the intention of seeding it down.

A gentlemen writing to a friend in Oitswa from Moose Jaw says the Canadian Pacific belief that anything like diplomatic interposation with the research with the representative of the United Press yesterday, expressed his leading Tories, Protestants and Orange matters may be left to the contral local articles of the United Press yesterday, expressed his leading Tories, Protestants and Orange matters may be left to the contral local articles in the United Press yesterday, expressed his leading Tories, Protestants and Orange matters may be left to the contral local articles in the United Press yesterday, expressed his leading Tories, Protestants and Orange matters may be left to the contral local articles in the United Press yesterday, expressed his leading Tories, Protestants and Orange matters may be left to the contral local articles in the United Press yesterday, expressed his leading Tories, Protestants and Orange matters may be left to the contral local articles in the United Press yesterday, expressed his leading Tories, Protestants and Orange matters may be left to the contral local articles and Orange matters may be left to the contral local articles of the United Press yesterday, expressed his leading Tories, Protestants and Orange matters may be left to the contral local articles and Orange matters may be left to the contral local articles and Orange matters may be left to the contral local articles and Orange matters may be left to the contral local articles and Orange matters may be left to the contral local articles and Orange matters may be left to the contral local articles and Orange matters may be left to the contral local a dug out of the bogs were melted down by with the intention of seeding it down.

those who found them; but enough have been recovered to make the museum at Dublin richer in this one thing then those of London and Paris added to-gether, and also to prove that Ireland, though now one of the poorest countries, was formerly very rich in that preclous mineral. Beads of amber are here such as are every day turned up in the fields; smoking pipes, very much older than the time of Walter Baleigh; a lump of something which they consider fossilized butter, and which shows the impress of the hands that moulded it; and last, but not least, the veritable wig worn by Daniel O'Connell! An auburn-colored wig, which he wore when he made his most fiery orations. All these articles were contributed by the Bev. James Boston, Oct. 29.—It is a positive pleasure O'Laverty, P.P., M.R.I.A., President of the Archwological Society at Dublin. Of course, the old Irish whisky, sparkling and bright in its liquid light, makes a brave show. Equally as a matter of course, is the display of beautiful linen, lace and bog-oak. Of the linen, seventy millions of yards are annually produced; of the lace there are three hundred thousand pairs of

hands engaged in its manufacture; and of the oak, it is estimated that there are two million eight hundred thousand acres of bog to produce that; so we have reason to hope that the supply will always equal the de-mand for these three of Ireland's most beautifinely wrought than that exhibited here. There are tall veses, carved with great black bunches of grapes and leaves, marked \$25. There are strings of carved beads for only \$2; in fact, there is everything that the wood could be shaped into. Then there is a cate of varities of onimeal, fine saddlery and woolen clothes, a display of needlework, and a very

nicely arranged display of glycerine (and their glycerine equals the famous refined glycerine of Austria), with the lyes and soaps in various stages of refinement; and that is about what Ireland has done for the Fair. O! but there is a miniature jaunting car, which will make those who have ridden in them in Ireland think what a good time they

## MARY ANDERSON AND ROYALTY.

An Interview Asked for by the Prince and Princess of Wales—The Actress Sends Back Word that Sho Never Sees Outsiders During a Performance.

LONDON, Oct. 30 .- The London correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle writes:

It has leaked out that the Prince of Wales has called Miss Anderson to account for her reported utterances concerning him. At the interview which took place the other night at the Lyceum Theatre, the first question blurted out by His Royal Highness was: "Is Miss Anderson replied with a great deal of apparent embarrassment, "I said that I would

not seek the bonor." This was so apparent an evasion that a great deal of comment has been passed in high quarters, and society circles profess

themselves to be profoundly astonished at the lack of spirit shown by the Princess of Wales in honoring Miss Anderson with her presence at one of her representations. The Princess before deciding to invite Miss Anderson to the royal box sent for Mr. Griffir, her manager, and questioned him closely concerning the lady's repertoire; the number of years she had been on the stage, etc. The

Princess then intimated that she wished to see Miss Anderson and asked Mr. Griffin to send her in. Miss Andergon, who, under the circumstances, did not particularly relish the its independence, then we must ask when meeting, sent back word that she had made it how, and for what consideration did the Irish a rule never to see outsiders during a performance, and even on this occasion she preferred not to break it. She said, however, that she would be most happy to meet their race of Irlshmen ever said to the race of Eng-Royal Highnesses when she had finished her performance. The Princess then said: "We remain the lawmakers of our nation; or, we never wait after the end of a plece," and the negotiations apparently closed.

The piece went on and the royal party remained; and when it was over Miss Anderson powers that the alien race absorbed the was surprised by her manager, who came with the announcement that their Royal Highnesses were waiting in the passage to see her. There was, of course, no further escape and she immediately went from the stage and met thom. The lady's performance had been so pleasing that the Princess had apparently forgotten what, under ordinary circumstances, would have amounted to an affront, and was effusively cordial in her greeting. The Prince was inclined to be a little more reserved, and asked the question quoted above, point blank. The Princess, however, was not to be put away from her amiable intontions, and showered her compliments in a most lavish manner. She said that she particularly wished to be informed of any change. in the programme, and she was determined to see Miss Anderson in all her characters.

### PARNELL'S ENGLISH ALLY.

SIB HARDINGE GIFFORD COMES TO THE ISISH LEADER'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 26 .- Sir Hardings Gifford, toward the Home Rulers. Hundreds of men, be discharged at the will of these same Ministers, without trial or explanation, and with no hope of redress or remuneration for their

treatment. 4 If Mr. Parnell is guilty," said he, "he and near ploking up the arts. No one knows the ald be properly tried for the acts and how early they learned the art of tanning, but u terances charged against him. If he is not guilty, no time should be lost in offering ample apology to the man who has been so

An Elequent Lecture by a Paulist Misslouary-The Right of Ireland to Self-Government.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 .- Bov. Walter Elliot, a Paulist missionary of note, recently arrived in this city from New York, lectured last night at the Church of the Holy Angels, 1104 Oakwood boulevard, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of that church. The subject of the lecture was "Religion and Patriotism," and was handled in a manner plainly to the satisfaction of the 400 or 500 persons present. Father Ellict entered upon his subject by illustrating the relationship existing be-tween the love of God and the love of country, showing how closely and inseparably connected are religion and patriotism. It was not God's will that all the world should be one nation, and the dividing of it up into countries and nations, gave both religionthe love of God, and patriotiem—the love of country, a firmer hold upon the hearts of man-

As the love of God was a duty devolving upon humanity, so was also the love of country the duty of nations. The world's history could never resolve itself into the history of a single race, nor was it the will that nations should be blended together. The speaker then showed the responsibilities devolving upon individuals whose patriotism rendered it necessary for many to give up their lives to protect their country and preserve the welfare of the community.

Of particular interest to his hearers was

that portion of Father Ellioti's lecture bear-

ing directly upon the condition of Ireland and her prospects for the future. " My lecture," he said, in this connection, "might be called God and Ireland, for its purpose is to show what God has to do with the Irishman's love of country. God made Ireland a nation; that is to say, the fact that the Irish are a people among peoples is due to the divine will. It was God who set apart their residence, for between them and their neighbors he dug the deep tranch of the sea. It was God especially who made them a distinct race. There has ever been among mon an hereditary temperament called Irish; a cast of mind peoullar to our race; a style of body that marked us off even physically; passions, emotions, likes and dislikes, aspirations and aversions so peculiar as to form a type of character quite our own—the Irish character. And all this is because we are of one stock. If other peoples have come among us, they have not changed our national traits into their own. They but intensified ours by antagonizing us. It deried her gates to the Jesuite, and Antagonizing us. is this, therefore, that we answer in our case the question what is a nation? It is the brotherhood of a multitude of free men living together to do the will of God. Tasir place of dweiling, their common race and natural traits, their freedom as a people from any sovereignty except that of the divise quarter of all humanity in their title to independence. Our title to independence is thus divine. Our love of country is rooted in respect to the will of heaven. When we answer the questions, who gave us our country, who made us a distinct race, we enthrone our political rights with the Deity. Some might say that this national integrity is capable of being given up."

"I answer that it is hard to see how. But if we grant that a nation may strip itself of people ever give up their right to have no rule over them but that of their Orester? Will anybody say in sober earnest that the lishmen, we freely agree that you shall be and freely agree that henceforward we are no nation, but only a section of yours? Or, was it by treaty between free and equal native race in Ireland? There is not a shadow of justice, legal or historical, in such a claim. A treaty or contract requires for its binding force free and equal parties, a fair exchange of values, a faithful fulfilment of terms. There never was any transaction be tween the two peoples possessing so much as a single one of these requirements. Will any one say that conquest has given the alien race a rightful sovereignty?

But has the conquest taken pisce? Has God permitted the conquest to destroy their race-unity, or to drive them out of their God giron Iroland home? On the contrary, Irc. and is still peopled by the Irish, and the, Irish are as much of a distinct race to-day as before the first Norman invesion. We erhood of race, and our old home. What-

ever we have lost we are still a nation." The lecturer then dwelt on the necessary consequences of the foregoing facts and principles according to his views, that the chedience of Irishmen is due to their national government as soon as any such person, or body of persons, as actually represents the nation call for their obedience, and that that obedience is a religious duty. As there was no government but the allen one they were bound to obey it for the sake of not lapsing into mere civio chaos. But when the Irish people actually did find themselves in the presence of a governing power that was Irish and national, no alien power could claim any rights at their hands except such as men may deserve as peaceful strangers or honorable beligerents.

### RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

LONDON, Oct 24 .- Cardinal Manning, in an

RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM. ever, despair of a change for the better, in impossible to convey to Americans anything the attitude both of France and Germany tc. like a correct idea of the bitter feelings of reward the Holy See. His Holiness Pope L:o continent at present entertained by the Ne had shown a thorough willingness to meet | tionalists against Lansdowne. Although he Prince Bismarck's advances and those of the took no active part in the recent Orange re-German Government everywhere, so far as vivals, he is believed by the Leaguers to he could do so consistently with the princi-ples of the Church, which had been very liberally construed. Cardinal Manning be-lived that, since Bismarck is much more inclined to be friendly to Rome than he has heretofore been, he will accede to any measures which are likely to result in a peaceful solution of the differences which have recent. ly existed.

### ARCHBISHOP BIORDAN'S JOURNEY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 .- Archbishop Riordan's visit to the Pacific coast will be an ovation. The Archbishop and his escort will occupy a splendidly equipped train of palace cars. Between Chicago and Mendota the entire party, lay and clerical, will enjoy a banquet in the hotel car. Delegates from Illinois cities and towns will go as far as Denver, where the Archbishop's party will stop one day not rest and recreation. Then the journment be finished without a break to Ban Wanninco. The train will start from Objected at 12:45 p.m. on Monday next.

### KISSING THE GOVERNOR.

We are informed by telegraph from Ottawa that the Marchionees of Lanadowne kissed her husband when he came to Radean bali. We suppose the usual thing in high circles of society is to stand six feet apart and these, or rub noses or turn a double somersault, and that a kiss is something quite extraordinary, or perhaps there was something unusual in telograph the news. Perhaps the marquis was kissed on the chin, or the ear, or the nose perhaps—but anyhow there must have been something in it different to the kiss which ordinary wives and husbands exchange on meeting .- Toronto World.

### THE NEW JESUIT GENERAL.

The following particulars of the successor of the General of the Jesuits are given by the Germania: - "Antonius Anderiedy was born at Brieg (canton Valais) on June 3, 1819. He the Jesuits were also expelled. After this he the new order, the Papacy repre-went with several other members of the socie- sented the one slable institution, the sole ty to the United States and became priest at Green Bay. In the meanwhile Germany had | enabled the warring elements of a new civilas missionary in Bavaria, until in 1853 he was made rector of the theological school of the Society of Jesus at Cologne. In 1856 he be-came rector of the Theological College at Paderborn. In 1865 he was appointed professor of moral theology at Maria Lash. In 1869 he became rector of the same place, and General Bookx at Rome. His thirteen years' experience as the right hand man of the rething Vicar General gave him the first claim to the post to which he has just been elect-

### LANSDOWNE AND ORANGEISM

A Terrible Charge sgainst our New Gover-nor-General —Accompanying Sir Stafford Northcote to Stir Up Strife in Ulster.

London, Oc . 30 .- A special despatch to

the Brooklyn Eagle says:—The Marquis of Lansdowne's friends continue to be very ap. prohonsive for his personal safety in his new position of Governor-General of Canada. It has been announced that the Fenians have made explicit threats against his life. Tho Margula has been notorlously imprudent in stirring up against him the hatrod of the Irish | not a few prejudices, and, constrained by the Extremists. His appointment to the Canadian | force of truth, have not healtated to profee the Vice Boyelty, so soon after his open rupture with the Gladstone Cabinet on the Irish land question is admitted to have been made for the purpose of shelving a renegade politician who might become troublesome. As soon as as much as this. It is not in the treatment of the appointment was made, which was sev- medieval ecolesiasites history that the Papaeral months age, the Marquis and his wife arranged a series of farewell visits throughout Ireland. He kept postponing these from time to time, and, with his usual genius for getting into not water, when he learned that the Duke of Abercorn and Lord Rossmore had arranged to revive Orangelam in Ireland as an offset against Nationalism by having hir Stafford Northcote go through the country on a Tory stumping tour ctill have what God first gave us-our broth- he arranged to accompany the bitter Conservative orator throughout the campaign. This campaign has done more to stir up strife in Iroland than all the other happenings of the past five years put together. The Dublin Castle government have already found reasons for proclaiming six of the most important Parnellite meetings upon on Causdian Home Rule, written in comthe ground that the Orangemen were determined to break them up by resorting to rioting. Now, during nearly the whole of this bitter and ill conditioned eampaign Sir Stafford Northcote was the formation having a bearing upon the future guest of the Duke of Abercorn at Sarons Court. So was at the same time the Barons Court. So was at the same time the chief features of the federal government of Marquis of Lansdowne. They both went Canada. He dwells upon the danger forth daily together, the one to make Orange which must arise should one mempeoches, the other osteneibly to visit friends; ber of the Confederation become strong but both quite frequently made their journeys enough to oppose the will of the Central together, and in the same places. From the Parnellite point of view, Lansdowne's record provincial feeling be developed stronger than as an Irish landlord is bad enough; his open the feeling of loyalty to the general Government, the American civil war may be repeated tion was worse than his record; but the in Canada. The experience of the American fact that he consorted intimately with the States, he says, shows that while purely local

Marquis and Sir Stafford Northcote at Barons Court at the same time was merely a coincidence. Their explanation is to the effect that Lord Lansdowne had engaged a passage in the ship of the Alian line; that the point of departure of these ships is in the north of Ireland; that the Duke of Abercorn though a political foe, being a close personal friend of the Governor-General, was placed at the foot of the list of those whom the Marquis had arranged to honor, because his Grace's seat, being in the north of treland, afforded a place where the Governor and his family could conveniently and comfortably wind up their farewells. This explanation is regarded as very filmey. The Irish leaders pronounce it insulting. It certainly has not moilified the Leaguers. Many profess to believe that he is a doomed mar, and do not he little to ex press their fears that his career as Governor-General of Canada may be cut short by a repetition of the Phonaix Park horror.

### THE PAPACY AND MEDIEVALISM.

(From the London Times, Sept. 14, 1883) Even Protestants have learned to regard the medieval Popacy as a great and on the whole good force, spiritual and social, politi-cal and civil, while the Pope himself is willing to appeal to history rather than to authis kise, which caused the correspondent to thority, for the justification of his cisims. Protestant historicus would nowausys. . . disdain to represent the medieval Papacy as exercising a maligu influence upon civilization and they would assent to almost all that the Pope says of it in urging its claims to the gratitude of Europe. Nowadays, as the Pope truly affirms, there is no one who does not know, "that after the fall of the Roman Empire the Popes were the most strenuous of all in their resistance to the formidable incursions of the barbarians; and that owing to their prudence and firmness, the fury of the enemy was checked more than entered the Society of Jesus when nineteen years old and studied philosophy and theology at Rome and Freiburg. The catastrophe Rome saved from ruin." More than this, the of 1847, which drove the Jesuits from Switzerland, found him at Freiburg. From Pied- of modern Europe. In the tur-mont, where he had found a shelter after exile moil which surrounded the birth of moderating and controlling influence which

zation to establish themselves in equilibrium

under the shedow of its supreme authority.

When the Papacy fell from its bigh estate, Europe again lost its unity, nor has it over completely recovered it. This is a view of the medieval Papacy which the age of the Buformation could not be expected to appreclate. It saw in the Papacy only an ecolesiastical organization of which the corin 1870 he was appointed assistant of the ruptions were palpable. Its function was to resist the Papacy, not to do it List rical justice. Indeed, in order to rosist it effectually, in order to rouse popular sympathy, and to enlist the support of the masses who judge roughly, and can only understand a ploture if it is painted in broad outlines and vivid colore, the historians of the Reformation were almost compelled to do the Papacy historical injustice. The attitude of the Reformation towards the Papacy was almost like that of the modern statesman who summoned his followers to the fight with the cry, "Le clericalisme, voila l'ennemi." But the time is long gone by when such an attitude could be justified in the historical treatment of the Papacy, even !f it could ever be said to have been justified. "Even among Protestants," says the Pope, in a passage which bespeaks civilizing and beneficial influence of the Papacy on politics." We would even go so fas as to say that no historian worthy of the name can for a moment hesitate to do in replacing these servants with colored cy has much to fear even from Protestant his. torians who are properly fitted for thefr tack. Whatever documents the Pope may think fit to send forth from the archives of the Vatican will be treated by Protestant historians with impartial candor, but at the same time with that close critical scrutiny which the Pops himself admits to be necessary for the interpretation of all historical documents.

> THE MARQUIS OF LORNE ON HOME RULE.

> HE VENTILATES HIS OPINIONS IN THE "CONTEM-

PORARY REVIEW." London, Oct. 30 .- The Contemporary Review contains an article by the Marquis of Lorne

(For The True Witness.) In Reply to the oft-repeated Question WHAT DO THESE CANADIANS WANT? I'll tell you what Canadians want, A man whom the people chose, A man in the sight of his Maker, From his head to the tips of his toes

One of our own to rule over us, Will soon be Young Canada's cry, And years may pass ere we get it, But nevertheless we will try.

Surely we have amongst us Some one with brains and mind, More suited to hold the reins of State

Than Lansdowne or his kind. No more of such titled lordlings. Enough we have had, and to spare. Whose income alone, from our people/drains

We must be a race of needles, Refreshingly humble and sweet. When we cringe with fawning servility At royal and noble feet.

Would make a billionaire stare.

Recall that story a century old. When Jonathan brewedhis tea, And flavored it high, with Liberty sweet, In Boston, by the sea.

We are often told that history Repeats itself again, And with Jonathan "over the border,"

We may Jet read that story plain.

Montreal, Oct. 21th, 1883.

AGNE! BUBE.

### BIGOTRY IN CONNECTICUT.

Protestants Proposing to Replace their Irish Servants with Colored Girls.

LAKEVILLE, Conn., Oct. 26 .- The ladies of this village are now callated in the crucifix warfare that began here last summer, and they promise to retrieve the delext which the men suffered at the polis at the October town elections. The following notice appeared early yesterday morning on the fences and blind walls of the villago:

The ladies of Lakeville are especially invited to the residence of Mrs. George Harrison on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 3 p.m. A. full attendance is requested.

Apparently there was nothing in this notice calculated to excite Lakeville and it only provoked a little comment yesterday. Today, however, the object of the meeting was of the most conspicuous of the Protestants in his opposition to the crucifix in front of the Catholic church in this village was President Rudd of the Wononsopomoc Lake Steamboat Company, and that he re-fused the Catholic priest the use of the company's steamer and grove on the occasion of the opening and dedication of the convent on September 5. Mr. Budd's wife and Mrs. Harrison, the lady whose name appears in the posters, and whe, by the way is socially one of the most prominent ladies in the village, agreed some days ago to found an organization the members of which must agree to contribute towards a fund for the importation of negro servant girls from New York or Baltimore, and to discharge their Catholic servants as soon as the colored help arrived. The action of the society was intended as an act of retaliation on the Catholics, who continue to Boycott the Protestant

storekeepers. When the meeting was called to order there were not more than a dozen ladies in attendance. Mrs. Harrison announced the object of the meeting and the proposed plan of operahis candor, "many possessed of keen intel. It was decided to postpone final action lect and imparital judgment have laid aside until the next meeting, when it is expected there will be a larger attendance. All of the servant girls now employed in and about Lakeville are Irish and Catholics, and the domand is greater than the supply. The Catholies acknowledge that if the ladles succeed girls they will cause some annoyance and hardship perhaps to the Catholic population, but they affect to believe that it is an impossibility. Father Lynch said that he had heard of the object of the now association, but he had no fears that it would be successful. The chief aggravation to the Protestant ladies is the fact that Father Lynch, who has compelled all the Catholic children in the town of Lakeville to leave the public schools and attend his newly prected parochial school, has been this month elected School Visitor, despite the opposition of the Republicans and a split Democratio ticket. Father Lynch thus exercises a supervision over the nineteen public schools in the town, although there is not a Catholic pupil in attendance. The opnoxious cruciax still stands in front of the church, and the Protestant storekeepers who signed the petition for its removal are yet Boycotted by the

### ENGLISH SLAVERY.

CathoMos.

The pleasing notion that there is no such thing as slavery in England, remarks the London Truth, is rather rudely shaken by an extraordinary story which was told the other dey in the Croydon Police Court. A lodging house keeper applied for a summons against one of the lodgers for systematically NI treating a little negro boy, whose screams she had often heard through the door. The boy had been purchased in Africa as a servant, and when the lady remonstrated with her lodger: for his cruelty, he replied: " Oh! he is only a colored child; and, besides, he belongs to my brother." The landlady's interference seems, to have been visited on the little boy, whose had his wrists tied together, and was hunge up on the wall of the room.

### TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

The poem read by Tannyson to his royal andience on board the Pembroke Castle was The Grandmother."

Smart Weed and Beliadonna combined with theother ingredients used in the best porcus Plasters make Carter's S. W. & B. Backscho Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 95 its

David Moore's Kippewa raft of square white pine, 42 feet average, comprising 31,000 Meet, was sold at 20% cents per foot all round, at Ottawa yesterday.

How to Gir Sion.—Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time, take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

How to Gar Wall - Which is answered in three words-Take Hop Bitters!

The work of renovation and improvement in the House of Commons Chember is being prosecuted so as to be in readiness for the early opening of Parliament.

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHEB, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 12 mo. 112 pp. Price, free mall, 25 cents.

Price. free mail, 2) cents.

SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid pions souls in the recitation of the Holy Resary, 24 mo., 338 pp.

Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. Fit, PUNTER. & CO., Publishers, 52 Barciay St., New York.

Mr. Hartwell Grisell, who is a wealthy nousin of Mgr. Capel's prize convert, the Marquis of Bute, offere, if Oxford be agreed on as the site of the Boman Catholic Univermity, to bear the cost. Cardinal Manning wishes the University to be in London. WOMAN AND HER DIEASES

is the title of an interesting treatise (96 pages) sent, post paid, for three stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Associadress would a rion, Buffalo, N.Y.

among the reasons urged by a Peorie, Iti., woman for a divorce are: Drunkenness, swearing, obscenity, arson, fithy habits, incompatibility, infidelity, brutality, laziness, higamy and non-support. She married him to spite her father for boxing her ears.

HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLORIDA

WATER. The true Florida water always comes with a litte pemphlet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of the pamphlet are the words, "Lanmon & Kemp, New York," water marked or stamped in pale transparent letiters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if gen-nine, you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The water mark letters may be very pale, but by looking plouely against the light, you cannot fail to see them.

M. Coquein aine has made a six week's angagement for this country for next summer | busily thinking. Her thoughts had travelled and will appear in New York, Philadelphia, back to bygone times-to Seymour, and the and Boston. Among the parts in which he Protector, and the prison, to the dreams of her will appear is that of Noel in "La Joie Fait youth and the gad reslittes of her maturer It was one of Begulei's great parte, and the original of Boucicauit's Kerry.

POTEDAN, N.Y, Dec. 21, 1881. Gentlemen :- I have sold DOWES' ELIXIB, the great remedy for coughs and colds, for twenty one years, and I have to-day a large and steadily incre sing number of customers who have used it, and whose trade in cough remedies could not be retained if I did not keep it in stock. While I am exceedingly cautious what I state, I will ask the reader if In his judgment it could be possible to so ject of universal adoration, looking the long retain and increase the sale of a preparation that did not possess real merit. H. D. THA L'OHER, Dauggiet.

Last year England consumed, in addition to the eggs marketed by her own farmers and poultry keepers, including the enormous supply from Ireland no fewer than 6,757,334 ngrest hundreds" of foreign eggs, there im. ported eggs alone amounting to the almost incredible number of 810,868,080, or two and a quarter million eggs per day.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inac-Mve life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pilis, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-There. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.-B. E. McGaie, phemist. Montreal.

There are 161 cities in Europe in which telephones are in use, having a total of 30,068 subscribers: in Asia there are seven, with 420; in Airics four, with 240; in America 126, with 47,185; and in Australia four, with 897. At the head of the list, therefore, stands America, with an average of 374 subscribers in every town, while the average in Europe is only 187.

BARID REFORMERS REFUSED RECTI-FIGATION.

