Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1882.

IRELAND THE LAND WAR IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT NEWS BY MAIL AND CABLE.

VOL. XXXIII.-NO. 17.

BY CABLE. IMPEBIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 28 .- In the House of Commons, Sir Caarles Dilke said the Government was most desirous to see free pavigation on all rivers in Africa. The Government was seriously considering the Congo river question.

Mr. Trevelyan stated that the speech of Davitt was under consideration. He said important communications were being exchanged with Dublin in regard to the preser.

vation of the peace. Mr. Gibson, Conservative, moved the ad-journment to call attention to the question of Land Court valuers. All the Conservatives rose in support of the motion.

Mr. Trevelyan said the Government was dissppointed at the slow progress of the business of the Land Courts. It would be obliged to adopt sore means to grapple with the block of cases. Four lay commissioners would be attached to each Court instead of two, in order that two could inspect the farms while two were engaged in Court.

The Conservatives attacked Mr. Trevelyan for replacing the Court valuers in obedience to political clamor. Hr. Forster defended Mr. Trevelyan.

Mr. Gladstone maintained that the charges against the sub commissioners had miserably failed. He defended the changes in the organization of the land commission.

Lord Oburobill argued that it was the renewal of outrages in Ireland which produced the obauge announced by Mr. Travelyan. He asked who was morally the greater criminal ?- the man who, to avenge the conviction of the murdecer, stabbed a juryman in the streets, or he who, by favoring political agita tion, corrupted and polaoned the source of justice and assassinated justice itself. (Ories of "Oh 1 oh 1")

After remarks by Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Gib. son offered to withdraw the motion for adjournment. Leave was not given, and the Castleisland, and one policeman severely motion was negatived.

know when Arabi's trial would commence. England had incurred no pecupiary responsibility in connection with it. Mr. Gladstone said the cost of the war in Egypt was estimated at £3,000,000, inclusing £1,000,000 for expenses of the Indian contingent. The total cost, including the tran. sportation of troops home, was estimated at ±3,600,000. The cost, he said, was down to the let of October. From that date the charge would be borne either wholly or in part by Egypt. The debate on Mr. Assheton Cross' motion to postpone the consideration of the rules relative to standing committees, was confinued.

will be taken under the Act defining treason, passed during the reign of Edward III. Mr. Trevelyan stated that the recent infismmatory sp-eches of Messare. Davitt, Healy and Redmond have been considered by the Government, and it such speeches continued, the meetings of the National League would be prohibited. Mr. Redmond's speech came within the purview of the Prevention of Orimes Act, and the prosecution would forthwith be instituted in his case. Messrs. Davitt's and Healy's were indictable, but he had advised that Mr. Healy be not prosecuted. If Messra, Davitt and Healy persisted in making inflammatory speeches, applica-tion would be made to have them bound over for good behavior, or committed to prison.

ceedings against Messas. Healy and Davitt

Mr. Healy rose, and in a defiant manner said he begged to inform the Government that he would return to Dublin to morrow.

Mr. Cross asked if the fact that Mr. Davitt was a ticket-of-leave man had been brought

to the notice of the Home Secretary. Mr. Trevelyan said the attention of t e Irish Government had been called to the

fact, but their opinion was very slrong that Mr Davitt should be treated like any other person.

Mr. Ashley stated that instructions had been given for Cetewayo's restoration as early as possible.

LONDOS, Dec 1.-Mr. S xton has submitted documents showing that Connol'y, High Sheriff and Alderman of Drogheda, was a naturalized American citizen. The Attorney. General for Ireland said be took Connolly's election as Alderman as prima fucic evidence that he was qualified for the duties of the

office. He could not inquire further. The House of Commons to night passed

all the rules relating to the standing committees. This completes the business of the se ssion.

The Marquis of Hartington said if consideration of the rules of procedure were finished to night, Parliament would be prorogued to.morrow. Mr. T evelyan informed Mr. Sexton that

no official reporter reported Mr. Healey's speech at Carlow, but the Government had sufficient evidence to sustain Mr. Healey's prosecution. The Attorney General for Ireland stated

Sir Chas. Dilke stated that the Egyptian Government had spplied to England for officers for the Egyptian army, and negotiations on the subject were proceeding. The Foreign Office had no information from the Egyptian Government regarding the suspension of the trial of Arabi.

Mr. Trevelyan stated that an agent and two polloeman were fired at last evening at wounded.

CATHOLIC NEWS,

THE HOLY FATHER AND QUEEN VIC-TOBIA.

TOBIA. I hear that there is no truth whatever in the rumor which seems to have gone the round of the knylich tapers but which I did not think it worth while to mention. That the Holy with an autograph letter to Qu en Victori', thanking hr Majesty in cordial terms for the interest she has shown in the weifare of the Catheilles through the there diminions and for the religious freedom which they eally und r her governmen'. Whou doe of the Queen of East in with a cloub be only through a duly ac-oredited reprisentative of stillient at, sud tols can haroly take place until regular diplo-matio relations between England and the Vati-can are resumed.

AROBBISHOP OROKE IN THE "CITY OF THE KINGS,"

THE KINGS." On the 8th inst, Cashe', "the City of the Bings," was the scene of gret rejording. The news that the A-chbishop had paid the city a visi spre d far and wide, and a grand public demonstratio, was got up. At six p m and dt huwers of rain, the papile of Cashel and from the neighboring l calities, as sombled " in their thousands," bewri, g numerous torchlights, around the house of the Very Rev. Father Quirke, Dean of Cashe, where the Archbishop was staying, and which was beautifully humi-nated with wax tapers. The Cashel Temperance Brass Band discoursed a number of sele it wirs. Cheer after the - rent the air. Neveral pol ce-ment appeared on the 8 one but there was no need for their appearance, and naught, save the weather, occurred to mar the stready of the evening's proceedings. The Rev. Dr. Ryan, t anked the as-embly. on the cast of the Arch-bianop, for their demonstration and impressive bishop, for their demonstration and impressive welcome.

At the annual meeting of the Orange Associa-tion at Portsmouth, last week, a comman er Key, R. M. in proposing a voie of thanks to Dr Moter of Sheffield, for an address (which was of the usual Fifth-of Novemb rs yis) said: "It made them tremble to see that ered ion in k dinburgh road the Catholic cathedrai), which was crowned in its abomination by their worth, chi'f magistrate, the Mayor, and hus with a attending at its opening and also at the barquet. That w sa most so em thing, and he considered it was a r-proach to the town and to its Protestanism." If the cath dral in its present incomplete sta e is so terrible an orject to the members of them when the building is finished? Monsignor Vincingo Vapputelli, who is at

finished? Monsignor Vincingo Vapnutelli, who is at present Apostolic delegate at Con-tantinople.is in replace Mgr. Mocanni as Internancio at Rio Janeiro, Mgr. Vannutelli is one of the youngest prelatemin the Roman Curia. He was born at. Generation and during the last y ers of Cardinal Anton-mil'slife, he occupied the post of Under Secretary of State, which he retained during Cardinal Simeon's rule. He will now be re-placed in the capi ol of the Turkish Empire by the we'l known Mgr Rotelli, Bis.op of Mon-tefissione. His brother is Nuncio at Vienna. lenna.

Mgr. Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert's Northwest Territory, has been passing a few days at Boucherville, where great ceremonies attended the event of his visit. Collections were made for his missions in the Northwest. His Lordship has gone to Terrebonne.

tine, iurnished the necessary vestments. The body was embalmed by Mr. Oakson, undertaker, and on Sunday was escorted to the depot by a large number of prominent Catholics of the city. Bishop Moore and Father

UBeilly, parish priest of Jacksonville, were present and assisted Futher Cleary, Father Maginn, and Mr. John Byrne, of Ramitton, who, with his sister, were wintering at Jacksonville, stiended the procession and accompanied the remains to the train.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE.

Celebrating the Thirsy-first Anniversary of the Coustoration of the tirest Apostic of meligion in the North-West.

Telegraphic despatches from Winnipeg have stready announced the celebration by the clergy and Catuolic population of the diocese of St. Boolface, of the thirty-first anciversary of the consecration of His Grace Architisbop Tache. The celebration occurred at the St. Bonilace Oathedral on Thursday last in the presence of an immense congrega tion from all parts of Manitoba. The life of the venerable Bishop is an eventful one, and dous great honor to his race and his own devotion and strong Christian fortitude. The sacrifices he imposed upon himself in the first days of the settlement of Manit, bs and the success which has artended his efforts, since are titles of glory which will over live in that region of country, and which at once places bim in the foremost ranks of the

great apostles of religion in North America. The services he has rendered the Ostholic Uhurch and the Catholic population of Manitoba and the Northwest can better be (magined than related. As a citizen, his name will always stand high for the valuable services be rendered the State during the rebellion of the Northwest in 1869 and 1870 The Government of Canada, Lieut.-Governor McDougall, and even Sir Garnet Wolseley with his Red River Expedition, never did as much to quell the insurrec-tion and bring back happiness to the homes of a brave and devoted people as did the voice of Mgr. Tache, and his own ex smple of great Christian Charity. His name

is forever written on the pages of Manitonan history. He first went to Manitoba in 1845. He was then an ecclesiastic of the Oplat Order, and was attached to the Order at Longuenil. It was on the 24th June, the national holiday of the French Canadiane, that he left Montreal at the biddlog of Mgr. Guigues, of Ottaws, to lay the foundations of a new race in the great lone land. The journey then occupied

two months, and was done in a bark cance up the Ottawa and Mattawan sivers to Lake Nipissing, then down the French river to Lake Huron, and along Lake Superior and the Kaministiquia and other rivers to Fort

Garry.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

Mgr. FABRE'S ORDINANCE CONCERN-ING THE DIOCESAN DEBT.

Every Catholic f mily in the parishes of Noire Dame, St. James and St. Patrick, to pay \$2 annually.

• The Roman Catholic press of this city has been authorized by His Lordsbip Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, to publish His Lordship's ordinance, concerning the Diocesan deut, and which was read last Suuday in the churches of Notre Dame, St. James and Sr. Patrick. His Lordship, addressing the Cures and sithful of the churches above-named, recalls to their memory the fact that in the various city parishes and suburbs, where the Seminary has been unable to retain the administration of the churches, the Bishop has been obliged to call upon the faithful for a modest annual contribution towards the cost of entertaining the parish pricets and their vicars. This appeal, His Lordship is glas to say, was very well received, and slready, Owing to the strong religious tendencies of the population, it has borne good fruit. However, as there are grave inconveniences that the parishes of Notre Dame, St. James and St. Patrick should alone not be asked to conform to this rule, as there is no necesity in those parishes of coming in aid of the clergy, there is every necessity that they should assist the Fabrique, which, notwithstanding all its economies, sees its revenue decrease yearly, aud will be unable sooner or later to meet the enormous debt which for such a long time has been weighing on it, Bis Lordship, theretore, has deemed it proper to issue to the above-named parishes the Ordinance of the 31st of May last, not for the keeping up of the clergy, but indeed to pay off gradually the debt of the diocese. This determination, His Lordship eays, will not surprise any of the faithful of the above named parishes, as they are merely asked to contribute what the other French and Irish parishes surrounding

them contribute themselves. His Lordship further says that this new departure will be advantageous, as it is his wish to conclliste the interests of the faithful with their duties, that is by applying to the Fab. rique of Notre Dame the products of the colsbip serves the cause and interests of the faithful rather than by sading an additional bur-

His Lordship then refers to the desira-bility of paying off this debt in a manner which will be hardly perceptible to the taithful, and remarks that it is the expressed hope and wish of the Holy See that this debt

PRICE FIVE CENTS

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.

The Ancient Capital Again in Flames.

Ueficient Aupl ances-The Fire sweepe every-blux before it-the Bank of mantral in Danger-The Fire under control.

QUEBEC, Nov. 30 .- Shortly balore three oluck this morning a double alarm from box 24, broughl out the entire brigade for a fire that had declared itself in the large factory lately occupied and owned by Hossack, Woods & Co., but at present in the occu-pancy of the Ashestos Company and A Joseph & Soas. The stear fire engine from No. 5 Station was quickly on the ground with steam up and was attached to a bydiant in Lease abail street, but was a riered to detach and move down to the Oustom House wharf. The water was on in the Lower Town, at the time, but the streams were weak. The firemen seeing that it was impossible to save the building in which the fire originated, directed their attention to saving the surrounding property. In this they were only partly sec-cessial. The tide being very iow, the steam engine would not litt the water, and for some time was rendered useless. The block of wooden buildings immediately west of the factory, on this opposite side of Dathous's street, and extending to the large stores occupied by Tangusy, Brodie & Bros., respectively was swept quite

OUT OF EXISTENCE.

The first building of the block to take was that on the corner of Dalhousie and Leadenhall streets, occupied as a store and bonded warehouse by A. Joseph & Sons. 1 ocntained a large quantity of inflammable material, chirfly coal oil and spirits. There was scarcely any salvage, and it was soon appar-ent that the whole block must go. The westerly end of the building, which contained Joseph & Sons warehouse, was occupied as a warehouse by Mr. Hill and as a bay shed by J. B. Renaud & Co. Everything which its contained was a total loss. The building was owned by S. B. Ramsay, as well as the front building used as dwellings on Arthur street. We have been unable to ascertain so far the insurance on the building. It is said lections, which, nevertheless, is destined to the insurance of A. Joseph & Sons upon their the parochial clergy, and in this, His Lord stock in the warehouse smounts to about stock in the warehouse smounts to about \$10,000 The wooden building occupied by Mr. Doffatt as un office on Arthur street is also destroyed. It belonged to G. B Hall & Co. The upper part was occupied as a dwel-

ling by the family of Ohas. Helms, interpreter for the Allan Line, who was away from town at the time of the fire. The dwelling house on Arthur street, owned by S. H Bamsay, was ooshould be paid off for the bonor of Oatho-licism. His Lordship then says :-- had an insurance of \$1,000 on his jurniture

Mr. Goschen (Liberal) supported the Gov. ernment in their desire to have the sules considered immediately.

Mr. Solater Booth (Conservative) favored the motion. The motion was rejected by 123 to 77.

Mr. Gladstone refused to grant a commission to enquire into the condition of the Skye crofters.

The Pall Mall Gazette denies that Mr. Gladstone stated that "Parliament will be summoned to meet in January. There is no probability that it will meet before February." The statement that Parliament would meet in January was attributed to Mr. Gladstone by the Daily News.

Lospos, Nov. 30. -- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Ashley stated that the ladies who accompanied Maceo, the Ouban telugee, when he surrendered, were imprisoned. The report on the question was received yesterday. It condemns the conduct of the local authorities, but in consequence of a telegram from the English commander at Gibraltar, decision will be suspended until the arrival of further intelligence from that officer. The admission that ladies were surrendered was received with groans.

Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Secretary of the Admiralty, stated that there were a British guaboat and two small steamers in the neighborhood of Madagascar and a flagship and other vessels on that station.

Mr. Ashley, replying to the inquiry regard-ing distensions in the Jamaica Council, promised to present the documents. As regarded the question whether the Local or Imperial Parliament should indemnify the Governor for the seizing of a cargo, of arms, Mr. Ashley said the arms had been saized under the Colonial, not Foreign Enlistment Act.

Mr. Gladstone refused to grant Mr. Parvell's request for facilities to discuss the administration of the Land Act. Mr. Pernell then asked leave to move adjournment in

THE QUEEN'S SPEECE. LONDON, Dec. 2 .- The Imporial Parliament proregued to-day. The following is the

Queen's speech :---BELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS. My Lords and Gentlemen,-I continue to hold relations of amily with all foreign powers. Commercial negotiations with France, which were proceeding in February, did not result in the conclusion of a treaty, but the French Government and Legislature have pursued an enlightened policy, and consequently there has not been any general decline in the dealings between the two countries.

BGYPT.

er8.

Operations in Egypt, both naval and military, which were prosecuted with such energy and fidelity in all departments, were brought to an early successful issue. I take this opportunity of placing on record my gratitude to the able officers and victorious forces, of which my Indian army supplied a distinguished part. Becent events in Egypt have enhanced my obligations in regard to its affairs. I shall study to discharge my duties in such a manner as to maintain international engagements, uphold and consolidate privi leges which have been successively acquired, promote the happiness of the people and a prudent development of their institutions, and avoid any measure which might tend towards disturbing the tranquility of the East. I feel confident my sims and the result of my counsels will commend themselves to the spproval of the Powers, my allies, in gion.

THE HABYEST.

After a succession of uniavorable seasons in the greater portion of the Kingdom, the produce of the land has, during the present year, been mostly abundant, and trade moder. ately active.

THE REVENUS.

The growth of the revenue, however, has been sensibly retarded by a cause which, in itself, is to be contemplated with satisfaction. I refer to the diminution of the receipts of the exchequer from the duties on intoxicating liquors.

TRELAND. In some parts of Ireland I have been com-

pelled to anticipate distress during the spproaching winter. I have also to record with deep pain that horrible orime and assassination have been rife in Dublin, and there is a special call of duty upon the executive au-thority to exercise with fidelity and firmness the powers with which it is entrusted. In the social condition of the country at large, however, I have the satisfaction of noting a

FUNERAL OF THE LATE BISHOP strived in Fort Garry. He was ordained a CRINNON.

HAMILTON, Ont., Dec. 1 .- The burial service for Bishop Crinnon took place to-day at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, heginning at 10 s.m. The Requiem Mass was sung by Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, assisted by a very large number of priests. Bishop Walsh, of London, presched the sermou, in which he referred to the deceased in loving terms as a man who had given his life to the service of the church and people he had loved so well. The Church was crowded with monrn-Among the clergy present Were Bishop Walsh, London; Bishop Oleary, Kingston ; Bishop Jamot, Peterboro ; Bishop McQuaid, kochester ; Bishop O'Mahony, Toronto, and Mons. Bruvere, Lordon. Among the chief montners were Hon. C. F. Fraser, Senators O'Donohoe and F ank Smith, of Toronto; Thomas Robertson, QC., Hamilton; J M Gibson, M P.P., Hamilton ; Hon. F. Leland, United States Consul, Hamilton; the niece of the late Bishop, Mrs. Hennessey, of New York, with her busband. The body was interred in the vault beneath the Cathedral. A pro-iusion of flowers in all beautiful designs were placed about the bler. Beautiful tributes were sent by the Catholics of Stratford, the sanctuary boys of St. Patrick's, Sr. Mary's, Young Ladics Sodality, St. Patrick's Ohoir, St Pavrick's Sodality, the pupils of St. Mary's school, the boys of the Model School, the Ladies of Loretto, Rev. Father Craven, the pupils of St. Patrick's, St. Lawrence and their several relations to that interesting re- St. Charles schools, Mrs. A. H. Moore, the girls of St, Mary's school and the young men of the confraternity of the Sacred Heart of St. Patrick Church Rev. Father Cleary, the late Blehop's private secretary, says that on Monday, November 13th, His Lordship, suffering from general debility, which was the outcoms of overwork, went to St. Catharines, accompanied by him, for the purpose of undergoing treatment at the mineral baths there; not finding relief in this treatment he concluded, before returning to Hamilton, to visit a New York physician. Accordingly he and Father Oleary set out for New York. A prominent physician of that city, told bis Lordship his disease was one that could be cured by a short residence in a

warm could be cured by a more feinbace. His suggestion was acted upon and the Bishop and his scoretary went to Jackronville. Arrived there, his Lordship got worse on Baturday afternoon and Father Oleary left the hotel at his Lordship's request to get some sleep producing powders. The Bishop was reading his offices when Father Cleary left his room. The attentive priest returned at four colock and was horror stricken upon

His Grace was 22 years old when he

priest by Mgr. Provencher, who had been in Manitobs since 1818. He went through the rude life of a missionary until 1850, when he was appointed condintor of Mgr Provencher, and then he went to Europe, where he was conrecrated a Bishop on the 23rd November at Viviers, France, by the Cardinal Atchbishop of Marseilles, the founder of the Oblat order, and in presence of the Cardinal Archbishon of Paris, Mgr. Guibert, also an Oblat. He succeded Mgr. Provencher as Archbishop of Manitobs on the latter's death, on the 17th June, 1853. Since the he has worked un-ceasingly for the benefit of the Ustholic population of the North West At present he has the spiritual supervision of several dioceses extending over the entire North-West and British Columbia. His Grace is still comparatively young, in good health, and promises to live many years yet to falfil his mission of love and religion.

DEVOY BEFU-ES TO TUBN INFORMEB

SCENE IN COURT-BI KING IMPRISONMENT BY REEPING SECRET THE NAME OF THE NATION-ALINT CHIER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—After three hours' argu-ment, Judge Cowing yesterday allo yed tohn Devoy, who is on trial in the General B ssions for libeling August Belmont, to answer this

"In publishing the alleged libel were you ac tunted by any malics or enmity toward Mr. Beimont?"

Bolmont?" "No," said Mr. Devoy. Mr. Beach next asked if Devoy had employed the word "robbery" in its liveral sense in the article complained of. Mr. McFarland objected, and Mr. Beach said that the prosecution had marred the plan of the defence by persistent objections, and that he would not continue his examination of Devoy. In croas-xamination by Mr. McFarland, Devoy testified that he was app inted upon a committee of Irish National-late to reclaim the \$1600 intrusted by John O'Mahony to August Belmont & Co., and that he had been instructed to write the article com-plained of.

O'Mahony to August Beimont & Co., and that he had been instructed to write the article com-plained of. "By whom were you appointed ?" "By the chief offl er of the Irish National-ista," Devoy answered "What is his name?" "I decine to answer," was Devoy's reply. Mr. McFarland said he woold ask 'he Court to commit the witness for contempt if he per-alsted in his refuest. Mr. Beach argued that Devoy's oath of secrecy.freed him from the necessity of answering. A Mason could not be compelled to betray the scorets of his order. "No proper ground for the witness's refusal," said Judge Cowing. "has, in my opinion, been ahown. If he does not answer I shall commit him to the Otty Prison for contempt." "I have been imprisoned for a much more seri-ous offence. Bhould I answer this question I would perjure myself, and expose to the year whose name I have declined, to give. Mr. Bel-mont is responsible for this miney. Whatever the consequences may be; I shall: achiere to rry "Answer, "and the name to request may be,"

licism. His Lordship then says :---For these causes, having invoked the Holy Name of God, we have ordained and do hereby ordain what follows :---

lst. Each family in the parishes of Notre Dame, St. James and St. Patrick will pay annually towards the extinction of the debt time of the Fabrique of Notre Dame, the title of

two dollare. 2nd. Every Oatholic of 18 years and above, earning salary or providing for his own keep ing shall pay for the same purpose the sum of one collar.

3rd. The said sums will be paid from Easter cach year to Easter following according to the mode of collection adopted by the Council of the Fabrique and approved by us. 4th. The present ordinance will be in force from the day of its publication at the parochial mass.

5th. Are exempt from the above named subscriptions all who live in ecclesiastical or religious communities, such as priests and nuns and other persons living in such places. 6th. The Fabrique will report in the following September the amount so collected.

7th. It will not apply the product of these subscriptions for any other purpose except towards the extinction of its present debt.

This present ordinance will be read and published from the pulpit at the parochial mass the first Sunday after its reception, and preserved in the archives of said Fabrique. Gives at Montreal, on the 15th day of November, one thousand eight bundred and ighty-two, under our signature and seal, and the counter signature of our Ohancellor.

† EDOUARD CHE., Bishop of Montresi By order of Monseigneur T. HABEL, Priest, T. HABEL, Priest,

Chancellor

OBITUARY.

Colonel Thomas O. Harkness, a noted soldier in the war of the rebellion, is dead.

Gen. Hamilton N. Eldridge, a distinguished soldier and lawyer, died on Tuesday morning, November 28th, aged 49.

General Daniel Tyler, who was the second in command at the Battle of Bull Run, died at New York on November 30th.

Mrs. Tapper, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Tupper, father of Sir Charles, died at Avondale, N.S., on Sunday, Nevember 26th, in her 75th year.

Jaz. S. Pike, a well known writer and politician, ex-U. S. Minister to the Rague, and formerly associate editor of the New York Tribune, died suddenly at his hotel at Calais, Ma, on the morning of November 29th.

in the Citizens'. Mr. Bannen, shoemaker, in uninsured, as are Anctil Bonenfant, battemuman, and H. Mercier, saloon keeper. While Hossack & Woods' building and the wooden warehouse oppoite were burning the fire for a.

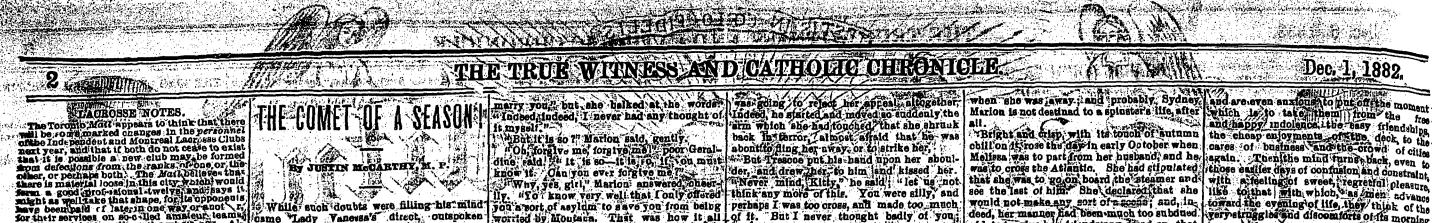
ANHIBITED TEBBIFIC FUL

fed of course by the large quantity of indiammable material within and encouraged by a brisk wind. Large sheets of fisme like flery tongues shot up into the air to a beight ex-ceeding that of the Grand Battery, or were waited across the street as if searching for what they could devour. At one time grave fears were enterteined for the stone building occupied by Messra Tanguay and W. & R. Brodle, owing to the sheets of flame which were contthually laying hold of the cornices. The hard work and determination of the firemen, however, overcame this difficulty and the structure was saved. The building on the other side of Arthur street, occupied by the Quebec Exchange, the Pilots' Office, kc. was also for a time in great danger, so was the old wooden warehouse belonging to the Leavoraft estate on the corner of Dalhousie and Arthur streets, which actually caught fire two or three times, and has been somewhat damaged. The loss on the factory building must be very heavy, probably some

FORTY THOUSAND TO FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. It is nominally the property of Hoseack Woods & Co, whose wholesale biscuit and spice store was at the westerly end, the newly established Asbestos Company being: above. Joseph & Sons office was at the front end of the factory facing Arthur street. In is believed the insurance will be about \$20,-000 on the factory, and this is divided principally and probably in almost equal proportion between the Imperial, the Royal and the Queen. Mr. Tanguay is insured in the Imperial. On Messrs, Joseph & Bons stock in the factory, there is an insurance of \$4,000 in Lancashire or Guardian. The material and machinery in Asbestos factory was insured for \$3,000 in the Sovereign. Watch-men were stationed at the door of the Monfreal Bank, in case it might become necessary to save the books. Mr. M. G. Mountain had a quantity of coal oil stored in a small shed adjoining the old Leaycraft warehouse. It was all rolled out in anticipation of the building taking fire. About 4.30 the fire was got under control. Insurance and losses later.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

QUEERC, NOV. 30.-The total loss is variously estimated at from \$125,000 to \$200,000. Joseph's stock stone is said to resol nearly \$100,000, as far as ascertained. So far the following: the social condition of the country as large norms in the social condition of the country as large norms in the social country is large norms in the social count is large norms in the socies country is large norms in the



The Toronio Mait appears to think that there will be consistent of the period of the p

1.1.1.

" BUOHUPAIBA."

Cuick, complete, cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Drug-A MARSA WORLD alsta 273 16

Mr J L. Joynes, one of the masters of Miten College, England, has been required by Dr. Hornky, the head master; to suppress his book entitled "Notes of a Tour in Ireland," on the pain of dismissal.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. - COULDS, Influenza .- The coothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of inial in all diseased of the respiratory organs. In common oolds and influenza the Pills, taken internelis, and the Olutment subbes ever the chest and throat, are exceedingly of-When influenza is epidemic, this ficacious. treatment is the easiest, safest, and surest. Helloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its irse circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tabes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, initating the verves, or depressing the splits; such are the ready means of saving suffering when anyone is afficted with cold, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which so many persons are seriously and permanently affloted in most countries.

An English journal says that while the population of Devonshire has increased but 5 per cent. during the last ten years, the pauper lunatics save increased by about 20 per cent. The cause bas not yet been discovered.

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

GAMBETTA'S WOUND.

PARIS, Nov. 28 .- G imbetts's wound in the hand received yesterday while handling a revolver is not yet probed. Violent fever has Het ID.

CATABBE-A NEW TREATMENT.

From the Werkly (Toronto) Mail, Aug. 24.] Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for entarch. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fally ninety per cent have been cured of this stubborn malndy. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per ornt of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their externiontion-this accompliabed, be claims the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by bim two years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure caterrh in

BY JUSTIN MODABTHY, M. P. - <u>- - -</u> While such doubts were filling his mind

and see for himself; determined, too, for all his pangs of jealousy, to take care that Geraldine's happiness was cared for, whatever, Y ou are all might occur, first of all. He thought of a father !" going directly to Geraldine and asking her, " "Quite but after a moment's reflection, he felt that this would be a rough and olumsy step to. take. Geraldine was a candid girl, and she had never yet hinted to him or allowed him to suspect that she oared for any one more than for him. She was a girl, as he knew, with a strict sense of duty, and he did some one else. It might well be, then, supposing there were any truth in Lady Vanessa's conjecture at all, that Geraldine was ward Clement Hope, or, at least, that sue did only took that for warm friendship which other time. She has her own affairs to think that Lady Vanessa was mistaken. That know, and I am happy in the thought of sprightly lady seemed the kind of woman making you happy " who would jump to conclusions very quickly, and who, taking a lively interest in other people's affaire, would be apt to go wrong as was going away. He might have told me strength which he was too lazy to think of often as the meant right. So Captain Marion | that much, at least." She was inclined to be before, and they may be assumed to have thought he would quietly watch our Geraldine--- " watch over her " is an expression that much better describes his feelings to wards the girl than if we had said he determined to watch her; and if he saw any reason whatever to believe that she was keeping up her engagement to him out of more devotion, or kindness, or reluctance to draw back, he would set her free and try to make her happy. In tinth, he would be making no great sacrifice in this, for he felt far too much not be got out of so easily, or with so little doubt and dread about the basty engagement to find much happiness in it. His was not, we are ready to admit, a very heroic nature. He ought to have known his own mind from the beginning. He ought not to have acted upon impulse. He ought to have been strong and clear of soul. But we are not describing a map who felt and said and did exactly all that he ought to have said and felt and done, and at precisely the right time. We are only describing Captain Marion. If any one

condemns or dislikes Captain Marion for his weakness and his errors, we can only say that we think he is in many things to be condemned, sithough not to be disliked, It is orriain, at all events, that the world is not filled with strong, heroic men who never make mistakes; and if there are more such persons than we have bitherto seemed to take account of, there may perhaps be all the more excuse for Captain Marion, because he will then be only one of an insignificant few.

was determined that others should not suffer for his mistakes, if he could only see his way to put things straight once more. His one great anxiety now was to be guided in some way to the doing of this aright.

While Marion was still in this anxiety there came a letter from Olement Hope, telling him that he had made up his mind to go ta America at once, and in a few words of was his thought. Katherine seemed now to generous feeling taking what seemed to be a appeal to sympathy. Captain Marion need final leave of his friends. Marion felt that not have feared her glances or her words, so this manner, and no other treatment has ever now the opportunity had come. He wrote far as he was concerned. Poor Katherine's to Clemeat begging his comè next day, or some early day, and insisting that he must not leave town without a farewell in person. So Clement came the next day, and Marion had a loog talk with him, ard did not find much difficulty in getting at the fact that the young man's resolve to settle in America, and not return to Eugland any more, was not by any means the result of a philanthropic anxiety to cast in his lot forever with the people of the new colony. "You must see Geraldine Rowan before you go," Marion said, suddenly. not difficult to read that little heart-secret, filling with tears. Marion thought. "I don't think it would be right to disturb the library. I saw him there ten minutes her," Olement said, slowly. "I don't suppose the will expect to see me. No, I think not, Osptain Mation. Why should I put her to the trouble?'

worder Marion for a moment feit a pang of begun. I offered you a raft when there jealousy as seen as if he had been really a seemed no chance of your h ving parage in young man madly in llows with Geraldine, and had been deceived by her. He went home that day determined to open his cost

"Oh, how can I," Geraldine asked-"how can I treat you so, and abuse your kindness? You are always-so kind and dear. to me-like

"Quite so," Marion Haid, With a smile; "there it is, Geraldine. I was like a father to you, and felt like a father, and I never ought to have allowed myself to think of you in any other way than as a daughter. But I wanted to save you from trouble, and I didn't know of anything that was golug on, and I had not my eyes open, I suppose; but anynot believe that she would have consented to how, perhaps I cannot be blamed, since you marry him if she was conscious of loving did not know it yourself. There is one good thing, girl: nebody knows a word about all this except Montans, and he won't tell on us. I think my Katherine suspected not yet conscious of any strong feeling to- | something. She has prying eyes and a rather prattling tongue; but she won't be likely not quite know the nature of the feeling, and to talk so much now as she might at some was genuine love Of course, it might be of. It is all right, Geraldine. Nobody will

"But this is all uncertain," Geraldias said. "He has not asked me. I didn't know he she thought, and he has found in himself the angry with Clement.

"See him for a few momente," Marion said, "and tell him to write to you. That will be enough; don't eay any more-you need not. He must go out to America and do something, and show himself a man of spirit and energy. When he has done that, things will come all right. Of course, you could not rush into an engagement with him as you might rush into an engagement with me. His, I iancy, would pain on either side."

There was nothing ironical in these words. Marion was saying merely what he felt. As he left the room some words that occar in " Faust" about " the Power that made boy and girl" came into his recollection. They are used by Mepbistopheles; but Marion did not remember that at the moment, and he put them to a batter application than would have delighted Mephistopheles. "The Power that made boy and girl," Marion said to him. sulf, " made them for one another."

As Marion was on his way to Clemes Hope he encountered Katherine Trescos. A few days before Marion would gladly have avoided meeting his daughter. He would have dreaded her inquisitive glances and her One merit at least Oaptain Marion had : he | sauoy, suggestive words. Now he telt free to meet her with a high head. "No wonder I was ashamed to meet the girl," he thought: "iancy a man of my ago persuading a girl as young as his own youngest daughter to many him !" He felt all the more drawn toward Katheline because of the conscionsness that he had gone so near to doing a foolish thing. "Why should I have blamed her so much?"

of it. But I never thought badly of you only I was deviliably annoyed, you know; one must be very much annoyed when he is as fond of a woman as I am of you, and when he thinks she is neglecting him and admiring some one else."

"Oh, don't talk of that, Frank, please don't! I know how foolish I was; but they_ all admired him, and we all thought he was so good; and, indeed, I don't know anything bim? Once Aquitaine could not have be-bad about him now," she added timidly, yet alleved that either happiness or sorrow could with a certain frankness which pleased him. "Well, it is all over now, anyhow," he said,

"and you and I are friends again, Kitty." "Pepa will be so glad of this!" Katherine

iald. She was happy again She had not been

happy for monthe, and st one time she was afraid that all was coming to an end between her and ber husband. Now peace was restored, and affection. But, it must be said that she never recovered her former rule over Frank, or tried to have it. That is a sort of ascendency which, when once its spell has been broken, can hardly be restored to its old magic. Just as well for her, and for him that, it_was not to be restored. He and she were bappy, and she will get on better under the authority of a man than she could when she managed life for herself. She has found that Frank Trescoe is a stronger man than bright days before them.

While this scene of reconciliation was going on in one room, Clement Hope had come to Geraldine in another. Their meeting was painfully embarrassed and constrained. Each was airaid of the other. Neither dared to give full liberty of expression even to the eyes. As for Clement, he was utterly without a key to the mystery. He assumed that my scaled orders. I will open them when I Geraldine had sent for him out of a feeling set a word from you, and not before." "Not before," said Montana, gravely that i: would be unkind not to see him before he went; and her well-meant kindness seemed but cruelty to him. " You are going away ?" said Geraldine.

"Yes, Miss Bowan; I have made up my mind. I think I had better go with Montana

at once. It's no use staying here." "No," Geraldine said, "I suppose not. And when are you coming back?"

"Well, as to that, Miss Rowan, I don't think I am coming back at all." "Oh, you will surely come back," Geraldine ssid; you can't leave England and all your

friends forever." "My triends can do without me, I fancy and as for England, she can do without me and, what is worse, I am afraid I can do without her. I am going in for a new life altogether; and, no-I don't think I shall come back, Miss Bowan, and so I will say goodbye, and I hope you will be very happy-you

and Captain Marlon. Geraldine held out her hand.

"You will write to me won't you?" she gaid.

" Write to you ?" Clement asked, looking at her with eyes of wonder.

"Yes," Geraldine said, in an almost im perious tone; "you will write to me. I particularly wish you to write to me."

"And you will answer the letter ?" " If 1 did not mean to answer the letter I should not ask you to write to me. I want

to hear from you, Mr. Hope. Promise me you will write." "Oh yes, I will write," Clement said eager-

when she was is way; and probably. Sydney, Marion is not destined to a spluster's life, after all. Bright and disp, with its touch of autumn chill on three the day in early Ootober when mains was to part from her husband, and he was to cross the Atlantic. She had stipulated that she was to goon board the steamer and see the last of him. She declared that she would not make any sort of a month; and in deed, her maner had been much too subdued of late to give had incleaned and he and the evening of life, they thick of the score. Her father looked at her that morn-ing with eyes of wonder. Was that his Meor sorrow; the happiness of having her idol fer a husband, or the sorrow of parting from him?-Once-Aquitains could-not-have be-

work such a change in such a nature. morning, and was busy writing letters. One he: gave (to, Mr., Aquitaine. + "I. wish. youcontains some instructions that I should like | there for hours after the others had goze beyou to carry out about pertain property 1 low. One night they thus walked the deck hold in trust, as I may say for England. and talked together, and Montana began con-Don't you remember , when 1 first came to trasting the conditions under which Olement London I made an appeal to the public to assist me?, Well, I got a good deal of money, watches and jewels and bracelets and such affairs-and I have kept them. I have not touched any of the money, and the other things remain just as they were. Now, a sort of feeling has lately been coming overme that as Englishmen are so much mixed up. in this project of mine, the money raised in England ought , not to , be spent for their. benefit alone. I feel a sort of scruple that way. I think Clement Hope and you might arrange somehow for this to be done; so in that letter I just explain to you where the things are to be found, and what they are, and what I should like you to do with them. You will understand this better when you have read what I have written, but it is not worth troubling about just now."

"All right," Aquitaina said ; "I have got

" that is, of course, unless something should happen which might make it necessary for you to open them without hearing from me, or in case you did not or could not hear from me. We are all mortal, you know, and some thing might happen."

"Come, don't talk in that way, Montana. Think of poor Melissa."

"I do think of her," Montana said; "aud you will find something about her in that letter, if anything should happen. But 1 don't think I look a likely person to expect a premature cutting off. I rather fancy most insurance companies would insure my life on moderate terms, even now."

"I dare say they would," said Aquitaine; "I should be very glad if I were chariman of one of them. Your chest measurement would still recommend you to a dragoon regiment." Montana smiled with what might seem to be the gratified vanity of a man who, consolous that he hus passed the prime of life, is pleased to hear that he still has the best attributes of youth-its muscular strength, its exuberant vital power.

"Yes," he said, "I feel a young man still. If I were to judge by my physical sensations, Aquitaine, my impression would be that I am destined to live forever."