The rabid reformers of morals are constantly urging the authorities to attempt to invade the well secured privileges enjoyed by the Louisiana State Lottery under special arrangements by direct legislation; but they current of Niegara Falls. The public beft."
know that all its distributions are fall and its "G promises fulfilled. M. A. Dauphin, New Or-leans, La., will give all information relative to the matter on application before the 162nd Grand Moneury 2. November 13, 1883. Grand Monthly Drawing, which takes place

Over the deer of a small frame building in which a colored family is living in Grenwille, Tenn., is a pine board on which is the legend, now almost crased by rain and storm, "A. Johnson, Tuilor." A little beyond the western border of the town is a marble monument that marks the last home of "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

EPPE'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. -By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of diges tion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected "Whisper," said Elizabeth, interrupting Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast the course of the subject in her eagerness to tion and nutrition, and yet by a careful applitables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctore' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradual! built up until strong enough to resist every bendency 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 fertified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame."—Civil Service Ia-zette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Bold only in packets and tins () lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled \_ JAMES EPPS & Co., Homocouthic Chemists, London, England. Also makers of EPPS's CHOCCLATE Es-

CHAPTER XIV.

In a spacious boudoir at Hampton Court, a few weeks after the occurrence of the events we have just related, sat Elizabeth Tudor, the greatest female sovereign of Europe, and beside her the Countess Harrington, the most faithful and devoted of royal handmaidens. Both were eadly and ellently gazing on the pictures that covered the walls of the apariment. Neither seemed stant, disposed to speak; yet, to judge from the VIII. stealthy glanoes they cast at cach other, and again quickly withdrew, their thoughts must have been painful ped in a scarf, after the fashion of a turbar, and gathered on the forehead under a dismond of the finest luster, lay back against the cushion of the chair in which she re-clined. The place was darkened so much by the close drawn window curtains, that, entering suddenly from out the glare of the antechamber, one could hardly distinguish the objects in the apartment. Directly above the mantel, before which the queen eat, hung a portrait of her father, by Holbeir, his right hand resting on the hilt of a two-edged sword that lay across the leaves of an open Bible. Various pictures and statues, some of them of small merit, but of religious character, lay here and there on tables and pedestals, or hung suspended from the walls. These ornaments with the single exception of the first mentioned, were calculated to impress the mind of the visitor, as he entered and looked about him, with feelings of religious respect for the place and the occupant. There was the little marble font of blessed water near the door, the crucifix upon the table, and the image of the Biesed Virgin overlooking all from the wall opposite, as if the queen of angelic purity had been chosen to guard that holy sanctusty. Effzabath's face was pale and cold as merole, and her form lay as still as if life had left it. Her eyes, that but a few weeks before bramed and flashed with their hereditary fire, were now, languid, and expressiontess, and hor features thin and pinched, like one worn out by long suffering. Yet she had given peremptory orders that morning, despite the remonstrance of her physi-cian and Lady Harrington, her faith-ful attendant, to be carried in her chair from her bed chamber to her boudoir. Dr. Marsski, who had been watching at her bedside for three days and nights incresently, had reflired to rest by her express command, notwithstanding his having assured her majesty that she stood in imminant danger of a fever from the least imprudent exertion, and therefore needed his most constant altertion. There was a long interval of painful silence, during which her over-active mind had been

years. She had been endeavoring to realize what the world thought of her-how she stood in the estimation of her friends and enemies. She dwelt long on the possibility of losing that virgin reputation which she had been so long laboring to acquire. She had thought, tee, of God and eternity, of death and judgment. But there was one image that constantly obtruded itself upon her thoughts, and disturbed them beyond all others-it was the image of Mary Stuart, as she saw her at the court of Edward, the obvery personification of meekness, grace, and loveliness. And she was now the enthroned Queen of Scotland and heir presumptive to the British crown—the woman in whose presence she feared to appear, lest her hopes of the nation must necessarily centre. This thought was ever upper most; if she crushed it down at all, it was but for a moment; it rose again more powerful and distressing than before. Mary Stuart was the spectre that hovered round ber, sleeplog and waking; the demon with the angel form and face that forever came to interpose between her and happiness. After a long indulgence in these bitter musings, bor form still reclining motionless in the chair, and her arms stretched listless at her side, she started suddenly, and acreamed as if a viner had stung her, and brushed her dress quickly with her hand, as if to drive away the poisonous reptile. Lady Harrington flaw to her side in an instant.

"Ha!" ejaculated Elizabeth, her eyes glaring with the fright, " methought she had killed me !"

"Who, most gracious madam?" inquired the counters.

"That-that-O, nothing! I thought an adder had stung me; nothing more."
"Your Majesty's thoughts are still troubling thee," said the counters, knoeling and

kissing the Queen's hand affectionately. "I cannot help thinking," replied Elizabeth, smiling faintly.
"O, be not dispirited, my dear and gracious

madam; be not dispirited," said the countess; "all will yet be well. Thy faithful people and right loyal and loving clergy are offering their orisons without ceasing in the churches n your majesty's behalf, and they will surely be heard. Be comforted, my queen; this might as well attempt to swim against the despondency ill bescemeth the great Eliza-

"Great !" repeated the Queer, emphasizing the syllable, and looking languidly in the face of her attendant.

"Ay," reiterated the countess, "great, and good, and noble, and kind. What though-" "Stop!" ejsculated Elizabeth, closing the lips of the too candid countess with her open paim, and pressing them significantly; "not now; some other time we shall speak more at our leisure of that missoriume. Give us the drops."

When she had tasted the medicine, and felt comewhat invigorated, she asked if he had been to inquire lately.

"May it please your majesty," replied her cozfident, "he is here always; he never leaves the ante chamber."

"How looks he?"

"Pale and sleepless, madam, yet full of his

learn something that troubled her mind, and which lent her countenance, even whilst questioning her friend, a look of distraction. Whisper," the repeated, stealing a glance at the door, and bending down her head till her lips almost touched the cheek of the coun-

tess; "tell me, hath that been removed?" The countess bowed, and pressed the Queen's hand, which she still held in hers. "Thinkest thou—that is—hast reason to believe, it will live?" pursued the Queen,

heaitatingly.
"It's dead," responded the countess.

"Ha, dead! Who told thee? Hast seen it dead? "I have not seen with mine eyer, my liege;

"But who hath told thee?" "He did himselt, most gracious madam." all our political it but a dream?" still be in doubt!" "My gracious

"He sesured me, please your mejesty, it

was dead." "Ay, assured thee! Ab, trust him not, Harrington; he's full of deceit. Yet if he deceives us in this, he dies—ay, dies by this hand, should none else be found to avenge hand, should none else be found to avenge sounded somewhat equivocal to the queen's us. Interrupt us not, woman, and learn to be ear; but she effected not to notice them, silent when a queen speaks! He will not and turning her head slightly to look live to govern us by the fear of exposure, at Leicester, who now presented himself at We'll crush bim as a worm under our shoe!" and as the spoke the blood rushed, for an instant, to her face. It was the blood of Henry

"O, my gracious queen, these thoughts will kill thee, it thou dost not repress them," said the counters, in accents of pity and terror, at and embarrassing. Elizabeth's head, wrap- the sight of so much mental agony; for she of Leicester." feared that excitement, acting on a frame so weakened with sickness and confinement, would deprive her of her reason. "I besecoh your majesty will spare thyself this

"Peace, woman! and listen to us, ' interrupted the queen. Thinkest thou the secret in thy keeping gives thee a right to be bold; listen, and answer us; when hath he seen this Alice Wentworth?

"The Earl of ---?"

"Ay, when hath he seen her?" "I know not, my liege."

"Counter, didst thou ever lie? didst thou? -speak!" and the queen caught her by the arm, and squeezed it with such muscular power, weak as she was, that the poor lady winced under the pain.

" Lie, your majesty?" "Ay, lie! wouldst tell a falsehood to relieve us from mental suffering. We are a queen—wouldet lie to please a queen?" "O, your majesty, thou'rt not thyself, or thou wouldst not speak thus," said the count-

ess. "I implore your majesty ——"
"Answer us, mintor, answer us truly, or we'il pluck thine eyes cut. Hath he seen her since our progress in Worcestershire?"

n Never, my gracious sovereign-never to my knowlege;" and Lady Harrington burst into lears. " Paugh !' cried Elizabeth, " we care not for tears; they're but poor weapons to defend

thee against the anger of a Plantagenet. Give us the drops." " Counters," she resumed, having swallowed the medicine, and succenty, as usual, repressed the violence of her passion—" courtess, we fear we have done thee wrong in surpecting thee of deceit, though it was only for a moment. We knew thou art well tried and right faithful; but the experience

think we should mistrust every one about " Be calm, then, my gracious mistreer, and endeavor to court some repese, after the terrible agoniss then hast endured, both of mind and body, for the few lest days. I will sit here at thy feet, and tend thee with the foudness of a sister, and the humility of a clave, till thou art again able to meet thy faithful

of the duplicity and treachery of friends hath

made us so fearful and suspicious, that we

and loyal people." "Love," repeated the queen, with a languid and meaning smile; "hath not thy love been

less ardent and less respectful of late?"

"Not a whit, my sovereign. O, do not think so, or thou'lt break my heart." "We do not think so, countess; no, we merely asked thee. If we thought this -this late event had lessened thy respect or attach. ment, we should have taken care to provide for thee, my friend," -and she tapped the lady's cheek playfully as she spoke,- in such manner that thy secret would run no risk of dis-

Lady Harrington, not in the least upprepared for such a threat, -for the well knew the character of the woman into whose perilous confidence she was admitted,-replied in the same pleasant humor her majesty had peated Cecil; "most gracious queen, this hates for the good of the state. Love and superhuman beauty would rob her of those in the same pleasant humor her majesty had hearts and eyes she so long labored to affected, that she would willingly receive captivate, and in whom, after her own any prevision of the kind her grace would reflect that your majesty's life has been in solemn declaration against marriage, the condescend to offer, but hoped, nevertheless, such hands!" the time was far off when her majesty would doem such a measure nessessary for her hap. piness. And the counters was sincere in every word she utlered; for she loved Elizabeth more truly and devotedly than all the rest of her numerous attendants; not for her virtues, nor for the possession of those qualities of the heart which create and preserve friendship, but because she was a queen, and thought her worthy of her confidence.

: " Trust in me, gentle mistress," continued the counteer, kneeling before her, and loosing up beseechingly in her face; "do not doubt me for one moment. I would gladly lay down my life a thousand times to defend thee from ill.

"Nay, we know well thou wouldst make any personal sacrifice; but what boots it if that thing live to embltter our days. Ab, the thought is a very hell to us. We would see it dend, countess."

"Thou shait never see it, madam; it is doubtless long ago removed from human sight.'

"Doubtless! paugh! And thou hast but his word for this deed, and he but the promise of an old Scotch recusant, maybap the cresture of Mary Stuart. Gads death! it's hard to bear this terrible uncertainty. Hand us the drope." But the intense dread of expesure, caused by the latter reflection, was too much for her exhausted frame-she fainted

ere the medicine reached her lips. Lady Harrington flew to the door, and sent

a messenger for Dr. Maraski. The old mediciner, thin and cadaverous, and dressed in his sombre habiliments, avpeared almost instantly at the door, staggering from the weight of years and long-continned watching. Immediately behind him came Cecil, her inithial and intriguing minister, and Leicester, her handsome favorite, both however, confident of his severeign's high rc- aid. gard and his own deserts, took courage and approached. Leicester, whose countenance betrayed some scoret apprehension, following the secretary, knelt beside the Queen, and throwing back the scarf from her forehead, just began to chate her temples when she re-

covered from the swoop.

The carl's face was the first object the queen saw when she awoke to conscioueness, and instantly recognized it. Supposing there was no other in the room but the Countess of Harrington, she snatched her right hand from his, in which it was clasped, and struck him a blow upon the cheek, faintly hissing out the words between her clenched teeth, "Begone, traitor, thou hast undone me.'

Ceccil, who overheard the words, glanced at the countess an inquisitive look; but that lady, conscious his eye was turned upon her, expressed nothing but concern for her mis-

Letosater rose, without a word of roply and meekly retired behind her chair. Cecil approached and kneeling down, took the queen's hand reverently and hissed it.

"Why, what's this !- ah, my good secretary, thou here! and looking as if thine eyes had just beheld the extinction of all earthly royalty. We imagined (perhaps it was a dream) that we had just buffeted the church?" cars of the noble Earl of Leicester, for having so long neglected his suit with the

handsome Queen of Scots, and thus undone all our political calculations. Eh! sirs, was

"My gracious sovereign," replied Cecil, "hath but to command the noble earl to step from behind her grace's chair, and methinks the blood which yet tingles in his chesk will

easily remove the doubt, it any there be."

The last words of the wily statesman her side, said, in a tone of bitter reproof, " Hadst thou been as solicitous to gratily our wishes in reference to the happiness of our sister of Scotland as thou seemest about our health, which is in the Lord's keeping, and who will not fail to watch over it without thy aid, thou hadst pleasured us more, my Lord

"Gracious madam," began the earl, in a humble, supplicatory tone.

But the queen interrupted him with a request to be alone with Sir William Cecil, and directed Lady Harrington to remain in the antechamber.

### CHAPTER XV.

ton, "and was about to leave the palace, rc-suppression of Catholicity, the extinction joiced at your majesty's recovery, when of Popish influence, and the establishment I was told of your sudden indisposition, of an antagonistic religion (for the people and made bold to enter your majesty's must have some one) are the surest means your gracious pardon."

"We pardon thee right willingly, Sir Wililam; firstly, because thy vielt was prompted | views by thy love for our royal person, and, secordly, because there was no affair of so dellcate a nature as to require thy exclusion.'

"It affords me exceeding pleasure to hear your majesty speak so flatteringly of my poor devetion to your gracious and right royal person," replied Cecil, kneeling before her in an attitude of profound veneration, "and that your grace's health is again restored to much as to enable your grace to leave the royal bed chamber."

"Thou speakest like a loyal subject, Sir William, and we thank thee for thy devotion. Rise, sir, and sit thee down beside ue. We have not yet forgotten the friendly relations we have formed in the days of our imprisorment, and care not to subject thee now to the

rules of court etiquetto."

Cecil roto, and having made a profound obeisance, seated himself on the stool beside

"Doth your majesty find the new mediciner

skilful in his art?" he inquired.
"Beyond expectation," feplied Einsbeth;
and we regret much his intention of ageln returning to Florence."

"Your majesty's regret for such a stop," observed Cecil, "should be equal to a command, were he even so blind as not to see to be the young hope of England." the honor it conferred. I had not beard of his intention to Isavo your majesty's ser-

"We would fain detain him here as our special physician, had he been our own subject; but we cannot "-and Elizabeth besttated, as if doubtful what to say-"we cannot detain the subject of another."

If it be your grace's wish he shall remain,

obesved Ucell, confidently.

"Nay, we shall have no service from compulsion," replied the queen, "and least of all that of a physician, as thou must needs well know, my good secretary; but if he were loyal, and corresponded not with hap." Italian conspirators, the which, we fear, he hath done, and were disposed to serve us well, according to his knowledge, we should his eyes respectfully on the floor. sleep the scunder of his presence in our royal palace."

"Correspond with Italian conspirators against your majesty's kingdom and life!" reshould have been seen to. I tremble when I policy may be combined."

aver that he hath in verity corresponded with such men; but a raport savoring strongly of it hath come to our ears, and given us much unessiness."

The matter shall be thoroughly investigated, gracious madam, and with all the despotch the mightiness of the case demands.

"We would not have thee precipitate, neither, Sic William; but if you discover treason, it is needless to say it must be punished. Bight gladly would we see the old man acquitted of the charge, for we trust much to his knowledge of the healing art but it ill suiteth a crowned beed to be at the | Eness, "retract these terrible words, and dozmercy of disloyal servants."

Whether Cecil himself had reason to suspect the doctor maintained a secret correspondence with the agents of the Italian corspirary, so called, whose object was to sup-port the claims of Mary Stuart as heir preenmutive, or that he imagined Elizabeth was willing to implicate him in it for her own private reasons, certain it is he at once year solved not to suffer the doctor to leave to kingdom. Having, in accordance with a

resolution, rgsin assured the queen of Immediate attention to a case of such welgar. Importance, he ventured to allude to some state affairs of grout and pressing moment. but feared it would fatigue her majesty to. much to prolong the conference.

'Fear not, sir," replied Elizabeth; "we shall listen to thee without inconvenience. Give us the drops."

The queen, fearing in the convolousness of her guis that Caell might form dark suspihesitating on the threshold, as if they falt view, and go through it with all the carry doubtful of the propriety of the visit. Occil, and self-possession she could summon to her "But first Mr. Socretary," she resumed,

after swallowing a few drops of the invigorating medicine, "what of the recueants?" "
"They still refuse the cath, my liege, trusting, no doubt, to your majesty's wonted

"And thou still persistest in the opinion that so severe a measure is necessary for Even when she had concluded, and the well being of religion and safety of the etate?

"Most cortainly, madam, under your graclous favor, I do still think so." "Tut, tut, Sir William, say not so ; the en-

of half our subjects. We can never approve, sir, of so bloody a statule." "I most humbly crave your majesty's indulgence, when I say that, in my poor opin-

ion, your majesty's safety, and that of religion. nay, even of the state, depends on the rigorous enforcement of the oath of supromsoy." "Aud is not the forfeiture of property and perpetual imprisonment a sufficient enforce. ment?" demanded the queen.

Caoil dissented.

the gallows for all who refuse to acknowledge us supreme in matters of faith?" "And is not your majesty head of the

"What, sir, will nothing satisfy thee but

"And yet a woman."

recipient and the agent of its power on earth," andjoined Cecil.

Perhaps—perhaps it may be so," observed the queen, whilst a faint smile gave a pecu-liar expression to her countenance. "But to be supreme, we should be infallible, Bir William; and thou, who so stoutly deniest the infallibility of the pope, caust not easily find a solid reason for according it to us." "Your majesty's words betoken doubts

which-"Are our own affairs," Interrupted the queer, "and for which none shall hold us accountable."

"I humbly crave your gracious pardon," apologized the cantious statesman, unwilling to irritate the queer, and yet anxious to press the matter to a final nettlement; "but the doubts your majesty hath expressed would ill serve the cause of Protestantism, were they known to your majesty's subjects, and therefore I sincerely grieve to hear your majesty 80 spaak."

"Erough, sir, enough; thou hast known our sentiments on this same subject of religion for many years, and more intimately than any other member of our council; and it surpriseth us not a little to hear thee now express regret at doubts which thou knowest well to have long occupied our mind. Let us, then, once for all, be understood. We "I had just come to inquire after your us, then, once for all, be understood. We grace's health," said the secretary, when the shall endeavor all our might to defend and support the crown we wear; and as the apartment, for the which I humbly crave of securing that crown, we will dethese objects; but as to our private views of religior, we shall suffer no dictation, and receive no instruction from eny man, he he peer or pessent."

"I am but your grace's humble servant," responded Ocoll, in a tone of resignation to her supreme will. "Yet I feel as if the withdrawal of this bill was the removal of the etcongest pillar from under your majesty's threns."

"The pillars of our throne are exposed to more imminent danger, Mr. Secretary: Mary Stuart and her allies may yet concentrate their strength, and pluck the crown from our bistard brow. Ab, what thinkest thou, sir, of that prospect?

"She is but the heir presumptive, my

liege." "Ay, marry is she, and the helr apparent. since we have resolved to live and die a wirgin," replied the queen. " What, man! teli us not of penal statutes against the fautors of the Pope. Thinkest thou men who look forward to a Catholic queen, or to her issue, will not soon tire of the reigning Protestant sovereign? Mary Stuart wields a power that may coon weaken the allegiance of cur subjects, and eventually demolish our throne. Look to her, sir; we must not suffer her isene

"And yet your mejosty hath but to consent to the wishes of your faithful liegos, and thus preclude all possibility of a Catholic succes-

"By marriage, meanest thou?"

"Even se, your grace; thus will your majesty's throne be made secure, and your power in a little time irresistible in Europe. " And whom wouldst thou have us marry

Sir William Oscil ?" " My liege, there are at this moment no leas than fourteen suitors for your majesty's band.

"Ay, fourteen suitors for our throne, may-

"Sovereign princes always marry for issue, not always for love," responded Occil, casting

"Paugh!" ejsculated the queen; "the idea is disgusting."
"It's not necessary either, madam, that your majesty marry one whom your majesty

"Bir, our destiny is fixed, and we must ordeavor to fulfil it. If God willeth we should " Nay, we did not say that either," quickly have issue, he will provide us with a huzresponded Elizabeth; "we cannot and do not | band, and no doubt impart us the grace to honor and love him as becometh a wife. But for the present we know nothing of what men call love, and we think, judging from the past, we never shall experience the feeling. From our girlhood we ever felt an abhorrence of marriage. Doubtloss this antipathy was constitutional, and, maybap, an ordination of Providence; but, be it as it may, we shall always regard our vows of perpotual virginity as obligatory on our poor conscience till

Heaven shall ordsin the contrary." "O my sovereign queen and royal mistress!' said the recreisry, falling upon his trey not thus forever the hopes of thy loving

subjects!" "Rise, good secretary," said the queen putting her handkerchlef to her eyes, " rise and when thou meetest my people, teil them that the queen loves them well, nay, would willingly shad her blood to secure their happluess, but that she loves her virginity more. Elizabeth had voved her heart to film she eves best, 'and the queen related her eyes toand heaven as she utlered the words.

"bog art more than woman," said Ocel! g at the queer, and speaking as if to asolf. "Reaven bath made thee so, in that the greatness relight be in keeping

with thy destiny." "And what an awful destiny it is, Sir William Ceoll! We are surrounded by difficulties on all quarters; Scotland on one side, Spain on the other, and cur own rebelliqua subjects everywhere ready to sacrifice us at the bidding of the pope; and, what closs of her recent retirement, and attribute is harder to bear than all these together, on exhaustion so unusual to other causes the treachery and duplicity of our prothan that of her well-known rheumatism of the leg, determined to grant him an interview, and go through it with all the energy with resignation, like Him whose image is over here beside us, and whose pure life we would make the model of our own."

During this speech, in the enunciation of which the queen labored painfully, her voice faltering more and more as she proceeded, Ceell, who could read her immost thoughts better than any other living man, gazed in her face, and doubted if he were not still in ignorance of her true character.

let her head fall back against the chair, he sat stupefied at the language and the tone she assumed in his presence. He was in reality ashamed of himself-ashamed to think Elizabeth could estimate his peneiraforcement of that law would shed the blood tion so lowly as to imagine she was able to deceive him. He had often fiathered her himself on the excellence of her mind and heart ; nay, even extelled her for virtues which she did not possess. But it was in order to control her fitful temper, to mould her to his wishes, and bond her to his will. Yet he did not imagine for a moment she thought he had really formed so high an estimate of her perfections as he professed. Sovereigns expect to be flattered and praised beyond their deserts, and in this sense he supposed his language to be understood. But he now found he was mistaken-mistaken in the woman whom he had been indoctrinating in the mysteries and intrigues of state polloy almost from her

"My sovereign liege,' said he at length, "A woman, selected by Heaven to be the " will your majesty condescend to inform me

very ohildhood.

if I be included among the false friends to whom you have just alluded?" Elizabeth, whom direct questions always

offended, promptly answered,—
"Nay, good scoretary, we will not be questioned beyond our pleasure. If we had reason to believe thee unfaithful, we should crush tee as quickly as we do this piece of paper on the floor. But tell us, bir Minister," she added, with an irony for which there was no apparent cause, "tell us how thou'st fared at Buxton. Hath its waters cured thee of the gont, or hath the lovely Queen of Scots furnished thee an antidote from her French physics?"

I have not seen the lady your majesty speaks of," humbly replied Cecil.

"No, nor hast fistered her, as whilem thou'st flattered us," pursued Elizabeth, in one of her inexplicable fits of jesleusy. "I do not understand your majesty.

"Ab, marry thou don't? humph! Thinkest thou, Sir William, thy visite to the neighborhood of Buxton have been so secret as to escape the vigilance of those who long have envied thy elevation? Tut, tut, sir! shame, that a married manshould ever make such shifts as thou hast made to catch a glance of a pretty face."

"Your majesty cannot credit the calumny," rejoined Cooll.

"Ha ha! maybap thou thinkest us jeal one! " said the queen, endeavoring to laugh.

"Nay, nay, my honored sovereign.
I know full well my poor preferonces have long slace become matters of indifference to your grace. But after the evidences your majesty bath seen of my hos. tilisy to the Queen of Scote, if your majesty still suppose me capable of being seduced by her preity face, methinks it high time I was dismissed your majesty's councile."

. Thou shalt remain, Sir Minister, whilst it suits cur pleasure. And when thou leavest. take ye good heed thou leavest not the court for the Tower. We would now be alone,

But the statesman would not be dismissed in such a humor. " May it please your majesty," said he, rising and bending low before the vain and angry woman, "I am ready to leave thy presence, and to die, the moment I shall be so unfortunate as to lose the confidence of my gracious and royal mistress. Life can afford me no anjoyment when I have lost the regards of so great and virtuous a

princess." "He, by my faith, well said, sir," replied Elizabeth, softened down in an instant, and for the thousandth time, by the despondent tone and well-directed flattery of her trusty counsellor. "Thou hast well learnt how to deprecate our displeasure by thy honeyed words and false flatteries. But though we are not vain enough to believe in half what thou averrest, yet we do not mean to disponse with thy services so readily, either. The tortures we have endured for the last seven weeks from this frail leg of curs bath almost driven us mad. So sit thee down, Sir William, and tell us of this Sir Geoffrey Wentworth, of Brookton Hall!

"He hath not been heard of, madam, since his escape from Sir Thomas Plimpton, but probably is under cover somewhere in the city among the recusants."

"And his daughter; what of her?" "Bue buth been seen last at the Pescock Tavers, in the villago; but no one knows

whither she went." "What!" said Elizabeth, her eye again firing up as she spoke, "within arrow shot of

the court!" "Bo report hath it, my liege."
"God's death!" she screamed aloud, carried away by the madness of jealousy, and dash-

ing the footstool from under her suffering limb. "Bhe may be within the very walls of our palace. How's this? Shall my Lord of Leicester presume on our indulgence so far as to make our royal residence a sanctuary for bawds and traitors. Bring hither the gartered miplon" But the passion was too powerin) for her weakened frame. She agai back in her chair, and feinted.