A few hours more and they were on the deck of the steamer. Mellssa was filled withthoughts of the day when, just on such a steamer's deck, and just at such an hour, she saw Montana for the first time. , By an odd | destiny you could not have. Settle in little coincidence, as she was passing from | America, if you will, and found your colony

ing with eyes of wonder. Was that his Me- resoned this later stage. Another day or two lisss ?—his little petulant wild, uncontrollable would see the steamer in New York Bay. The Melissa—that pale, subdued, and sellent girl 2, this had passed very quickly with Giement. Was it happiness that had worked the change. It had passed almost too quickly; and he fail resoned this later stage. Another day or two would see the steamer in New York Bay. The It had passed almost too quickly ; and he fait his heart throbbing with a positively paining excitement as they approached the shores of that New World in which he was to try for s new career. Montana had been very friendly with him all the way over ; had kept aloof Montana had been up very early that from the other passengers, and had epent Montana had been up very early that from the other passengers, and had epent morning and was busy writing letters. One most of his leisure hours with Clement. The nights were growing a little chilly, and few would heep that's he said, ""for the present, of the passengers cared to remain long on and open it when you, hear from me; it only deck; but Montana and Clement tramped deck; but Montaus and Olement tramped

> was seeking the New World with those under which he himself had at such an ago made a like adventure. His manner was especially encouraging and triendly.

"Everything seemed to be against me then " he said is and overything is in your favor now. You ought to feel very happy. I almost envy you your youth and your destiny "

"But you have realized your destiny," Olement answered. "You have made a name; you are a man of the time. I have all the straggle before me; and shall probably fail; at least," he added, hastily, "I shall probably fail in what I most would wish to do; and what is the good of anything if a man bag not his heart's desire?"

"True enough," Montana said. " Most of us have known that. But I shouldn't think you would fail even in that." Hy looked keenly into Olement's face for a moment.

"I don't believe in forecasting people's destinles, in the fortune-teller's sense, that is," Montana went on to say, "but I think a man who opens his eyes and watches quietly can tell in advance a good many things. I think I could forecast your destiny easily enough Shall f do'so?'

"I don't know whether I should like to have the curtain raised, even if it could be done. I am afraid it would be something dismal to see, and that if I have any gleam of hope at all, it might be put out."

Montana smiled and shock his head. "T don't see the future for you in that light. 1 can tell you one part of your destiny, I think. 1 venture to balieve that you are destined to return from America soon. Shall I 20 **91. ?**".)

"Oh yes," said Clement; "go on, by all means. Tell me something pleasant, if you OBD."

"Yes; I think you are destined to come back from America, and to marry Miss Bowan."

Clement started, and felt himself grow red, and turned his head seaward.

"I don't see how that prophecy can be fulfilled." he said. "You don't know, perhaps, that Miss Rowan has found a destiny for herself?"

Montana shook his head.

"I don't believe she will ever marry Marion, and I do Marion the justice to think that he would never have allowed the girl to throw herself away on him. No: take my word for it, Hope, that is your destiny, and a better the gangway to the deck, her toot caught in there. I don't promise you much success in that way, but I think you would do well to stay in the States. After all, you will find there is sumething in living in a place where no man cares what your father was, or your grandfather. It is a stilly feeling, p-rhaps, which makes one object to a society where one man is supposed to be better than another merely because he is a duke: But the feeling is in the nature of some of us; and the cowardly dread of being looked down upon as a person of low birth has made many a man db a mean and shameful act. All things considered, I think you would do well to settle in America. But I don't lay any stress on that. Only I think I have forecast part of your destiny, and the brightest part of it, too." Then they began to speak of other things; and naturally the talk soon turned on the purpose which each had in view when leaving England. Montana strongly advised Clement to give up all idea of a separate project of his own, and to go in with him in the enterprise which he described as already in hand. Clement was a good deal surprised at the carnestness with which Montana pressed this recommendation, and the stress which he laid upon the fact that Clement's project was still only a scheme on paper, whereas Montana had the lines of his enterprise already well laid down. Assuredly it seemed only reasonable that Clement should give all his energies to the enterprise that was actually in movement. But he was much surprised at the confident firmness with which Montana spoke of all his plans. Clement had often, of late, had a suspicion growing up in his mind that Montana was really taken no steps toward the carrying out of his scheme. It was not merely Matthew Starr's assertion which put this into Olement's mind. He had felt such a conviction growing in him, without prompting from any one else. Now, however, it seemed impossible to doubt that Montana must have been silently working hard all the time in London to bring his project to a reality. Montana did not, indeed, tell Olement exactly what he had been doing, or describe to him in detail the precise steps he had taken, but he spoke of the project of the new colony as fully arranged for already. He impressed upon Olement that there was nothing to do" when they landed in America but to go straightway to the new commonwealth, and begin at once to lay out its lands and apportion its occupation. Even the population Olement understood to have been in a great measure provided for 'already. He certainly understood from Montana that there were settlers onough to make the begin-ning of the new community, who had arranged to te there to meet their leader on his arrival, and go to work with him at once. Olement became much impressed with the practical ability and the quiet organizing power of Montana (27 All the time, then, that he and others belleved Montana to have been wastdthers bolleyed Montana to have been wast-ing his three in London, dreaming, and yish-ing said making 'speeches', and 'attending dinner-parties and receiving' compliments, it was plain 'the' dotains' multi heve been quictly, and -systematically sworking taway at³¹ the' details of 'his D-new 'organization. Nothing seemed in ore has that than Montana's eager 'earnestness' as 'he' drew nearer and nearer to the seeme of what than Montana's be the greatestness of what would brobably be the greatestness of the served by and orded don hel always talked reservedly and coldly of his project. Resseemed to put inquiry away-to be unwilling to approach the subjeot. Perhaps this very fact had given rise

CHAPTEB XXXVII. "EVERY WISE MAN'S SON DOTH KNOW."

cured catarch. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cuted at one treat-ment. Sufferers should correspond with Mr. A. H. Dixon, 305 and 307 King street, west, Teronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for his treatize on catarrh

- Lord George Hamilton has given notice of a motion that the House of Commons close at 12:30 a.m. Some twenty years ago there

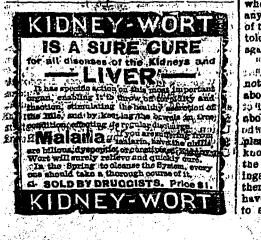
was a member who had during a long parliamentary career labored in vain for the same and.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from acrousness and dyspepsis should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for eleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggitts.

COAL AT THE SASKATCHEWAN.

powerfal joint stock company bas been formed to mine for coal in the Saskatobewan district. Ald. Oameron is the President of the company, and has only recently isturned from the scene of operations, bringing with him beautiful specimens of black diamonds. The mine is within ten miles of the C. P. R cross. ing on the Baskatobewan, and is 12 feet wide, showing splendid indications of bituminous coal and coal oil. Mr. Oarruthers, the agent cithe company, is in the city hiring miners and buying supplies for the winter. They expect to supply every coal burning engine the C. P. R. before spring."

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-By a thorough knowledge o' the natural laws which govern the operations of digertion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Gocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delic tely flavored beverge which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle majadies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may scape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."--Civil Service Gazette ... Made simply with boiling water or milk. Bold only in packets and tins (] lb and Ib.) by Grocers, is belled - JAKES EPre & Co. Hom wopsthic Chemists, London, England, Aleo makers of Errs's OBOGOLATE Essence



"I am sure she will expect to see you. Let me go and ask ber." "Ne, thanks, no; I couldn't think of it,

Clement said, "She must not be disturbed. and you will let me know how you are all

roing on, won't you?" He brought out these words in a stammering, simost choking, voice.

"Wait a moment," Marion said, promptly, " I will go and see Miss Bowan." He burried out of the room, and he was lucky enough to find Geraldize alone.

"Geraldine," he said, gravely, "Clement Hope has come to see mo. He is going away to America at once. He is going with Montana, and he tells me he has no intention of ever coming back sgaln. Won't you see him before he goes-ior the last time ?" Geraloine turned pale and trembled. Evon if Captain Marion had suspected nothing before, ne must have seen by her agitation that the news was a shock to her, more great thun even the parting with a dear friend could have givev.

"I do't think I should like to see him," she said. "I think I had better net, Captain Bhe aogry ?" Marion. No, i think I'll not see him." looked up and met his inquiring eyes, and her eyes did not venture to remain fixed on his, They dropped with a half-scared, half-guilty expression.

Geraldine," Marion said, going up to her and taking her band, "I wonder have you been quits candid with me of late?" She looked at nim with a little more cour-

"I should always like to be candid. ege. with you," she said.

18 Olement Hope in love with you?" Geraldine stopped for a moment. Then she looked up and answered quietly.

" He said 'so tonce; but he did not know, when he was' saying so -he did not know anything. "He would not have said a word of the kind, I am sure, if he had known: I told bim not, and he will mever say so sgain," she added piteously. A set to reach as

"I. could not," said Geraldine. "It was not my secret, but his. I could not tell aboutiyous, happiness? medana, ". daiy, chie aboutiyous, happiness? medana, ". daiy, chie udw hiddenakoknow, st the time,", Genaldine pleades me ". Oh, gopisin, Marion, J. did. not kuow, indeed, I never thought of anything at the kind. I did not understand my own feelings. But it does not matter. I will keep them down and conquer them. I could not control over him was once so complete. The as well as good qualities in her-was finding covered that the voyage is nearly over, and have told you of this at the time "--she meant changing expressions which passed across his that he could not be so happy anywhere else people are looking back upon it with a to ray "at the time when I promised to face made Katherine believe at first that he as in her society-that he could not be happy gentle regret as on something already past,

i da ser

lances had lost their inquisitiveness of and her words had ceased to be saucy. She was concerned atout her own life and her future more than about the doings and the it. foliles of others.

Osptain Marion barred her passage.

"Well, Kitty, when are you off for Paris? You had better get under way as fast as you can; it will be growing late. We shall be after you almost at once. What does Frank say ?'

"I don't know, papa dear," Estherine anawered; and her look was very pitcous "I Clement colored so highly that Marion felt | haven't seen Frank since morning. He hardhis own check redden in sympathy. It was ly ever speaks to me now." Her eyes were

"Frank's in the house, my dear; he is in ago.'

"Is he? I didn't know"

"Look here, Kitty; don't be foolish. Frank's s very good fellow at heart, and awfally fond of you, if you would only let him. He is angry with you, and I don't blame him; you did make yourself ridiculous. There, there! I'm not finding fault; I am only put-You will say everything kind of me to her, ting you in the way of mending matters. Go to your husband, child-go to him frankly and tell him you know you were wrong, but that you thought no harm at the time, and that you are sorry now. Frank is as well estisfied as I am that you never thought, any harm ; he never had any doubt of you that way-not a bit."

" If I could only think that," Katherine began.

You may be sure of it. He was angry because you made yourself and him ridiculous ; and he was quite right. Go to him and talk to him freely, and tell him, you know now that you ought to have had more souse, and that you are sorry, and see if he doesn't take you in his arms and kiss you without more ado. Come-go along !"

He pushed the young woman before him with genial roughness, and did not leave her until they had reached the library door.

"Now go in Kitty, and have this over." "If he won't speak to me-11 he is

"Oh, go in, girl, and try ; it will all come right."

Captain Marion gently opened the door, and mushed his daughter in.

Frank was standing with his back to her as she entered, She went softly up to him and put her hand upon his arm. He turned round, not thinking it was she, and looked surprised when he saw her . Then his face confracted, into a frown that was sullen and almost fierce in its expression. She was

sense, and pothing else. You know, that Frank, don't you?" Her face became contracted, like that of a

child, who, is about, to, burst, into, tears. For | as might fall to her own share. Meanwhile all the contortion, she looked very pretty, and there was something, peculiarly, tomoning in her fear and supplication. Tresco, had not been used to bee his wife the that modi the had heve know that to supplicate to fin be fore, or to be aireld of him or a source for that and the first of him thought a mathod Bity into his heart. Dollar dot for the motion angry with himself, because he had become thus an object of terror to the poor girl, whose

ly, "I am only too glad that you care to from me," "I do care to hear from you-you know

> "Good-bye," said Clement. "Good-bye," said Geraldine.

One touch of their hands, and the parting was over, and Clement burried down-stairs pected hope was orising before him, and that

the world and the future had auddenly, he could not tell how, become different for him from what they were an hour before. He was emotions, but his feeling as he came into the street, after having said good-bye to Geraldine, was not that of mere despair. It was not easy for him to say what had given him any ray of new hope. The very exmestness with which Geraldine had made him promise to write to her might, after all, have been only another evidence that she looked on him as her friend, and one who never could be

anything more. Yet in her manner, in Capread some vague, strange encouragement which he hardly dared to admit, and which any hope could there be? he asked himself in bitter remonstrance with his heart ; and still the heart answered that the excuse was found in Geraldine's eyes when he and she parted.

Clement left London that night. And now the day had come when the steam er was to carry Montana and his fortunes to the New World. It was a busy day in Aqui-

taine's house. Otement hope had arrived in the town, and had been laid hands on by Mr. Aquitaine, and carried off to etay with bim. Mr. Aquitaine, indeed, seemed anxious to get as many friends as he could into the house. and to allow Mellissa and Montana and him self as ilttle 'time as possible for reflection of any kind. Young Fanshawe was there too. and Sydney Marion, who had come down to see her old friend Mellssa before the longtelked-of Continental journey should take place, in which she and Captain Marion and the Trescoes and Geraldine were to begin to or joy themselves at last. Perhaps out of all the company gathered together under Aquitains's roof Sydney Marion had the best time of it. She was a good deal with young Fanshawe, and Fanshawe was very attentive to her, and evidently begun to find in her qualities of attraction which he had not noticed before. If is not very encouraging to a girl"s self-love to be sought after and clung to when no other girl is near; but Sydney Marion had been condemned to a sort of second-class part tremulous 'enough before, but she became fall har life, and she was now growing used to it. She ald not in the least blame young more frightened than ever now. it. She ald not in the least blame young i Dear Frank," she said, " won't you forgive Frankawe or anybody else for looking after a me ? I was very ally and foolish, but Laver. more attractive girl when the more attractive more attractive more than that i it was all non- girl was near-she held that to be all fair and natural-and was well content, now that the more attractive girl was not in the way, to re

ceive with a welcome such alms of attention let us say that she was doing a little injustice both to herself and to Fanshawe. She was more attractive girl than she thought, and the unlucky fact which we mentioned early in

a rope and she staggered : and Montana Dut his arm round her and sustained her almost exactly as he had done on that first day. The whole scene was brought to her with a vividness as if it were present; and she felt her old feeling again, and could recall the strange shock of her new sensation, and of the conviction which it brought along with it that with a strange impression that a totally unex- her life was changed forever by that first meeting.

Was she happy now, now that she had got all that her wildest longings could have asked for? No, the was not happy. It was too confined to be able to analyze his own | not merely that the hubband she adored was about to leave her for a while, though that was trouble enough too. It was the sad conviction, borne in upon her more and more with each new day, that, after all, he was not hers in the true sense, that he was still only ner idol and her husband, and not in any sense her lover.

How like, and how unlike, all was to that day! There were Montans, and her father, and Sydney Marion, but not Garaldine tain Marion's manner, Olement thought he Bowan, nor Katherine Trescoe, nor Frank, her husband. And Clement Hope was there now, who had not been there before. Poor yet he would not give up. What excuse for | Olement Rope! As Mellissa thought of him in her patronining way she felt simost tender toward him, and wondered whether he cared about her any more, and hoped he did not and could not help observing that he seemed to have grown much more of a man than he was when she used to ridicule him for his too evident admiration. If Clement had grown very suddenly into a man, Melissa had grown very suddenly into a woman. All the old childishness was gone from her; and in the fulfilment of her uttermost desire she seemed to have come into the possession of all the gravity and all the sadness that man-

bod and womanhood bring with them. There were a few hesty words, of parting and directions, and injunctions on both sides, and shaking of hands here and there, and then a bell rupg, and the prosaic call to those about to go ashore was shouled along the decks; and Montana kissed his wife, and she found her father helping, her down the ladder into the tender, and the tender, presently made for the shore, and the vessel went on be: seaward way. Melissa slept that night in her old bedroom in her father's house as if she were a girl once more and nothing had happened, and felt with every pulse and breath that nothing was, or ever could be again, what it had been to her before.

is at struct for could the state of this rest it was it HAR DEAPTER XXX VIII

"IN THE DEEP, BOSOM OF THE DOBAN BURIED. A voyage has commonly three stages There, is, first, the stage of more confusion and constraint-when no one knows his own place or his neighbor; when every one finds the other in his way and feels. sure, he shall not, like them, and the general conviction is that the yoyage will be very miserable, and that it will last forever... Then, comes the more satisfactory stage, when the passengers are getting used to the wave, and to their bertbs, and their neighbors, and the rocking dinner-tables; when friendships are rapidly this story, that bur style of face was out of face of the style of face was out of face of the style of face was out of face of the style of the best of the style of the styl

(Continued on Third Page)

Dec. 6, 1882.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

to some of the doubts in men's minds as to the reality or the practical existence of the project; But now, on the deck of the steamer approaching the shores of America, Montana seemed as if he could not be too earnest in

impressing upon Clement the already acoompliahed hears Clement thought of this long siter, and with wonder a Surely lf sny man ever was in earnest (Montana must have been in samest that solemn night. Surely .it. was impossible to suppose that Montana all the mime die inct really believe in the existing reality of his enterprice. When they parted for the night Clement left his friend, with the conviction that if there was in the world a man really eager to meet the coming days, longing to live for the sake of a great en terprise; and confident of bis power to make it a reality, that man was Montana. They went below together.

"Good-night," Montana said, as they were "parting." "I feel inclined to sleep, somehow-an unusual thing with me. I did not sleep much last uight. I get more esger for this thing the nearer we come to it I have been thinking about it all day, and about nothing else hardly. Somehow I feel tired, and I shall indulge myself with a good long sloop. Do you know what I am going to do-an odd thing for me? I sm going to sleep as long as ever I can to-morrow morning. 1 am not going to be called. For onc. I will give myself a sleeper's holiday, nd have it out with nature.

They shook hands warmly, and Montana turned in.

But Clement found before long that he had no inclination to sleep. He had half undressed when he suddealy changed his mind, dressed again, and went on deck. He wanted to be alone, to think over what he had heard from Montan, and to compose his wild and rapdly-growing hopes into some-thing like calmness. He wanted to look the future, so far as he could venture to read it, steadily in the face, and see whether he could and any reality in the promises which seemed now to he so unexpectedly and so strangely held out to him. Clement was still of that age when we want the companionably of skies and stars to share our wild hopes with us, or to help us to tone them down. Skies and stars and rushing ses make glorious con dants for a youth in Clement's case; and here he had them all to his heart's content and to himself. It was now very late, and all the other passengers had gone below. The night had become bright The moon was shining now, which was not so before. There was some clouds here and there. The sea was smooth and ellent. The throbbing of the engines, the rashing of the bows through the water, alone disturbed the majestic still ness. Olement looked from the stern along the track left by the vessel as it passed. He questioned the future, and only began to feel more hopeful. Montana's words had impressed him deeply. Something in his own heart, some memories he could not define, some startled glances of Geraldine's, ratified the hope Montana had tried to give him. These hopes, and the beauty of the night, and the near approach of the end of the voyage, and the prospect of the new career so soon to begin, revived and strengthened him, and he felt just then as if he could not but take a bright look forward and believe that things would come well. (To be continued.)

Look out for our new Serial entitled

"THE DWARF'S SFCRET," translated from the French of Raoul de Navery by Anna T. Sadlier.

"All ladies who may be troubled with ner -ous prostration; who suffer from organic displacement; who have a sense of weariness and a feeling of lassitude; who are languid in the table Compound.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CELTIC RACE.

AN ABLE LECIURE BY THE MARQUIS dansed opport OF BUTE section a mo at the property of the family of the state of the sector

11.11.11 1. 1. 1. March The jubilee session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution was opened last Friday evening with an address by the Marquis of Bate, on "The Tendencies of Oertain > Baces," in the Music Hall. There was a large attendance inoluding a considerable sprinkling of ladies; Lord Monorieff presided. 'Amonget the noblemen and gentlemen on the platform were the Earl of Bosebery, the Earl of Boselyn, Lord Resy, the Hon Bouverle Primrose, Tressurer Harrison, Councillors Baxter, Boyd, Olark, Drybrough, Macdougald and Walcot, Professor Massion, Emeritur, Professor Blackie, Proleasor Blanford, Dr Littlejohn, Dr Sanderson, hr Hoese, J G Mackay, advocate; Mr W. O Smith, advocate; Mr Baxter, advocate; ex-daillie Mthlar, Mr J R Findlay, Mr James Law, Mr R Bowand Anderson, ABSA; Mr Alex Buchan, Mr J B Sutherland, S S C, and otpers.

Lord Bute, who was cordially received, after alluding to the difficulty he felt as to the cuoice of a subject, said he had determined to off or their consideration some ideas as to the coincidences of certain forms of thought and action with the more purely physical distinction of races, especially in Scotland, In which they had mainly to deal with the two branches of the Celtic family, although with a certain infusion of the Teutonic element upon the eastern side. Both in the spheres of political and religious thought and action, the differences between the Tentonic and Celtic races seemed to be largely connected with the more imaginative faculty possessed by the latter. His Lordship then proceeded, and in the course of an exhaustive and most instructive address said :- My own impression is that the mass of Teutons are naturally more inclined to be governed than to govern, which means, since some one must govern, government by one or very few. lence, you observe that the introduction of English ideas under Malcolm Canmore commences a political change, which went on to ideas under David I. These ideas, however, introduced among a mainly Celtic population, were alw-ys very largely modified dependence was in a great measure a popular Oeltic struggle against a more fully leaders of the order of things which then triamphed, however themselves connected with their power to the support or complaisance populations that the governing power has really since principally lain. Nevertheless, very definite idea upon the natural poligive way before Teutons prevents our having, as far as I know, any really typical instance of their natural political development. My own impression is that their instinct, is rewards the wide dissemination of political power, combined with the sentiment called patriotism. It I might be permitted a bit of peculation. I would suggest that under new circumstances, such as a colony, this race might adopt some such form of government as would be called abroad the Conservative Bepublic, but that their more

great mistake to confound with as it is often done just now, with the social and religious opinions beid, as I think, really independently and unnecessarily confounded with it, by some persons to whom the word Communist is most generally applied In turning to the higher subject, I must b gin by saying that from the little which I have read, and from all that I have seen of different races and of different religions. I have been led to the conclusion that the mutual influence of teligion upon race peculiarities, and of race instincts upon the Expression of religion, is among the most curious, interesting, and valuable subjects of buman study. That religion, protoundly modifies social life is evident. Bat, on the other hand, it is certain that race instincts do most profoundly modify the express on of the religious sentiment. The Teutonic races. probably from the less lively character of their imaginations, seem, more or less unconsciously, to regard religion most chiefly in its practical aspects, as affecting the con-duct and happiness of men during their earthly lives. Ceits, on the other hand, seem to have a kind of instinctive, feeling that propositions on religion are either true or talse in a sphere which is utterly other than the political and temporal, and that whatever they be, their truth or falsehood is universal, like that of proposi

tions in mathematics, or possibly even more so, if indeed mathematical truths be but the result of experience as far as our limited sphere of observation extends. Hence it may be observed that the Ceitic races do not make martyrs and generally dissent from a connection between Oburch and State. As a remarkable lustance of this difference between what may be called the practical and the theoretical character of the Tentous and Oelts respectively in regard to these matters, the history of the introduction of the royal supremacy into England and Scotland, respectively, aff ands a curious contrast. In Eogland it was received with an indifference so profound as almost to resemble unconsciousnees, while the abolition of the monesteries and the introduction of the Euglish servicebook produced armed resistance. In Sootland, on the contrary, any approach to the royal supremacy provoked the most intense opposition, although no attempt was made, except for a time, which may be called an episode, to meddle with externals. For a the more complete acceptance of Norman period of some three conturies, from the exe cution of William Soutre, in the reign of Henry IV, to that of Oliver Planket, under Cherles II., capital punishment on account of by it. The struggle of the War of In. religious opinions and prectices was quite common in England, the frequency actually rising at one time to an average of some two developed Normanism; and when what may per week. In England, during the fifteenth be called Medevalism fell, as it seems to me and sixteenth conjuries, some 700 to 1,000 to have fallen, upon the field of Langside, the | at least were put to death for religion alone, apart from such massacres as that which followed, for instance, the Pilgrimage of Grace : the English Court, were mainly indebted for | whereas in Scotland, during the same periodthat is, till the union of the Growns-I have of a population mainly Cambrio Oeits. And it is in the hands of these mainly British sort; and I do not think that there were any more-two at the beginning of the lifteenth, and nine during a period or it is difficult to form a thirty one years in the sixteenth century. I think I might almost venture to say that tical instincts of the Cumbro Cettic race, the history of races is an experimental because their almost invariable tendency to science, and that as the part and the present can be explained so the present and the foture osu be judged upon ethnological ground-, better than upon dogmas of political schools of thought or the modes of pollical partizanship. The relations of this country towards our Teutonic neighbors have been deeply modified at divers times since the middle ages closed, first by the action of the English Republic, sgain by the treaty of 1707, again after the '45, by what is practically the abolition of the office of Secretary of State, and by divers other things. But the arrangement of n stural instinct is towards constitu. 1707, though greatly mutilated and altered at morning; in whom the appetite for food is tional monarchy, partiy, perhaps, from times since, remains a great guif between the home. the desire of seeing satisfaction to Scotland of before and since. The objects patient. should have recourse to Mrs. Pinkham's Vege- | their instincts in the sovereign, and, in the | which that arrangement was designed to proatures which naturally surround him, a liv- mote were mainly dynastic and commercial. ing image of the State of which they are com. I cannot say that the history of the commerponent parts, and partly from a certain taste | cial prosperity of this country seem to me to | tonishment at the amazing result of its ap for antiquity which leads them to take pride show that the Union brought it about. It in the contemplation of an ancient and hig. | seems something very like Tenterden steeple toric line of monarchy as their own. These and Goodwin sands. The dynastic fact is its action in some cases, and the incident of sort of sentiments are combined with their great and abiding, and would now be great patriotism. I suppose that they and it are in and abiding under any circumstances. But | what he personally knew of it, as well as reality a part of that livelier imagination underneath this great fact there are divers which parts the Celt from the Teuton; but | consequences which must needs claim the at-I say nothing against them for that tention of any thoughtful Scotchman. They reason. The expression of the patriotic senti- are mainly social and political. I might doubtie-s cite many things, but I will refer will observe that the centre of resistance to | only to one-the notorious difficulty of getthe Eaglish invasions of the latter part of the ting our national business done in Eagland, thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth and when it is done, done in contormity with the sense of the people of this country, the west. Hence again you will observe that whether it be by an English minister, with that same region of the west was the centre | his bands full, or by an Imperial Parliament which has more to do than it can accomplish, and in which we are represented on a scale different and smaller than that on which the other two kingdoms are represented, though I venture to think that in intelligence as well as in comparative the patriotic southment does not appear among | material prosperity we are not inferior to them. I have ventured to allude to these said he, "I had been troubled a long time things not the less because there are, I faucy, many who will agree with me that they are not so much talked about as they ought to be; albeit one hears more of them now than one used to do some time ago, nor the lass that, as far as I have studied the utterances of those distinguished men from it as a superb relievant." England, of whatever opinions, and how com plimentary soever their language, who occasloually find it convenient to favor us. with some instruction, such points are passed over by them in a silence which is indeed, I think, not so much tha of ignorance, or indifference, or hostility, as of contempt. During the delivery of his address Lord Bute was frequently applauded, and at the grandest remedy for theumatism ever made i close a vote of thanks was heartily accorded "Have you used it, sir ?" to his lordship an X with a

HEBUCKED. The Danger of Riding Texas Ponies. Great Excitement on Monigomery street -A Rappy Thought and a Happy Mag.

[Sau Francisco Evening Post.]

It is a fact beyond dispute that the average Texas pony is uncertain. As a general thing a Texas obsiger can be relied upon somer or later, to include in his little act, popularly know von the plains as "bucking," You can't cultivate the pony sufficiently to induce him to forget it. It is in his blood, and he sticks to it by the power of heredity. He would probably go with 'out his hay for a whole day sconer than throw away a fair opportunity to "buck ? It is a part of his life, and the onlef article it his creed. In fact, a Traispony which won't buck is not a Texas pony at all. He is a nondescript, and noworthy to be accredited to. the Lone Star State Mr. George Bidgeway, residing on Jefferson street, Oabland, will probably endorse the above heartily. At any rate the accident which betell him this morning would soom to be a sufficient guarof observers for Mr. Bidgeway narrowly escaped death. As it is well known, this gentleman is a finished horseman, and is fond of riding spirited animals. . This

morning about 8 o'oclock he rode up Mongomery street at a very rapid pace. When opposite F. Garcia & Oo's restaurant, poputarly known as "Frank's," Mr. Ridgeway suddenly checked his horse and attempted to wheel. Bat the pony grew obstinate and refused to oney the will of the rider. Mr. Bidgeway attempted to force the borse, but the preverse product of the namous declined to be enforced, and then ensued a struggle for the mastery between horse and rider. True to his instincts the pony prepared a coup d'etat, and won the victory. Jumping into the air, the devilish creature stiffened his legs humped his back until he described an iuverted U, came down on the street with all four feet at one time, plunged his bead between his forelogs, and the act was complete. Mr. Ridgeway struck the ground about six feet in front of his horse. He way insensible. A large crowd of excited people was attracted to the spot. Kind hands renderly lifted the unconscious sufferer and bore him into Frank's. A messenger was dispatched for a physiciau. In the meantime restoratives were applied, and every means known to those present resorted to for his resuscitution. In a short time Mr. Bloge way showed signs of returning consciousness, and moaned in great pain. Regaining the power of speech the burt gentleman said; "For God's sake do something to relieve this horrible pain in my shoulder. It is killing ma. Have you a bottle of St Jacobs Oil in the house ?" "Just the thing !" said Mr Garcia. "I

have some of the oll converiently at hand." The sufferer was depuded of his cluthing, and his right shoulder was found to be badly braised. Quick hands pplied the great remedy which is now creating such a sensation on the coast, and in an incredibly short time Mr. Ridgeway began to show signs of satisfaction. Soon he said that the pain was greatly relieved, and the application of neary a whole bottle took away all had commenced when they began apfact that Mr. Bidgeway had not sustained a fracture in any of his bonss, and he remark ed sub-equantly as he was sloping a glass of imperial punch," that St. Jacobs Oil had suffering. Calling at a neighboring ding store. Mr. Bidgeway secured several botties of this wonderfal healing substance and went home. The doctor arrived too late to see the

The exhibition of such wond-tful power

gist of the Arotic steamer "Jeannette," which went down in the ice on the 13th of June 1881. Mr. Collins, in addition to his scien ildo work, was acting as Herald correspondent with the expedition. Honest, maniy, courageous, gay, and tender, he leaves a memory to all who felt at any time the kindly magnet. ism of his presence. To the world of science, as to the profession of journalism, his career had been rich in results as it was bright in promise. It was no tyro in meteo.

rology who kept the weather records of the "Jinnette's" drift. As the discoverer of the law of Atlantic storms, and the successful predictor of their strival on Europeau coasts he was a benefactor of his race, and will he remembored to all time. This single achieve. ment places him among the foremost scien . tists of the age. To what forther discoveries bis observations of the Arctic climatology might have led cannot be surmised. No seed of knowledge fell unproductive on his mind. By early profession a civil engineer, his mind was trained to the logical habit, and in every walk of life he trod this influence was apparent. When to the qualities touched upon already it is added that great religious convictions guided his conduct, some indication anty for such inference in the minds is given of the perfect man whose death is the gloom of the Arotic night we sadly

> record. Jerome J. Collins was born at Cork, Ireland, October 17, 1841. His father, Mark Collins, a merchant and manufacturer of the city, was a member of the town council for twenty-two years when he died, in 1863. At the Mansion House school, under the Fathers of St. Vincent, young Collins early manifested a taste for the exact sciences, and when barely 16 years old he became a pupil of Sir John Benson, the city and harbor engineer. He worked his way up rapidly, and was made assistent engineer by the corporation. In this capacity he had charge of the erection of a number of important works in the river and harbor, and in the case of the North Gate Bridge was publicly thanked and his name inscribed on the work where his statue may yet stand. But for his active spirit his native city did not offer sufficient opportunities, and he practised his protession in England, where be made several railway surveys and had charge of important constructions in the mid. land countles. During the fluencial depresion of 1866 in England he turned his face to the New World and took passage for New York.

After sketching his early career in the United States the writer continues :-

The potentialities of a comprehensive weather service were a faccinating subject of "peculation and experiment for him. Finally his journalistic lan nes weaved him from engineering, and in 1875 he became regularly sitsched to the Herald editorial staff. While manifesting ability in many directions, upon the weather service he made his greatest success. His idea was to make the gath ered information of practical use, and atter a series of careful experiments he began send ing the now famous storm predictions for the Herald to Europe. The organization of the bureau became perfect in his hands. His work in the field was not unaccompanied by sharp criticism. So great an innovation on all former weather theories aroused almost every meteorologist of note in England to opposition. The idea of announcing storms for England from Amatica was derided and scouted. The Eogthe pain and reduced the swelling which lish papers at first accepted more a. a curiosity than a benefaction the predictions plying the Oil. Examination revealed the cabled at the Herald's expense. Mr. Collins persevered. He knew he was right, for he had experimented most carefuly turough an enthe year before he published a single predic tion. He knew his work would tell for itself. doubtless saved him great and protract-d | The obj-ctors neglected to examine the proof which their own charts fornished of his succuss. They exhausted themselves in opposing the theory which the indisputable facts sup ported. The triumph of Mr Collins was, how-

THE SONG OF THE IRISH RESIDENT MAGISTRATE.

3

Pat has no " patience" with the mendaciens misrepresentation indulged to by the author of the following talented + frusion :---

If you want a real in the legal monstrockly. If you want a real in the legal monstrockly. Known to he is the internet is in R. M. B. Take equal parts when and pomposity. Mixed with a more in our charant ke philems. Add to this compound to help its solidity. Manber particlas - one based on a plan H pplly kunged "tween a "booby's" solidify... And the "grand air" of Chast de Bazau. A Borough "F's" well-known legal capacity... The wit of Judge Jefferles when hanging a

The pathos of Peckeniti, likewise his menda-

The el quent tongue of onld Ireland's "great

Billy Keough's genial bearing, divested of snob-Christian with newspaper, making a "bob

(Chorus of Policemen)-Yes! Yes! Yes! Yes! Yes! An Irish "R. M." is the residuum.

If you want a receipt for this lawyer-like para

gon-fet an old soldier (as poor as you och). Fail of obesp pride as a Spaniard of Aragon, One who hates work like a "turbe guillenand"... With a sovereign don tempt for all legal pro-

Scowing them down sho would dare to dis-sent-from decisious announced with brief soldier-

From dealslows announced with brief soldier like fixity. Lea ing on time for the least discontent, The gentus forensic of a hyteside or Dowse-Skull of Joe Bigger in "counting the House"-Pos- of k-corder bewalling the ety-Joytal Grand Jury who sigh " what a pity F-Olive Twist and Fagin the Jew-Midshibm 4 - Fasy and Roderick Dhu ! Tyke of these elements all that is fu ble-Melt fem all down in a pippin or cruciblo-Set 'em to simmer and have on the sount, And an Irish " R. M." is the residuens. (Chorus of Policement)-Yest Yest Yest (Chorus of Policemen)-Yes! Yes! Yes an Irish " R M." is the residuum. -Dublin Weekly Freeman.

SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL DAY.

The celebration of the day in Montreas-Meeting of Scottish Socieles-Ban-quel at the Windsor.

Bt. Audraw's Day, Scotland's national holiday, was royally observed Taursday in this city. The Uniedoulau Society held a meeting at 12 30 at the Mechanics' Hall, Mr. John Bobertson in the obsir. The sum of \$100 was voted to the St. Andrew's Society, and it was decided to consider at a coming meeting the propriety of organizing a grand continental outling competition, and also to hold Burns' dioner during camival week at the Windsor. The usual annual meeting of St. Audrew's Society was held at one o'clock at the same place. The President, Mr. Geo. Macrae, Q. O, presided. The Secretary, Mr. P. Fulton, presented the annual cash statement, showing a balance on hand \$1,530 35 up to date. Resolutions of spmpathy and regret were passed for the death of the following members and friends of the society :- Ludy Allan, Mrs Andrew Allan, Mrs Robt Forsythe, Mrs Ohas Alexander and Mrs James Poet, Joseph Mackay, R J Beckie. M McCulloch, J C Rankin, J G McKeunie, D A Ross, James Johnson, Sr, Dr Geo W Campbell, Robt Esduile, J B Pollock, Mungo Ramsay, T W Ritchie, Q C, Wm Obristie and David Moir.

A vote of thanks was returned to Lieut. Col. Stevensou for his gift of a quantity of heather which he had brought with him from the old country.

THE BAROURT.

The bauquet at the Windsor in the evening was a great success. The President of St. Andrews', Mr Maorae, presided, and to the right sat His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Hon. L H. Beaublen, President of the St. Jean ever, at hand. Iu 1878 Mr. Collins attended | Baptiste Society, Mr. M. O. Mullarky, Presithe meteorological congress in Paris, where dent of the Itish National Society, Mr. J. K. by the St. Jacobs Oil set all tongues wagging. he was received with high honors, and read Thomse, Irish Protestant Benevolent So-and many gentlemen present expressed as two greatly applanded and sharply discussed ciety, and Rev. J. B. Black, and on his left U. S. Consul-General Starnes, Mr W. C. Munderlob, President of the German Society, Mr. John Robertson, President Caleoppments. Like a true hnight of donian Society, Mr. S. Carsley, St. George's. science in such a case he ever "for- Society, and Rev. J. Eduar Hill. Some Society, and Rev. J. Adgar Hill. Some two hundred sat down to a splandid menu prepared in the Windsor's best style. The band of the Royal Scots was present and discoursed a fine programme of music, as well as the Pipers of the Society. The usual leyal to sts were drank amid much entauslasm. That of "The President of the United States" was fittingly replied to by Consul General Stearns. After "The Governor General" had been duly honored, came the teast of "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," and was responded to by Lieut. Cel Stevenson, Lieut.-Col. Whitehead and Major Davidson. The toast of "The Day an' a' who honor it " was enthusisetically received. It was proposed by the President in a fitting speech. Mr. James Stewart then gave " The Poets and Poetry of Scotland," which was responded to by Rev. Mr. Black. Mr. Thos, Robin them read congretulations from the Sr. Andrew Societies of Boston, Toronto, Quebeo, Brautford and Mitchell; and similar congratulations were sent to St. Andrew Societies of New York, Boston, Quebec, Chicago, Toroato, Halifar. A telegram was also received from Mejor de Winton, expressing the region of the Marquis and Princess at their unsvoidable absence. The following toasts were then proposed and answered, as follows :--Mr. MoLennan, " The Land o' Oaker," Bey J Edgar Hill. The President, "The Mayor and Corporation," His Worship Mayor Beaudry. The President, "Our Sister Societies," replies by Mr. P. Oarsley, on behalf of the St George's Society ; Hon: L. B. Beaubien, on behalf of the St. Jean Baptiste Scolety; Mr. John Robertson, Caledonian Society; Mr. Munderioh, German Society; Mr. Mallarky, Irish National Booisty; and Mr. Thomas, Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. Mr Munderloh, in the course of his remarks, suggested that a hall should be obtained for the use of all the societies. Hon. Peter Mitchell replied to the "Dominion Perliament." Lieut. Ool., Stevenson then gave "The Ladies," ,and , siter "The Press" had been duly honored the toast of "The Chairman" followed, and proceedings were brought to an end by the singing of "God Save the Queen" and SAuld Lang Syne." Dering the evening the Loung Men's Association of St. Andrew's Church gave a Scottlah concept in the basement of the church and which was attended with much

CUTTING A SPOON OUT OF A MAN'S

STOMACH.