### CHAPTER XVI.

A few nights after the meeting of the courtier and Nell Gower, at stone Holiow, the landlord of the Whitehorse of Wimbleton was aroused from his sleep, and finally from his arm chair, by a loud knocking at his front door. And we mention the fact, not because Goodman Goodniff himself regarded a knock at his door at midnight as at all naueual in those stirring times, much loss suspect it would yet form an important incident in the history of his life, but because it was the first time in fifteen years he was known to answer a summons in person. And because Dick Curry, the hostler, who was peremptortly ordered to bed again when half way down the steirs, swore, next morning, that olther his master was bewitched, or something serious or extraordinary was about to harpen. Thus the event, trifling as it was, gave cause for goeslp and surmise for a whole month after, and Dick, whose measurement of time was by no means precise, regarded the night as an era to date from, as historians and stateemen now regard the battle of Waterloo, or the treaty of Visuna.

"What ho, within there I' cried a voice at the door. "Oliver Goodniff! up, I say, and admit thy customers."

The lankeeper, who had been expecting a call,-for he had not retired to bed, but set dozing in his arm chair before the kitchen fire, -heard the second blow of the traveller's horsewhip, and started to his feet.

"Goodniff ho, Goodniff1' again shouted the traveller, impatient for admittance. "Am I to stand here all night on the threshold of a taveru, and almost in sight, too, of our good queen's castle. Open, or by the rood I'll be tempted to break thy door and thy crankum to boos." "Who knocks?" demanded the cautious

innicoper, selecting the proper key from a burch at his girdle. "Who art thou, friend, coming at this late hour to disturb her maesty's peaceful and liege subjects? Again the knock was repeated. "Good faith," graffly muttered Goodniff, as

he turned the key in the lock, "theu makest as much to do as if thou hadet been a queen's messenger."

"Confound thee for a sleepy dolt !" shouled the stranger. "Hast got drunk last night on thy ale barrels?" " Grace and patience, Master Southron; be

not so wrathful, or folks will say thou forget'at thyself." " How so, varlet?" " Ay, good sooth, variet! marry come up

with thee, Master Southron. I say again, if

thou makest such a pother at the hostelries

of Middlesex as thou makest here, where albeit thy coming was to be a secret, people "I weer a sword to slice the ears of lazy. innkeepers."

"Not so last, friend; rather that thou art pretentious, and forgettest thou wert thyself once a tapster at an inn."

" Peace, knave, peace !" said Southron, placing a chair before the fire; "and now get thee to the tap, and draw me a pint o'. snok,

(CONTINUED ON THIBD PA "

and then see to my nag, that he fares well at the meal tub.

"Hs, that fisgon," he resumed, as the innkeeper approached with the wine, "comes to cheer the traveller s heart, like a blink c' the san in January—give thee health and grace, honest Goodniff."

MAy, ay, honest Goodniff forsooth! thy tone is changed somewhat of the suddenest." "In vino veritas, master tapster, as Roger Asoham sald when Fairfax proclaimed the queen's divinity over a bumper of Barguady. But haste thee, haste thee, friend; den thy doublet and stoppers, and hie thee to the

Southrop, by which name the innasceper recelved the traveller, soon divested himself of his cloak and boots, unbuckled his small sword, and sat down before the cheerful fire, seemingly well pleased with his quarters. His appearance had in it something remarkable. He was about forty years of age, middle height, but of a thick-let, powerful frame. His shoulders were broad and square, and his limbs bent outwards, indicating an extraordinary strength of musolo. His features were those of a Yorkshire farmer, heavy and expressionless, but somewhat relieved by the large mustache and long hair he wore after the fashion of the prelatists of the day. These, together with his dark, bushy eyebrown, which he could rise or lower with pleasure to an unusual extent, gave him a look of dogged

"And to, Master Oliver Goodniss, thou wert abod," said Southron to his bost, return. ing from the stable.

"There thou mistakest, good sir; I was asleep in my chair, not in my bed; weary travelling through London all day, I was fain to rest awile, my limbs not being so active as when we once played bopesp together round the old church at Evesham; and so I'vo overslept myself."

"True, Oliver, thou wert then but a dimi nutive plut pot; but now, good sooth, thou'rt a hogshead. Yet it likes me not to hear thee speak to glibly of Everham tales and pra-times as thou'rt wont to do," observed Southron tartly. "Thou shouldst teach thy tongue better manners, or it may make thee a greater fool than thy friends take thee for."

"Grace and patience!" ejaculated Goodniff\_"thinkest thou, most circumspect keeper of Ashley Park, that I have kept the Whitehorse of Wimbleton for nearly twenty years, and not yet learnt to measure my speech, as I do my ale, to sult my custom-

"I know not," raplied Southron, "how thou pleasest thy customers; but I know thou wouldst pleasure me more if Evesham was marther removed from the cape thee, like barm from they barrels, when least expected."

"Humph ! grace and patience! that's deli-

cate," said Olivor quietly.

"For thine own sake, I say, beware thy tongue, or it may lose thee thy windpipe."
"Tut, tur," responded the persevering innkeeper, "there's no man living whose treachery I fear; and for thyself, master, thou has too much wit to risk thine own

breath for the stopping o' mine." "Ab," said Southron, looking up, "thou threatenest, dost thou?"

"As thou pleasest, good sir."
"So thou leanest on that stall, humph!

But if a certain man thou wot'st of had thee tucked up in a balter, to stop thy slippery tongue, where would be thy remedy?" "As to remedy," responded Goodniff,

that would be as chance willed it; but methinks I could find a way of regulting him for his pains." "As how?"

"E'en by finding him an axe instead of a halter and gallows; the former being more

" Goodniff, thou'rt in a serious minded huhis tone, when he found his companion was not to be wen by intimidation. "I spoke but banteringly, man, and lo, thou'rt huffed in a minute, like a country bumphin." "I have just told thee," observed Oilver,

sententiously, "that I measure my speech, as I do my ale, to suit my customers."

"Woll, well, a truce with this foolery; I have other work on hands to-night, and would fain ask thy counsel and aid, may hap," sold Southron, cautiously.

"Humph! council and sid; well, let's hear

"And thou'lt promise?" (To be Continued.)

GIVEN UP BY DOUTORS.

" Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a re-"I assure you it is true that he is entirely

cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die !"

"Well-a day! That's remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George -1 know hops are good."

A ROME-MADE FLOWER STAND. A very pretty flower stand can be made out of a table, a bucket, and half a dozen old tin cans. Place the bucket in the centre of the table. Punch several holes in the bottom of each can, and screw them firmly to the table

by scrows in the holes. Arches of stout wire may be made across the top of the cans. For ferns planted in the cans, which require a great deal of water, cover the top of the table with a shallow pan to catch the drip. Other plants should only have the soil kept damp. Geraniums are sine for winter blooming, as are also Coleus, Fuchsias, and Petunias. Some kind of a vine should be planted in each of the corner cans. Trailing plants produce a good effect, -American Agriculturist.

DID SHE DIE?

1 No "She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good!" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about." "Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A DAUGHTER'S MISERY. " Eleven years our daughter suffered on bed of misery, "From a complication of kidney, liver,

thoumatic trouble and Norvous debility. "Under the care of the best physicians.

"Who gave her disease various names.

health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using 1:"-THE PARENTS.

FATHER IS GETTING WELL.

"My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable." "And we are so glad that he used your Bitters.'-A LADY of Utica, N.Y.

The Belation of Education to Crime Traced by a Master Hand.

New York, Oct. 22.—There was a large audience at St. Paul's Church, in 117th street near Lexington avenue, last night, to hear Mgr. Capel lecture on the subject of "True Culture." He began by stating that shough education was one of the most prominent subjects of the day, yet it would seem that after a discussion of nineteen contuites, as much ignorance existed in relation to its true purpers as when Christianit; began. He then stated the views held by those who believed exclusively in secular education, and contrasted these with the principles of persons who believed in secular and religious education combined. He combated the opinion of the secularists that intellectual education alone is sufficient to

prevent crime. "The whole discussion," said the lecturer, "turns upon this single fact: 'Does all end with death?' If so, we might say, as the Apostle Paul has observed, 'Let us eat and miles from St. Louis. drink for to-morrow we die.' But if we take the view that life is but a stepping. Alton III., claiming to be a detective, restone to a greater existence to that ported to the town marshal of Bethel that he which is never to end, then must the character of our education be of another kind. I take it for granted that the audience is fairly Christian; but yet I will deal with When the house which he pointed out as the the double question. I will deal with the hiding place of young Ross was reached he secular part, and then with what is required requested the marshal to remain quiet while in Christian education. There should be a physical, intellectual and moral training. Education in its true sense must cover the whole field. If the intellect alone is cultured and the will neglected, education only becomes a power for indulging the will. There must be education of both head and heart. If not, man, lustead of being educated becomes a deformity, and his intellect is spoiled or dwarkd. So far as the thorough education of both body and intellect is concerned, we are at one with the secularists. We advocate the full development of both and join hands with the secular party in this respect; but we are not unmindful of the fact that the body is to be subject to the spirit.

"The body, however, must be brought into subjection and treated with a certain amount of severity in order to make it subscryisht in carrying out the intellectual work we have to do. When memory and imagination have developed themselves, then comes out the power of thinking. You can tell a child of five or six years the strangest stories, and it will bubble over in the delights of its imagination to listen to the most amazing exag-gerations; but it you present a problem in arithmetic or algebra to its mind, it becomes top o' thy memory. Such things, being up- irksome. Facts must be gradually presented parmost in thy als-bloated pate, might er- to the memory and imagination so that the to the memory and imagination, so that the child may be enabled to see and observe and think for itself. Everything should be done to earlich its vocabulary and draw out its descriptive powers and to give promptitude to Its faculty of memory, but there is an obligation upon the Obristian to do more. We are made not merely for this world, but for the

next," Mgr. Capel went on in a very elequent style to argue that our knowledge of futurity through our belief in revelation amounted to a positivo certainty; that people can be just as certain of a future state as they are about any country in Asia or Airica of whose existence they have only been informed by credible narrators, and that our education for the present state of existence was of small account when compared with that which we should receive for this future state regarding | so. Donnelly replied that he could not give | ventual religious, he preferred to put up with which the Church farnishes such positive evidence.

"Men often look upon intelligence as a kind of god upon earth," continued the speaker. "Statesmen say: 'Culture our people. Let them be familiar with all the knowledge bonorable, and best besitting his high de- they can obtain, and then we shall have a people free from crime and other miseries that hang over us! Let me put a simple ques mor," observed Southron, suddenly changing tion to every man, woman and child. Do you know the commandments of God Almighty? Do you break them? You see then it is possible to have knowledge and not the power to do your duty. The worst crimes that have been committed during the last fifty years in England were by men who were not ignorant, but fairly educated. Some of them have been men of superior education, who have plotted for morths and some times years, with the aid of knowledge and science, for the destruction of their fellow-creatures. When men fall merally, the greater want is

in the will and not in the intellect." The speaker then entered into a disserta-tion on the obliquity in judgment and public opinion which would uncharitably pounce upon a boy for a patty their, while, under the disgulso of commercial transactions, wealthy merchanis were permitted to commit all kinds of enormities in defrauding their neighbors. He continued: "We must not cast our ctones at the poor. It will never do for us to stroke ourselves down with a feeling of self satisfaction and say we are not as other men. In this talk about blue blood and a person being born refined, there is a great deal of nonsense. The child is born to falsehood, and has a tendency to make overything it

gets held of its own. It takes a great deal of training to make it (the child) understand the difference between meum and tuum. There is only one true educator. It is the mother. The woman who aspires to become a mother should be possessed of the most extraordinary qualities." The speaker concluded by urging the neces-

ed as the best for making "good citizens of this world as well as the next." AFATHER'S AWFUL ORIME.

sity of the spiritual and moral, education and

the fulness of culture, which he advocat-

FOUR MURDERS AND A SUICIDE, NEWCOMERSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 26.—The vicinity of Frye's Oreak Valley, about one and a-half miles north of Lock Seventeen, was thrown into a lever of excitement yesterday by the news of a horrible and shocking tragedy committed there. Mr. J. Noisbaum, a neighbor, had occasion to go to Albert Firadr's house yesterday to keep an engagement. He found all the doors locked and windows nalled down, all from the inside, and could see no one moving within the premises. Several neighbors were soon aroused by him, and then an entrance was forced by prying

open a window. The sight that met the gaze of those who first entered was appalling in the extreme. Five corpses were within the scope of vision. In a small cot on the east side of the room there lay two little girls, the oldest about 5 "And now sho is restored to us in good | Years of age, their brains beaten out with some Finzer was found on a bed in the corner of her side lay the youngest babe, with its brains knocked out. On the north side of the room and near the cot where lay the two French Canadian population amounts to the room, her throat out from ear to ear. By

> father. SINGULAR METH'D OF EUROIDE. An empty gun barrel by his side and a 700 in the cotton factories, 12 barbers, 4 gilbroken lamp lying on the floor near him told ders, 60 mechanics and 1 St. Jean Baptiste the story of his tragic death. As the gun | Society founded in 1882.

barrel had no hammer or stock, he must have loaded it, and then held one end in the fire of the lamp till it exploded from the heat, with the other end in his month, as the load tore the side of his head away and steined the wall and window curtains with his blood. There is not the least doubt but that Finzer murdered his entire family, as the doors were locked and the windows were all natled down from the inside. Finzer had been sick for some time and had been advised by his paysician to quit work for a while. Broeding over his inability to work for the support of his family no doubt drove him insane and led him to commit the awful doed.

### CHARLIE BOSS.

A LOVING FATHER WHO IS STILL SHARCEING FOR HIS BOY - ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT - A MURDERER PREVENTED FROM SPEAKING DY

Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24 .- Mr. Ross, father of the long lest Charlie, who left St. Louis for Philadelphia to-day, was called here by a

About the 5th inst. one Price, a tailor at knew positively where the boy was secreted, and he induced the marshal to accompany him to the place, in Wood Biver township. he reconnected. Soon three shots were heard and Price came ruoning from the rest of the house, exclaiming that the inmates had fired upon him and displaying a wound in the fleshy part of his thigh as evidence of his assertion. The physician who attended him in Edwardsville, however, declared that Price must have shot himself, as the wound was powder burged and three chambers of Price's revolver were empty. Prior to his written to Mr. Ross, at Philadelphia, inform-

ing him of his alleged discovery. PARENTAL EAGERNESS.

Mr. Ross at once came on to Edwardsville and consulted with J. H. Yeager, the proseouting attorney of Madison county. That gentleman had learned from Price that he had derived his information from Charles Donnelly, a young man who was sentenced to one year in the Chaster Ponitentiary last Tuesday for a burglary. After a thorough investigation of the matter Donnelly was approached by both Mr. Ross and Mr. Yeager. He said that he did know where the boy was in charge of a negro family, but he would give no further information. He declared that he had simply told Price that he knew this, and Price was simply trying to gain glory for himself.

A BURGLAR'S REPUTATION.

When asked why he would not tell the whole truth to Mr. Yeager, he replied that the latter had prosecuted him bitterly and would grant him no stay or continuance. Mr. Yeager said he had his reputation to maintain, to which Donnelly retorted that he too had a reputation to maintain, and that he would keep his secret. Knowing that he was a Catholic, and believing that a priest would have more influence with him, the party enlisted the services of the Rev. Father James Smith, rector of St. Mary's Church, Edwardsville. The Rev. Futher Smith told him that if he could give Mr. Ross any inany information without criminating himself and "a whole family," and that his freedom for one year could not be weighed against the chance of sending a whole family to the Penitentiary.

### A BURGLAR'S PROMISE.

power to help Mr. Ross to find his sen. Mr. Boss said that he did not place much confidence in the story, as he bad personally seen six or seven hundred boys, each of whom was alleged to be his son, and in each instance tho clew was a falso one.

Pitteburo, Ps., Oct 24,-A new clew had statement made by a gentleman here from near Cheyenne five weeks since. Mosher many parts of his own Belgium. He has been begged that his life should be spared twenty. information for which it had been seeking for years past. He admitted having had in custody a person hold for ransom for more than a year, and said he had been driven to the Far West by the Lot pursuit of the detectives. The time was not allowed him and he cled with the secret. The crime for which Mosher was lynched was the killing of J H Wentzell and the murderous asseult on Jim Knight.

### MoDERMOTT'S BLUNT DENIAL

BROOKLYN, Oct. 24. - Under date of Oct. 9, Mr. James McDermott has written a letter from County Dublin, Ireland, in which he enters into an elaborate denial of the recent charges that had been made against him refiscting upon his fidelity to the Irigh cause, The decument covers in detail many pages, and much of it is given to a review of the public accusations made against him by O'Donovan Roses. He denics that he (McDormott) was taken to a Liverpool kotsl in a closed cab by defectives, and cays he was arrested on the Mersey on the 6th, and was driven direct to the Bridewell Prison. He also denice that he was in Canada, as alleged by Rossa, for the purpose of entrapping men there, and explains the reasons that induced him to visit Canade, and gives an account of the reason of his visit there, and also of his motives in visiting the various cilies in the Dominion, which he explains at considerable length. McDermott characterires each of Rossa's statements as a series of iniamous lies, and brands him as a traitor to the cause.

FRANCO-CANADIANS IN THE UNITED

moureux:-At Fall River the French Canadian population numbers 12,000, there are 250 electors, 3 churches, 2 convents, 1 college, 1 orphan asylum, 1 lawyer, 6 constables, 30 grocers, 150 clerks, 1 newspaper, 10 doctors and 6 bakers. In Boston-there are 4,000 Causdians, 3 doctors, 5 dentists, 500 laborers, 200 clerks, 800 children attending school, 150 electors, 1 newspaper, 1 church, 1 St. Jean Baptiste Society, 1 institution, 2 grocers and 4 contractors. The statistics given by French Canadian population amounts to dead children were the lifeless remains of the 2,000, of whom 400 are children over 14 years of age, 90 attend the Catholic schools, there are 40 traders, 45 shoemakers, 150 tanners,

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

his residence with the Redemptorist Fathers and notwithstanding the effects of at St. Patrick's presbytsry, Quebec, and has commenced an active presecution of the work commenced an active presecution of the work carrifless of his missioners, need have been summoned to give evidence. After getting through in Quebec, he comes to Montreal. He paid his respects to the Marquis of Lorse and Princess Louise on Wednesday, and yesterday he held a reception at Laval University for the professors, and on Monday he holds a public reception.

What a contrast is afforded between the wealth and luxury of the Establishment and the poverty of the Bishops of the Catholic Church in Great Britain! A striking exampie of this apostolic poverty is afforded by the inventory, which has just been returned, of the personal estate of the late Most Rev. Dr. Strain, Archidshop of St. Andrew's and Etinburgh. His estate amounted to no capro than £211, from which are deducted dabts and funeral expenses amounting to £113, leaving £98 as the sum chargeable with duty. The late Archbishop was very chariiable to the poor. There are no more zealous and hard-working men than our Catholic Bishops, and few with so little worldly wealth.

That the imagination of the interesting individual whom the London dailies call "Our Roman Correspondent' is in no dauger of losing its wonted fertility was proved the other day, on the occasion of the election of Futher Andorledy to the Vicar-Generalship of the Society of Josus. The election, we were asked to believe, was conducted amidst a scene of uproor, heated contests arising out of the claims put forward by the representatives of the rival interests of Italy, Germany and France. Father Andericay, we were also assured, was a German—a discumstance communicating with the marshals Price had which was calculated to exolte the hostility of the French Fathers. As a matter of fact, Father Anderledy resolved filty-two out of seventy votes at the outset, the remainder being scattered votes; and the Rev. Father, instead of being a German, is a Swiss. We may add that the following Assistants-i.c. permanent coursollors of the General-were elected for the several languages in which business has to be transacted:-Italian, Father Cirraveges; Spanish, Father De la Torre; French, Father Blanchard; German, Father Gaspar Hosvel (until now Bector of Ditton Hall); English, Father Koller, (an American).

THE PAPAL DELEGATE.

HIS YOYAGE-HIS VIEWS-HIS INTENTIONS. Episcopal Palace to have an interview with the Papal Delegate, who received so imposing a reception yesterday. When I asked for the prelate a young pater informed me that he was not residing there, and further vouchsafed the statement that he was not an obligate but a vicer apostolic. When I suggested that his true title was

"COMMICEARY APOSTOLIC,"

the youth blandly assented, and I afterwards discovered that I had hit upon the true name. With a friend frem Lavis, I then repaired to St. Patrick's Church, where I was told that formation and assistance that would not Menseignen; had taken up his abode, as, heoriminate himself or his friends he should do ing a Uistercian monk, and therefore, a conmembers of a regular order, like the Re-demptorists of St. Patrick's. Upon sending in my card I was shown juto a little parler and a moment after Monseigneur made his appearance, receiving us very gracefully and with much ease. He bears the leading Flempardon—falled, but he said that as soon as he bad served his time he would do all in his progressive below the Board of State of the Board of t of ago. He wears a black skull cap, black consack and

GOLDEN CHAIN AND CROSS.

Although not a blaher, he will rank the whole episcopate during his official residence in Canada, and at yesterday's inauguration wore the mitre. Being questioned as to ble impressions of the province, he said that he been found in the Charlie Boss case in a had received the most inversible accounts before leaving Rome, and from the little he had Wyoming Territory, who says that lienry seen they were fully confirmed. The people a generous and patriotic heart but must pal-Mosher, a brother of the Mosher who ad-geomed to him to preserve the manners of plinte with ours? mitted the hidnepping of Charlie, was lynched old pre-revolutionary France, and to resemble residing in the Eternal City since previous to four hours, and said he would give the world 1858, though, upon personal questioning, he has kept track of everything going on in his own country. Ho had naturally no information to give as to

having only just arrived, but he looks like a man that is going to judge for himself, especially as ho is invested with full powers. Ho is cool and self-possessed, though very cautious. His eye is keen and observant. Lis speaks no English, and his French, though scholarly, is affected by the Flemish burr. He said that his voyage from Autwerp to New York, lesting thirteen days, had been pleasant enough, although one of his two sccretaries suffered very much. Being school whether he would soon visit Montreal, he said that he had booked from New York for that city, where he had intended to spend last Sunday, but, having got into the wrong care at Troy, he had come considerably out of als way, and then pushed on direct to Quebec, passing through Montreal on Saturday night. Ho expected, however to visit your city vory soon. Having thanked his ominence for the interview, I went away with the impression that the Court of Rome had made choice of an excellent umpire to decide the vexed questions that are now dividing the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec.

STATES. with its organization. Already you have been the following statistics were furnished to of great help to me, and, I am in justice bound the Boston convention by Mr. Ed. F. La- to give you an account of the progress of this organization. 1st. Last fall, I took under my care the

Parish of the Point aux Esquimaux (600 communicants) and the missions of Batchonan (60 communicants), 18 miles distant, with a priest who soted at the same time as Vice-Prefect and Vicar. At At Magpie another missioner had to attend Elisie de Bethsiamites was stationed a priest to visit Mr. Girouard's lumber yards and 120 miles of the cosst, basides two venerable Oblate Fathers most experienced in the great tions. North Missions. Finally, a few missions of the west part were under the care of a priest from the Ohicoutimi diocese. These stations in a 59th strest tenement, New York, by her had been attended since 1867 by missioners clothes catching fire from a cook stove.

from Bimouski-true heroes of devotedness and martyrs to duty. Chapels were numerous enough, but in a very poor state. Schools The new Apostolic Delegate has taken up were kept up with the greatest of difficulty commenced an active presecution of the work connected with his mission. All the Bishops had closed the greater part of them. of the Province, and several private citizens I visited, last winter, the 300 miles that separate me from Blenc-Sublen to the east, and, this summer, sit the inhabited coast of Anticosti, as well as most of the missions to the west. It was then I become acquainted with the hereism of my predecessors, sighing at the same time over the setonishing distances to be gone over, distances that very coon wear the misslover and prevent him from reaping very abundant fruits from his labor. A scattered population in extreme poverty has been likewise insurmountable obstacles to evangelism and schooling. Of my missioners, so few in number, only one belongs to the Prefecture, the others have been but me. Rome promised me that the Propagation of the Faith would come to my help, and I am of opinion, My Lords, it had

boan decided between you I should get a sufficient amount to meet the most pressing wants. 2nd. To continue the mission among the Nescapis and Esquimaux, it would have cost me \$600.00; this was quite above my means; therefore, this summer no missioner has been sout to the 50 Nescapia families, nor to the 250 Esquimaux families. Quebsc, always so generous and over inexhaustible, furnishes me tale year with two priests, thus allowing me to place one at Anticosti, while another

will attend 160 miles of the inhabited coast in the eastern part of the Prefecture. Another priest is cent me from Chicoutimi to learn the Montaguals language with the Fathers at Bethelamites. Father Arnaud, O.M J, gave the yearly missions this summer to the Montagnels from Maskonaro to Bethalamitos.

3rd. Fishing is the only and guite insufficient resource of the population. In this respect there is no hope for the future. Last year was a year of droadful sufferings; several schools had necessarily to be closed. This year I made an appeal to the religious and patriotic devotedness of Canadian school teachers; I have been understood and Hatened to. I can new open three schools closed through poverty, and establish three new once. These school teachers come for a more nominal calary. Books and school requirites are wanting. A great part of what is on hand has been bought with the former missioners mover. I have likewise to complete the teachore' salarles, or at least to be responsible for them, besides eee that each missionary has what is strictly necessary, and their expense is very high. Thus it cost \$60 to go round QUEBEC, Oct. 23-After the rush and the Anticosti, \$73 for the mission in the eastern roar of the vice-regal reception, when the part and \$120 for my trip last winter. That I epoclal train for Ottawa had left the Palais might have priests belonging to the Profecstation, I repaired to the gulet prociets of the ture, I took to my own house, last fall, two pupils, well endowed and giving marks of a clerical vocation. I had to board them clethe them, and give them all they required They entered, this fall, Queboc Seminary where one of them gets his board gratis. had also to hoard and pay a Vico-Prefect, This fall I am taking two more pupils. Fi nally I had to buy a large quantity of church requialtes absolutely necessary besides what was given me. Also a large quantity of

books and classical necessaries. 4th. This fall I will have seven secular priests and two religious attending the missions of the Prefecture, and four pupils in the reminary. Twelve schools are open. Next year four Sisters of Charley from Quebec will take charge of our school number one. I will have to buy and prepare a building for them. I rely upon God, first of all, and then upon powerful and generous protectors to bulld, without much expense of our own, an Institute and a convent at Point aux Ecquimaux

consequently true clifzenship, helped on the progress obtained to rough incredible sacrifices on our predenos ous part

It is avident from these facts that we are more than ever la want of your prefection and your effective concourse, my Lords. Tunnks be to God and to you, we have been able to organize semething last year, but the most arduous task has yet to be parformed. You cannot, therefore, abandon us. Is there

I remain of your Lordships the most humble and grateful son in Juans Obrist, F. X. Bossy, Prefect Apostolic.

Quebec, 1st October, 1883.

The Rev. Joseph Charette, cure of Oswego, N. Y., has been transferred to Troy, N. Y., and will enter upon his duties about the middle of next bounds. next month.

His Lordship Monsigneur Fabre has recently Mis Lordship Monsigheur Fabre has recently made the following ordinations: Tonsurc—M. O'Erlen. Minor orders—Anthyme Lavigne. Sub-caccocs—Arthur Morin, Pierra Desmarais and Wilfred Mathieu. Priest—M. Lonergan, of Charlesbourg.

Sand Willied Matthett. Priest—M. Lonergau, of Charlesbourg.

The Courrier du Canada says: "The Rev. N. T. Asbeit is the eleventh care at Kamouraska. The first was Philippe Rageot, born in Quebec in 1873, and appointed curc in 1793; he died in 1711. From 1711 to 1713 it is not certain if there was a cure or not; from 1713 to 1743 the cure was Mr. E. Auglair, who was born at Charlesbourg in 1682; he died in Quebec in 1718, he was thirty years cure in Kamouraska. In 1618 Rev. Mr. Augusto Prate succeeded in the position and in his turn was replaced by flev. J. A. Truteau, of Montreal, in 1741; he died in 1800, when Rev. Alexis Pinet, a rative of St. Jean, Ilo d'Orleaus, assumed charge. In 1816, when the latter died, he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. N. Proyencher, of Nicolet. Rev. Mr. Jacques Varin, of this city, took charge in 1777, his assistant being Mr. E. Dolorge. Mr. Varin's successor, in 1813, was that poor Chiniquy who filled the position for nine years. In 1852 Rev. Mr. He had been a cure at Kamarouska, thus making thit ty-one years since he first acumed the care of the arrelate for the present of the arrelate in the care of the care of the care of the arrelat making thirty-one years since he first assumed the care of the parishioners of Kamouraska.He is in his 73rd year,

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,

REPORT

To the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Quebec on the Progress and Organization of the Prefecture Epostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence:

My Lords,—You erected the Prefecture of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and intrusted me with its organization. Already you have been by the state of the St. Lawrence and intrusted me by the first symbol of the St. Lawrence and intrusted me by t

### CANADIAN MORMONS.

L'Electeur says that recent statistics show that in 1833 two hundred and forty-five French Canadians embraced Mormonism, becoming fervent members of that sect. And L'Elendurd refuses to believe that any of its compatriots would so debase themselves.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes:-"I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emul-Natashquan was stationed a priest sion of Cod Liver Oll and Hypophosphites of to attend 240 miles of the inhabited coast. Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with Lime and Sods for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best 120 miles of the coast and Anticosti. At St. Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescriving for my Consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affec-

Mrs. Eliza McCleary was burned to death



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backeche, Headache, Toothache, Lumbago, Backeche, Headache, Toothache, Burna, Svenlings, Sprains, Bruises, Burna, Scalds, Frost Hiles, AND ACHES, AND ACHES, AND ACHES, AND ACHES, Hey Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Coats a bottle, Directions in Il Languages.

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EPROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISE. TRICE OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Earno Rebecca Sieln, of the City and District of Montreal, wito of Adolphe Goldstein, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of this Superior Court, a ester en justice, Plaintiff, and the said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant. An action can separation de biens has this day been instituted against the said defendant.

KERR & OARTER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 17th July, 1883.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTBEAL, CANADA.

\*\* EDNESDAY..... OCT. 31, 1883.

### CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1883.

THEREDAY 1 .- All Saints. Holiday of Obligation. Less. Apoc. vil. 2.12; Gosp. Matt, v. 1-12. Cons. Bp. O'Farrell, Trenton, 1881.

Friday 2 .- All Souls. SATURDAY 3 .- Of the Octave of All Saints. Sunday 4 .- Twenty-flith Sunday after Pentccost. Bt. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. St. Vitalis, Martyr. Less. -Rocius, xliv. 17-xiv. 20; Gcsp. Matt xxv. 14-23; Last Gosp. Matt. viil. 23-27

MONDAY 5 .- Of the Octave. TUESDAY 6.—Of the Octave. See of Baltimore founded, 1791.

WEDNEDAT ?. - Of the Octave.

Lend Watseford and several other Irish landlords have been driven to England by the farmers putting a stop to their hunting. The Parmers should have put a stop to it long

A Paw days ago an informer named Spence was killed near Cork. The correspondents, of course, jumped at the conclusion that it was the work of the League. But now, when all the harm is done, it turns out that the killing of Spence was simply the regate of a private quarrel.

It is seldom given to a man, before he has passed one score and ten, to contemplate and fondle a representative of the third generation; but a citizen of Texas by the name of Butler, who is but thirty years of age, has nigone and done it." He is now engaged BW: 8' 5 and singing to a bouncing fifteen proud boy, his daughter's child. This is amusher "best on record " for Uncle Sam.

tion to receive an introduction to the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness percented in his seized with cholera since his arrival in Egypt. intention to meet the distinguished actress. And a witness and ex-detective in the murder Accordingly, after the performance at the trials named O'Nell has cut his throat with a Lyceum, the Prince obtained a green-room blunt razor, because, as he says, "his charac- of the Catholic Church. A Catholic priest in presentation, but it was in the presence of the ter was so blasted that even the Salvation Princess of Wales and Mary Auderson's Army rejected him. Misfortune, suicide or his three nephews and four poor boys tomother, who, of course, were there by way of some other untimely end is generally the ex. gether in his own house, and had, as bound 710 barm.

Some sixty Mormon missionaries have started for Europe upon a fresh propagandist effort. Fourteen of them are to scour Esgland and Scotland for recruits, but the soil of Ireland is not to be desecrated by their urholy tramp; for the Mormon Elders came to the conclusion that it would be a thankless Job to include the "green little isle" in their circuit of missionary operations. To be ignored under such circumstances is, indeed a significant compliment!

THE October report of the Agricultural demaximent of the United States estimates the wheat crop at over four hundred millions of pushels. The oat crop is the largest ever raised, and is put down at five hundred mil-Blons of bushels. Cotton is estimated at Certainly these facts do not warrant the mix million bales. The corn crop will yield 3,500,000,000 bushels. According to these figmes foreign wants can be supplied with the great staples without necessitating a rise in prices for their home consumption.

A wound Montreal lawyer is about to take out an action of damages against the McGill University on rather peculiarly novel grounds. The annual calendar of the College has, for the past four years, contained a death notice of the young lawyer, thereby leading many of his friends at a distance to believe that he had passed over to the ranks of "the great majority," and that his services were no longer obtainable here below. He complains That, through this premature obituary, he has been placed at a great disadvantage in his profession, as his assiglness has been considembly curtailed by having the reputation of moleg "a dead man."

It is astounding the amount of money that has been paid out of the United States Treascarry in the way of pensions, resulting from the date civil war. Since 1861 no less than 886,-1357 pension claims have been filed, of which mumber 510,938 were allowed. During the not satisfied with granting it immense subsi- cargo at Antwerp, while by the terms of their | been shamed, and his position as the trusted 800 has been paid to those pensioners, in- "boom" the stock of the company to ply between France and Canada. "But," power of his most unscrupulous enemies to midding the cost of disbursement. The penson roll seen as never to grow less. Last has guaranteed three per cent. interest on the werp, don't they?" "Yes, Six Leonard," was ful and important fruits of the success which To hold them to accountable of 38,958 pen- par value of the Canadian Pacific Stock to the answer, "but Antwerp is not in France, but attended the movement in his honor." to determine whether they are prepared or be held accountable. To hold them to accountable. allowers added, while only 20,997 were dropped the full amount of one hundred " lices of It is in Belgium." Oh! then, I will enquire The fund opened in the columns of THE not to put up any longer with such an umiti- count because they make an error of that

expenses of running the Dominion Governpackets of sharpers and corrupt politicians. The American people must indeed be patient to stand such wholesale piliering .from the national treasury.

PRINCE BISMARCK has evidently made up his mind that an effort must be made to check the tide of emigration from Germany. He has introduced a bill in the Reichstag prohibiting emigration to foreign countries of persons whose obligations to their country, families, creditors and employers remain unfulfilled. A German's duty to his country would, of course, be construed by the Government to include a long term of military service, and the definition of a man's duty to his family, his creditors and his employers will be so drawn up as to render it almost impossible for a German to quit his fatherland. Blamarck wants all the bone and sinew he can cemmand to carry him through his next campaign.

Ir is satisfactory to note that the published account of the massacre of the natives at Hue by the French soldiers and sailors has been efficially prontuzeed erroneous Of course, all the adverse and heavycomments of our English toned contemporaries on the alleged barbarity and inhumanity of the French troops go for nothing in view of the contradiction of the exaggerated report of Lieutenant Viard. They were too hasty in their appreciation of the facts, and the French Canadian papers are evidently justified in indignantly repelling the attacks made upon the fair name and 3,350, and in September, 1882, 3,296. Tab. honor of the French soldler.

The Brooklyn Catholic Examiner now pays us weekly instead of monthly visits, as formerly. It is doubly welcome in its new capacity and new form, which are excellent. As a first-class weekly paper, it has come to the front with a bound, and there is every indica. tion and reason to expect that it will stop there. We wish our Brooklyn confrers every enocess in its extended mission of usefulness to the good people of the "City of Churches."

"The brazer-faced efficientery of the local able language for the Oltawa Citizen, which pretends to be the exponent of vice-regal etiquette, to indulge in towards its i neighbor. In the first place the expression "to excel branen-faced efficientery" is neither proper nor happy. No one cares to look for "excellence" in "brazen-faced effrontery." And then, to call another "a thief and a liar" is never very gentlemanly, but Citizen is perfectly shocking. We wonder where the Ottawa Citizen graduated.

THE hand of retribution is already falling upon those tools of Dublin Castle who were so ready to swear away and destroy the lives NOTWITHETARDING Mary Anderson's declina. | Lloyd who was so fond of proving his prowess | by shooting women and children, has been their temptations. perience of all such characters. A curse follows them and their dirty work to the tomb, and nobody ever seems sorry that such is the case.

"The opinion seems to prevail" says the Gazette, "that there has of late been a falling off from the ranks of Mr. Parnell's supporters among the inhabitants of Ireland." We don't know where our contemporary found that out, but we do know that that opinion does not prevail in the Irish constituencies. League meetings attended by masses of the people, numbering from ten to eighty thousand, and elections carried by the followers of Parnell in Monaghan, Mallow and in other strongholds of the Whigs and Tories, are far from being indications of " a falling off" from the ranks of the Irish leader's supporters. Gazette in making the statement quoted above.

THAT horrible aliment, trichinosis, is increasing and spreading rapidly in Saxony. It has assumed a regular epidemic virulence. There are over 500 officially reported cases. and the mortality has reached the unprecedented average of 20 per cent. of the total number of infections. In many of the districts entire families are prostrated. It is fortunate for the American hog that he has been strictly excluded from Germany, for Bismarck can no longer assert that this terrible pork disease is to be attributed to the presence of the American importation. It is now quite evident that the German hog is a very dangerous animal, and furnishes food of the worst description. Bismarch's protective policy in favor of the German hog will be considerably shaken by the present plague and American experters stand a better chance of forcing their pork upon the German

THE Canadian Pucific is very fortunate in having the Federal Treasury to back it up in ships never called at Havre at him in realizing the full measure of the naits operations. The Dominion Government, all, but took part of their tional demand. If his calumniators have to an unparalleled extent. The Government said the Hon. Minister, "they call at Ant- dispute, this result is one of the most grate-

anteed, one is led to believe that is ment for almost three years. A good many only the extent to which the of these millions find their way into the stockholders are benefited; but in reality the Government guarantees six per cent. upon the investment of stockholders, as the stock was issued at fifty. It will strike a good many people that if it was at all necessary for the Government to come to the rescue of the company and secure it from financial disaster by guaranteeing interest on its stock, it was totally uncalled for to guarantee a rate of interest which is extravagant, and which actually amounts to six per cent to irvestore.

THE emigration statistics for September show that there has been to cessation of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland. The outgoing tide continues to flow west. ward with undiminished rapidity. During the month no less than 7,336 persons left Ireland, as compared with 6,-372 in the same month last year. Of these Canada only got a very small share, the number coming to this country being 335 while 5,861 went to the United States, and 1,073 to the Antipodes. The number for last month brings up the total of Irish emigrants since 1st Jan. last to 95,906. The distribution of these between the countries mentioned is as follows :- United States, 85,906; Canada, 11,822; and Australie, 7,825. English emigration also shows an increase over last year. Thus in September, 1883, the number of emigrants from England was 20,064, and in the same month in 1882 the number was 18,110. Scotland shows scarcely any advance. In September, 1883, its emigrants numbered ing the nine months since the let of January, Irish emigration shows an increase of 20,686 over the same period last year, England an increase of 16,101, and Bootland a decrease of

A Liverpoot woman, who appeared to be engaged in no very remunerative business, astonished her friends and the authorities by a display of wealth which seemed ever to be on the increase. The discovery, however, latbeen made of the manner in which she increased her fortune. She graw mich by paisoning people wholesale. Her plan was Grit organ could not be excelled. As a thief of a peculiarly diabolical character. She had and a liar, the local Grit organ stands alone been in the habit of insuring the lives of among the newspapers of its disreputable her neighbors in mutual benefit societies, party.' This is charming and highly delect- and upon their death she, of course, drew the amounts for which they were insured. In many instances Nature operated too slowly for her purposes and then she rcsorted to poison, by the unlimited but careful use of which she soon brought to a close the lives of the persons in whom she had an interest. For a long time she carried on her wicked trade without being detected or even awakening any suspicion; but the suddenners such language in the mouth of the truly loyal of some of the deaths at last excited observation. The police stepped in, but too late, for the poisoner had fied and has not since been heard of. Since her disappearance a large mass of incriminating evidence has been unearthed, and the Home Secretary has given directions for the exhumation of the bodies of the Irish people. The notorious Clifford of several of her supposed victims. Evidently life insurance companies are not without

RATHER an important case has just been decided by the Supreme Court of France in favor Eastern France, Abbe Fevre, was educating by law, given notice of this to the Government school inspector. Thereupon, the inspector had the priest indicted for keeping an unlicensed school. The Correctional Tribunal of the district acquitted him, when the case was brought to the Court of Appeal. The public prosecutor contended that Abbe Fevre was keeping a school in the construction of the law of 1850, and Abbe Fevre's case was that, as he received no remuneration for teaching his three nephews and the four other boys, and fed and clothed them gratis, he stood to them in loco parentis, and was no schoolmaster in the construction of the Act. The Court of Appeal took the same view, but the case being one of supreme interest to the public at large, it was sent to the Supreme Court of France, which has also decided on all points in favor of Abbe Fevre. An important point is thereby settled to the advartage of the Church. Instruction may be given without any license and without any interference of the Government to any number of children, if it bears the character of charity in all its surroundings; and the godless law passed last year may thus, in some

measure, be counteracted. Ir is often a complaint with Canadians that in foreign countries, and especially in England, the knowledge of Canadian geography is very limited, and that egregious blunders are frequently the result. But it An Ottawa correspondent tells about a steam.

during the year for various causes, leaving a dollars, for a period of ten years. It is right into the matter," said the Minister, and the Post and True Withers will be closed gated and unnecessary incubus. With the make its immediate acquaintance.

> THE Daily Wilness, because " fifty imm! grants who arrived the other day were found immediate employment by the Government Agency at Ottawa," rises to ask: " Where are the pauper immigrants with whom Arch-" bishop Lynch the other day told the Dublin " Poor Guardians that Canada was crowded?" Where are they? Why, we will just tell you, dear contemporary; they are right under the Archbishop's eyes in the Queen City itself. We refer you to another column of this paper, wherein you will find an article reproduced from the Toronto Globe giving all the information necessary about the hardships and miseries of immigrants in Canada. The Tcronto paper says that the Irish immigrants are actually starving there, and that "incredible destitution is prevailing." Perhaps our Montreal confrere will undertake to contradict or doubt the statements of the Globe, the same as it does those of Archbishop Lynch. The Witness ought to know by this time that His Grace is not generally given to making wild and unfounded statements; and it ought to have the decency not to throw discredit upon his word, until it had sufficient proof that what His Grace stated was against truth or fact.

Ir was generally imagined that with the downfall and disappearance of Mr. W.E. Forster, of buckshot memory, the right to free interchange of opinion between the people and their representatives would be respected and that suppression of public mestings would be discarded as an instrument of British rule in Ireland. With law and order and peace and rent paying and other blessings cet forth in the Queen s speech, in full operation all over the country, one would fancy that members of Parliament might be permitted to address their constituents in public meeting without any very great danger to the United Kingdom. But Earl Spencer and Dublin Castle seem to think otherwise. Last week the League meetings in Ennis were shamelessly proclaimed, while in Belfast Bir Stefford Northcote was allowed to incite his mob of hearers to acts of destructive viclence. This week all the meetings in the South of Ireland are also prohibited by Earl Spencer. The Lord Lieutenant must have very peculiar ideas as to when it is safe and when it is dangerous for Irishmen to assemble to discuss the public questions of the day. If a meeting of supporters of the National 'cause be announced, any local landlord or police official has only to make an affidavit that he has reason to believe said meeting will lead to a breach of the peace, and forthwith the Lord Lieutenant issues his proclamation forbidding the parliamentary representatives to meet their constituents. That is how the first principle of a constitutional government is violated and ignored by the rulers of Ireland. It is rather a dublous way of teaching the Irish people respect for the British Conetitution, or of strengthening their desire for a continuance of the connection.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

THE day is fast approaching when the Na tional Tribute from the Irish race will be presented to Mr. Parnell, at a grand national mensions of the testimonial are not altogether I them any adequate return. unworthy of the magnitude of the services people. To the magnificence of the are made public are startling to contemplate. owe him everything. It is an honor for a

fidelity with which the Irish people have distinguished between the imperishable services of a great leader and the interested devices of his traducers to weaken his power for further and greater achievements is the future, have enabled us to triumph over all obstacles and to make the Parnell National appears that the geographical knowledge of Tribute a great and elequent act of foreign parts is not so extensive, even gratitude. In offering some personal among some of our leading public men, return to Mr. Parnell for the sacrifices and calumnies he has so tranquilly ship agent calling on the Minister of Fi. endured in the struggle to give security and nance the other day to complain that a rival | freedom to the Irish people, we have at the company subsidized to run a line of steamers | same time strengthened the foundations of between Havre and Canadian ports, were his power, defeated the machinations of his evading their contract. The agent repre- enemies, and given him the assurance of a sented that the subsidized steam. deep and abiding determination to sustain

during the year for various causes, leaving a doubts, for a period of cover up steamship agent left, wondering if finance towards the beginning of next month, exception of the office-holders and hunters.

The age here that a deception is practised to cover up steamship agent left, wondering if finance towards the beginning of next month, exception of the office-holders and hunters. net increase of 17,961 pensioners. The ag. nere that a decoprise and hunters, gregate value of all the pensions for the past the genericalty of the Government. By stat. and geography were incompatible. Bir It should be unnecessary to add the subsidized newspaper press, (which draws gregate value of all the pensions for the past the generiosity of the generiosity of the generiosity of the generiosity of the distance of the past of the breath of its nostrils from the party year alone would be enough to pay for the ling that three per cent, is the amount guartions of Irish generosity and gratitude.

SYCOPHANCY VS. IREASON.

THE Ottawa Citizen is away down in the

dust since the arrival of our new Governor-

General. It is oringing and sycophantic to a nauseous and insufferable extent. To read tone of Tue Post conds this Otiawa Citizen into the most loyal hysterics; and it threatons to redouble its efforts at bowing and scraping. Such toadyism is perfectly Toronto World asks: " Does our contemporary see no humiliation to Canadians in being constantly told that they live by the favor of the people of England, a country as foreign to us as it is to the people of the United States? We boast of being a free people; and yet we permit another country to make the constitution that governs as and to appoint a foreigner over us as our chief magistrate and head. Canadians have no potent voice with regard either to the one or the other; how, then, can they be said to be a self-governing people? No people are truly and completely free unless they possess the right to make or change their constitution and their rulers. Englishmen enjoy and exercise this right: Canadians have it not," It is a pleasure to note that it is the most intelligent and enlightened journals in the country which speak in that strain. The Evening Canadian, commenting on the Quebec address to Lord Lansdowne, which referred to " the increasing importance of the office of Governor General in the eyes of the English Government," remarks that it does not know "about in the eyes of the Canadian people the office never stood lower, whether regarded in the abstract, or in the person who fills it. Canadians are sick and tired of these importations to fill effices of trust and emolument, and certainly the appointment of an Irish extortioner has not increased the popularity of the practice." Will the Ottawa Citizen meditate on all this and further examine whether " the treasonable sentiments? of THE Post are not the national aspirations of Canada.

AN EXPENSIVE FIGUREHEAD.

The question of "Canadian Independence" is one which is daily occupying more and more of public attention, and one which continues to grow in popular appreciation. The departure of the late Governor-General from, and the arrival of his successor on, our shores, have given a fresh impetus to the discussion in newspapers of the manly, independent type. One of the reasons advanced against the advisability of importing a Governor-General at all is, that he constitutes mere figurehead, whose functions are purely that he is a very costly figurehead, who banquet to be held within the historic walls spends tens of thousands of the people's hardof the Botunde, in Dublin. Already the di- carned money annually without making

The exact figures which a Governor-Geneof the young and intrepid leader and of ral coats the Uanadian people annually are the generous appreciation of the Irish not easily attainable, but even those which Tribute, the Irish Canadians have contributed | Take our late Governor-General, for Instance but an insignificant share. The lethargy as a sample. Ten thousand dollars were paid and lack of spirited generotity which they to the Allan Steamship Company for bringing have manifested, are quite inexplicable, and out from Liverpool to Canada the Marquis. certainly do them no credit. Parnell does the Princess, their retinue, officers, aid-denot want their money for personal use. In | camps, servants. This ten thousand dollars eight years he lost or, rather spent, close on | was paid, he it remembered, by the Dominion one hundred thousand dollars of his private Government. Then the Marquis received a fortune in fighting the battle of Ireland, and | anug salary of \$50,000 a year. It must be he has never sought any return. If a patrict | supposed that the salaries of each of his offiwill thus make use of his private means for | cors, secretaries, ald-de-camps—not to speak the advancement of his fellow-countrymen, of the expense of his body-guard and the miliit is easy to foresee and understand what he | ... y ... ntinels always on duty at Bideau Hall will do with the gift of the people. He will | to protect the inmates from danger which put it where it will do the best and greatest | does not exist-were each paid by the Domiwork for the complete enfranchisement of nio. Government. This must have amounted the Irish people and the final acquisition of to at least \$25,000 a year, which would make self-government for Ireland. Parnell has not | \$75,000 a year for salaries alone. But this is been feeding on the fat of the land. He owes | not all. The Governor-General travels nearly the hish people absolutely nothing, but they all the time of his incumbency here. He must visit the distant provinces of the Dcnation to be indebted to such a patriot and | minton so as to be able to say at the end of his term of office, or when he returns lo Eng-In the words of the Marsion House Com- land, that he had seen them all. To kill mittee's address announcing the date of the time and to componente for the lack of closing of the fund, "the clearness and the "cultured society" he must see the picturesque scenery of the Pacific slopes, visit the leading cities of the United States, and "do' the continent generally. Then he must have a special train and special cars upholstered in gorgeous luxuriance for himself, his wife, his retainers, servants. Now, when it is considered that the Governor always travels "deadhead;" that is, that the Government Journal. He held that a public newspaper has to pay all his expenses, the cost may be has a right to comment upon and criticise the set down at another \$25,000 a year, thus conduct of a public officer in the discharge of making \$100,000 annually. Add to his public duties. If a public offithis the cost of bringing the Gov- oer is in fault, and there are ernor home to England at the expir- facts which suggest fault on his part ation of his term of office, another \$10,000, the public press has a right to criticise and and you have an approximate expenditures censure him. "If the publishers of newsduring his five years of office, of five hundred papers have this freedom of comment," said. and twenty thousand dollars. Just faucy, over half a million of dollars the struggling | ing fallible men, sometimes give utterance people of this colony are called upon to pay to criticisms which are unjust and unfair, every five years to an ornamental figurehead, and which wiser men, unexcited and mane pariod the immense sum of \$621,000, dies in cash and land, has resolved to agreement with the Government they agreed leader of the Irish race placed beyond the called by courtesy the Governor General! Viewed in this light alone, it becomes, not a matter of sentiment, but an affair of serious, ment, they act fairly and honestly,

failed to respond to the national appeal, to in power) the people are a unit utilize the interval still at their command, in their desire for independence. by subscribing to this tribute, which will This was shown to a degree by the absence figure in the history of the country as one of of all gush and enthusiasm by the masses of the most memorable and honorable illustra- the people on the arrival of Lansdowne, whose appointment, we have reason to know. was strongly objectionable to leading members of the Canadian Government. Of course the situation cannot now be remedied and it must be accepted for the time being, but in the future, whonever an English Premier will attempt to snub and belittle the Canadian it one would imagine that the Canadians had people in or out of the House of Commons, let neither soul nor manhood; that they could call | the Government of this country be prepared their own. The national and independent to resent it, by putting a quiet and effective veto upon any action of Downing street which may be objectionable to the people, We possess all the requisites for a nationwealth, territory and population; our people humiliating. Sickening at the sight, the number nearly a million and a quarter more than the people of the United States when they established their independence; and we have in our midst men better able and more deserving to fill the highest office in the gift of the people than any budding states. man or impecunious lord we can import.