A recent extruordinery surgical operation has created outle a sensation here. A young waiter in one of the cafes bet he could swallow a spoon after the manner of those mountebanks who swallow swords. Unforfortunately the spoon, although nine and a half inches long, slipped from between his flogers and descended into the pit of bis stomach. Unsuccessful efforts were made to regain it by means of an instrument pass d down the mophagus. The man was then removed to the Hotel Laribolsiere, where the eminent surgeon, Dr Fallzet, successfully performed the operation of opening the stomach by means of an incision made into it and extracting the spoon therefrom. The stomach had previously been diluted by means of vapor and ether. This delicate operation lasted three-quarters of au hour, during which time the patient was kept under the influence of chloroform ... What with his stomach full of ether and his brain full of chloroform, he must have been in a funny state. At last account he was doing remarkably well, and the doctors think he will be able to leave the borpital in a few days. Remarkable as this case may seem, it is not the only one of the kind. The medical records cite numerous instances of persons swallowing forks, spoons, a bar of lead weigh ing nearly a pound, and a long list of things so extraordinary that to enumerate them. would seem like a too reokless flight of imsgination, and of their successfully being relieved of these indigestible articles, either in a natural way or by the help of surgery,-(New Orleans Cor. Philadelphia Bulletin.

LAID ON THE SHELF.

Mr. Thos. Claydon: Shelburne Ont., writes: "I have been suffering with a lame back for the past thirty years, and tried everything I heard of without success. Not long ago I was persuaded to use St. Jacobs Oll. I purchased a bottle, and, strange to say, before I had used it all, I was perfectly qured. 1 I can confidently recommend it to any one solicied. No one can speak too highly of its merits." Mr. W. E. Weeckley, also of Sudiburne, thus mentions a matter of his experience : "I have been a , sufferer, with rheumstiam for, years, I was laid, up with a severe attack a short time ago, and I can truly say that St. Jacobs 'Oll produced the quickest relief that I ever 'Oll produced the quickest relief that I ever experiencedial obserinity recommend it to practically and ohiefly the consequence of the

Gazette, New York, has i just republished this case in the event of such collision, the Celts work in a revised and enlarged form. Full were worsted, Why, is there, so much justice has been done to the record of the difference between the development of the champion carsman of the world by the author, Gablic character in Sociland from its develop. and Ned himself ought, to be well satisfied ment in Iteland ? I must say that, for my

ment is found very early. Hence you century was the most Cumbro Celtic parts of of the resistance to Tentonic ideas in the 17th century, and it sgain gave birth to the most earnest armed resistance to the Union of 1707 Among the Gaelic Celts, on the contrary, the natural pulitical development seems to have been into tribal divisions, and what is called them, as far as I know, until times comparatively recent, and under peculiar circumstances. Hence, for instance, the teodency of the Gael to return to his bome, which embarrassed James IV, before Flodden, and, humanly speaking, brought Charles Edward back from Derby, instead of succeeding in the capture of London. Hence the Highland spathy towards the Union. But perhaps the most remarkable example of this difference in political thought, between the Cumbria and the Gaelic Celts is that afforded by the attempt of Robert I, to effect a Pan-Cellio Union of the Celtio inhabitants: of the British Isles against the Teutonio. And hence even now, when the Irish are animated by a feel-

ing of nationality, which, however we may regret or condemn the acts of them, we cannot regard in itself without sympathy and admiration. -- You andet have remarked how marvellously their political schemes are ship-wreaked by the number of divisons and dissensions among them. The tribal system practically means, 1 take it, that the land belongs not to individuals in proprietorship, but to the inhabitants of the dis-trict in common. The change into proprietorship such as prevails in other races was shruptly effected by James VI. in ... Ireland; but among ourreiver, although slowly brought on by the influence, of feudal ideas-The Life of Boward Hallan Mr. Blohard Is (D) protecting should be a cannot help regard-ing as in light a race movement of Celt against Teating of Boward Hallan Mr. Blohard K. Fox: proprietor of the Wattonic (Police Invariably, to be found in history to be (the

HOBSON'S OHOICE A PROPER ONE.

salesman in one of the largest wholessie pain as Then my neighbors use it, too. 1 houses in this city, thus answered a reporter : always have several bottles in my house, and Yes, sir; the same chances are still open; Ing takes place; Dec. 19th, and the same him and it took away the pain. The man chances are open to others. Address, M. A. was very grateful and said it was the best Dauphin, New Dilvans, Ls., for information. Stuff in the world." The 'reporter' stepped in at the popular.

eved one dotti and a contract At a recent Balvation Army meeting at Poole, in Dorsetshire, it was announced that a tea meeting would be held the following week. A printed circular gave the day and hour of the meeting, and concluded :

-+-3 ¥ }

nut u hay all Balvation is free, start and it atid dorba and Sec. Sec.

plication. Mr. Garcia explained that the Oil was reputed to be almost miraculous in this morning was simply a verification of what was stated of it by persons of his acquaintance. He thought so highly of its splendid curative properties in all cases of pains and hurts that he never failed to keep some of it on hand. Mr. Bidgeway would doubtless hel a little shaken up by his fall for a few days, but several more applications of the remedy would undoubtedly place his

shoulder all right. The reporter was greatly interested in what he had witnessed and resolved to learn more shout the performance of the great remedy. Meeting Mr Robert Young, a printer in the Mercantile Agency, and residing at No. 320 California street, the question of the husling power of St. Jacobs Oil was introduced. Mr. Young immediately and emphatically bore strong testimony in its favor. "Why, sir,' with stiffgeas of the neck. It was especially severe when I took cold. I had also suffered with rheumatic palos is my shoulders. It is, therefore, with feelings of gratitude that I say that the St. Jacobs Oil relieved mu of every pain and ache. I most heartily recommend

During the morning the reporter's duties called him to North Beach. While there be met Mr. Charles, Schwartz, proprietor of the North Beach Chowder House, No. 2209 Powell street. The following conversation ended : about St. Jacobs Oll ?".

. "Well, I should say sol It is just the "" Used it's Yes, it has been a standing

remedy in my house for two years. There is nothing like it. We could not well get on without it. It cures my people of them at-Mr. Sam. Hobson, a well-known travelling ism, burns, bruises and every kind of ache or

it frequently happens that persons call for it It was a spare dollier T had, and invested it in in sudden omergencies. Only a few days since a Lonisiana State Lottery ticket, and it drew 'a drayman got badly hurt, and I sent out a me the \$5,000 here shown."!! The next draw-bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. ... They rubbed it on

> pharmacy of Jz-Adolph, Boyken, corner of Ninth and Mission streets, and asked the pro-prietor it he had much call for the St. Jacobs Olf. Mr. Boyken replied

""The Great German Bemedy, St. Jacobs Oil, has been having a big sale with me late ly, and my customers are high in their praises

of it as a conqueror of pain."

MALE STATEOME J. COLLINS.

papers on the rationale of storm warnings. Shortly afterward, in London, he met in the most pleasant way many of his former bore his own advantage." To have added to the world's knowledge was enough.

Shortly after his arrival in this country, Mr. Collins, who had always loved his motherland, became convinced that no existing organization of Irishmen here was on the right road for effectively aiding the cause of Irish independence. Beginning with a programme thoroughly made out, he set about the creation of a new society, and with such good results that the worsing plan no late down bas in no important particular been departed from in the. mausgement of the now powerful organization he then founded. For some years before his departure on the 11i starred Arcticexpedition, als, many and ardnons pro'essional datics separated him personally from the Nationalist party; but his sympathles were aufailing, and his advice, often sought by the Nationalist leaders, was always given with the care and follness which he bestowed on auything dear to his heart. Military engl sering was a pet story of his, and one of his fondest hopes was that he might one day turn it to account for his native land. His great heart has ceased to heat, his appointed work is done. To have survived the terrors of that long drift of twenty-one months in the fearful embraces of the ice. pack, to have taken part in that fearsome march of 300 miles over, the shifting floes when the ship had gone down, to have outridden the storm in salety that brought death to one boatload of his companions, and yet, after all, to have fallen down with those ground him almost within arm's length of

succour, seems a terrible fate.

A REAL TRAGEDY ON THE STAGE. FRANK FRAYNE SHOOTS AN ACTRESS THEOUGH

.... THE HEAD. S. 6 OINCIRNATI, NOV. 30 .- At the Ooliseum The

atre this alternoon, in the play of "Si Slocum, Frank Frayne shooting the apple off the hasd of Lucy Slocum; personated by Annie Von Behren; missed the apple and shot Miss Yon Behren in the head., Bhe,died in fifteen minutes. Frayne was arreated and the play stopped. The audience supposed the victim was only slightly hurt. Frayne used a rifle, and was executing a backward shot The soatoh . snap of , the rifle , was . Imperfect, and slipped as the hammer fell. When the our-tain fell the excitement behind the scenes was so great as to create plaim lest a panio should ensue among the sudience. Frayne's ories and lamentations were, so violent, that he was heard before the curtain, and the auslight and that the play would not proceed further. The people ratired in order, though

THE DAY BLSEWEBBE. Quinto, Nov. 80.—The flags, fiving to-day in honor of Soctland's national festival, were few, and far between ... It is noticed that the various, public, buildings, which are siways ready to hoist flags on every trivial occasion, are to day conspiouous by their absence. Scotchmen celebrated the day by a grand din-ner in Morrin College Hall.

ייאר היא המולדיין באיירי בי איירי בי איירי באיירי באייר באייר באייר באייר באייר באייר באייר באייר באייר באייר

地图下的 统法 120247 (FE11933) THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE - WOLANDERSCHERTTE WE EXCEL

T. CARSING ... ISLAS TON Y Dec. 6, 1882

Were an other states and

The second s

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

amenal stars and the second of

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

6

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of ap-proved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 10c per line (agate), 50 per line every subsequent insertion. Specia-Notices 30c per line. Special rates for contract. Solices 30c per line. Special rates for contract. Information Wanted, do., 50° per insertion. Information Wanted, do., 50° per insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who re-move should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remiitances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Sub-meriber will kee by the date on the address block when their subscription expires. Semple copies sent free on a polication. Parties wilhing to become subscribers can do no through any respectable news sgent, when there is none of our local agents in their local-the. Address all communications to the Dost Dmining 9. Dublishing flowsony

The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL, CANADA

WEDNESDAY DEC. 6, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. DECEMBER.

Taussday, 7.-St. Ambrose, Bishop, Con fessor, and Doctor of the Church.

Famay, 8 -Immeculate Cono-ption of the B. V. M. Fart. Less. Piov. vill. 22 35; Gosp. Luke 1. 26 28. Council of Vatican

open-d, 1869. SATUBDAY, 9 --- Of the Octave of the Imma-

culate Conception. Sumday in Advent.

Bpist. Rom. xv. 4.13; Gosp. Matt, xl. 2 10

Memoar, 11. -St. Domasus, Pope and Contessor.

TORSDAY, 12 .- Of the Octave. WEDNESDAY, 13.-St. Lucy, Virgin and martyr.

TC OUR SUBSCRIEERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt settlenewspapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and these who do not pay for | either the Yankee's mode of thinking and ap their paper, only add an additional weight to it, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All of the Census Bureau of the United States who really wish success to THE Post and TRUE an article on the specific cotton manufactures Wirness must realize that it can only sucwoed by their sesistance, and we shall consider the non-psyment of subscriptions now to support the paper have no wish for its that in the period which has elapsed since prosperity. We have made several appeals before this to our subscribers; but we hope the present will prove absolutely effectual, and we confidently expect to receive the amount due in all cases, without being put to the

life the favor and the rebel's fuse was saved. Borelli Bey withdrew from prosecution, declaring the courtthe martial a complete farce; this learned counsel for the Crescent would have been mighty slack if he thought it was anything. else. In the meantime Arabi is quite satisfied that it was a farce, although he will have to bld adieu to the banks of the Nile and spend the rest of his days in exile To mix up a little irony with his fate, Arabi, it is reported, will be sent to a spot called Good Hope.

WIFE beatings and wife murders are of quite common occurence in England. These brutal crimes against the weaker sex seems to be treated very lightly and in a manner which shock the sentiment of manhood as much as the orime itself. The other day one Levi Hancock was tried at the Stattord Assizes in England for killing his wife. He and his wife had been discussing the merits of the Salvation Army and of course could not agree on the subject. Hancock getting worsted in the argument knocked his wife down and used his heel and toe with such effect that he kicked the life out of the poor, helpless and prostrate woman. He was found guilty of the crime and the presiding Justice, Mr Lopes, considering that it was but a wife murder condemned the brute to only fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labor. Murders of this stamp are frequently committed in England and we hear little or nothing of them ; in fact, murders there are judged worthy of very insigni ficent paragraphs in the English papers ; but let a crime of this nature be perpetrated in Ireland or only an attempt at murder made and the entire world is industriously informed of every detail of the deed; large rewards are offered for the capture of the criminals and the gallows are the inevitable end. it gets all the publicity which pan and wire

can give it.

gave it as his opinion that the French Canamanufacturing towns in the Eastern States. ment. Prompt payment of subscriptions to them they should go. This statement which was published in an important document gave great offence, as well it might, and inenforced in the present case. Good wishes dignant protests against this unjust and uniair for the success of our paper we have in | language came from all quarters. Since then a great change seems to have ome over preciating, or of the Canadian exiles condition, for we find in one of the latest bulletins of the country in which the writer Mr. E. Atkinson has the following :- "I find, by due as an indication that those who so neglect factories which have been submitted to me, 1840, when nearly all the operatives of New

THE QUEEN'S SPERCH was prorogued until the 15th of February, verstious application of the gag, rules or cloture to shut out the royal utterances, to historic annals of the hitherto proudest, and freest assembly in the world, as the one that witnessed the downfall and overthrow of the parliamentary liberties of England. Her Mejesty's speech touches on the principal questions and issues of the day; it is a concise and brief synopsis of foreign and domestic relations and events as they affect the political, social and material condition of Great Britain and Ireland, and as they are viewed and estimated by Gladstone's Government. The speech opens with the inevitable allusion to the amicability of the relations with Foreign Powers while there is no hint as to the probability of any more of the tribes of Africa being molested, at least, in the near future. Her Majesty next informs the House that her Government and that of France failed to conclude a commercial treaty, but she was happy to state that notwithstanding this failure there was no general decline in the dealings between the two countries. If the commercial dealings between England and France do not suffer from the absence of a treaty, why then waste time and diplomacy in drawing up a document without which all runs so smoothly? The affairs of Egypt next claim the attention of the Queen and she devotes to them the best part of her speech. For having brought Arabi to terms and suppressed the uprising of the Egyptian people against slien rule and interference, the British and Indian forces receive the gratefal taanks of Her Majesty who will take upon herself to promote the happiness of the Egyptians and to ensure a prudent develop-Murder gets no fifteen months in Ireland, but ment of their institutions. It is strange that the same course should be persevered in which brought about the recent rebellion in the land of the Pharohs; the inhabitants de-A raw years ago a new England official clared that they went to war simply because

they had no desire for the happiness which. dians who emigrated from Canada to the ontsiders efforded them and because they preferred to develop their own institutions and were worse than the Chinese, and that like fill them with native hands and talents. But the Queen says that recent events in Egypt have enhanced her obligations in regard to its affairs, so, in that case, if the Egyptians do not want another visit from Sir Garnet Wolkeley they had better oppose no of this silly business of issuing manifestoes objection to England carrying out its obligations, for it takes a good deal of parsuasion, both moral and physical, to make it forego obligations of this nature. The Queen then follows with a declaration that she will endeavor to avoid any measure which would have any tendency towards disturbing tranquility in the East. The strict maintenance comparison of the actual accounts of leading of all international engagements will be sindlonsly enforced, but at the same time the English Government will not fail to uphold and consolidate the privileges England were of American birth-mostly which have been acquired. This is a codaughters of farmers-the following changes | cidedly neat way of intimating that the iron have occurred : -- Most of the operatives are band will not loss its grip on Egypt, and that

in "the House that the magistrates and the On Saturday last the Imperial Parliament. police had made injudicious and autocratic use of their powers, and when the 1883, and the Queen was enabled, without a Hon. Secretary ; was forced it to silence certain magistrates and dismiss or remove certain police officers, such as Captain Mans deliver the closing speech of a gession which | field, for their high-handed conduct. It is a will stand pre-eminently remarkable in the pity that the Queen and her Irish Secretary do not agree, or are not more consistent. Her Majesty laments the recent murder in Dublin, so do all friends of Ireland, but she forgot to add that those crimes have no political significance, but are the result and work France or the United States. How the Queen can take pleasure in announcing that the law more than one can or should understand who the supremacy of the law in Ireland by digging out Treason Acts of Edward III. and onacting coercive legislation such as the Carfew Act, for which Her Majesty takes special pains to acknowledge her indebtedness to the wisdom (not the jastice) of Parliament. The Queen then concludes by saying :--- "I could indeed have desired to congratulate you at the present time on your having been able to meet of facts and the logic of arguand effective legislation on the many well known and weighty subjects of high interest to the community ;" but Her Msjesty had to withhold her congratulations, for the House completely failed to enact any practical or effective legislation, although she says she recommended several measures of that nature to the notice of the mombers at the opening of the session. All that the House did, in effect, was to officially recognize the repression of the Egyptiane, and to that he conducts himself accordingly, we choke off its own liberties as well as those of Ireland. The Queen ends her speech by expressing a hope that Parliament will accomplish comething better and more practical in the next session ; there is no one, who is interested in the welfare and security of the Empire, that will not echo the same hope.