STANDING ON OUR MERITS.

Our esteemed contemporary the Kingston News is very indignant at THE Post venturing to allude to the coming of our new Governor as "an intrusion." We fail to see why so much indignation was excited in the breast of our Kingston friend by the simple and honest expression of a view which was held by a very large section of the population, and which was by no means foreign to sentiments entertained by honorable gentlemen in high position in the Councils of the Dominion, but whose tongues were tied by circumstances and by their surroundings. The News, after bewalling our disaffection and indiscretion in publishing "language intended to be insulting to those who are placed in authority over us," expresses itself in our regard as follows: "We hope better counsels the eyes of the Engilsh Government, but | will prevail with our Montreal contemporary. and that its course hereafter will be prudent and conciliatory. To be sure a dyspeptic, a man with liver complaint, or an ill-tempered individual, must snarl at somebody, but it would be absurd to suggest that the editor to whom we are aliuding is embraced in any of there categories. He merely wishes to turn his disloyal utterances into money, a scheme which is quite superfluous when we reflect upon the singular ability of his productions. which can stand upon their own intrinsic

We regret that our contemporary should

have deemed our language to be "insulting,"

for such is not our aim; but it may happen.

and it often does, that " la verite choque." We

are, on the other hand, happy to see that our Western confrere has not got us mixed up with dyspeption or any of the other "categorier," for the state of our health would have challenged any statement to the contrary. But where we differ entirely with our contemporary is in its assumption that our utterances are "disloyal" and that we wish to turn them into money. It is our constant endeavor to be loyal to Canada first, ornamental. But it might further be urged | last, and all the time; and if loyalty to Canada means disloyalty to somebody or some where else, why so much the worse for that comebody or that comewhere else, as the leading organ of the Constitutive Government, the Toronto Mail, used to say five years ago when we helsted the flag of commercial independence to the palpable disadvantage and detriment of British interests. No! All this talk about "disloyalty" is absolute fudge. There is no such thing for Conadians. Who ever heard of a people being "disloyat" to a country not their own because they did not pull with it. Just imagine anyone charging a Frenchman with being disloyal to Germany! The idea would be absurd and ridiculous, as the Frenchman can owe no loyalty to Germany. And this is just the position of Canadians. Our loyalty is due to Canada, and no one else, and we hope our Kingston contemporary will come to a due appreciation of the fact without delay. As for turning "disloyal utterances into money," we can assure it we are not sufficiently adept in the juggler's art to be able to perform any such sleight-of-hand work. We, however, concur with the News in regarding such a "soheme" as "superfluous," and will endeavor in the future as in the past to have THE Post "stand upon its merits," to which our contemporary has so kindly

THE RIGHT OF CRITICISM. Some people entertain very queer notions about the rights and obligations of newspapers. The most sensible and reasonable views we have yet seen formulated on the question are those which the Ohlef Justice of Rhode Island expressed in a charge to a jury in a recent libel suit sgainst the Providence the Ohlef-Justice, "they must of course, becalm, might not approve. But, if in the exercise of this freedom of compractical importance for the Canadian people | and meaning to do what is right, they cannot

gird, would be to shackle the public press. It is of great importance to the public that the newspapers should have this liberty. If public officers commit faults in the execution of their public duties, and their should be none to censure or to criticise, the faults would grow more and more intelerable, to the manifest peril of the public welfare, and therefore you can see that the public have a great edt belksadenn gulnistniam ei terrini rights of the public press to freely and fairly criticise the acts of public officials." If, among others, some of our . Aldermen kept these facts in mind, they would not be so apt and sager to find fault with the proces for condemning them for their hole-and-corner transactions and their dubious manipulations of civic fairs generally.

THE English press, with the exception of the Times and a couple of ultra-Tory papers, denounce Lord Rossmore, the Orange Grand Master, and his bloodinisty letter in a most mepsring fashion. The Daily News and Echo, of London, call for his lordship's prosecution, while the Pall Mall Gazette suggests that the Orange lord be indicted for conspirand, if murders are committed, the Orange perpetrators should hang. It looks as if the tables have turned "with a vengeance" in favor of the Nationalists.

### PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of The Post and TRUE WITHES, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

Previously acknowledged ......... \$726 30 Andrew Guidon, Belleville, Ont .... 2 00 Per E. Murphy and John Humphrier. 

P. M. McKeown, Montreal..... 1 00 Jeremish Byrne, do ..... J 00 Ed. Stack, ďΟ ...... ...... Patrick F. Reynolds do ..... 2 00 Per Michael Sammon, Osceola, Ont. 16 00 Capt A J M'Donald, Cornwall, Ont. . . 1 00 Per Richard Walsh, Charlottetown,

PE1....

H. J. CLORAN, Treasure: Parnell Teali-\$16, also names of subscribers, to the Parnell Fund, trusting same will reach you safely. and assist in increasing the fund of one of Ireland's greatest benefactors.

MICHAEL SAMMON.

Oaceols, Oct. 29, 1883 Michael Sammon, \$1; Edward Beynolds Sr. 1: Bobert Owene, 50c; Patrick Daly, \$1; P Hart, 1; Patrick Aughn y, 50c; Hugh Brady, 50c; Edward Tuffy Jr, \$1; Patrick Roady, 50c; James Camly, 50c; John Dooner, \$1; David Tuffy, 50c; L. Forsn, \$1; John Gorman, 500; Bernard Owens, 500; Martin Sheedy, \$1; Michael Sheedy, 1; Patrick Buddy, 1; William Laoy, 1; John Daly Jr, 1; totai, \$16.

H. J. OLORAN, Treasurer Parnell Testimonial Fund:

Sin,-Enclosed please find the sum of \$18 75, subscribed in this city for the Parnell Testimonial Fund, as follows :- Owen Con golly, \$5; Patrick Duffy, \$2; JO Fleming 82; Peter Curran, \$2; Blohard Walsh, \$2; Patrick C Kelly, \$1; Patrick Trainer, \$1; Patrick D Cox, \$1 ; John Walsh, \$1 ; A Friend, \$1; Simon Bolger, 500; Michael Hennessy,

BICHARD WALSE. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Oct. 26, 1883.

H. J. CLOBAN, Treasurer Parnell Testimonial

Fund: SIR.-Enclosed please find one dollar for the Testimonial to the Friend of Freedom, Mr.

C. S. Parnell. CAPT. A. J. McDonain.

Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 29, 1883.

The following contributions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund were collected by Massis. Edward Murphy and John Humphries of this city. The following are the names of the subscribers with their subscriptions:-James E Kelly, \$5; Frank Kiernan, 5; D J McGale, 5; T J Doherty, 5; John Humphries, 2; Ed Murphy, 2; James Cannon, 1; T Kenna, 2; "D K," 1; James Kenna, 2; John Doyle, 1; P Collins, 1; Fred Truteau, 1; Wm 8 Harper, 2; John Butler, 1; Mary O'Brien, 1; John Carr, 1; John Lloyd Hugher, 1; James Harold, sr, 1; Wm G O'Neill, 2; J8 Mayo, 1; "A Friend," 1; J H Boughen, 1; Wm Gaherty, 2; "A Friend," 1; M Cochezthaler, 1; J'T Davis, 1; "TJP," 1; James Harold, jr, 1; George Grant, 2; "A Friend," 1; "A Friend," 2; J Carroll, 2; Edward Brankin, 1; Thomas McElligot, 1. Total,

### NO CHEAP PATRIOTISM. A PORCIBLE AND WELL TIMED LETTER.

H. J. CLOBAN, EEQ, Treisurer " Parnell Testimonial Fund:

H. J. CLOBAN, REQ, Treisurer "Parnell Testimonial Fund:

DEAREIR,—I berewith enclose you two dollars as my contribution to the "Parnell Testimonial Fund. I am en Irish Canadian and like 21 other Irish Canadians and Irishnen, too, I approve of the course Farnell has adolted, and I glory in the work he has dese; the proof of my approbation is the two dollars I now contribute. I consider it would be very inconsistent on my part to allow this opportunity to pass by without contributing my mite, for the reason that I have often found it necessary to say a word in favor of Parnell and his cause, and will, no doubt, do so again, but just imagine me or anyone else in a couple of weeks hence, after the Parnell Testimonial Fund is closed, pretending to be atill in sympathy with him, while not contributing one cent as a proof of our earnestness, while there was an opportunity of doing so; such patrio ism is cheap indeed. But such should not be the case in this city; everyone should contribute no matter how small the contribution; the rich largely, the poor according to their means, and those who would like to contribute largely and still cannot afford to do so, might contribute a small amount in an anonymous way, and by so doing help their countrymen at home to ameliorate their condition, and treer leader, Charles Stuart Parnell, to prosecute his programme of "passive resistance."

Yours truly,

A RESIDENT.

A RESIDENT. St. Gabriel Village, Oct. 27th, 1883.

CATARRE.-A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & 80N, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

FELL DEAD.

Yesterday afternoon about 2.45 a man named Jean Baptiste Lagale, 48 yours of age, fell dead while engaged at work in Rodier's mill on St. Martin street. The body was removed to the morgue, and at eight o'clock this morning Coroner Jones held an inquest, service of death from apoplexy being re-

The race between Courtney and Ross is deslared off, the backers being unable to agree

### Irish Affairs.

The Irish informers, Kayanagh, Smith and Hanlon, have arrived at Calcutta, whither Holmes, was this morning resumed. Adthey were shipped as grooms on the steamer which carried horses from Melbourne.

Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P., has written a letter demanding that any new franchise bill that may be introduced in Parliament shall embrace Ireland in its provi-

The trial of Poole, the alleged murderer of Kenny, has been rustponed for three weeks, Dr. Webb's physicians having notified the Court that their patient would not be able to take part in any judicial proceedings before that time.

The National Loague meeting near Loughrea has been proclaimed. The Nationalists announce their intention to hold a meeting near Belleck, County Fermanagh. This has greatly excited the Orangemen, who have itsued a manifesto calling upon their order to tible and explosively dangerous substance

The Dublin Freeman's Journal declares that a Government circular, just issued, contains suggestions to the Irish emigration committee proposing the wholesale shipment of Irish people to Canada. Every facility is to denying the ownership of the articles, such be offered to Boards of Guardians and to intent was not necessary to be shown to seclerks of Unions to promote emigration. No workhouse paupers are to be sent. Large contracts have been made with shipping companies for the conveyance of emigrants. The Canadian Government is a party to the scheme, against which the Freeman's Journal warns all Irishmen.

The Tribune's cable letter also says much the most important recent declaration on the Irleh question is Mr. Leatham's, at Huddersfield. Mr. Leatham is Mr. Bright's brotherin-law and follower, and is among the roost influential Radicals. He declares that the Liberals will persist in a policy of absolute and unfaltering justice to Ireiand, but will stand no nonsense about the maintenance of the Union. He affirms that though sincere in his attachment to the Liberal party, and waim in his allegiance to its leaders, he would rent auco both sooner than admit the died very suddenly three days before, but possibility of conceding Home Rule.

Acting under orders from President Arthur to make enquiries regarding O'Donnell's olsim to American citizenship, Mr. William ing to have her interred. The family insist- itent's eyo and sewed it into place. The J. Happin, Secretary of the American Legation in London, England, went to the prison wherein O'Donnell is confined, monisi Fund :- Sir-Enclosed you will find and, without informing the slayer of Carey as to his identity, speat a couple of hours with him. Mr Happin questioned the prisoner very closely as to the various places in which he resided while in the United States, and the date of his citizenship papers, and the place where it is alleged he applied for and obtained them. C'Donnell sus-pected Mr Happin of being a detective in the employ of the British Government, and was very evas. if possible to detect some sign of it. Nothing ive in his snawers, so much so that Mr | which he had tried had discovered any sign Happin found it impossible to obtain of remaining vitality, and they had at length any information confirmatory of the claims of O'Donnell and his friends that the prisoner is was to be on the next morning, the morning an American citizen. Later in the day Mr. of the fourth day. The young physician re-Happin had a long interview with Mr. A. M. Sullivan, O'Donnell's counsel, in regard to row and look at the body. the matter, and elicited such facts bearing upon the subject as were in the possession of Mr. Sullivan.

The N. Y. Sun's special London cable deeacy, and if murders are committed the Orange perpetrators should hang. Lord Spencer, in the meantime, makes no sign, but continues to proclaim meetings in the South, and has added to his unpopularity by incarcerating until death a consumptive youth believed to be innocent. Parnellite members continue to receive enthusiastic receptions at monster meetings wherever permitted. Mr. Harrington, as well as Mr. Healy, has received a purse of sovereigns, and the movement for the payment of members is again talked of. United Ireland proposes that the five hundred gentlemen who attend the testimonial dinner to Parnell should form a great national committee to work up the business. The farmers have driven Lord Waterford and several other Irish landlords to England by stopping hunting. Parnell will address his Cork constituents as soon as they have secured a large hall.

A ROYAL VISIT. Our readers will be pleased to notice that that there is something new under the sun, and that is a sewing machine that cannot be run backwards; the only one so made in Canada, -no needle and thread breaking. What a A is advertised with a large and splendid cut ful part of the whole experience, that she had in another column and is well worth examining. This already justly celebrated machine has only to be seen to be admired. It has a that was going on around her. She had felt self-setting needle, self-adjusting tension, herself being shrouded and laid in the coffin, self-setting needle, self-adjusting tension, automatic spooler, largest shuttle of any family sewing machine made in Canada, which also works automatically. Spacious and thought she should surely be buried alive. arm, feed both sides of the needle and selfadjusting throughout. The stand runs on four castors, etc., of an improved pattern. A proof of the great success of the new Royal A is, that the manufacturers are forced to increase their working capacity in order to meet the greatly increasing demand. Dealers putting aside other machines to handle the new Boyal A, although the price is higher than any other Cabadian machine; clearly proving thereby, we should conclude the superiority of the new Royal A.

In order to meet the growing demand throughout the Province of Quebec, the company has open a wholesale depot at 771 Oralg street, Montresi, under the management of Mr. E. Harney, who will be happy to show the machines and what they can do.

HYMENEAL.

Mr. Hodgins, barrister, formerly of Toronto, recently appointed to a position in the Department of Justice, Ottawa, will to-day lead to the hymenesi altar Miss Ritchie, elder daughter of Chief-Justice Sir Wm. Bitchie, of the Supreme Court.

Rev. A. J. Bray, of Flon Church. Montreal. and Mrs. Maud Alexandrine Lloyd, of Lon dop, England, were married at Quebec yester day by Bev. Dr. Cook. The bride only arrived in Quebec yesterday by the Dominion line 83. Oregon. Among those present at the ceremony were Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, Hon. Henry Starnes, and Mr. T. B. Hawson, of the Grand Trunk Ballway.

Toronto City Council has adopted a resolution favoring the granting of the franchise to THE DYNAMITE PRISONERS.

HALIFAX, Oct. 27 .- The original exeminemiral Commercil and officers of the Northampton were present on the platform. Counsel for the processition announced that they had decided to abandon the application for an adjournment and, having concluded their evidence, saked that the prisoners be called oners on the grounds of there being no Canaamination could detain them, and that the warrant and information do not charge any orime. Mr. Weeke, for the prosecution, responded, citing English precedents for commital to trial in similar cases, instancing one particularly (Dearly and Bell, Crown Cases, Vol. 1), where merchants were indicted and convicted for having in their possession, in warehouses in London, quantities of combusassemble in thousands, and bidding the Nationalists to beware of their just anger. A meeting of Nationalists at Castlelyon, Cork, he reviewed and compatted the knumes of the defence, he saked for the committal of the prisoners for trial in the Supreme Court, stating also that though he considered there was evidence here of oriminal intent on the part of the prisoners as evidenced by their ouro their committed, but might be shown beforethe grand jury, if the Crown thought fit, by additional evidence. Further argument contra for the defeace was ruled out of order and the Court forthwith adjourned till Tuesday next, to consider the matter.

ALIVE IN HER COFFIN. SINGULAR CASE OF RESTORATION FROM A HORRIBLE

DEATH.

(Washington Post.) A distinguished physician of this city, who has now retired from active practice, while travelling in Wisconsin stopped for a night in a smell village. A friend and former pupil called to see him, and during the evening mentioned a very singular case which he had been lately treating. The young lady, his patient, so he informed Dr. \_\_\_\_, had after she was prepared for the grave and laid in her coffin, she presented such a natural and life-like appearance that he was unwillengaged remonstrated so decidedly that the interment was postponed after the minleter and friends had assembled on the burial was again deferred. For though the body lay perfe tly motionless in the casket tated to put it in the ground while it continued to look so natural. The young physician had used every means that he knew of to restore animation if there was life left, or determined to delay the burial no longer. It quested Dr. - to go with him on the mor

"The following morning," says Dr. -"I accompanied my friend to the home where the body of the young lady lay. When we reached the house the friends of the family patch says :- Ulster Orangemen continue to had aiready arrived, and the officiating minthreaten the National meetings. Lord Rose, later had gone through a part of the service more, the Grand Master of Monaghan, has in the room where the body lay, a prayer I in the room where the body lay, a prayer I written a public letter declaring if Lord think it was, and the family had taken their Spencer does not put down the meetings the last farewell of a beautiful girl. When I generally denounce it unsparingly. The Daily News and Echo call for Rossmore's prosecution, and the Pall Mall Gazette visualization of the description of the descrip that he should first be indicted for conspir- my ear close upon her breast I was confident that I heard the slightest heart-beat. Bo certain was I then that it was a case of catalepsy that I did not hesitate a mcment to apply the proper remedies. Imagine if you can the scene when the young lady uttered suddenly a plercing scream and rose up in her cosin. It was the most awful note of agony that I hope ever to hear. The room was filled with friends besides the family and domestics. Several ladies fainted outright: some screamed and went into hysterics, the servants ran out into the yard, and I confess that though I was expecting to see her revive, my own nerves were so shaken by the suddenness of the occurrence that it was with the greatest difficulty I could stand. Her face too, which a moment before had worn that sweet smile of peaceful sleep, writhed as she rose up in the most dreadful contortions. I have never seen a face depict so much terror and agony. It seemed as if all the mental suffering which she had endured through those four terrible days and nights found vent in that one cry and look. In a few moments her pent-up feelings had found reitef, and she then got out of the coffin and down from the table with very little assistance. By this time the tumult in the room had in a measure subsided, saving of time and money? The new Royal and she then told us what was the most fearbeen entirely conscious the entire time! She had heard all that was said and knew all had heard her friends weeping over her before the coffin lid should close upon her forever, Meanwhile, though she tried her utmost, she was unable to move or utter a sound." - is of the opinion that premature burial is very rare, but thinks it occurs sufficiently often for people to be guarded against it.

PARISIAN BRIGANDS.

Paris, Ook. 30 .- The suburb of Neully for the last ten days has been thrown into a state of excitement and alarm recalling the days of the slege of Paris. Bands of brigands have been committing wholesale rob-bories and setting the police com-pletely at defiance. A running discharge of firearms is often kept up during the entire night, the police firing volleys at the bandits, who return the fire with revolvers, while now and then a terrified and nervous householder blazes away from his windows at any one prowling about his premises. In this way ave policemen have been unintentionally shot.

A POLICE VICTORY. In one of their frequent raids the police, the hight before last, managed to wound three of the bandits and capture thirty prisoners, with the loss of only one gendarme, who was wounded. The remainder of the band beat a retreat to the Bois de Boulogne, which is now being acoured by strong bodies of police and soldiers.

A HOTHL BAIDED. In spite, however, of the "grand rounds" and the patrols some highwaymen attempted last night to pillage the hotel of the Marquis de Crosler, No. 10 Boulevard Houssay, Neuil-

her children and the other servants being in Telegraphic Summary, the country. Mile. Obieze was aroused at tion of the dynamite prisoners, Bracken and midnight by strange noises in the garden. Opening the window she saw six men trying to break open the front door.

A COURAGEOUS WOMAN. With extraordinary presence of mind and pluck Mademoiselle cried out for the Marquis and, imitating a man's voice, carried on an animated conversation with herself. Meszupon for questioning. Counsel for the de- while Mile. Chieze, running about from fence moved for the discharge of the prist room to room with lights made the bandits believe that the house was full of occupants. dien law under which a warrant in this ex- Owing to this stratagem the bandits retired for reinforcements. The Marquis' mean-while arrived with M. Coadiman. THE HOULE BESIEGED.

About three in the morning the highwaymen returned, but were repulsed by the Marquis and M. Coadimar, who for nearly baif an hour kept up a furlous insillade with repeating rifies. A company of gendarmes finally arrived, and a batto was organized, but the highwaymen managed to escape to the Bois de Boulogne. What is most urgenily required on the western side of Paris is the demolition of the fortifications, which would give life and security to a vast district. The military sone of 300 metres, incide and outside the wails, is a dark and dreary waste, and the gloom of it extends to all the region bewond.

A TRIUMPH OF SURGERY.

HOW A RABBIT GIVES UP ITS EYES THAT A MAN MAY EEE,

Derroit, Mich., Oct. 19 .- A remarkable operation was performed by Dr. Eugene Smith before a clinic of the Detroit reedical College at St. Mary's Hospital, a humber of Michigan college of medicine sindents being present by courtesy to witness the operation. The subject was Fred Myers, aged nineteen, who had been totally blind for several years on account of inflammation which caused the lower lid of each eye to grow over the ball and pupil. Dr. Smith's operation consisted first of dissecting away the overgrown lid. In doing this the conjunctive or mucous membrane necessarily came away with it, leaving the eye unpretected. The patient was under the influence of chloroform and a live rabbit had been procured and also placed under an armithetic. Skillfully removing the conjunctiva from one of the rabble's eyes Dr. Smith placed it over the ball of the paed that she was dead, but a young operation seemed entirely successful and after gentleman to whom she had been Meyors has recovered and is able to use the operation seemed entirely successful and after eye, the other will be operated upon in a similar manner. The transplanting of the conjunctiva, or mucous membrane, from the eyo second morning. On the third morning the of an animal to that of a human being has been successfully performed in a few rare cases in Europe, but this operation was without evincing any sign of life, they hesi- the first of the kind ever sitempted in this country.

AN IRISH BEAUTY.

The wife of Mr. Cornwallis West, nephow of the British Minister at Washington, is one of the reigning London beauties. Her face is of that charming peculiar style of beauty which has always moved mankind more than the most regular features. She has a very rich complexion, on which an occasional freckle stamps a certificate of fineness, and thereby adds to the charm of the general effect. A spendid head of rippling hair, which was very long until this year, when she cut it into boylike curls, clusters framewise around her face, preducing an effect which many ladies have sought to imitate, but which none have approached. She is impulsive, original and daring, and says upon occasion the most dein startling faskion, but being small in stature and of an admitable figure, she always looks well, no matter however way she may be dressed. She rides with a certain dash. She has thoroughly Irish eyes, while she possesses the traditional smartness at reparter of the celebrated Milesian. A propensity to practical joking may be said to slightly mar a character that is otherwise a kindly one, but the lady is at the same time very popular. She has been married eleven years and has three children.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE. During the quinquennial period 1875-1880, notwithstanding commercial depression, the census of the German emplo showed an average increase in population of about half a million of souls. Since 1880, however, according to statistics lately published, a contrary movement has set in. The falling, however, is somewhat equally divided; and in Prussia there is still a slight increase. amounting to between 8,000 and 9,000 persons in the Rhenish provinces. Westphalia, Saxony and Brandenburg. On the other hand, the province of Posen is stated to have lost 87,780, Eastern Prussis 31.614, and Pomerania 22.322. The diminution in Bayaria has been more considerable. Out of a population of 5,284,778 inhabitants which Bayaria possessed at the end of 1880, there is now a loss of 23,186, while Wurtemburg has lost 14,052 out of 1,911,118.

GERMAN SANITARY COMMISSION.

The German Sanitary Commission sent to Egypt some time ago to study the causes, &c., of cholers, having now exhausted their inquiries in that country, have received permission from the imperial Government to extend their researches to India, the home and cradle of the disease. The Commission, it seems, discovered a new and peculiar microorganism, which may have something to do with the propagation of cholers, and the fur-ther studies of the savants in India will enable them to see whether their suppositions are correct.

WHO OWNS LABRADOR?

OTTAWA, Oct. 29 .- A curious case as to the ownership of that part of Labrador opposite Belleisle has arisen out of an application to the Department of the Interior for mining privileges there. The application was first made to the Government of Newfoundland, which decided that the region in question did not belong to Newfoundland. Application was then made to the Dominion Government. but, after studying the matter, the Department of the Interior has falled to find that the Dominion has any title, and the question is to what Government does the territory belong? The suggestion is made that it may belong to the Government of Nova Scotia, as. under the original charter of that Province, it embraced not only New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as well as the present Province, but also the mainland, as far north as Ungava Bay.