THE MANIFESTOES AGAIN.

zan purposes; under the circumstance and We had hoped that the last had been heard in the position of affairs idiotically created by the Tory organ, His Grace would have been pro and con in Ontario politics, but it seems derelict in his duty towards his flock, if he that we have to return to the question once had not acted as he precisely more. A correspondent from Toronto has. It has been charged that sends us a communication, in which the Archbishop had not the support of he takes exception to the views we formed any one who had "an intellect above the level" and the opinions we expressed in reference to of a poodle." The priests of the Archdiocese the manifesto of Messre. Smith and who assembled to congratulate His Grace on O'Donohoe and that issued by a committee the 23 d anniversary of his consecration exof Ontario Uatholics. Our correspondent pressed thomselves in a mapper which expresses surprise at the conclusion which scarcely corroborates the charge; they said : we arrived at when we stated that Every shaft diracted against you pierceans "it would be foolish and idle for likewise; every insulting epithet huried at the Senators to strive to impress upon our nead and spiritual chief calls forth our inthe public that the issue which they attempt dignation and prote-t, and now that your beto raise, is distinct from the Marmion conloved children of the clergy are assembled to troversy." An expression of surprise on th commemorate the anniversary of .your compart of our correspondent, is not sufficient to ing amongst us to assume the high dignity make us change our opinion in this respect. and weighty responsibility of the Epis-It was only after a cool study and careful copate, we desire to add to our congratula survey of the politico-religious situation, as tion on this joyous occasion, and to place on it developed since last September in Ontario record our entire endorsement of Your that we came to the conclusion that the Grace's action in the condemnation of ' Mar-Conservative party used the "Marmion" mion 'as a text-book for children, to express question or controversy as a ram to drive the pain we felt at the abuse of which Your Mowat and Crooks from power; or, in other Grace was the object, and our readiness_to words, that the Tories were willing and co-operate with you, as far as we may, in even anxious to instill immorality counteracting whatever may undermine the into the minds and the hearts of our confiding faith and pure morals of our Catho-Canadian youth, if by so doing they could lic vonth." seize the reins of Government, "Marmion" Our correspondent deals with the countewas therefore the party ory of the Conservamanifesto issued by a number of Ostholics tives; it was echoed by the organs of #the and asks how we could endorse it. We can party far and near, and the electors were assure him that we endorsed it on its merits, called upon to endorse "Marmion" and conand we were not restrained from doing so because the signers were not Ministers it overboard. Now we contend, in as simple of the Crown or Senators The arguments a manner as possible, that he who would find which those Oatholics put forth and the fault with and condemn "Marmion" would principles which they lay down did not naturally and equally have to conlose their iorce in our eyes bedemn and denounce the party that cause one of the signers was would attempt to force the objectionable glazier, another a doctor, another an book upon our people. Now our coroffice-holder and another an ex-Beform respondent admits, as well as the Senators candidate, and that the whole four were inthat Archbishop Lynch had the power and debted for one thing or another to the Government. We dealt with their arguments, But His Grace could not pronounce upon the and not with their personalities; and we question without, ipso fasto, becoming anwould advise our correspondent to go and do tagonistic to one party and favorable to the likewise. other. Archbishop Lynch proclaimed As usual, Ireland holds the place of honor, the book as dangerous and im ANARCHY IN FRANCE. The anarchist and socialistic demonstrations which are daily "taking" place throughout the length and breadth of France, are in the system upon which our schools were giving more than sufficient cause for alarm. The country is having another does of Communistic reckleseness and ruffianism, and tion, in which they were effectively responit seems to be threatened with nothing shors of sible to no one, to indulge in a most reckless not, therefore, agree with our correspondent a great and bloody revolution with all its and injudicious squandering of the people's when he says that "we have wandered from attendant horrors. Outrages are of common occurrence, especially in the districts where deavored to accomplish a task which was to the laboring class is most numerous; dynamite is a common instrument of re-Ohurch has a right to interiere. When it is venge and destruction, it being freely used of public opinion either remained neutral or therefore pretended that "the 'Marmion' in blowing up churches and public took sides with the Commissioners, against buildings; threats of assassination are common, and are frequently, carried out. France seems to be at the meroy of a secret | hill description, and our object which sion is unfounded. If there had been no society of revolutionists which has ramification was a to " have that Committee " of Inall over and headquarters at Geneva, where vestigation appointed by the Governthe plottings are principally conducted. The ment-received but ... little ... outside ... aid. cripis is a grave, one, and the gravity, of the Finally, however, that, object seems now to first persuaded Arabi to, plead gullty thing goes wrong with a bank, and that held out that they will not starve if she ory there, would have been attained for the Quebeo official to the obarge of rebellion before the it bursts up, the depositors have could help it But, on the containe the indification of the bary that raised of rebellion before the it bursts up, the depositors have Majesty enecially calls upon the authorities if there had been no condemnation bitrary condentation bitrary conden of the party, (which happened to the force the resignation of Freeldent Grevy and I tigate the administration of the School the Conservatives), there, would certainly to put a military ruler in his place. Thus | Commissioners, the alleged necessity of have been no manifesto from Messrs Smith the political status of the Republic seems to increasing the actual school tax, and generaland O'Donohoe, and if there had been no be on to more solid or better loot- iy all matters of public interest respecting Trevelyan, the Irish Scoretary, acknowledged | manifesto from the Senators, there would as ing than the social condition of the such schools. The ratepayers are determined مريد الأث

from a committee of Toronto Ostholios. Therefore the " 'Marmion' controversy " is at which know neither reason nor limit. France the bottom of the whole discussion, protests, condemnations, etc., and it is the and the full magnitude of the conspiracy of ouly feal issue at stake between the Archbishop , and his opponents victim has not been thoroughly realized nor Our correspondent does not weaken our position, nor does he prove our conclusion to is stalking through the land and be false by reminding us that Messrs. Smith with the ald of human fiends and O'Donohue profess in their memorandum the profoundest respect for coolesiastical authority, and that they are ready and will of an ill-conditioned set of roughs as might ling to submit to any decision the Church be found in any large city of Eugland, may arrive at on the question of text books. We ask if the action of the Senators is in accordance with this profession ? We think it has acted with renewed vigor under the is not, for they fail to submit to coercion provisions, when in the same breath the decisions of the highest authority, she acknowledges that the social condition of the Church in their Province. of Ireland presents a marked improvement, is | Archbishop Lynch has condemned "Marmion' and the Senators support and take up the is possessed of a sentiment of justice or of cudgels on behalf of the party organs, who respect and love of freedom. There is very denounce His Grace for having passed sentlittle to be proud of or glory in maintaining ence on this text book We ask if that is submission on the part of the hop. Senators? Professions and acts can be quite contradictory, even coming from the same persons. If we prefer to judge Messre. Smith and O'Donohoe by their acts, either affirmative or negative, we fail to see how our correspondent or any one else can object to our doing so. It is safer to attach more importance to what a man does than what he says. With the evidence the wants of the ocuatry for practical ment against them the opponents of the Archbishop should desist from their endeavors to persuade the public that "His Grace has used his pulpit for partizan purposes." This charge is as unjust as it is spiteful: and it is rather ludicrous to quote authorities for the benefit of the Archbishop that the pulpit should not be used for political purposes. His Grace is, we should say, as well up on this subject as the majority of his opponents, and have not the slightest doubt. Will our correspondent tell us when His Grace has discussed purely political questions in the pulpit. Has he had anything to say on the Boundary Award, Biver and Streams Bill or Disallowance or any other political question? Again, do we say that it would be foolish and idle to contend that Archbishop Lynch used his pulpit for parti-

certainly have been no counter manifesto people; this unhappy state of things is caused by factiousness and intolerance has evidently a serious ordeal to pass through, which it is becoming more and more the understood. The demon of mischief is a fast, undermining is the social and political fabric. The French Government has no one to blame but itself for this unhappy turmoil into which the country is plunged, for a Government which ignores and legislates against the natural and divine rights of its citizens, plants the seed of anaroby and disrespect of all law. There is compensation in everything in this world, and the Government of France is receiving in return pretty much the same treatment it gave the Church and the monastic orders It ejected the monks at the point of the bayonet, and now it is itself made to feel the power of the dynamite and the blow of the poignard. Tyranny under a Republic is just as hatefol as under a Monarchy; and in both cases it culminates sooner or later in a revolution.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY

The Ontario Court of Appeal have just called public attention to the question of extradition, especially as it regards Canada and the United States. The laws of extradition ve contained in the Ashburton Treaty are of a highly unsatisfactory nature. The treaty distinguishes between certain classes of crime and between crimes in certain classes, and says that the extradition of a prisoner must not be effected except for an offence which is specially mentioned in the treaty. For instance a man in the United States may defraud by embeazlement, and if he come to Canada he cannot be extradited; but if he had committed a forgery the Canadian authorities could send the prisoner back to the United States.

The result of these defects in the treaty, is that all kinds of criminals take their chances of escaping justice by flying either to the United States or Canada. Then when they are caught it takes months and years before they can be returned to the scene of their misdeeds for punishment, as they generally avail themselves of all the Courts from the lowest to the Supreme, to fight against extradition; and the costs of these legal contests are paid out of the money, which was obtained either by forgery, embezzlement or robbery, or other unlawful means. It would. therefore, be advisable to reconsider the extradition laws, and make the treaty between the two countries cover all crimes that are not political. This is the opinion of the learned Judges of the Ontario Court of Appeal, which has just given its decision in the cause celebre of Hall who came to Canada with money that did not belong to him. This man wanted to prove himself an embezzler and not a forger; if he had succeeded he could not have been extradited ; but he failed, and because he is a forger he will be handed over to the American authorities. The absurdity of the position, and especially of the law that gives rise to it, is evident. We quite sgree with the views of Chief Justice Spragge upon this question of the policy of extradition when he says :--- " I entirely agree with those who think that it is in the interest of our country as well as of the United States that extradition of criminals should not be fenced round with the difficulties that it is. It cannot be to our interest any more than it is to our honor that our country should be an ssylum for forgers, cheats and embeazlers, who can so easily transfer themseives from the scene of their nefarious transactions in their own country to ours; they are more fugitives from justice, and I cannot but think that as few impediments as possible should be allowed to exist to their being returned to the country against whose laws they are offen ders " THE SOHOOL INVESTIGATION It is now over three years since THE POST, at the request of a large number of parents, ratepayers and other interested and responsible parties, first called attention to our vicious school system and the irregularities of the Commissioners. We examined and investigated the system, and found it to be in need of a thcrough overhauling; the doings and dealings of the Commissioners were also scrutinized and as far as they could be seen and judged, they failed to give effect to the views of those who introduced the school tax for popular educational purposes. It was consequently an imperative duty to demand a radical change conducted, and to denounce those public servants who availed themselves of their postmoney. We did not shirk that duty, but enbenefit purely and simply the oltizons at large. For some unexplained reason the other organs whom well founded accusations, had been made. Our work was, therefore, of a very up

trauble and expense of enforcing collections Money can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter. We hope that not one will fail in remitting at

MICHABL DAVITT has again the honor of having his utterances under the consideration of the English Government. During his speech delivered at Navan on Sunday last, he warned the Administration that The people in the West of Irewere or the threshold of land distress and destitution, if they were not actually starving. To remedy this state of affairs he declared that either the Government or the landlords would have to support "She tenants, or that the latter should my no rent until the 1st May next. The cable now tells us that there declarations of Mr. Davitt are being duly considered by the Usbinet, but we are not told for what purpose or to what end, whether it is to endurse them or to see if Davitt should be sent to fall for another term.

Nerwitzstanding the innumerable Coercion Bills and Orimes Acts especially passed for the benefit of Ireland, we are told that the Maglish Government propose to take pro. coodings against Meesrs Healy, M. P. and Devitt under the Act defining treasen, passed during the reign of Edward III. Mr. Gladstone must be pretty hard pushed, if he has to travel back to a time so near the deluge to be enabled to prosecute an opponent. But after all there is nothing to extraordinary in the fact, for Ireland is quite accustomed to being governed by instruments which date back some seven or eight hundred years and which are quite characteristic of the middle ages. It is too bad, however, that Gladstone should ,have exhausted his " resources of modern civilization." for it sounds so funny to have a political adversary sent to the Tower on the strength of what Edward III. enacted so many contuites ago. We doubt if Edward III. had a say in the matter, that he would sanction the appropriation of his dividends which are paid out to rich stocklegislative acts to be used against a country of which he knew but very little and for which he certainly did not intend them.

LOSD DUVERBIN has at last got Avabi out | and our banks are using their capital very efof the way: The wily diplomat was ovi- fectively in that direction. The law should dently entrusted with the mission of raving | not tolerate it, but should force those char-, the unfortunate rebel's life. He saved it in | tered corporations to make a more equitable the most antithetin fashion; he at distribution of their profits. It any-- court-martial, and allowed the court to to suffer, then wby should, they not also share prozounce sentence of death sgainst the more fully in the earnings when prosperity to exercise with firmness and fidelity, the prisoner, but pulled the halter from off and success attend its management. It is powers with which they are entrusted. Atabi's neck by intimating to the Khedive clear that the interests of depositors are not the advisability of commuting the sentence. sufficiently protected, and that the banks are severity by the authorities is made when Mr. "Of course the Khedive could not re- unwilling to promote them.

now of foreign birth, notably French Canato the victors belong the spaile. There is dians, who form a thrifty and progressive evidently lots of happiness and prosperity in element of our population as the children be- store for the subdued people. Her Majesty come educated in the schools." This is then [feels confident that not only her sims, but the

the secret of the French Canadian emigration | result of her counsels, will commend themto the States; they have a monopoly of the selves to the approval of the Powers, who are work in the leading factories, and a more her allies in their several relations to that remunerative field of labor; they are not only interesting region. But how will these sime thrifty but they are a progressive element of the New England population. This is a deoldedly flattering ploture of their condition; it varies considerably from what we have been of a possible conflict with the lowers, accustomed to.

BANKS AND DEPOSITORS.

Our banking institutions are showing themselves to be very greedy corporations; and the effects of this greed weigh heavily, if not upinstly on the poorer classes. A poor man saves one hundred dollars and he deposits the whole in a Bank. The Bank uses that money for a year and realizes a profit on it of seven or eight dollars or more; and when the depositor wishes to draw it the Bank allows him but a minimum interest of three dollars. Now, this is not acting squarely and justly by the poor that are thrifty and saving, and there is not much encouragement to be so in a three per cent rate of interest, especially when they see that the Banks can and do obtain from seven to eight per cent. on the money deposited. Let the rate of interest on deposits be fixed according to the value of money on the market. Savings Banks particularly have signally failed to satisfy the public in this respect. The other banks were established, not so much in the interest of depositors as in that of rich stockholders, who care for nothing but large dividends. But Savings Banks whoutilize the carnings of small depositors should allow them to share in the profits of the Bank to a greater extent than any other banking institution. The profits and earnings of these banks in particular should be more equally and equitably divided ; a little should be taken off the large holders and added to the petty interest which is given to the poor depositors. It is one of at the same time pointed out the only means the ains of capitalists to enrich the wealthy at the expense of the poor,

commend themselves to the Powers, who are not her allies on this question? There is in this last sentence of the Queen, an indication who do not agree with her mode of settling the Egyptian question.

If she could have commanded the approval ot the Powers who were not her allies, she certainly would have said so. There is room left for political speculation and Ministerial explanation.

Her Mejesty makes a passing allusion to domn the Government that wanted to throw the revenue in Great Britain, and acknowledges that it has eensibly decreased, which is a poor lookout for the taxpayers in the face of the enormous increase in the expenditure. There is a grain of comfort in the decrease, at least for the alliance people, and it is that the decrease is due mainly to the diminution of receipts from the duties on intoxicating liquors. The English Exchequer will have to look to other sources besides to authority to pronounce upon "Marmion." whiskey and beer for the filling of its coffere. The sobriety of England is to be welcomed even at the risk of crippling the national finances.

and matters concerning it go to make up the moral, and passed his condemnation peroration in the Queen's speech. Her upon it; that was his duty. And what we Majesty says she anticipates distress this further contend is that such condemnation winter in some parts of Ireland. It she had | should be made to reach the party that would intimated that such was the actual fact she still uphold the book. His Grace condemned would have been nearer the truth. There is the Mail and its party for their outrages and no anticipation about it; attention has been | vilifications, that was his right. We cancalled in and out of Parliament by responsible parties to the existence of dire destitution in many parts of the Island. In fact, Davitt | the issue," the issue, as we think we have sufhas one of his speeches under Govern- ficiently demonstrated, was of a politico-rement consideration for having made the an- | ligious character, and in all such issues the nouncement three Sundays ago and having whereby to prevent the people from falling | controversy had nothing whatever to do with victims to cold and hunger. If the Queen the manifesto of Mesers, Smith and O'Donohad backed, up Davitt in this plea for [hoe," we must beg to say that such pretenrelief there would have, been some sense in her alluding to the question in ther speech, 44 Marmion " of controversy there / would but as it is there is not the slightest sympathy have been no "" Marmion "" party" cry ; expressed for the people nor the faintest hope, if there bad been no "Marmion" party

This royal call for the exercise of further

REDIPORTS MUTHICA DEL CAPHULE CHRONICLE

Dec. 6, 1882.

2976年139日

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

expansitive, and it will not be accepted as thought) Tenetrates to the inpermost parts such if the Commission will hold their meetings with closed doors. The investigation the heart of man and there reads the sacred must be above board and open to the public.

CATHOLIC CLUB.

INTEBESTING LECTURE ON MENTAL AND MOBAL PHILOSOPHY.

Two very good authorities, Oicero and St. Thomas, tell us that a teacher of philosophy should clearly comprehend what he is going to talk about, and define correctly the terms he intends to use. "I shall ask you to take for granted that I understand my subject sufficiently well. I will this evening define the terms I intend to use. These terms are three-mental, moral, philosophy. There are three kinds of definitions : defini. tions of words, definitions of thoughts and definitions of things; or, as they are some. times called, etymological, logical and real deficitions. The word Philosophy is a compound of two Greek words, its compound sense, signifies and, in love of wisdom. Wisdom is the science of things in their highest cause. Science in general is the knowledge of things in their cauto-scientia est cognitio per causa. And there are various kinds of sciences just because there are various kinds of causes. The principal causes are four : efficient, material, formal and final. The efficient cause that which makes, a thing; the material cause, that of which the thing is made; the formal cause is the idea in the mind of the maker, which is seen in the work he maker. The final cause is the end which the worker intends. The sculptor is the efdoent cause of the statue, the marble the material cause. The idea in the artist's mind which, expressed in the marble, makes the what it is, a man or a ilon, and so stat**ti**ð forth, is the formal cause. Pleasure or profit or glory may be the final cause. There may be many final causes, that is, the worker may intend many things. but 'something, some end, must be last, and to this last end all the other intermediate ends must necessarily tend. In the order of causes the material cause is the lowest, the

efficient first cause is the highest, the formel and final come in be-Physical science considers the tweet. material cause. Wisdom contemplates the great first cause. Philosophy, mental and moral, cousiders the formal and final cause. Physical science studies matter in motion. Mental and moral philosophy studies mind in motion and mind in action. Mental philosophy may be defined the science of thinking according to truth. And moral, the science of acting according to the principles of reason and rectitude. These sciences are perfectly settled, their foundations are deep and lasting, their principles, eternal. The heavens and the earth may pass away, and so may physical science. Mental and moral philosophy shall never pass away. But you may say to me how can that be settled, which is so subject to change as the thought and the action of man? The question suggests a distinction that I would ask you to bear in mind. The difficulty, you will observe, supposes that we are going to consider only what man actually into the new canal basin for the winter was thinks and does. Now, this is precisely what

we are not going to consider; the object of up elsewhere. our study will not be so much what man does, or may do, but what he ought to do. You may tell me you can think and act as you like. I am going to prove that you should like to think according to truth and details in connection with the forthcoming act according to reason and right. Of course we shall consider such as they actually are, as they live and move to act; but wo shall in the Mechanics' Hall in the atternoon, and things, we shall not be content with observ- cedure. The excursion committee met in ing facts or effects. We shall always seek the Windsor at night, when the following for the cause, and we shall find that gentlemen were added to their number:the thought and action of man is Capt. Labelle, of the North Shore Railway, ruled by the true and the good, that truth Mr. George Hibbard, of the Canadian Pacific, is the formal cause of thought, and that and Mr. T. A. McKinnon, of the South E atern good is the final cause of action, and that, The ice palace committee also met at the therefore, montal and moral philosophy Windsor. The plan and site proposed were should occupy itself with the formal and fiast inly discussed, and it was generally agreed cause of the thought and action of man. So that the cast end of Dominios square would much for our definitions. Perhaps you will be a fitting site. The snowshoe committee say it is a little too much, that this met in the gymnasium and after considering definition business is rather dry to fully the subject of their share in the week's begin with, and that big words attractions, sppointed Mr. Argus Grant are hard to remember. I confess, I myself chairman and Mr. W. Matthews secretary. telt I was in danger of acting the part of the The advertising and curling committees also fool in the play by trying "to plant in your held meetings in the Windsor and made the memory an army of fine words." But, I necessary arrangements in connection with think you will find on reflection, that my their work. A letter was received from the words have much meaning, and I am sure you Oasalian Pacific Ballway Company subscrib. will see their sense and utility as we proceed ing \$100 to the guar-nice fund. A meeting with our subject. It is said that the devil fears nothing so much as a good definition and some of our "modern" philosophers seem and some of our "middlen" philosphore second to research is in this the fallen angel who hotes the truth.² We wish to drive this dark angel and all who follow him, out of the field of philosophy by throwing from our aling the "smooth stenes" of good definitions which we take from the stream of trutb. The next best thing to a clear definition is a correct and complete division of the subject. Our subject divides itself. We are to study man in action. Now, a little consideration will shows us that the sotions of men natural-ly range themseives under five different heads or classes. There is first, *individual* action, of man with his' fellow man, with their principles and laws that regulate both; second if, the parsonai duties and rights, sud the principles and laws that regulate both; second if of man with his' fellow man, with their formation of the sotions of man as a member of soolety, the part the individual has in the formation of the State, the, rights and duties of the oltizens as a member of civil society, the principles can which these rights and duties are founded, and the iswe that re-gulate them. Fourthly, we have to con sider political action, or the setting of mon legitimately assembled together to gov-ern for the good of all. Here we shall have the interesting question of the sotion of rights and duties are founded, and the iswe that re-gulate them. Fourthly, we have to con sider political action, or the setting of mon legitimately assembled together to gov-ern for the good of all. Here we shall have the interesting question of the sorie of gover ment of the soluter of the state has over the citic zen, whether the power the state has over the citic zen, whether the power of the state is supreme. to resemble in this the fallen angel who hotes the truth.? We wish to drive this dark what is the power the state has over the citien, whether the power of the state is supreme, Independent, and if it is not subordinate to another power, on earth, etc. Fifthly and finally, we shall discuss international action ; Indust, we shall choose increasing actions. The descent solutions is the material functions increasing actions in the state as a solution of the state as a solutis solution of the state as a solution of the state as a soluti that is looking at the state as an

that this investigation shall be thorough and Material philosophy (a creation of " modern of the earth and makes the plutonic rocks tell their story. Moral philosophy goes to page written by the hand of God. On our way to the buman soul and in our study of the human heart we shall have to encounter some foes, false teachers in mental and moral philosophy. The idealist comes from our side : the materialist from the other : the positivist comes in between and joins hands with both The first says everything is soul ; the second says there is no soul ; the third admits a sort of material soul. The ideallat would have only thought; the materialist will have no thought; the positivist, contradioting himself as well as everyone else, will have Free Thought. We are not afraid to meet our foes. We are armed only with the weapon of Truth. But we are sure all the isms of error will soon give way under a few home thrusts of this good sword. When David went out against the Philistines he took with him " five smooth stones from the stream;" In hurled one from his slipg and brought down the glant. We have in our "scrip" the five smooth stones of a correct and complete division;

. 1

false philosophy by a well nimed blow of one good definition. When speaking to you of books and reading. I think I said there are two parts of a book you should always read-the Prelace and the Index. I have now given you the Preface and the ludex to our series of talks on mental and moral philosophy.

but we can break the head of the Goliath of

A OBOWNING MEBOY TO THE OOBNED.

Unequalled by any remedy in the world---PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTBACTOR, the new remedy for corns. Never fails to cure ; never produces pain ; never makes deep cavities in the flesh. A sure, prompt, and painless vamedy for corns. Sold by druggists throughout the Dominion. Don't fail to try it. N. C. Poleon & Co., props., Kingston, Ont.

LOCAL NEWS.

-The first passenger train arrived at the Quebec Gate Barracks yesterday morning, and business seemed very lively. The train con sisted of three Pallman and four ordinary cars, each being fairly full.

-There was a meeting of the directors of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Associstion last night at the Windsor Hotal, when arrangements for the angual Conservat other matters were considered.

-Dr. F. W. Kelley continued his course of lectures last night in Association Hall on American history, treating especially of mat ters connected with the close of the war of independence, the treaty of poace with Great Britain and the after results.

-There are no signs of a compromise being reached in the questions between the boot and shoe manufacturers and their employees. A meeting of the masters was held last night, and a deputation of lasters were present.

-The river yesterday was irczen out to about one hundred yards from the shore in the vicinity of the canal lock so thick that people crossed in perfect safety. The steamer "Laprairie" intending to Dat unable to do so and will protably have to lay

THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

The sub-committees appointed at the last meeting of the General Committee, to arrange Carbival, held meetings yesterday afterneon and evening. The bistorical committee mat look on as philosophers, our study shall be after discussion sppointed a sub-committee all not stop at the surface of from their number to craft a plan of proof the general committee will be held on Thursday evening when all the sub-committees will submit their reports. THE BAZAAB AT LACHINE. occasion. . . .

CRAVE CHARGES

THE CITIZENS PETITION.

INVESTIGATE.

A Brief Sunopsis of the Alleged Irregulari-ties and of the Printipal Acoustions against the school Commissioners.

The following is a translation of the petition of the Fiench-speaking citizens which was presented to the City Council three years ago, in connection with the administration of our school affairs, by the Commissioners. It is a remarkable document, and we draw the attention of the Commission to the serious charges contained therein :---

To His Bonor the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Montreal :

The humble petition of the undersigned, all offizens and taxpayers of the city of Montreal, humbly sheweth :

That your petitioners are called upon to pay, and do pay annually, as do likewise their fellow-citizons professing the Roman Catholic and Apostolic faith, a considerable special tax to be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of Catholic schools in the city of Montreal.

That this special tax, moderate enough when first levied, has greatly increased for many years, and has reached for the cuirent year the sum of seventy-six thousand dollars. That the citizens and the Corporation are justly indignant in consequence of the magnitude of these figures, and have agitated, with reason, the question of addressing the Quebec Legislature, asking that the amount of the tex at present imposed to reduced.

That your petitioners believe that one of the principal causes of the complaints of the citizens in this matter is the want of control, and absolute absence of responsibility of the Commissioners of the Catholic Schools in whose hands taxes raised are vested, and who have the complete control of such funds. That this want of control, this absence of responsibility on the part of the Commissioners' have given rise to abuses which it is

high time to remedy. That the Commissioners of the Catholic Schools, or rather some of them, in the construction, the repairing and the maintenance of the Schools, as well as in their general administration, have shown themselves incompetent, inexperienced and negligent, or even

guilty of more reprehensible acts. That your petitioners are credibly informed that if an enquete were made into the general a iministration of the School Commissioners they could easily catablish the following facts, and many others of a similar nature, an abuse resulting from the system and the bad conduct of some of the Commissioners.

1st. Having bought useless land, after wards divided into lots, which these gentlemen today offer at a lower price than cost, thereby showing the Commission to lose foolishly a sum which may be considerable.

2nd. Having built a school house in a lo cality where it was not required (on Boy street) that the citizens did not ask for, in a hollow, on land for which too much had been paid, and which was so ill adapted that the foundation alone necessitated the expenditure of a sum ten times larger than would have sufficed to purchase, even in the vicinity, several joint lots which were then also offered for sale. .

3rd. Having employed as caretakers of the scoools incompetent men, who are even miable to make the ordinary repairs in the buildings.

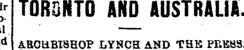
4th. Having employed as superintendent of buildings, at a salary of \$3 a day, a man in no way firted for the position, and whose sole qualification consists in being the brother | the abuse heaped on him by writers calling of the Commissioner

the "Aneral administration of the Commisslop: 1 of the Catholio schools of Montreal, or, "fanch a thing be impossible, that you heretic who has grown perfect in prowon whe pleased to ask that such an investigathin be held by the Quebec Government or us any other body in whose province it that man has ceased to have any belief at all MATTERS FOR THE COMMISSION TO to that the law is amended in such a light oprobrium or outrage, or contumely dir. man or that the Commissioners of the Catho. lic schools may be subject to, control, and. placed under such responsibility as the institutions of the country demand on the part of those to whom is entrusted the expenditure of public monies. And your petitioners will ever pray.

(SIGNATURES.)

However strange it may appear to some, it is nevertheless true—the best is always the world to die for all sin, Theologians try to cheapest. MONTREAL, November 29, 1882.— explain why the sin of blasphemy can-To Royal Sewing Machine Co. : Gents,-The lady who is using the New Boyal A., ordered through M. Pipe, praises it so much that my wife has requested me to order one also for our own use, which please send at an early

date. R. A. CARMICHAEL.



Cauadian Journaliam Creates a Preig

dice Against separate Noholis in Anatralia-How the Catholics of the Antiped-s are Made to suffer for the lil-timed and Jajudicious Attacks on the Archwishop by a Turouto Paper.

On ascending the pulpit of St. Michael's cathedral last night Archblshop. Lynch, after praising his people for their regular attendance at church, told them of the manner in which the attacks made on him some months ago in the columns of a "so-called" Boman Catholic weekly journal in Toronto had been the means of doing serious lejary to the cause of Roman Catholic education in Australia. At the recent consecration in Sydney of the largest cathedral in Australia, the archbishop of that diocese had made a special appeal to his people for \$35,000 be devoted to the maintenance to of their schools in New South Wales, in lieu of the government sin is in some sense against the Holy Ghost. grant, amounting to £9,000 a year which is to be withdrawn. This withdrawal, according to Archbishop Lynch, came about in this wise. The Boman Catholics of that province were agitating for the concession of education il privileges similar to tho, e eployed by their co religionists of Ontario, and were in Parliament citing this province as a model, son and conscience, we should listen to the when a member of the Government, who had teachings of faith, to the teaching of authorgot hold of the articles published some time ity, to the voice of God's Vicar, through whom the Holy Spirit speaks, and hearing we should believe, and believing profess-the ago in the paper above referred to on the separate schools of Toronto, read portions of them in the Legislature, and by this means profession of prayer and of penance, that the not only put a stop to the separate school victory of faith in action may lead to the movement, but led to a resolution to withglory of sternal possession. draw the grant hitherto made to the Boman Catholics for educational purposes.

His Grace went on to state that he had been written to from Bydney for information, and could only report that the attacks on himself writes as follows upon the subject of crime as and the management of the separate schools committed in and out of Ireland :--was a tissue of falsehoods. The mischief however had been done, and he felt more numiliated at these attacks than ever when be learned how disastrons the use of his are an atrocions monster; if you do your name had been in a province so distant. He killing in the United States, well you are an disclaimed all responsibility for the articles unfortunate fe i. w, rather to be pitled than in question, against which he had protested at the time, and for blamed, and mo iv insane. A murder or two in Ireland are intantly blazoned all over some of which he might have prosecuted the world, and reconcised in every newspaper the journal in question. The transition from this topic to the recent "Marmion" discussion the day after tre occurrence, and all because they are agrarian This created an idea was easy, if not natural, and in a few vigorous that Ireland is about the most murderous sentences His Grace referred indignantly to spot on certb, which is simply nonseuse. Allowing for the difference of population, themselves Roman Catholics, and reiterated

will finally have to admit he believes only in himself. to admit that The testing, who has got so far advanced in free. dom of thought as to believe only in himself ectly offered to the personal God. It is a sin against all Three Persons of the Most Holy Trinity; but it is especially the sin against the Holy Ghost, and it is a sin against the Holy Ghost that Obrist our Lord declares It to be the greatest of all sins : the sin that shell not be forgiven in this world or in the world to come, for it is an everlasting sin. This is a terrible sentence when spoken by the Incarnate Son of God who came into this

المربي المراجع المراجع والمحاصين المحاصية

not be forgiven, and they give these reasons : the blasphomer sins knowingly, sins with his whole soul; sins, not through passion, but out of pure malice; sins as the demon sinned ; and sins with the fixed determination to be deaf to all remonstrance and continue in his sin. And not only does he so sin himsel", but in his fiendish malice he endeavors to teach others to sin ; he preaches his sin, he publishes his sin, and giories in it. He sins not only against the Being of God or the truth and justice of God, he sins, and scoffingly, against the mercy and love of God, and all this because he sins against the Holy Goo-t Such being the sin of the blasphemer, it is intelligible, and Theologians say why it cannot be forgiven, for it includes final impenitunce. It is written, and it is the word of God, that there are three who give testimony in heaven, the Father, the Son and the Holy Gnost, and these three are one And when these Three Divine witnesses shall come on the last great day to give evidence against all mankind, and when each of us shall pass becore the great white throne and bow before the cross, the sign of the Son of man, he who sinned against the Father may be forgiven, he who sinned against the Son may be forgiven, but he who sinned against the Holy Ghost must be condemned, for he hath committed an everlasting sip, that shall not be forgiven in this world or in the world to come. This sin of blasphemy is the consummation of all sin, but it has its beginnings in almost every sin, for every The blasphemer denies the Holy Spirit ; the believing sinner resists him. There'ore, if we wish to avoid the canger of denying, we should begin by resolving never to resist the divice inspiration. When we hear the voice of the Holy Spirit, we should not harden our heart . We should listen to the voice of rea-

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CAR. TERBURY.

5

LONDON, Dec. 3 .- The Archbishop of Canterbury passed away quietly, apparently without suffering, in presence of the members of bis family yesterday. He remained in a semi-unconscious state till 11 p.m., when he spoke his last words: "It is coming, it is coming." He was then selzed with a sharp spasm, and did not speak again, sithough it is heliward he was is believed he was partly conscious to the end. The Dean of Westminster, on behalf of the Queen, has offered burial for the Archbishop's remains in Westminster Abbey.

The Right Bev. Archibaid Campbell Talt. D D, youngest son of the late Orawford Tait, Eeq., W.S., of Harvieston, County Olackmannon, his mother being a daughter of the late Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succett, for sometime Lord President of the Court of Ses-sion, was born in Edinburgh, December 22, 1811; was educated at the High School and at the Academy of Edinburgh, under Arch-deacon Williams; went in 1827 to the University of Glasgow, where he attended the lectures of the late Sir Daniel K. Sandford and Mr. Buchanan; wes elected in 1830 an Exhibitioner on Snell's foundation, to Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became successively Scholar, Fellow and Tutor, and graduated B. A. in first-class honors. He subsequently became a Public Examiner at the University. Whilst residing at Oxtord in his capacity as college tutor, he took a prominent part in opposing the spread of tractarian principles, and was one of the "four tators" who first drew the att-ntion of the University authorities to the celebrated Tract No. 90, written by Mr. Newman, for the purpose of showing that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Established Onurch could be honestly subscribed to by those was held Roman Catholic doctrines. His opposition, however, to this school of theology, slways courteous and open, was marked by the most sincera respect for, and attachment to, those who held these peculiar views. The circumstances of Mr. Tait's being in holy crears proved, in the then state of the law, an obstacle to his appointment, in 1838, to succeed the late Sir D. R. Sandford in the Greek Obair at Glasgow; but the death of Dr. Arnold in 1842 opened to him a field of greater usefulness, as he was selected to fill the important office of head master of Rogby School, where he remained eight years. While there he married a daughter of the late Venerable Archdescon Spooner, brother of the late Mr. Richard Spooner, long one of the members for Warwickshire, and uncle to the Bishop of Oxford. A severe illness, occasioned by over exertion in his ardnous post, probably induced Dr. Tait to accept from Lord John Bussell's Government, in April, 1850, the Deanery of Oarlisle. But, to a man of his mental activity and conscientious de-votion to his sacred calling, this could be no post of indolent retirement. He originated and generally conducted himself an additional pulpit service on Sundays, besides undertaking an amount of labor in visiting the poor, instructing the young and ignorant and superintending the public charities of a large town, seldom equalled by the most bard-working parish elergyman, and was at the same time an active memoer of the Oxford University Commission. Thu late Dr. Blomfield having resigned the See where and how a crime is committed. If of London, under a special Act of Parlia-you happen to murder a man in Ireland you ment in August, 1856, Dr. Tait was nominated to the vacancy, and 12 years later, in 1868, was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1863 ho proposed, and by his zealous efforts powerfully contributed to the successful initiation of an extensive scheme for supplying the deficiency of church

accommodation in London by raising a fund of £1,000,000 in the course of ton years. Dr. Tait has written two volumes of sermons preached either at Oxford or in the school chapel at Rugby; a work entitled "The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theo. logy," with remarks on the colebrated "Essays and Beviews," published in 1861; the "Word of God and the Ground of Falth" in 1868; "Charge to the Clergy" in 1866, and has contributed articles on education and kindred topics to the Edinburgh and North British Reviews. The Archbishop of Canterbury is Primate and Metropolitan of all Eogland, and deemed the first peer in the realm after the Royal Family. He places the crown on the Soyereign's head at the coronation, and wherever the court may be the King and Queen are deemed his parishioners. The four prelates of London, Winchester, Lincoln and Bechester are respectively his dean, sub descon, chancellor and chaplain. His province comprehends the Sees of twenty-one suffragan bishops, and he has the nomination of the several officers belonging to the ecclesiastical courts, over which he presider, and the privilege of conferring degrees in the faculty of law, physic and divinity. The present remarkable cathedral is a repair and revival of that built by Lanfranc, the first primate after the Conquest, the whole of which was nearly destroyed by fire in 1174. It exhibits specimens of the style of every age from the Norman sociation to the period of the dissolution of monasterier. LONDON, Dec. 5.—It is rumored that the Bishop of Winchester will succeed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

THE LATE MADAME MASSON. The funeral of Madame Masson, which took their tenders; accepted without promising to the heretic will not, or if he does believe he place, at Terrebonne Saturday, has already been related in these columns. The de-

5th. Baving employed for years a managing carpenter, whose whole occupation consisted in superintending a couple of carpenters making simple repairs to the school houses, independent, however, of the super-Intendent above mentioned.

6th. Partiality, probably interested, in the acceptance or rejection of tenders asked for the construction or repair of schools or other work thereunto appertaining, even going so far as to raise the amount of the favored tenderers after having accepted their tenders at lower rate,

7th. The Commissioners have paid the debts of one of their contractors apart from the amount of the contract, to prevent him from going into insolvency, thereby causing a considerable loss to the Commission.

8th. That the Commission having given to their Secretary six months leave of absence, replace him during his absence by one of their professors; that they gave to this professor power to accept the accounts of the the world of actions. This victorious Faith workmen, to pay them, to sign cheques, &c., is shown in profession. There is the acc, while at the same time one of the profession of dogma, the profession of brothers of the professor was working for the Commissioners, and his accounts were accepted and paid by the other brother, the pro tem Secretary.

Your petitioners do not pretend that in this case there has been favoritism or malversation, but the least they can say, is, that in this case such a lack of control and responsibility is exhibited as has never been allowed in any case where the public funds are in question.

9th. Office badly kept, without order or responsibility. Any Commissioner can obtain the documents, carry them off, misplace them or keep them for months.

This was observed lately in the case of a difficulty between the Commissioners and the contractors.

10th. Having paid considerable sums in the shape of bonus to professors discharged The infidel may te in simple ignorance of without cause.

11th. Having expended at least from \$15,-000 to \$20,000 in a perfectly useless manner,

money being added to the accounts or to the Heresy is an election or a selection of what tenders which amount the contractors paid is pleasant. It is a self-willed adherence

his provious statement that common fairness required him to stand by the Ontario Government when it had the fairness to grant a reasonable concession in response to the objections he had urged against a certain text book which was offensive to the Roman Uatholic people .- Toronto World.

INFIDELITY, BERESY AND BLAS-PREMY.

At the 8 o'clock p.m. service in the Geau last Sunday, Father Byan continued his sermons on the virtue of Faith. He said he had shown Faith in action, and now following the feastivity of St. Thomas he would conclude his treatmedt of this first theological virtue by showing Faith in opposition. Faith in action does its work of warfare. This is the victory that overcometh the world-gone Faith. The victory is over the intellectual world, the moral world, the material world, the world of thought, the world of words and prayer and the profession of penance. All this simply means that the professing

Christian, the practical Catholic, should not only believe and know his catachism; he should say his prayers morning and evening, attend Mass on Sundays, and be always in time; and go to confession and communion about once a month. It is by such practice only that his faith will give him the victory. Having thus considered Faith in action, St. Thomas goes on to consider it in opposition. He brings before us the foes of Faith, the vices that are opposed to the virtue of Faith, and he says they are three :--- Infidelity, Heresy and Blasphemy. The infidel is one who simply does not believe; the heretic is one who will not believe; the blasphemer,

one who lyingly says he cannot believe be cause he knows there is no God to believe in. supernatural revelation, or he may refuse to listen to this revelation when he has an op-11th. Sometimes contractors have been in the law of the law is the part of the society is some of the inders which amount the commissioners a certain sum of the hereito will not the law. Heresy is a species of the society is and explored without the law. Heresy is a species of the inders which amount the commissioners a certain sum of the hereito will not or a selection of what the destine of the amount the commissioners and the transformer of the selection of the transformer. It is the selection of the transformer of th portunity to hear it. The ignorant infidel

least committed in New York City alone as in all Ireland, which really and truly is one of the most peaceable countries in the world, and nowhere on earth is life and property more safe. Thus the week in which the killing of policeman Cox in Dublin sent a thrill of horror through the civilized world, there were at least four murders in this city alone, and there was no thrill and no horror to speak of, and no cabling, and no fuse. The evening papers are so full of domestic orime, culled from the interior of the country as to be sometimes perfectly sickening. We are cartainly the last people who ought to be severe on Irish or other foreign crime when we have so much of our own at home. There are 15 or 16 murderers living the lives of gentlemen in the city prison here while Mr. Frank James, ascassin and bandit is the honored guest of the truly remarkable State of Missouri, and a far bigger man than any bonest artizan or farmer within the bounds of that commonwealth. Let us spare some of our virtuous indignation against toreign crime and criminals and look at home.

there is three times as much violent orime at

CRIME, HOME AND FOREIGN.