KING-HABMAN AND THE GOVERN-MENT.

Stree. Oct. 30 .- At a meeting of Conservaalone in the vast hotel, the Marchioness with | Miding of national meetings.

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

Lims continues tranquil.

Admiral Garcia has been appointed Minicter to Great Britain and France. The military officials at Dusseldorf have

been arrested on a charge of high treason. Disorders have occurred among the Siberian convicts, and some have made their

for the fisheries. The President of the U.S. has appointed

Thursday, the 29th November, as a day of national thankegiving. William Watcon, sailmaker, Quabec, drop ped dead in the etreet while on his way to

work yesterday morning. Turkey refuses to allow relief stores to be lauded at Tchesme, a Greek town recently devasted by an carthquake.

There was a general advance in breadctoffs vosterday in New York on ramors of trouble between Germany and Russia. There has been a considerable falling off in

the imports into the United States of iron and steel from Great Britain. Thostesmer Northern Light will commonoe

the mainland on November 1st. There were six desths from cholers en Sunday at Alexandria. The disease is report.

plying between Prince Edward Island and

ed to have disappeared at Mecca. The Canadian exhibits at the London Fisheriss Exhibition have been awarded twentyseven gold and thirty silver medals.

Last night Sergeant Wine, late of the royal artillery and a well known resident of Que. bec, dropped dead on St. John street. An Alexaudria despatch says the deaths

irom cholers average eight to tendally. The fatal cases are chiefly among Europeans. The Paris Temps says it is rumored that the King of Portugal, being weary of the liberal

agitation, thinks of abdicating the throne. In a dispute at Auburn, Miss., as to the proper menuer of shaking hands, William

Skater stabbed and killed Dan Murchison. Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull, has erected a new planing and bex factory, which will give steady employment to 150 additional hands.

It is sufficiented that the revenue of the Quabec Harbor Commission this year will exceed that of last by some five thousand dol

line of the Canada Atlantic Baliway, and will shortly erect a mill there for manufacturing purposes.

In the trial of the convict Mooney yesterday at Joliet, Ill., for killing a fellow-prisoner, the head of the victim, which had been out from the body and dissected on Saturday, was produced in court to prove that the wound could not have been self-inflicted.

READ THIS.

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

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Andrews, alias Morgan, was arraigned on Saturday morning at the Assizes in Toronto for shooting at Constable Ouddy with intent to kill. He withdrew his former plea and entered one of guilty. He was then sen-tenced by Justice Galt to five years in the penitentiary for manslaughter and four years for shooting with intent, the sentences to run concurrently.

A BONANZA OF PEACE AND HAPPI-NESS. DERVER, Colo .- The Denver Republican

publishes the following: A miner visited our sanotum the other day and from the broad smile on his face we supposed he had struck it rich. "Yes," he said, "something better than gold; it's a bonanza of peace ond hap. piness." Then he went on to explain, that he had been at death's doorwith inflammatory rheumatism; that his muscles were drawn up in knots, and that he had suffered years of ly. The Marquis having gone to the opers, tives last night King-Harman, M. P., demortal agony. He bought a bottle of the housekeeper, Mademoiselle Chiere, was gounced the Government for permitting the great pain ourse St. Jacobs Oll, and by a few applications was completely oured.

### OBITUARY.

Mr. G. H. Sierling, M.P.P. for Sumbury, N. E., is dead. He was elected in 1882, and was a supporter of the Government.

supporter of the Government.

Mr. George Bremner, for 20 years a traveller for Gordon, Maskay & Co.. Toronto, met with an accident on Saturday, October 20th, whereby a couple of his riba were broken and other injuries sustained. He died on Wednesday morning, Oct. 24th, and it is supposed he had been internally injured.

Mrs. David Moses, formerly Miss Blanche berian convicts, and some have made their 52cape.

The German Admiralty has ordered another hundred fish terpedoes to be delivered before spring.

A factory is to be started at Yarmouth for the manufacture of cod lines, twines and nots for the fisheries.

Rev. Thomas Gales, Secretary of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Temperance Altiance, died in this city on the morning of October 24th, sged 42 years. The deceased was an Englishman and for a long time was an ardent temperance worker. He married in 1882, at Coaticook, Que., Anna Maria, daughter of Mr. John Wright, J.P.. of Hariord, Stanstead county, and leaves five children besides his widow. The interment will take place at Dixville, Que., on Friday afternoon. Friday afternoon.

Friday afternoon.

Rev. Matthew Richey, D.D., father of the Licut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, is dead, He was in his Sist year. The deceased gentleman was in past years one of the most prominent of his denomination in the Maritime Provinces. He was at one time President of Victoria College, Cobourg, Ont.; for soveral years President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Canada, and subsequently President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Fastern British America. On the 1st of July, 1887, he delivered the Dominion Day cration in Hallfax. He was a powerful and elequent prencher, and everywhere estermed and respected.

powerful and elequent prencher, and everywhere estermed and respected.

The whole-souled Irishman, Mr. James Shea provision merchant, of Quebec, breathed his isst in that city on Baturday, the 27th instant, at six p.m. By his death the old Rock City has lost one of her most enterprising citizens, whose patriotism and benevolence was not alone known by his reliow-citizens of Quebec, but also throughout the Dominion. Like the generality of his countrymen when they only get half a chance, Mr. Shea had to carve his way to fortune. Arriving in Quebec, comparationly specifing, a poor man, he, by industry and for severance, won for himself a fortune; and what is better still, the levo and respect of his fellow-countrymen. He served a term in the Council of Quebec as Alderman for St. Peter's ward, but through ill-health and press of business was foread to resign that position to the deep regret of his corstituents. In the furtherance of the Irkh cause he was always willing to spend time and money, and his ever earnest prayer was to see his native land free before he would die. To the cause of charity he gave freely and largely, the cry of distress being always an open sesame to his pockets. Mr. Shea had been atting for some time of cancer of the stomach, and by the anvice of his physician he tried the effects of the Colorado Spring", this isst summer, in order to murgue his charity in this world Got took him to himself. May his stul rest in peace. To kis sorrowing relatives and friends we extend our heartfelt sympathy. Capt. Mayne Reld, whose stories of adven-

Quabac Harbor Commission this year will exceed that of last by rome five thousand dollars.

The Scamehlp Owners' Association have written to Earl Granville again unging the cutting of a second canal across the Isthmus of Surs.

A young man named Guillot, 18 yoars of ago, belonging to Beauport, has been killed in the words in Michigan by a tree felling upon him.

Mr Kircenfelder, the well known archwolcter of the good of the manufacture of a process the Isthmus woods for Michigan by a tree felling let of Toronto, has procured the hones of a gigantic mastedon, buried in a field near woodstock.

Edward Amen and Chas. Vanmeter, carpenters, fell from a building at Dubnque, Is, yesterday. Allen was killed and Vanmeter fatally injured.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Oldenburg, Germany, on account of the occurrence of rices, growing out of a duel between two military effects.

Serious ricting by negroes is feared in Texas over the decision in the Civil Rights Act, which is creating bad feeling among the colored population.

Inspector Pierce, of the Department of the Interior, will start out at an early date from Ottawa to settle up all the old actions elections and his foror most his growing which he campaign which followed his along the Saskatchewan.

Small, an alleged horse thief, completed was in the fort ranks of his foror indeed, and his serious and the Saskatchewan. Inspector Pierce, of the Department of the Interior, will start out at an early date from Ottawa to settice up all the oiu actions claims along the Baskatchewan.

Small, an alleged horse thief, completed the nineteeth day of his fart in jail at Easten, Pa. He complains of griping pains in his stomach and weakness, A proposed new rallway in the County of Pontiac will connect the Pontiac Pacific line with Lake Temiscaming, and until through a rich mineral country.

The annual reports of the various public departments are in an advanced stage of progress and many of them will be ready for distribution when the House opens.

The statement prepared in the U.S. Post Office Department shows that the total receipts for the fiscal year ended June welcome intolligences of the elected by the aurelenge \$45,508,692; expenditures were \$42,816,700.

One hundred and fifty quare miles of timber limits, near the head waters of Lake Quinzs, were sold on Saturday at Ottawa by acution for \$37,000 to Mr W C Edwards, of Bookland.

The language on the body of the prisoner Scott was held at the Central prison, Toronto, last night when the jury returned a verifice. In the Riffe Kangors," published the Scott, and the Regard was fally justified in the act of shooting Scott.

The Reformers of Lennox will shortly hold a meeting to select a candidate. There are associal names mentioned, among them Sir R. J. Cortwright, D. H. Alliaon, G. B. Hawley and E. D. Laroche.

Meers Flatt and Bradley, of Hamilton, have purchased 5,600 acres of wood land from Cassesiman Brothers, of Cassesiman, on the line of the Causad Atlantic Baliway, and will shortly sect a mill there for manufacturing supposes.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

His Lordship Mgr. Tascherenu is busy defiding the limits of a new parish situated belind Saint Thomas de Monimagny. The new parish will be called Notre Dame du Rosaire.

Mgr. Lafleche, Bishop of Three Rivers, was enthus assistally received in that city upon his return from Rome. He was presented with an address of welcome by the citiz ns, and assured them that his visit to the Holy Ci y lad been assured with the control of the state of the second to the second the second to t crowned with success.

His Loruship Mgr. Bosse a licits assistance for his missionary labors. In his report addressed to the Bishop, he says that pecunicry resources will not permit him to continue his work at Naccapits and at Exquinaux. At the former place there are 58 families and at the latter 250. He returns that, its to Quebec for supplying him with two priests and Chicoutimi with one priest for the missions at a distance. One of these missionaries will establish himself at the fale of Anticosti and another will pursue his labors over fitty leagues of territory east of the Preferance.



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### A CANTANKEROUS PARSON.

Greesty Insulting the Archbishop of Glasgow at a Banquot—He is told to "shut Up" and is Missed Out of the Boom,

On Saturday the foundation-stone for the new Glasgow Municipal Buildings was laid with great ceremony. In the evening the Corporation gave a banquet in the City Hall, Lord Provost Ure presiding. Covers were laid for about 550 gentlemen. After dinner and the honoring of the usual loyal toasts and

opportunity of speaking
The Rev. Robert Thomson, of Ladywell

Parish Church, who had sprung to his feet, orled excitedly, gesticulating the while: I protest against Eyre being in that position | Republican and a faithful member of God's est, my Lord Provost, against the bringing of should have made his debut as War Minister a Papist here (bisses, and a voice: "Bebave in the repulsive task of unjustly depriving yourseli"). I call you to order for it (pro-longed hissing, amid which the rev. gentleman resumed his seat).

The Archbishop dwelt upon the importance of the offices referred to in the teast, and the estimable character of the men who occupied them (cheers).

Sheriff C'arke, in the course of his reply, place in Glasgow since precious municipal | to certain stages of theumatism, it is incombuildings were begun. During all that time, | perable." however, there was one contiment ever pre sent to the citizens, if not in the form of a toset, at least in the form of a prayer, and it was this: "Let Glargow flourish." (Choera.) The Rev. Mr. Thompson: But "by the preaching of the word;" that is the Protest-

ant toast. (Orice of "Hush," and hisces).

Ballie Wilson afterwards proposed "The Olergy. In his younger days he said that toast used to be "The Clergy of the Church

The Rev. Mr. Thomson: And it will be again yet (cries of "Oh," and laughter). The Protestant Church of Scotland (laughter). No Popery (cries of Huse, and hisses).

Bsille Wilson went on to remark that it was then changed to "The Evangelical Clergy of bcottane," and that sow they had another new departure, and it was "The Clergy,"
pure and simple (laughter). He acked them
to drink to the clergy pure and simple—
(laughter)—cspecially simple (renewed laughter).

Mr. Thomson: No Popery! no Popery

(cries of "Hush").
The Rev. W. W. Tulloch, in responding could not refrain, after what had been said from mentioning that from none did the magistrates of that city receive more loyal support than the clergy over whom Dr. Eyre so worthly presided [cheers.]

The flev. Mr. Thomson: I protest, I pro-You are wrong test [laughter and hisses.] Tullech, you are wrong [laughter, and a voice, Silenca.'] I am one of the clergy, and I have a right to speak [cries of "Bit down,' " Hush," and hissing.]

Mr. Tulloch, after referring to the efforts of the clergy of all denominations to elevate the people, and to the principles of Maconry, said they all desired to see Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the Word, not the word as known by any sact or faction (cheers. 7

Mr. Thomson: Oh! Question, question Mr. Tulloch: Not the word according to

this generation or that generation, or as crystallised into any old dogma or document (oneers).
Mr. Thomson: Protestantism (orles of

"Hush.") Mr. Tulloch: But by the preaching of the

Mr. Thomson: I object to your nonsense,

and will call attention to this elsewhere curies of "Get out," and hisses. ) Mr. Tulloch concluded by saying that what they desired to see Glasgow doubleh by was

the preaching of the Word in the fullest acceptation of the term (prolonged cheering.) Sir A. C. Campbell, Bart, of Blythswood the descendant of a Lord Provest, of Glas-gow, gave "The Lord Provest Magistrates, and Town Council," and as he entered into a long dissertation on the growth of municipal institutions was listened to with considerable

impatience. The Lord Provoct, In responding, spoke of the rapid progress of the city, and the magnificence of that day's display, adding that the citizens of Glasgow in a large measure governed themselves. (Ohsers).
The Rev. Mr. Thomson: Thanks to the clergy. (Cries c. "Oh!" and laughter).

A number of other toasts followed, the Rev. Mr. Thomson once or twice interrupting As the company were leaving the hall that rev. gentlemen, striding up to the place where Archbishop Eyre stood on the plat-form, cried: "Three grouns for him, the Papist, and for the Magistrates who dared to put him here." (Cries of "Hush.")

Mr. D. Hume, Dysart That will do. I too am a Protestant, but I giory to see him there (cheers.)
The Rev. Mr. Thomson: You are a trim-

mer; that's what you are (interruption.) Mr. J. B. Fleming, of Kelvinside: We can not allow any gentleman to be insulted in this way. Three cheets for Archbishop Eyre (cheers.) The Rev. Mr. Thomson: Three grouns for

the Popa (A voice, "Shut up.")
The City Chamberlain (Mr. J. Nicol), followed by the Oity Officer (Mr. J. Brown, here appeared on the scene, and through their etforts Mr. Thomson was induced to leave the hall, which he did amid such inquiries as whether he was to preach next day; and whether he considered himself a minister of

### CONSUMPTION OURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Oatarrh, Asiams and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve humansuffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 60W

THE INGRATITUDE OF GENERAL THIBAUDIN, THE EX-MINISTER OF WAR IN FRANCE.

New French statesmen will do well to take a lesson by the fate of General Thibaudin. His career, as described by M. Paul de Casuagnac in the Pays, has been an ignoble one.

has now been cast aside. But this is not all. The pet of Henri Bochefort and the revolutionaries owes his advancement in the army and his non-expulsion to no other than the Bishop of Angers. It was Mgr. Freppel who obtained from Marshal M'Mahon the restoration of the ex-Minister of War to the ranks of the army. In those days General Thibaudin professed Conservative, Oatholic, and even reactionary views. M. Paul de Cassagnao relates that he was seated beside the Bishop in the Chamber when General Thibaudin took his sest for the first time on the Ministerial Bench. He the 16th of May attempt to make a coup d'etat. His Cathelleism may have survived his political evolution, for a man may be a thorough Princes of the House of France of their military grades.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Incomparable in Sick Headache. DR. FRED HORNER, Jr., Salem, Va., says :-To relieve the indigestion and ac-called sick referred to the changes which had taken headsche, and mental depression incidental

### A "MASHER."

Mr. Charles Mackay, in the Pall Mall Gazette, gives the origin of the new much used designation "Masher." It went over to England from this country, into which it had been introduced by Itlah emigrants. The word masher is derived from the Gaelic maise, pronounced masher, and cignifying fine, hand. come, and was originally applied in derision to a dandy. It is now in similar derision ap-propriately applied to modern, undeveloped mer, whose sole aim is to dress well and ogle

The rock on which many a constitution goes to picces is Dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves, the maladies which accompany it, or which are aggre- by Mr. Rush. The next place visited was vated by it, the mental despendency which it No. 5 Garrison street, occupied by a woman entails, are tarrible exhausting of riterials. entails, are terribly exhaustive of vital stam- named Welsh, whose frushand had been ina. Its true specific is Northrop & Lyman's away in the country looking for work Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptio Cure, for some time past. which likewise overcomes bilious maladies, female aliments, and those coupled with impurity of the blood.

### OUR YOUNG WOMEN.

A primal defect in our social life is the notion that girls have nothing to do. Boys are brought up to some employment, but that bread, and had not even had proper atgirls to none, except where pecuniary want compels them. The family that is "well off" has busy boys and idle girls. The young man, after eating his breakfast, starts out to his daily occupation, and returns at the close of the day. The young woman, after eating her breakfast (caually at a late hour), saurters about in quest of amusement. Novels, gossir, shopping (for unnecessary trifles), dressing in three or four different costumes, formal visiting, drawing (if able), and lounging, are the elements of the young woman's day. In the evening, by way cirecreation (!) she goes to a theatro or a ball.

This unequal discipline of the sexes is the basis of innumerable evils. It makes the girl careless and selfish; it turns her mind to nway the serse of responsibility, and produces feablaness and disease in her physical conetther time dignity in the eyes of man; for the life of utility is alone dignified. Women, thus brought up in indolence, are looked upon by men very much as were the wemen of the old dark times of the world, as mere playthings, expensive toys, not as counsellors and friends. Marriage in such circum. stances belongs to a low, sensual plane. and the girl is proposed neither in Lody nor mind for the serious responsibilities and lofty duties which marriage implies. Her training, moreover, or lack of training has made it necessary for a long purse to apply for her. Economy, helpfulness, co-operation—these ere not coming to the new household from this valu scurce. Dresses, drives, entertainments—these will form the staple demands on the young husband. Accordingly in city life, where this class of young ing by reason of its costliness, whereas society should be so ordered, that marriage would help the larder and not beggar it. Wo want simplicity of life, frugality, modesty, industry and system. If we could introduce diminish the despair, envy, jealousy, dissipa-tion and suicides of the single, and the bickerings, wretchedness and divorces of the married.

Lot our girls have as regular daily duties as our boys. Let idleness be forbidden thom. Let recreation be indeed recreation, at proper times and in proper quantities. Let us open more numerous avenues of female industry, and let every woman be clothed with the of the first two had been away for a morking dignily of a useful life. Can such reforms and they had not sent any money to them tion be brought about? My dear Madam, be since their departure. They were in a bad gin it yourself. Rule your household on this state for principle. Have the contage to defy fashion where it opposes. Be a bold leader in this reform, and you will soon see a host of in the Globe a day or two ago. Her husband, followers glad to eccape from the old folly.— who was an invalid when sent to this cons-Howard Crosby in Dio Louis' Monthly.

Mr. T. U. Welle, Chemist and Drugglet, Port Colborne, Ont, writes :- " Northrop & She told the reporter when he entered the Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Despeptic house that she had not much in the house to Cure cells well, and gives the best of satisfaction, but she was in better circumstances betion for all diseases of the blood." It never fore she left Galway with her husband and falls to root out all diseases from the system, family. A story was told by one of

According to the annual report of the Com-missioners of Prisons in England and Wales, the population of the jails on March 31 last every place the stench was intolerable. The was 16,913, against 18,392 in March, 1882. The decrease has occurred chiefly among the younger oriminals.

### MARYLAND TO THE FRONT.

Passenger Railway Co., also President of the Maryland Jockey Club says :- " Both in my family, and in my private stables, as well as meeting of the Conference of Combined nac in the Pays, has been an ignoble one. those of the City Passenger Ballway Co, I Charities on Thursday next:—Toronto Globe.

The General, who had broken his parole to have for several years used St. Jacob's Oil Germany, and who accepted the portfolio of most satisfactorily. Such a statement ought III-fitting boots and shoes cause corns.

War for the purpose of expelling the Princes. In Convince and Shoes cause corns. war for the purpose of expelling the Princes, to convince every reader of this paper,

## IMMIGRANTS IN DISTRESS

The Hardships and Miseries of Irish Immigrants in Toronto.

INOREDIBLE DESTITUTION PRE-VAILING.

A portion of the hundreds of Irish immigrants of the pauper class who arrived in this the first time on the Ministerial Bench. He grants of the past summer have made to respect and esteem bim. A proof of this clay the first time on the Ministerial Bench. He grants of the past summer have made to respect and esteem bim. A proof of this clay their destination. Thoy generally the fact to the Chamber, but the Prelate, out the Vict-Lieutenant, the Convener, and the proved, therefore, that General Thibaudin is a turn cost, and that he has only learned to respect and esteem was strikingly manifested in the convention of the convent of the first time on the Ministerial Bench. He grants of the past summer have made to respect and esteem bim. A proof of this country during the past summer have made to respect and esteem was strikingly manifested in the imposing demonstration mains were excepted to their final resting mains were excepted to their final resting of mains were excepted to their final resting to respect and esteem was strikingly manifested in the convention of the country during the past summer have made to respect and esteem was strikingly manifested in the imposing demonstration mains were excepted to their final resting of the first time on the Ministerial Bench.

It implored Mgr. Freppel to allow him to state country during the past summer have made to respect and esteem was strikingly manifested in the imposing demonstration to respect and esteem was strikingly manifested in the imposing demonstration the imposing demonstration to respect and esteem was strikingly manifested in this city their destination.

The Most Rev. Dr. Eyre, Archbishop of the fact to the Chamber, but the first time on the distinction of the country during the past summer have made to respect and esteem bim. A proof of this city their destination. Thoy generally the country during the past summer have made to respect and esteem bim. A proof of this city their destination. be a thorough Republican since the failure of arrived in this country in that condition the 16th of May attempt to make a coup d'etat. His Catholicism may have survived his polinumber of cases, these immigrants had not even a change of clothing. When they arrived here they expected to find plenty of (hiesee). Yes, and I will appeal to a court of Church. But it is lamentable to think that work, but their hopes and expectations soon law against it (laughter and hissee). I protege of the valiant Bishop of Augers changed when they found themselves in the est my Lord Provest, against the bringing of should have made his debut as War Minister city of Toronto without a home, without clothing, and even without food. Of course work could be got on the different railroads under construction, but when they went to Thunder Bay, Algoma, or Lake Napigon to work they received no pay for a month. They could not take their large families with them. What were they to do? In a number of instances the husband and bread-winner had to go to work on the Canadian Pecific Railway, leaving their families

CTROSOT NI SVSATS OF A Globe reporter, accompanied by Mr. Francis Rush, a gentleman who is well known to the poor of this city for his activity in assisting them in their troubles, visited a number of houses occupied by these poor people yesterday afternoon. They visited the rickety rough-cast house, No. 174 Biohmond street, which was occupied by a family named Cornelli. Down stairs no furniture of any kind was to be seen. Upon going up. stairs they entered a large room, in which was a table and a broken cooking stove. The occupants had just partaken of their needay meal, which consisted of bread and tea. Corneill had gone out in search of work, leaving at home his wife and three children. This family had been itving here for two or three months, and had a few days before been furnished with a bed for some time past. On entering this place, which is a small one-story wooden house with two rooms, they noticed an elderly woman, Mrs. Welsh's mother-in-law, and two small children, who were playing on the floor, which was covered with dirt and filth. When Mr. Rush asked the woman where Mrs. Welsh was, she replied that the poor woman was lying in the adjoining

### HAVING DEEN CONFINED

tendance. The house was full of smoke, the woman in charge having been trying in vain for some time previous to light a fire with rotten wood and ohips which she had picked un. The near woman was in a very low condition, and Mr. Rush, before leaving, told her mother-in-law where to go to get some proper food. Mr. Ruch then crossed the road with the reporter, and they walked into another broken down house, No. 24 Garrison street, which was occupied by another Irish immigrant, Patrick Murphy, his wife, and three small children. Murphy emigrated to this country three months ago from County Kerry, Ireland, and was an invalid when he arrived here. He has not been able to do any work, and his family have been kept from starving personal adornment and other frivolone mat-personal adornment and other frivolone mat-fers as the great concerns of life; it takes Murphy had the appearance of a woman in a tution. It also prevents her from asserting. They had a stove and a bed but no fuel. The

on this family have been kept from ctarving by the St. Vincent of Paul Society. Mish Murphy had the oppearance of a woman in a starving condition, and focked as if she would not live much longer in such misery. They had a stoy and a bed but no fuel. The rest place visited was constantly a manufacture of the control of t women is chiefly found, a young man is (greatly to his nurt often) kept from marrying by reason of its costliness, whereas and Lees, about a dezen people in all. The these virtues in our higher society, we should and husbands were off looking for work. and they had not sent any money to them

try, had found his way back, leaving his wife and children to the charity of the citinens of Toronto. Mrs. McLaughlin appeared to be the most cheerful woman seen during the day. cures Dyspepsis, Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the pleture of health and happiness.

McLaughlin pawned her shawi for 60 cents and equally divided the money with two more of her friends. A number of other houses were visited and the same destitute circumstances were apparent. In almost women had not the facilities for washing; not an ounce of soap was seen in any of the houses. Mr. Bush had sent waterpalls, beds, stoves, &c., to these people, but with their limited resources they could not supply the demand. Something needs to be done in The Hon. Oden Bowle, Ex Governor of the matter of assisting these unfortunate Maryland, President of the Baltimore City people at once, else they will be frozen or starved to death before the end of many weeks. The matter will be discussed at the

Halloway's Corn Cure is the article to use.

IN MEMORIAM.

DEAR SIR,-Please find space in your columns to inscribe a few words to the memory of a constant and faithful supporter of your valuable journal. Mr. Edward McGill, of St. Antoine Abbe, has just been snatched away from us by the relentless hand of death. After a life of energy and toll he was called to his repose on the 19th inst., in the 71st year of his sgo. While his grave will be bedewed by the tears of his afflored family, a souvenir of his many generous doods will linger fondly and long in the memorles of thousands, who have for many reasons learned to respect and esteem him. A proof of this heartfelt esteem was strikingly manifested in the imposing demonstration in which his reoreed crowds flocked from far and wide to pay their last tribute of honor to one whose loss will be so sorely felt in the community.

Mr. McGill was a native of Donegal, Ire-

land. Bidding farewell to his native land, with his young wife he came to this country in the prime of his manhood, to build up a prosperous future for himself and his family. While cherishing a fond remembrance for the land of his birth, while commiserating in her sorrows and trials, Mr. McGill never lost sight of the duty he owed to the home of his adoption. His keen foresight, his burning charity for all, his deep ingonuity for devising means to surmount obstacles, not only secured happiness and prosperity for his family, but also spread a salutary influence over the soolely in which he moved. Called upon several tim s to exercise authority in honorable and trustworthy appointments, he alway: dis-oharged his functions with disinterestedness for self, and with shill and forceight for the common good. He has disappeared from our midst; no more shall he be seen, either at the festive board or on the scenes of sorrow and grief. He is gone, but his example remains; it is our common legacy. While it encour-ages us on the path of charity, let us pray for him who has bequeathed it to us. Yes, let us pray for his soul, that it may be judged worthy of the company of angels. Requiescat in Pace.

AN EARNEST FRIEND. Sternsbore', Huatingdon County, Que.

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavillon Mcuntale, B.O., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumstism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Bheumatism and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll. 18 has worked wonders for me, and I want another supply for my friends &o."

### MGR. CAPEL AT THE AMERICAN

CAPITAL. Washington, Oct. 26.—Mr. W. W. Corcoren, the millionaire banker, has invited Monsignor Oapel to be his guest during his second visit to this city, in January next. It is probable that the Monsignor will divide his time equally between Mr. Corooren and Mr. Frank

ERCOXLYN, Oct. 25—The office of the United Frankar, No. 12 Chambers street, New York, presented a very warlike appaarance this afternoon when a reporter of the Eagle called on Mr. J. O'Donovan Rossa, to obtain his views regarding James McDermott's letter which appeared in last evening's Eagle. Mr. Rossa oc-

### A MISACLE IN INDIANA.

A MISACLE IN INDIANA.

Indiana has another miracis to report. An account from Lafayetic says that Agnes Walter, a young lady residing at No. 37 Spencer street, that city, was saturday morning unable to move and was blind; on Sunday she could walk and see. Eight years ago she was selzed with cerebre-spinal meningitis, which left her lower limbs paralyzed. She had gone to Oldenbure, Ind., to enter a convent and was taken lil the second day after she had arrived. In a few weeks she was taken home, and for eight years she had been a constant sufferer. The best physicians of the city have treated her and pronounced her incurable. Br. S. T. Yount has been her physician for three years. She was in convulsions most of the time, and these lasted for two and three weeks. Dr. Yount states that she presented a most terribio appearance. For weeks at a time she had no nourishment whatever. Recently a young lady friend, Miss Kinsman, returned from the fountain of our Lady of Lowdez. This Miss Walter has been applying and drinking. A nine days' season of prayer was begun by herself and other members of the church. This terminated Saturday morning, when she was removed in an unconscious condition to the church. She at length was revived, took communion, and instantly she could see and walk unaided. She believes that prayer did if. Dr. Yount and others pronounce it a most mervelous case. Saturday evening, when the doctors and reporters called, she walked across the room to show that she was indeed cured. Her case seems miraculous, and there are many more besides herself who are familiar with the case who attribute it to the power of prayer.

Joseph Ruan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Ecleotric Oil, for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever used. It has been a great blessing to me. Frauds may imitate Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in appearance and name, but in everything give them Mother G.a 36' Worm Exterminaelse they are dead fallures.

LORD ROSSMORE INCITING THE ORANGEMEN TO BLOODSHED.

His Viterances Denounced by Messrs.

Healy and T. P. O'Connor as a Violation of the Crimes Act.

LUBLIN, Oct. 25.—Mr. Healy, in a speech, last night, teathingly denounced Lord Rossmore's letter calling upon the Government to protect the Crangemen against the Nationalists. He said it was scarcely becoming of his lordship, after leading in person, at Rosslea, a mob of Orangemen, who had been brought to the place at the expanse of Lord Rossmore and his friends for the avowed purpose of breaking up a National League meeting, to write such a letter. But when this same mob was deserted only by the presence of a strong force of military and police from carrying out their lawless designs, the cool effrontery of the man who could write, "that forbeatance had cassed to be a virtue with the Orangemen, and that they were being goaded on to bloodsned by the attack of the Home Rulers," was astonishing. He further said that Lord Rossmore's letter was a violation of the Crimes Act, but that his lordship was undoutedly safe in the violation of this, or any other act, so long as he way shielded by the personal friendship of Earl Benece. Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, in a letter published this morning, invites attention to Lord Rossmore's incendiary letter, and demands his lordship's prosecution for his violation of the Crimes Act, by luciting Orangemen to attack Land Leaguers, and for the scurrilous and libelous utterances to which he has given publicity.

### AGRICULTURAL.

ecience in farming.

We have much poor land and an immense area of good land. The poor land will be used to grow timber, or be improved by converting more or less of it, gradually, into pasture, and stocking it with sheep and cattle. The main point is, to feed the sheep or cattle with some rich nitrogenous food, such as exticon-seed cake, mait-sprouts, bran, shorts, mill-feed, refuse beens, or bean-meal made from beaus injured by the wcovil, or bug. In short, the owner of such land must buy such food as will furnish the most nutrimect and make the richest manure at the least cost-faking both of these objects into consideration. He will also buy more or less artificial manures, to be used for the production of foder crops, such as corn, millet, Hupgarian grass, etc. Anc, as corn as a portion of the laud can be made rich enough, he will graw more or less mangel wursels, sugar beets, turnips, and other rost crops. Superphosphate will be found admirably adapted for this parpose, and two, three, or four hundred pounds of cheap polash falls, per acre, can frequently be used on fodder crops. In connection with two or three hundred points of superphosphate, with considerable profit. The whole subject is well worthy of careful study. Never in the history of the world has there been a grander opportunity for the application of science to the improvement of agriculture than now.

On the richer lands, the aim of the farmer will be to convert the plant food lying dormant in the soil into profitable crops. The main point is good tillage. In many cases weeds how run away with half our crops and all our profits. The weeds which apping up after the grain crops are harvested, are not an unmixed evil. They retain the nitrogen and other plant food, and when turned under make manure for the succeeding crops. But weeds among the growing rops are evil, and only evil. Thorough plowing is the remedy, with draining where needed.—Joseph Habric.

### TAKE GOOD CARE OF THE BEEDS.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF THE SEEDS.

Biggs, the banker. Both residences are adjacent, Mr. Corcoran's facing on H street and the Riggs family mansion, just back on I street, only Mr. Corcoran's spacieus old-fachioned garden intervening Mr. Corcoran's epacieus old-fachioned garden intervening Mr. Corcoran's facing on the street, only Mr. Corcoran's epacieus old-fachioned garden intervening Mr. Corcoran is an Episoopalian, and a great admirer of the late Bishop Pinkney, whose remains will be placed in his family wallt, at Oak Hill cametery. The Riggs family, on the contrary, are staught Oatholies, and are now in retirement, consequent on their beroavement, the death of the father, George W. Riggs.

What he has got to say in masswer to Jim Modernmot's denial of boing a Spy and Informer.

Erconlyn, Oct. 25—The office of the United Frishman, No. 12 Chambers street, New York, presented a very wardine at the sealed on this additional to the street of the Ercoln war a greater of the Ercoln war a greater of the Ercoln war and the sealed on the street of the Ercoln war and the sealed on the street of the Ercoln war and Informer.

Erconlyn, Oct. 25—The office of the United Frishman, No. 12 Chambers street, New York, presented a very wardine at the Ercoln war and the sealed on the street of the Ercoln war and the sealed on the street of the Ercoln war and the sealed on th

THE ME HANICAL EFFORTS OF ROOTS. The true mechanical efforts of roots are exerted in their struggle for progress through the soll, and exercises for illustrations.

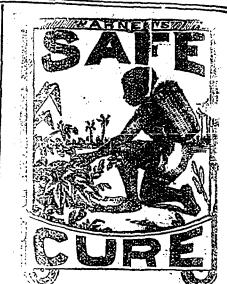
PARSLEY IN WINTER.

It is very easy to have a supply of parsley all winter. Take up the plants from the garden, cut of all but a few small leaves at the contre of the tust, and plant them in a box of good soil. Another method is, to take a keg—a nail keg will answer; bore numerous inch or inchand-a-half holes in its sides. Place the parsley with the crown at the holes and the roots extending horizontally into the keg, gradually itting in with carth to hold them in place. Each by planting some roots upright at the top. Either box or keg, if supported at a kitchen window and watered as a seeded, will give a supply of fresh ieaves all winter. The residents of clites who have no gardens can buy parsley for this purpose in the markets, as it is usually sold with the roots attached. Then who are fond of parsley as a seasoning, and do not care to be at the trouble of raising it as above, may dry it readily and find it about as good as when tresh Spread the leaves thinly on a pan; when thesh Spread the leaves thinly on a pan; when the stove oven is not very hot, place this in it, and leave the door open. The parsley will dry very qu'ckly; as soon as it is crisp, rub it between the hands into a powder, which is to be kept in bottles, tightly closed.—American Agriculturist for November.

### USE MUCK AND PEAT.

A dry fall often furnishes the best time in the whole circle of the year fer procuring the needed supply of muck or peat for absorbents in the sty and stable. The use of this article is on the increase among those farmers who have faithfully tried it, and are seeking to make the most of home resources of fertilizers. Hundreds of dollars are washed on many a farm, every year, for want of some ansorbent to catch this volatile and most valuable constituent of manure. In some sections it is abundant within short distance of the barn. The most difficult part of supplying this absorbent is the digging. In a dry fall the water has evaporated from the swamps, so that the peat bed can be excavated to a depth of four or five feet at a single digging. Oftentimes ditching, for the sake of surface draining, will give the needed supply of absorbents. It will prove a safe investment to hire extra labor for the enlargment of the muck bank. It helps right where our farming is weakest—in the manufacture of fertilizers. It is a good article not only for compost with stable manure, but to mix with other fertilizers, as butcher's offal, night soil, hainlie, saher, bone dust, fish, rock weed, kelp and other marine products. Dig the muck have the weeker in the manufacture.

If your children u " troubled with worms, i tor ; enfe, sure and effectual.



KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY RGARS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause-whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore those therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Ecreis where WARNER'S EAFE CURE has schieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all kidney, liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing discorders of women; for Malaria, and physical trouble generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposiers, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S EAFE DIABETES CURE.

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N. N. WARRED & CO.

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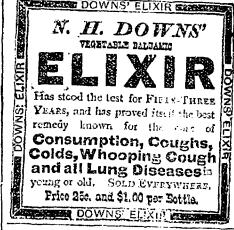
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OR. H. C. WEST'S NEIGH AND GRAIN TREAM.
WEST, a guarentsed specific for Mysteric, Dissiness, Convolsions, Fits, Nervous Ecoursies, Hescache, H. Ivous Prosingion caused by the use of alcohol ortonero, Walstiness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Breit resulting in Insanity and leading to missry, decay and death Tramature Old Age, Extremess, Lose of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorthese caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month streamont. One Dollar a box or six boxes for Lya delibers; sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with 30 we will send the purchaser our written examines to refund the money if the treamont deserved colored a train. Succession of the profuse of the context of the colored with 30 we will send the purchaser our written examines to refund the money if the treamont deserved colored a train of the colored colored as the context is the colored colored colored as the context is the colored colored colored colored as the context is the colored colo

### B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

36) St. JOSDPH STREET, MONTREAL. RIGOLOGIA - In Hatter-

THE TEE DOWNS' ELIXIR STATE N. H. DOWNS'



CANADA SHIPPING CO'Y.

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Sallings netween MONTREAL and LIVER-FOOL, and connecting by continuous Rall at Montreal with all important places in Canada and the West.

The Steamers of the Line are intended to be despatched as follows from Montreal for Liverpool direct:—

PATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN-Montreal to Liverpool, \$50; return, \$90. An experienced furgeon and Stewardess carried on each atenmer.

For Freight or other particulars apply in Liverpool to R. W. ROBERTS, Manager Canada Shipping Co., 21 Water street; in Queboc to HY. H. SEWELL, Local Manager, St. Poter street, et de

H. E. MURRAY, General Manager,

Custom House Square, Montreal,

DISTRICT OF MOSTREAL Euperior Court. Dame Marie Leclere, wife of François F. Trepaunier, trader and hotel-keoper, of the City of Montreal, and duly authorized, has justified against her husband

an action en separation de biens. Montrezt, Wed Catober, 1984. Alt HUR DESIARDINS, Attorney for Plaintia.

CANABA. PROVICE SE QUEBRO DIS-TRECTOF MONTREEL Superior Cont. No. 2890. Dame Ceilna Brodeur, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Romuald alias Leon Velleux, trader, of the same place, duly authorized a cyler en justice, plaintiff, vs. the said Romuald alias Leon Velleux, defendant, An action en separation de biens has been in-stituted in this cause. J. O. LACOSTE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 15th October, 1853.



218e0W

NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorised to receive Ac-vertisements for this Paper.

NEW RICH BLOOD And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pili >2200 no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b. wall for eight lotter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON FASS.

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON TIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LININENT Characteristic diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment.

Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ARODYNE LIMMENT (For Internal and Ex-Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhea, Chronic Dysentery, Chriera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere: Send for pamplilet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist.

For worthing in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthings trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immencely valuable. Nothing on earth with make here by like Sheridan's Condition Fowders. Pose, I teasphalimmencely valuable. Nothing on earth with make here by like Sheridan's Condition Fowders.

Pose, I teasphalize the first everywhere, or sent by Ladl for Sletter-stangs. E. S. Johnson & Co., Bestow, Misse.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,

Several English and French

Medical Gentlemen

And Their Opinions on Diseases.

HIGE SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS

lish and French armies having recently

Several medical gentlemen from the Eog

come associated with M. Souvielle, of Paris,

and ex-side surgoon of the French army, at

his luterantional Turost and Lung Insti-

tutes, Poillipe Equare, Mondrest, and 173

people are yearly treated successfully for

the symptoms attending the following preva-

lent and dreadful dleesses, in language devoid

Hemorrhage of the Lungs.

lungs is looked upon as a fatal symptom.

lungs. In the majority of cases the hemotr-

hage occurs early in the disease, and is oon-

sequently amenable to treatment. But when

It occurs late in the course of the disease the

Consumption.

creeping upon the patient, sometimes very

incidiouely, but often as a result of other dic-

cases of the air passages of which the patient

is perfectly cognissnt, but foolishly allows to

run and advance until the fatal disease, col-

sumption, has the lungs so fairly grasped that

had cases even advanced in the second

stage, where recovery has taken pl-ce from

proper treatment by inhalations suitable to

the individual case and such constitutional treatment as the case demands. We also find

cases in the first stage that the best directed

skill cannot make any impression upon-

hence the necessity of applying early, cither

before the disease has reached what we call

consumption even in the first stage, or if that

n applying for treatment to those who make

catarrb, larypgitts and bronobitts being al-

lowed to run until finally the lungs are in-

causes, horeditary predisposition, syphilis,

scrofule, seil-abuse or anything that lowers

the tone of the system, even poor living and

Symptoms-The most important symptoms

at a certain time every day, generally in the

morning upon rising, sometimes upon lying down, expectention of white, frothy mate.

rial es a yellowish substance, sometimes

mixed with blood, shortness of breath upon

exertion, night sweats, chills and fever, the

obille generally being irregular, but the fever

regular at a certain time every day. The

temperature rises slowly but surely in con-

sumption. The pulse is frequent and feeble,

the patient becomes emaciated and weak

the even are sunken, the nose pinched, and

a paculiar appearance is given to the moute

in advanced cases which cannot be mietaken

by an experienced eye, and lastly, but not

least, the voice has a changed and peculiar sound which speaks very positively to the

specialist (who sees so many cases), and who

becomes so tamillar wish the sounds arricu-

leted. This is a disease not to be trifled

with. On the first indication of anything

that would lead to consumptice, have it attended to. And don't despair even if your

family physicism tells you that you are be-

youd help. With our prosent knowledge of the new and scientific modes of treating dis-

easo, applying the medicine directly to the

part effected, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach, hundreds of cases are being

oured that are even far advanced in consump

tion and pronounced beyond the skill of man

Asthma.

cus membrane lining the bronchial tubes and

air cells, and of the masal mucus membrane

and larynx in many cases, and not simply

giving anti-spaamodies to relieve the par-

spasm-not cure. Our applications contain

medicines which will not only relieve the

spasm, but also remove the inflammation, which is the principal cause. When the

cause is complicated with derangement of the

blood, the stomach or the heart, we give

suitable remedies to remove those causes also.

Our treatment will cure asthms, not eimply

the instruments at the offices tree of charge.

Physicians and sufferers are invited to try

Persons unable to visit the Institutes can

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13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, or 173 Church

street, Toronto, where French and English

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impulse to Japanese emigration to California.

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orude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; very easy to

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specialists are in charge. 12-45.2.

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Our treatment for asthma has for its object the removal of the cause, the principal of which is a catarrial inflammation of the mu-

to save.

relieve it.

insufficient clothing.

Causes.-The most important causes are

a specialty of diseases of the air passages:

This dreaded disease is seldom developed

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Investigate for Yourselves! postmaster-General Gresham having pub-phed a wilful and malicious falsehood in re-gard to the character of The Louisiana State loftery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue: Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State lotters Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Famess Co., New Orleans, T. M. Wescont, Manager Paid to Louisland National Bank.

Jos. H. Ogletby, Fresident.

Paid to State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy. President.

Paid to New Orleans National Bank, S. H. A. Baldwin, President.

Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlavou, Cachier.

Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, President.

Paid to Germania National Bank, Jules Carsard, President.

Paid to Hibernia Mational Bank, Char. Paifrey, Cashier.

Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier. 463,900 88,550 64,450 30,000 37,000 13,150 Cashler. Paid to Mutual National Bans, Jos. Nitchell, Cashler.

\$?,253,650 broughout the United States ....

For the truly of the above facts we refer the abole to the afficers of the above-named corrorations, and for our legality and standing to he Mayor and Officers of the City of New Organs, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and lee to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We daim to be legal, honest and correct in all our massactions, as much so as any basiness in the centry. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate and our stock has fir years benefit in the control of th

M. A. DAUPHIN, President. MOAPITAL PRIZE, S75,000 ES

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the trangements for all the Monthly and Semi-hanual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottry Company, and in person manage and complete Drawings themselves, and that the same we conducted with honesty, fairness, and in codisith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facinities of our signatures attached, in its adversaments."

Incorporated in 1888 for 25 years by the Legisture for Educations! and Charitable purposes with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve and of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franklisewas made a part of the present State Confitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed y the people of any State

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CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000. 0,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions, in Fifths in proportion. LIST OF PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZE......\$75,000

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LDERIC BLEAU, butcher, of Hochelaga, in the District of Montreal, as this day been sued by his wife, Maria corgiana Paquin, for separation as to bed and

ard and as to property.

LONGPRE & DAVID, Attorneys for Plantiff.
Montreal, 6th October, 1883.

# THEIFALL OF THE LEAVES.

" Leaves have their time to tall, and flower they teach comes home to us. Along the busy streets and quiet avenues we watch these golden-finted leaves, touched by the hand of time, silently yielding to the univereal law of pature. The beautiful leaves trampled by the busy throng. Poor, fallen of life, or at least its ultimate dealiny. This still quiet passage from life to death is, or should be, to the reflective mind a lesson fraught with that strange, mysterious coange we all have to undergo sooner or later.

In the spring time these self-same leaves, now fellen and orushed, builded forth from their parent bough as youth from lafancy, full of life, vigor and beauty; they opened their fibres to the genial influence of light and heat, drank in deep draughts of life, and began the incessant work of absorption-to live-to breathe. These golden-tinted leaves were once green, iresh and beautiful. Their young, glad life was glorious to behold. They revelled in the bright sunlight. The conservative forces of nature caused this onigrowth of freeh, green, healthful life. These lasves were full of joy in their emerald rober, they

rejulced and were happy.
Gudually they matured. Their infantine softness of color-that tint so charming in the new growth-has atiained a deeper that; Its delicscy has become strength. Tho joyous spring-lime has passed. They no longer thiver and think in their frail life from the cold, frosty winds that threaten their new existence with annihilation.

Ohr oh street, Toronto, where thousands of Poor leaves! through how many hardships diseases of the Head, Thront and Lungs by have you gone. How you trembled at the Spirometer the present opportunity is em- angry voices of the north which How weldiseases of the Head, Thront and Longs by brated of making known to the people of come was the bright sunlight after a night Canada this fact, and also the opinions of of storm and tempest. How strong and brave you appear in your rich summer dress. How these specialist surgeons connected with ine International Torost and Lung Institutes on self-relient and happy you are in this escond stage of life. In your careless strength you dofy the hard rains and high winds of summer, although your pride is often humbled.

But lo! the season advances I you begin to realize that your tenure of life, O leaves! is As a general thing hemorrhage from the not so secure as you imagined. Old age creeps True it is seldon patients recover from lung on apace. The dread destroyer of all vitality is near at hand. Your time has come, O disease who have had severe hemorrhages leaves? You fall-you are falling. You without the very best cars and treatment. can no longer affor i to those, that now crush Still many cases have recovered fully under properly directed treatment who have had and trample on you, the cool and refreshing chade they were so glad to seek but a short several severe attacks of bleeding from the while ago. You are not of any faither service to man, and he tramples on you. Buch is life! Such is the fate of these who are so unfortunate as to fail from greatness or get left behind in the race of life.

Yes, the leaves are falling. They presented their faces to the rays of the rising sur, and in a few months. It is slowly and gradually adorned themselves with the golden powder of the dawn. Even so, youth presents its fancies to the sun of the world, and adorns itself with its illusions and its dreams. Yes, they are still falling. In all their burnished glory they lie and the ilngering beams of the setting can discover them wrapt in the Felno earthly power can restore them to health. How winding sheet of death. And because them to health. After the positive symptoms of consumption have been developed, there is always an uncertainty in the progness. We meditations. The peor leaves seem so wrapt and quiet in the still autumnal evenings that they appear to maditate, as men do in the enumer of life - beginning to think of

winter. Poor, falling leaves! Where do they go? They seem to feel the frail bond that unites them to their stem; and this bond is everything-courage, power, life and hope. With man the tenure is much the came-his tie is castly sundered that sustains him to lifeclimax has already been reached, loss no time | and, when he teels it lossening, the great anchor of the soul is clutched at-Hope! As the leaves oling tenacionaly to their parent stem, so man clings to the only cartil support that his soul can find the Intallible teachings of His Churchvolved. Heavy colds and inflammation of trachings, which unfortunately for so many the lungs, or please, or both, debility of the centuries have so often received like treatment system, which predisposes to any of the above as the poor fallen leaves—been trampled and spat upon by the heedless crowds, in their wild ruth through the world's highways. Ununiversality fit emblems of Christ's Church on earth), what is it that you murmur? B :are a regular cough, it may be very little, but | queathe us your thoughts. They arewer: The breez's that we welcomed yesterda; laden with delicious perfumes are to-day mouraful winds. We test that they are but the harbingers of death. They sweep over us and we feel our bond loosening. can arrest these winds of death? Yesterday we were strong and wrestled with them, but today! to-day we feel conclous that our power of resistance is failing us. These winds are but the breath of the Infinite, who carries us along with Him in his course, who draws u;

irresistibly, and we go. What can we do without this support in life? What is left us to do after this bond is sovered, leaves and men? To fall-all to fell. The glorious sun that welcomed our birth requires us no longer. The warmth of his genial rays which in the springtime gave us life is no longer sufficient to protect us from the destroying winds. We live, love, and enjoy. Like the leaves, rejoice and revel in our springtime of life; in the summer we are careless in our false socurity and fancy we are strong. In the Aniumn we grow wiser and meditate; for, like the leaves, we feel that our life-bond is not for all time, and with them we realize the approach of the season of decay. It is time the poor leaves succumb. The wind that drew from them barmonicus and voluptuous mucmura-to-day wings from them only a bitter farewell. We go. All life must end. Every day has its black night from whence comes the cry unknown! Here we cease to resemble the leaves. We fall, but our farewell is not one of despair-or need not be; for we feel conscious that our death is but our arrival at the portal of a new lifenot unknown, but revealed. Hops, Faith, and Love are our passports. We do not drlit oxysm. This latter will only relieve the with the leaves.

Unhappy leaves! we must part With you our animal life is governed by the same laws, and but for this new life infused into us by the suffering and death of Him who come for this end, our destiny would not be unlike. But for this anchor of hope we too would drift to the unknown. But poor, unhappy leaves, we must part eternally-our spiritual life is a barrier across which you can never pass-therefore, poor leaver, we

must say farewell! We are lost in wonder at this ellent and tranquil decay. All around is peace. The poor fluttering leaves they fall around us in trembling silence. They tremble in the morning to set the sun rise in the autumn. In the spring they are glad if these bring these life and hope. Now, this same inex-crable sun will dissect their immost cells in

order to say to them-die! Poor leaves, farewell! Who knows how soon we will follow! Where do you go? To eternal death? The leaves fluttering to the earth laugh at us, and cry-we are not dead. Like yours, ours is but a change of existence.

There is no death. We but follow the law of progression. But where do you go? To seek that strange partnership, the germ of to wither st the neith wine's treath." Szd, will unite to as instance below the enrines of pathetic lines! At this season their beautit the earth, and form an element of now life ful pathes strikes one foreibly. We think in order to re-appear in another shap). Farclife, in the tosom of decay. But bow? We with sachess of the poor leaves, for the lesson | well! And I? The leaves do not answer. They are slient. Then we feel within us the faith of the resurrection, and God, not the leavis, speaks to our souls through the median of that divine institution which stands to-day, as it has these eighteen conturies, and as it will continue to stand through all time, leaves! You will linger on our graves more the impregnable fortress—the emblement tenderly some day. How strikingly these cliadel of the living God, against which shall goor leaves illustrate for us the uncertainty iall powerless the envenomed challe of Satan citadel of the living God, against which shall iall powerless the envenemed chafts of Satar



Sick Headache and relieve all the fronbles Incl-dent to a billious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Browsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

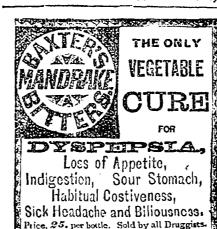
Headache, yet Carter's Lattle Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipction, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the live

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

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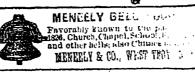
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T. & C. C. SELORIMIER,

Attornoys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 20th September, 1883.

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.O.P.S.

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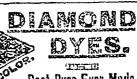
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H. & A. ALLAN, S) Biate street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal, 2 G June 19, 1883.

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

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THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON, CONN., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name of for 10 cents.

in recommending them. They are unseen while in use, comfortable to wear, and make a poure. Address. -WEST & CO., 7 Diurray St., New Nork, Agents for South and West.

UNOMATIC

THROUGHOUT

BIRTH.

HAYES.—At51 St. Maurice street, on the 25th inst, Mrs. M. Hayes of a son, SHARKEY.—At 21 Manufacturers street, on October 26th, the wife of J. Sharkey, of a son,

### MARRIED.

BROWN-BURKE-In St. Mary's Church, on the 22nd instant, by the Rev. Father Simon Lonergan, Joseph T. Brown, son of Peter Brown, Esq., to Miss Mary Burke, second daugnter of the late Richard Burke, all of this

FITZGIEBONS-ROBITAILLE-On Tuesday, the 23rd instr, at the Roman Catholic Church Upton, Que., by the Rev. J. M. Laflamme, Mr. M. Fitzgibbons, merchant, to Carrie, second daughter of the late J. B. Robitallie, of St. Hyacinthe, Que.

### DIED.

ROGER-In this city, on Saturday, the 27th instant, Christine Gagnon, aged 45 years, wife of Pierre Roger. MCMAHON.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Henry James, aged 4 Feers 10 months, second son of James hieldshon. Quebec papers please copy.

SHEA.—at Quebec, on Saturday, at 4 p.m., Mr. James Shea, aged 42 years, a native of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, provision merchant, of the firm of James Shea & Bro.

chant, of the firm of James Sheek Charles KELLY—In this city, on the 21th inst., Margaret, aged 17 years and 7 months, eldest and dearly beloved daugnter of Thomas Kelly.

New York and Burlington, Vt., (U.S.) papers

please copy.

DINAHAN.—On the 26th inst., in the eightyfourth year of his age, Eichard Dinahan, late of
London, Ont., Father of Rev. P. A. Dinahan,
O. F., Pestor of St. Peter's Church, Memphis,
Tenn., and Fatrick Dinahan, of this city.

O'DONOGHUE.—In this city, on the 26th inst. John O'Donoghue, father of Patrick O'Donoghue. sadier, of Bleury street, and Daniel O'Donoghue, Post Office Department, a mative of County Kerry, Ireland, and for many years a resident of Quebec, aged 78 years.

### THE GRAND TRUNK BAILWAY.

THE NET EARNINGS OF THE HALF YEAR SHOW AN INCREASE OF ABOUT 20 PER CENT.

The half yearly report, covering the six months up to June 30th, has only just been issued. It was submitted at the recent meeting in London and gave greet satisfaction. By it, it appears that the net earnings, including interest items, were £515,171, against £431,644, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. Out of this surplus revenue £313,821 were paid for interest on debenture stock, rents, interest on bonds, loans, &c, leaving a halance of £201,349, which divided in accordance with the provisions of the deed of union, yields in the proportions of 70 per cent. to the Grand Trunk share capital, the sum of £140,944, and of 30 per cent. to the Great Western shere capital the sum of £60,404. These amounts permit of the full half-year's dividend as the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the first and second preference stocks of the Grand Trunk, and leave a balance of £2,850 to be carried forward, and the directors recommend the payment of the full dividend of five per cent. on the Great West. ern preference stock, and of 3 per cent. on the ordinary stock, leaving a balance of £43,376 for adjustment at the end of the year. The sum of £33,017 was expended during the halfyear, and a further expenditure of £49,452 is to be made in the purchase of securities of the Central Vermont Railroad Company and the Concolidated Railroad Company of Vermont, with a view to the control of the Central Vermont system, which is in course of reorganization. The Central Vermont system, 570 miles long, is the main connection of the Grand Trunk system with the New England States, and a vest amount of traffic is exchanged between the two systems. The com-pany is now operating the Midland of Gausda Bailway system, and of the total share capital of \$6,600,000 of the Consolidated Midland system, an amount of \$4,316,920 is hold by the Grand Trunk Company. The other agreements ratified by the chareholders related to an extension of the period for the construction of the Jacques Cartier Union Bailway, and the taking over of the whole of the Welland Ballway, from Port Dalhousie to Port Colborne, a distance of twenty-five miles,

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- During every bresk of wintry weather exertions should be made by the afflicted to recover health before unremitting cold and trying torms set in. Throat allmente, coughs, Theezings, asthmatical affections, shortness, of breath, morning nauses, and accumulations of phlegm can readily be removed by rubbing this fine derivative Cintment twice a day upon the chest and neck. Holloway's treatment is strongly recommended with the view of giving immediate ease, proventing prospactive danger, and effecting permanent relief. These all-important ends his Olniment and Pills can accomplish, and will surely preevat incidious diseases from fastening on the constitution to display themselves afterwards in those disastrous forms that will probably embitter life till death itself is almost prayed

which is in future to be worked as part of the

Grand Trunk system.

On Sunday the new Roman Catholic church of Sharbot Lake, costing \$10,000, was dedicated by Mgr. Farrelly. The ceremony was witnessed by many people from Kings-

### A NEW AIR SHIP.

Paris, Oct. 30 .- An experiment was made yesterday at Courbevole with Brisson's new air ship. The ship was raised into the air by a balloon and disappeared in a log. Another reconaut, named Lair, and Fabula, the owner of the balloon, were passengers.

A DEAD SHOT May be taken at liver and bilious disorders with Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgetive Pellets." Mild, yet certain in operation, and there is none of the reaction consequent upon taking severe and drastic cathartics. 98-ms By drugglets.

A new Irish National League has been formed in Quebec.

# Finance and Commerce

### FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE,

TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1883. New York stocks at midday were unsettled, half the list being lower and the other half slightly better. Canada Pacific opened at 623 and fell to 601, then recovering to 61. A clique of speculators in New York, prompted by conflicting rallway interests, is doing its utmost to raid the stock. This is said to have prompted the company to obtain the Government guarantee, as damaging stories were floated on Wall street against the road and the lauds through which it passes. St. Paul and Manitoba sold to day in New York at 108 and 107½. Central Pacific was about sleady at 65, and Union Pacific at 88½. Northern Pacific common sold at 393 and dropped to 29 f, the preferred stock was easy

taken to guarantee a dividend of three per cent on the stock of the company has, as before reported, produced considerable surprise among bankers and financiers generally. The general impression remains the rame, namely, that it is hardly the thing for a Government to undertake, or to enter into, the business of guaranteeing the dividends of any stock company, and more especially of a subsidized company like the Canadian Pacific. The action of the Government affected the stock, which has risen some ten per cent, as was evidently intended. The effect on the money market will be very slight, if any, as it will not bring any surplus funds into the market. Good mercantile paper is discounted at 7 per cent., and advances are made on stocks at 51 per cent, call. Sterling exchange is easy at 108 for pankers 60-day bills, 1082 to 1081 counter.

to 1081 counter.

The stock market this morning was not very active and prices were barely steady in most instances. Cauada Cotton stock was held at 60 and Dundas at 70. As far as the cotton goods market is concerned there is every hope for the future if the principal milis are shut down for a few months. bright speck in a dark sky is the fact that stocks in most country stores are not large, as the wary storekeeper has been buying from hand to mouth, anticipating all the time that tions prices would go lower, and that he had only to wait to get his stocks at cheaper rates. The cute storekeeper was right and he can rejoice. We believe, however, that prices are now at bottom, as the fallure of a Liverpool cotton firm reported to-day by cable is not likely to have any effect here. At mid-day North West stock, which closed last night at 68s, had risen to 70s, with 71s asked. Richelieu stock was not lower up to noon, as the St. Francis is not owned by the company, which is merely a stock-holder. The whole market up to one c'clock was barely steady, and changes were unimportant. Canada Pacific, which closed last night at 621, dropped

to 61. Stock Sales.—55 Montreal 184; 5 do 184; 20 Merchants 114; 5 Toronto 168; 21 Qubac 110] >25 Hederal 139; 25 do 138; 35 Ommerce 123½; 500 do 123¾; 40 Telegraph 117; 200 Richelleu 53; 25 Pacific 60¾; 75 do 611; 625 Gas 165; 50 Northwest 708; 25

Afternoon Sales—5 Bank of Montreal 184½; 25 do 184½; 84 do 184½; 30 Toronto 168½; 7 Molsons 112; 25 Telegraph 116½; 40 do 116½; 135 do 115½; 50 Blohelieu 53½; 25 do 53; 150 Pacific 61.

The earnings for the Canadian Pacific for the third week in October were \$132,000. Far the corresponding week last year \$67,-000. Increase this year, \$65,000.

The esrnings of the Manitoba Ballroad Company for the third week in Cotober,

1883, were \$200,500; 1882, \$224,430; dedecrease, \$24,130.

New York, Oct. 30, 1 p.m.—Stocks dull and irregular; C S 53\frac{2}{3}; D & L 115\frac{2}{3}; Erie 20\frac{2}{3}; L S 98\frac{2}{3}; L & N 49; M O 91\frac{1}{2}; J O 84\frac{1}{2}; N P 29\frac{2}{3}; pid 65; N W 122\frac{1}{2}; N Y O 118; St P M & M 107\frac{1}{2}; U P S8; W U 79.

### COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The amount of business transacted by wholesalers during the week has shown no perceptible increase or dimination. Merchants generally give a cheerful expression of views, though few go so far as to say that the output is equal to that of last year. Things are not exactly what they seem or what they ought to be, but no immediate cause of anxiety can be discovered. The Government yielding to pressure, and a consideration of some sort, not officially stated, has guaranteed three per cent. of the five per cent, dividend of the Canadian Pacific railway, on the total capital stock of one hundred millions. The guarantee is for ten years. The newspapers have been told that the company has agreed to deposit twenty to twenty-five million dollars with the government as a consideration for this guarantee, but the real facts will not be known before the assembling of the House. The action of the government has given a temporary stability to Cana-dian Pacific stock and to bank stocks generally. We have no particular at-tention to pay to most branches of trads. Manufacturers of furs are still busy, and as the requirements of the coming season will in all probability be large, a good winter's trade may be reasonably counted on. The failure of Taylor, Bobertson & Co. will probably bring down one or two small and weak houses, but apart from that which has already been discounted, this trade is generally in a

healthy state. GROCERIES-Prices of sugar have ruled very firm at 8% o for round lots of granulated and 9 to 9% o for emaller quantities. Yellows are also firm and unchanged at 7 to 8%. A better demand was experienced to day which looks as if the recent activity might be resumed. The Halifax and Moncton refineries are completely out of stock. We understand that Montreal refiners have recent-ly bought up most, if not all, of the raw sugar in the Lower Provinces. In molasses there is no particular change, but prices are if anything a little caster, Barbadoes being offered at 460, Porto Rico 430 to 44c, Antigua 42c to 421c, and Trinidad 41c to 41c. Syrups are quiet but steady at 31c to 54 as to quality. Teas—There has been a fair enquiry for medium to good medium Japan teas, and sales aggregating about 1,000 half-chests are reported at prices ranging from 18c to 21c. These teas are wanted on account of the scarcity of good common Japans, which would cost about 180 laid down here. Coffee Is firmer, Javas being very strong at an ad-vance of fully 50 from the lowest point, and we quote 20c to 25 for good to choice, Rio ceffee is firm at 110 to 120, and Mocha at 27c to 30c as to quality. Valencia Raisins-Cables have just been received from Denia reporting a firmer feeling there, and consignment lots by the Mossbrow have been ordered to be put into store unless a certain price can be realized, which we believe is between 710 to 71c. Buyers, however, appear to be waiting for the auction sale of Messus. J. M. Douglas & Co., when representatives of the leading firms of the Dominion are expected to be present. Prices here are quoted firm at 70 to 72c, according to brand.

Day Goods.—The demand has been chiefly for heavy woollens, blankets, &c., and the country is not so full of cottons as to enable retailers to be independent, as we note that a number of urgent orders have been filled within the past few days. The cotton trade, however, is still in an unsettled condition. owing to the late unweldly production, and until satisfactory arrangements are made to promptly curtail it, till such time as the con-sumptive demand fairly overtakes it, there will be no lasting improvement in the situation. In Canadian tweeds some fair sized at 653. Michigan Central at 84 was was at 911 sorting up orders have come in frem traveland Jersey Central at 84. Lake Shore declined to 981 and Western Union to 782. The arrangement entered into between the Canadian Pacific Rallway Company and the Canadian Pacific Rallway Company and the testimony of three houses out of four. Government, whereby the latter have under- IRON AND HARDWARF.-A few car lots of

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrotula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO.. Proprietors, Toronto

Gartsherrie having been placed at \$20 and with a large production and heavy importa- Eglington at \$18. Ingot tin is cabled at £93 52, and sales are made here of Straits at 230, and L and F at 24c. Ingot copper is weaker at £67 for best selected. Here Beaver sells at 18c and other brands at 17c. Tin plates are firm, and stocks are light. I O charcoal commands \$5 and IO coke \$4 40 Bar iron is steady at \$1 90. A very fair amount of business transpires in general hardware at last week's rates. Out pails are steady at \$3 per keg for 3-inch and upwards at four months, and 10c off for net cash. Window glass \$1 85 for first break. The sup ply of firebrick continues light. Prices are firm at \$3 to 3 25, which figures would be shaded for large quantities. The demand is good and prices are firm.

Boots and Shoes. - Quite a number of sorting-up colors have been received for men's heavy wear during the week, which, together with preparing spring samples, have kept some of our leading houses fairly busy. In fact, one or two large firms have been working over-time. The retail trade has been rather quiet, but wet weather would make things brisk. We quote: Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 50 to 3 00; do split boots \$1 50 to \$2 25; do kip boots, \$2 25 to \$3 25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 to \$4; do buff and pebbled Balmorale, \$1 75 to \$2 35, do split do, \$1 25 to \$1 65; short shoe packs, \$1 00 to \$1 25; long do \$1 25 to \$2 25; women's buff Balmorals, \$1 00 to \$1 50, do split do 850 to \$1 10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1 50; do congress do, 50c to \$1 25; buckskins 50c to 75c; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c to \$1 20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella de, 600 to \$1 00; do congress do, 60c to 70c; children's peobled and buff Balmorals. 600 to 90c; do split do, 55 to 65c; prunella do, 50c to 75c; Infants' cacks, per dczen, \$3 75 to \$6 50, women's summer button and tie shoes 80c to \$1 25; misses'do, 70c to 90c; children's do 60c to 80c.

LEATHER. -A lot of about 200 sides No. 1 B A sold at 25½0, which was, of course, not selected, as the best plump kinds are worth more money. Very little is reported in black leather, as manufacturers continue to buy from hand to mouth. Splits, buff and pebbled, are only in moderate demand. For large quantities of leather buyers can secure easy terms. English advices quote the market steady with limited supplies. Prices are quoted as folows:—Spanish sole, No. 1, B A, 25c to 27c; do No 2, B A, 22c to 24c; China No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 190 to 21c; Buffalo No. 1, 20c to 21c; do No. 2, 18c to 19c; slaughter No. 1, 25c to 28c; rough (light) 250 to 26c; harness, 290 to 32o; waxed upper, light, 36c to 37c; do do, medium and avy, 330 to 360; grained upper, long, 350 37c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow 12c to 15c; splits, medium, 22 to 27c; do, junior, 19c to 210; calfekin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfekin, \$1 05 to \$1 35; English kidskin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 164c.

Oili.-Steam refined seal is steady at 70c to 721c, a round lot being placed yesterday on p. t. Cod is a little firmer, but we do not alter last week's prices. Cod liver oil is very firm, and holders ask \$1.85. We quote: -Linseed boiled, per imperial gallon, 580 to 60c, and raw 55c to 57c; olive, \$1 to \$1 05; cod, Newfoundland A, 60c to 621c; Halifax, 57½0 to 60c; soal, refined steam, 70c to 72½0; land, extra, 90c to \$100; do No 1 75c to 80c; cod liver, \$1 75 to \$1 80.

Hipes .- Somo dealers are reported to be paying 1c advance. We quote prices at 7c, o and 5c for Nos 1, 2 and 3, tanners paying lo advance upon these figuers for inspected. In Toronto bides there is a difference of opinion among dealers, some quoting them at 83 to 9c, while others say they are offered them at 81c for No. 1 Western States are quiet. We quote pricos as follows:-Green butchers' hides, 7c, 6c and 5c for Nos 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Inspected hides are sold to tan-nors at le advance upon the foregoing figures. Western green saited—No 1 buff, 9c to 9\frac{1}{2}; No 2, 8c to 8\frac{1}{2}c. Dry salted, 16\frac{1}{2}c No 1, and 141c No 2; lambskins, 550 to 60c; oalfskins, 100 per lb.

Figure—There are only a few Cape Breton herring in the market. We quote:—Cape Breton, \$5.85 to 6.00; Labrador herrings, Nos. 1, 2 add 3, \$6 00, 5 00 and 4 00; green codfish, Nos. 1 and 2, \$5 50 and 5 00; salmon, N S, Noz. 1, 2 and 3, \$20 00, 19 00 and 18 00; dry codiish, \$5 50 to 5 25; sea trout, No. 1, \$12 09 per brl; lake trout, \$4 75 to 5 00 per brl; white fish, No. 1, \$5 00 to 5 25 per half barrel.

Wook.-For fine Cape wool there is a alightly firmer feeling, and nothing is now quotable under 1720. A few small parcels of Cape have been placed during the week at within range of quotations. Manufacturers, however, and buying very cautiously, confining their purchases to the pressing wants of the moment. Canada wool is quiet and steady at about former values. We quote :- Greasy Cape 1740 to 1940; Australian, 220 to 300; Canadian pulled supers A, 30c to 32c; do B, 24c to 26c; black, 24c; fleece, 22c. Salr—The receipts in fare all for the sea-

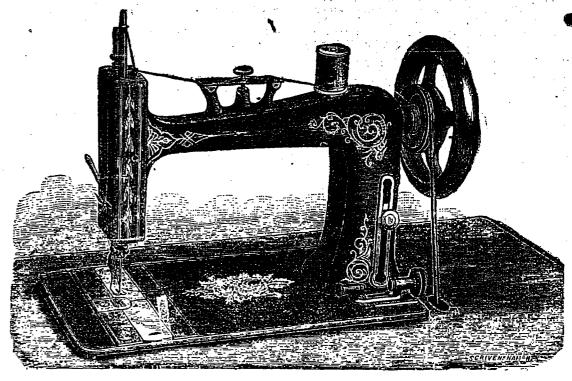
son, and the supply is now only what will be required for the winter trade, the large stocks on hand some time since having been worked down considerably owing to low prices. We quote: Coarse, 50c twelver, 55c elevens, and 600 tens; factory filled is steady at \$1 30 to 1 50; Eureka \$2 40 and Turks' Island 35s per bush.

Petroleum meets with fair enquiry at firmer prices, sales being re-ported of car lots at 17‡c, and we quote 17‡c to 17 to per gallon for car lots, 180 for broken lots, and 18 to 19 to 19 for single barrels. In Petrolia the market is firm at 150 f. o. b. Crude oil is steady.

LOUAL COMMERCIAL. -- Oct. 30. The grain market is a little mixed; the demand is light and prices are unsettled. New Canadian wheat differs much in quality and

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is sold by sample. For a cargo of No. 3 1882, and 1,067 in the same week of 1881. Canada red winter wheat \$1 17 was bid. No. The total exports of sheep this year so far are 3 Toledo red winter, which is said to be of 91,521 head, against 70,288 during the corresbetter quality than the Canadian, is offeted at ponding period last year, and 59,098 in 1881 \$1 20 here duty paid. We quote as follows:—Toledo red winter, in bond, No 2, lows:—Toledo red winter, in bond, No 2, lows:—Toledo red winter, No. 1, \$1 10; Detroit white winter, No. 1, \$1 10; Chicago and Milwaukee spring, \$1 04 to 1 05. Several lots, owing to the large supply, were Corn 590 to 60c; peas, 91c to 92c; oats, 33c left unsold and will be offered to-morrow. to 34c; rye, 630 to 65c; barley malting, Prices ruled steady at 3c to 4½c per pound, 60c to 65c; other kinds, 45c to 50c. A sale live weight, as to quality. There were about of peas was reported at outside rate, one lot | 800 head of sheep and lambs on the market at a better figure. Ocean grain freights demand for such was good and a good clear-were quiet at 23 9d to 33 steam to Liver-pool, Glasgow and London. An engage-\$5.50 each, and lambs \$2.50 to \$4.50 each, as ment was reported at 33 to Liverpool. to quality. A few calves were in effering The flour market was quiet and in tone easy. and sold at \$3 to \$15 each, according to Sales are reported of 125 brls superior at \$5 60, 125 extra at \$5 50, 120 Canada strong bakers' at \$5 50, 120 do at \$5 50, and 125 do at \$5 80, 100 fine at \$3 90, 50 do at \$3 85, and 250 Ontario bags (medium) at \$2 60. Oatmeal was quiet at \$5 20 to 5 30 for ordinary, There was some demand for Townships and

and \$5 50 to 5 60 for granulated. Butter-100 pkgs of fine goods sold at 21c.
A lot of 200 Kanouraska soid at
17c for the Lower Ports. We quote:—
Creamery, fine to choice, 24c to 25c; Eastern Townships, good to choice, 20c to 22c; do, fair, 19c; Merrisburg, good to choice, 20c to 211c; do, fair, 18c; Brockville, good to choice, 19c to 21c; do, fair, 18c; Western, good to choice, 17c to 18c; low grades, 14c to 16c. Add 1c to 2c for the jobbing trade. Cheese-We quote 10c to 1040 August, 11c to 1140 September. The report that large purchases were made in Ingersels at 12c is denied. Eggs-The market is firm at 23 c per dezen. Ashes—Pols have a moderate saie at \$4 60 4 70 as to tares.

LITTLE FALLS, Oct. 29 .- Seven thousand nine hundred and seventeen boxes of factory cheese were sold at 1140 to 114c. Buling prices were 113c. Bix hundred and forty-four coxes farm dairy sold at 111c to 1210. Ninety. eix packages of buiter at 22c to 25c.

UTIOA, N.Y., Oct. 29.—Seventy-one thou-cand boxes of cheese cold to day at 11c to 113c, the bulk at 114c. Twelvo hundred were consigned.

### MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

Business has been very dull. A few dealers from the West were in town with horses, but had to sell them below cost. The opinion seems to pravail that this is the most favorable market for buyers and that of Toronto for sellers, as good horses command higher prices there than here at present. The following sales were reported at College street market:—A lot of five horses at prices averaging \$130 each. There was no other business of importance.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. The market for export cattle is dull at 5c to 51c per lb live weight. The market for sheep was fairly active and prices ruled firm at 41c to 50 per lb live weight. Hogs were easier at 540 to 540 per lb live weight. A large supply of beef cattle was offered on local account, but demand was not quite equal to the supply, and it is probable that some will be left over; prices, however, were steady at previous quotations, viz., 30 to 410 per lb live weight. The exports of cattle for the past week were heavier, comprising 1,105 head, against 1,089 last week, 943 for the same week last year, and 834 for the same week in 1881. The total exports this season now reach 47,959 head, against 40,900 last year, and 40,841 in 1881— an increase of 7,059 head ever 1882, and of 7,118 over 1881. The exports of sheep last week were 3,450 head, against 3,007 last week, 946 in the same week\_of

Burdock LOOD WILL OURE OR RELIEVE.

**BIZZINESS**, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY. FLUTTERING. INDIGESTION, OF THE HEART JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELÁS. **ACIDITY OF** SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH DRYNESS HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN.

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T' MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

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Just received, one lot of Flannel Sheetings, 36 n. and 72 in. wide. These Flannel Sheetings are much under regular Montreal prices.

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PROVINCE OF QUEERC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. No. 20. Dame Marie Adeia Chartrand, wife of Joseph Briend if Desrochers, ir., of the City and District of Montreal, trader, has instituted against her bushand an action for separation as to property.

T. &. C. C. DELORIMIER. Montreal, 27th October, 1883. 125

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 38.
Dame Ellen Wheian, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Denis Wheian, carter, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separationize to property.

GEO. U. MOFFATT,

GEO. U. MOFFATT,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 24th October, 1883.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Caroline Martineau, wife commune en bien of Frangols alias Francis Brazeau, butcher, of the Village of Cote St. Louis, District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintin, vs. the said François alias Francis Brazeau, Defendant. An action for separation as to properly has bren instituted in this cause.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Dontreal, 27th October, 1883, 211 126