The New York correspondent of the Gazette

"It makes all the difference in the world

SCOTCH NEWS.

Last week in Edinburgh, the mortality fel from 99 to 65, and the death-rate was 15 per thousand. There were 16 deaths under 1 year, and 19 shove 60, of which 2 were above 80 years.

At the close of the service on Sunday the Rev James Commerville, partsh minister, announce-ed that the Kirk Session had agreed, by a majority, to discontione the observance of the Fast-Day in the partsh.

The Town Council of Kirkcaldy have agreed to confor the ireedom of the burgh on Mr. Sand-ford Fleming, who has just returned to Kirkoal-dy from Canada, where he holds a responsible office Mr. Fleming is well known in connec-tion with the railways in Canada.

A mason named Harry Ferguson Welsh has died at Greenook, it is supposed, from the effects of a sessall committed on him by a man named Patrick O'Connor, O'Connor was sent to prison for 80 days by the Magistrate on the 4th inst. Bsfore Welsh died his deposition was taken.

HOME BULE DEMONSTRATION.

London, Dec. 5 .- At a Home Bule demonstration at Saltord last evening, among those present were O'Donnell and Kenny, members of Parliament. A resolution was passed condemning the Government for its determination to prozecute Davitt and Healy, and congratulating these true patriots on their refusal to enter into terms for ball. Kenny declared that if the Government imprisoned Davitt and Healy, it must face the task of arresting the whole Irish Parliamentary

party.

THE LOSS OF THE SS. "CEDAR GBOVE."

THE LOSS OF THE SS. "OEDAR GROVE." SYDREY, C. B., Dec. 1.—The schooner "Parole," bound to St John. N.B., from Caledonia; coal inden, when off. Canso yesterday morning, ploked up one of the steamer. "Cedar Grove's" boats, is which were the chief officer, Masters, the third engineer, ohlef steward and eight men. A jew hours after the boat was ploked up by a steamer that was seen steaming eastward. Signals were made on the schoorer, to which the steamer responded. She proved to be the "Iddesdale," bound to the Mediterranean, call-ing here for bunker coal. When rounding to the steamer struck the schoorer on the quarter, osusing a serious leak, and rebounding istuck her a second blow inat made, the: "Farole" a helpless wreck. The crew of the schoorer and her " sourd parsancers, numbering 'efficien men n all, made their-escape from the rapidiy sluking schooner, in her boats and were shortly after ploked up and brought in here. "This morning the schoorer is the shortly after ploked up and brought in here."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

6

How, They, Carle and What They, Have Arounplished (Inginated Silves the Foundation of the second silves the Remers of (Holiferianbio-The-rish Remerical Hiberty. E Still State In State of Hiberty. E Still State of Hiberty.

The New York Son. In reviewing Mr. P. H. Bryonai's book on "The Trish in Amer-tos," rays, " His researches in the early his tory of Irish emigration to this country' have had substantial results, and are likely to sur-prise those persons who in gine that our struggle for independence, was simest exclu-sively carried on by colonists of English de-soant. The large part taken by Itisumen in the winning of our political liberties is clear-by broaght out in the volume. The string lasts, collected by the author Quelt to be widely known for they would go far to ren-der impossible a renewal of the old Native American agitation under any form. American sgitation under any form.

As early as the middle of the seventeenth century the English authorities in Ireland gave orders to deliver all prisoners of war and all destinute persons to the agents of Bristol merchants, for TRANSPOSTATION TO NEW ENGLAND.

In 1658 five hundred and fitty able-bodied mes and marriageable women were by. on's shipment'drawn from the purest Celtio blood of the South of Ireland and infused into the primal stock of the New England people. Withan four years the same Bristol firms of slave dealers, had Fupped :6;400 flrish meb and women to the British colonies of North America: Maryland, probably from its Oa tholie origin, was, at an early period, a point of asuaction. So rapidly did the Irish Osthelie element multiply in this colony toat in 1968 the Protestant inhabitants passed an act imposing a flae of twenty shillings for each lish servant, " to prevent the importing of toe great a number of Irish Papists into the provinces.". Apparently, however, this had not the desired effect, for in 1717 yet another set was passed against the ." Irish Papists' more atringent than the first. In the ten years between 1727 and 1737, the Irish furmished to the Corolinas and Georgia

THE MAJOBITY OF THEIR SETTLESS.

Pennsylvania, however, would appear to be most distinctively an Irish colony. In 1727 there arrived in Newcastle Government 4 500 persons ohl'fly from Ireland, and at Poiladelphia 1,155 Irish, of whom none were servante. In the very next year 5 000 Irish landed at the port of Philadelphis, the proportion of Irish to all other emigrauts taken together being nearly ten to one. From this date down to the eve of the Bevolution the inflow of emigrante from Ireland seems to have been amaningly copions. In the years 1771-72 the number of emigrants to America from Ireland amounted to 17,350. Within the first fort-night of August, 1773, there served at Philadelphia

3,500 COLONISTS FROM IBELAND,

and from the same document which records this circumstance it appears that versels were arriving every month freighted with emigrants from Ireland and the Highlands of Beotland. As most of these settlers were intensely discontented with the treatment they had received at home, their accession to the colonial population had no tendency to diminish the hostile sentiments toward Great Britain which were daily gathering force in America.

In another chapter Mr. Bagenal shows what the Irish actually did on the battlefield of the Bevolution. In the evidence taken refore a committee of the House of Commons u the conduct of the American war, it was sated, in answer to the question by Edmund tarke, and on the authority of Gan. Lee, stat

"HALF THE BEBEL CONTINENTAL ABMY WERE

an sai

portion of yoar Divese, we, the Catholics of the Mission of Gialton, approach, your, Lord ship with feelings of profound respect to ex-tend to you a cordial welcome, to exaress our joy and Laupiners on this occasion, and to sasure.you of our dutiful sttachment to your Secred office and person., Words cannot ex-press our sentiments on this happy accession, but we are antious in spile of the powerty of those of the Prairies Province, and conse our words that your Lordehlo should know quently, they are more interested in the that it is with the heart we welcome-that we have a bundred thousand welcomes in our

hearts for our Bishop. The Parish of Gration, my Lord, though extending over a large territory, is numerically small and coosequently pour; but in our love tor our Opu on, in our fidelity to the teachings of our Huty Buigion and in our implicit obedience to, ecclesiastical, authority, we are second to none. . It is not many years since the first Oatholics settled here, and until about three years sgo this mission formed part of the missions of Oubourg and Trenton. Many were the hardebips we inboird underthe hardships we had to endure in struggling for existence, and the distance we lived from the church made it very difficult, almost impossible for us and our children to comply with our religious duties. Bur that has been all chauged, and the onange has been of in-calculable advantage to pa. We have now many of us, comfortable bomes and good properties, and others are making noule efforts to sequire the same for themselves and famllis-we have a beautiful oburch, a lasting mounment of the piety and z al of the late Thomas He-nan, E.q., and a few others-we have a fine brick residence for our pastor and ab we all we have the happiness of being able to practice our Holy Beligion. It is time we are not well supplied with schools, and there is some debt ou our church, but the time is not far distant when we will have good and officient schools, and there will be but one debt on our parish- a debt of gratitude to our pastor, the Bey. Father Larsin for his untiring z-al for the hoarr and a lor of God, and for our temporal and spir.tosi welfare, for he labors in season and out of searon to instruct us in our duty to God, to

our neighbor and to ourselves, and owing to his exertions the state of things is fast im proving. We teel, my Lord, that on an occasion like

this when we receive amonust us ourB ishop, a Prince of the Catholic Courch, it is fitting that we should give public expression to the faich that is in us-that we should declare openly our devotion to the Catholic Beligton, and our noswerving submission and obedience to the visible and infailible head of the Oburco, Leo XIII.

Accept then, My Lord, this address as a dec'aration of our faith, and with the assurance of our attachment to the Catpolic Church, and its pastore, and believe that among your Lurdship's many subj-cis there are none, who reverence and love you more than your faithful people of Grafton?

McCall, Thos. Waleb, D McCarthy, John Nagle, Wm. Oulihan, John Booney, M. McCabe, John McCormack.

In reply, his Lordship thanked the people most heartily for the right royal reception they had given him. He said he was delighted with the progress they were making and that he was surprised to see so neat and beautitul a church in Graiton In the course of his remarks, his Lordship referred to the fict that the first pastor of a parish has a great many difficulties to encounter, and that Father Larkin deserves great praise, for no was owing to his long that the

the "Mail"-A Fine Literary Style. [FBOM, OUE, OWN COBBENPONDENT.] 20

TOBORTO, NOV. 30 Although on the eve of a general election for the province, there is as full in Ontario politics; it is the calm, most likely, that precedes the starm. Besides, we are all intent watching the excitement in Qaebec and Manitobs; the latter sepecially: Rightly or wrongly, the Liberale of Ontario Imagine their dectivies are politically bound up with movement and pronouncements of Messes. Norquay and Greenway than Messrs. Mowat and Meredith. Both Provinces 113 under the grievance of disallowance, and if the Streams Bill' is not as important in lis nature as the South-Eastern' Ballroad, "Ta" governed by the same principle. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of McLaren vs. Osldwell, on which the Streams Bill hinges, bas surprised no one; it was expected, for it was known that the Judges of the Supreme Court are not enthusiastic admirers of State or Provincial lights. The case is to be taken before the Imperial. Privy Council. One of the reason why Sir, John Macdonald is so anxions to secure the Province for his party is that future conflicts may not arise which may be the means of wresting the Government of the Dominion from Conservative hands for many years. The premier Province is becoming restive because of encroach. ment on its rights, and it is not nullkely that many conflicts may arise in the near luture between the Province and the Dominion which will gradually set all Oatario in fierce opposition to Sir John and centralization.

Winter has apparently set in, and the jinglog of the sleigh bell is heard. There was no sleighing last year, which was a cause of regret to trades people, to those who own magnificent rige, and to those yourg ladies who are accustomed to dis-play their in a and their rearry on the King street promenade between Yonge and Onurch streets This fashionable resort is not to much frequented of late years, and is declining in popularity. Perbaps this is br-cauge most of Toronto's beauties have been married to Buff-lo and Rochester young men, or, perhaps it is that the approaching shadow of the for famed Langtry has scared them away for the time. In that case, may the hadow of the Laugiry never be less, as some of the King street besuties are no beauties at all, while those of them that are, would not be eligible in classic Bome to the office of vestal virgins. And, appropos des bottes, the police made a clean sweep of the Torouto beguios a low nights ago, and a scattering in confusion of their lumates. Some of them have crossed the border and established themselves in Detroit, some have gone to Buffelo, some to Chicago, and a few find shelter in Montreal. The newspapers published the names of the frail orer, and of some of the frequ nters of the other sex, but not all; there are always a illustrious men-young and old-whom it proposed to reduce the Archbishops from would not be politic to expose on such occaslong. The number of the bagnios were also printed, which is a capital way of advertising the episcopal body within the limits ints of iniquity.

Much interest is manifested here in the Montreal May raity question, but not so much as if Mayor Brandry were one of the the Archoisbops of Paris from 45,000 francs caudidates. His Worebly's name is used to send the babies of Oatario to sleep. The Globe's Montreal correspondent thinks the Irish Catholics should be satisfied with the nomination of Mr. Henry Buimer, as he is an ment the amendment was adopted, amid Irith Protestant. It is singular how difficult loud applanse from the Extreme Lefr, it is for an Irish Catholis to obtain honors in by 238 to 226 votes. In his attempt Quebec Province. He is ground dows, poli- to suppress sitogether the salary of cically, between the British (including Irish the Archbishops of Algiers, M. Roche was try in general and of the Uatbolic people in Protestants) and the French Canadians, beween the devil and the deep ses. We do so much bigotry as people imagine, or half go much anti-Irish, I meau anti-Irish Oatholic. Captain Larkin, an enterpri ing Irish Catholic of St. Catha rince, finds no difficulty in being elected Mayor, neither used Mr. O'Beilly, of Hamilton, por several others of the same element in other places, at least not quarter so much as their compatriots flud in Montreal. It is true tost Toronto bas never had an Irish Oatholio Mayor, nor is it likely soon to have, but then the number and wealth of that nationality are nothing like what they are in Montreal. Every one thought the Mail was done with Mermion," but alse! every one was mis taken. The great organ, around which the Conservative system wheels and circles, was out sgain this morning with a two-column article divided into editorial paragraphs having continuity. In one paragraph the editor disposed of Bishop Jamot; in another he slaughtered Bishop Cleary; while in a third His Grace of Toronto was most cruelly and pitilesely annihilated; and this, too, after those Bight Reverend and Very Reverend gentlemen had been slaughtered and an ihilated before, many a time, by the same accomplished writer of the Mail He is truly a great genius, is this editor, and withal as modest as he is accomplished. Instead of, as he would dearly love to, being permitted to hide his head with the violet of the vale, on inexorable tate dragged him to the front and placed bim on the highest pedestal in Canada. He is now the observed of all observers, the eye of the world is upon him, forty odd conturies look down upon him : he is the most remarkable man of the age, and he knows) it; . Ordinary editors write, using the editorial "we" only as little as they can, for it is not good style, though new made editors of country papers indulge in it ad nauseum. Now, considering how intensely the Mail editor loves purity of style (he says says so every day), and how modest he is, you can sympathize with his outraged feelings at being obliged to use the pronoun we (with our and us) fifty-six times, a feat he perform. ed this blessed morning in one article. But why did he use it so:often ? What a question ! Of course it was because he could not help

recommendations, but he stated that the Guy rament took its stand on the Concordat, and objected to all proposals for the separation of Unurch and State. M. Jules Boohe declaimed against the Church as the enemy Bishop Freppel_defended the votes, as a

ndid not of course, mention these forthcoming

very meage compensation for the confisca-tion by Obnich property - a debt of sustice and bonor, to repudiate which would be a declaration of bankruptoy and a stigma on French probity My Guichard and Medier de Montjin attacked the Church, the latter deny ing tust France was Cotholic after the fashion of Spain under Philip IL; and exclaiming that the watch word of Badleal constituencies was "War to the Priests."

The one exception above, referred, to was M. Andrienz, late Ambassador to Spain, who, as Prefact of Police, superintended the monastic exputsions in Paris, and who, on mariying a Protestant, "dispensed with the priest's benediction." M. Andrieux, to the supplies, and snger of the Radicale, advocated a policy of pacification and the abandonment of agression against a considerable portion of the nation. He urged that whatever the progess of irreligious ideas, the bulk of the people were still strongly wttached to religious ideas and that women, though not electors, were a social force. Twitted with change of opinion, he acknowledged that age and experience had modified his views, and he urged that the increasing current of Republican feeling observable from 1871 had of late slackened. Reminded by M. Clovis Huguet of his breaking open the monasteries in 1880, M. Andrieux said that that act was part of his experience; and that certain means then resorted to might have burt men's consciences, and tended to this arrest of the current. He did not pretend that no mistakes were then committed, and he was surprised that Democrats should claim infailibility. Patriotism consisted in profiting by experience, and he was now performing a duty to his party, which he had done spontaneously and on his own responsibility. The object should be to create a great national party, and to shun everything which profoundly divided France, and every semblance of a war, not against what had been with some subtlety styled clericalism, but against religion. A path of conciliation should be pursued, and impassioned speeches, like M. Such speeches Boche's, should be avoided. did not conduce to the true sim of democracy, and he advocated a policy of fraternity, not the abolition of ecclesiastical grants, or

reductions equivalent to abolition. M. And isuz spoke amid a running fire of such comments as "Go to Spain," "You have joined the Buactionaries," "Why did you not say all this at the Anti Council of Naples?" (a freethinking congress) "What! Bepubli-cans talk in this way ""You were the one to cans talk in this way " "You were the one to pick locks," &c. M Andrieux, however, maninily held his ground.

On Monday afternoon M. Jules Boche re sumed his attack on the Public Worship Estimates, demanding a wholesale reduction, not only in the salaries paid to the bishops, Archbishops, and Cardinals, but also in the number of those dignitaries themselves. He eighteen to ten, and "to suppress" nineteen bishoprics, in order to bring the maks of stipulated in the Concordat. M. Noirot on benalf of the committee, opposed Mr Jales Boohe's amendment to reduce the salary of to 15 000 france per annum, on the ground that the sum was not specified in the Ooncordst, which merely stipulated for a "reasonable" emolument. In spite of this argu

CORRESPONDENCE THE "MANIFESTO."

To the Editor of THE POST and THUE WITNESS Bin -- In discussing the manifesto of Messre. Smith and O Donohoe in your issue of the 21st instant you say, " It is both foolish and idle for the Senators to strive to im. press upon the public, that the issue which they, attempt to raise is distinct, from the Marmion' controversy "

That sentence surprised me. It surprised me because 'Messrs. Smith and O'Donoboe distinctly stated that they supported . His Grace on the question of " Marmion." Here

"At the outset they desire to state their complete confidences in the wisdom of your Lordships as the guardiane of the Catholic faith and morals in this Province ; and in regard to the current controverey concerning the obsracter of text book to be used in the matriculation examination for the High, School and Universities, they submit to any decision of the suthorities of the Church."

Can spything be more explicate? Not only do Messre. Smith and O'Donoboe' profess the protoundest respect for ecclesiastical authority, but they will submit to any decision the Church may arrive at on the question of text books; and yet in face of this declaration of obedience, in presence of the fact' that the two Senators sustain the Archbishop on the Marmion " controvery, you say that " it is both foolish and idle" to believe them ! It might be instructive to know on what grounds you base this strange conclusion, and I will be curlous to see what reason you can give for doubling the words of two distinguished Irish Catholics who have written above their names, and as all their friends believe in good faith and with a true Catholic spirit. The fact is: You have wandered from the issue. The "Marmion" controver-y had nothing whatever to do with the manifesto of Messes Smith and O'Donohoe. Wuat these gentlemen provest against is seeing the pulpit ased for partisan purposes. That is the terue, and that is the only issue, between Messrs. Smith and O'Donohos and His Grace. So tax as "Marmion" is concerned the Archbishop was sustained, but the instant he mad Marmion " the excuse for advising his congregation to support the Mowat Government, that instant he outstripped his authority, and the time had come tor some one to speak out. It is well known in Coronto that the Archbishop is a Belormer and it is equally well known that he was only looking for a plea that would give him any reason for advising the prople to vote Reform to a man. This, the Senators contend, he has no right to do in the pulpit. We have the authority of several of the Popes including Pins IX. and Leo Xill.; many Oardinals, including Manning and Newman, with the late Apostolic Delegate, Dr. Corroy, for saying that with faith and morals the suthority of the Oburch ends, and that bishops and priests should abstain from using the pulpit for political purposes. To do so

could only end disservuely. It would result in increasing Protestant antagonism. It would streugthen Orangelem and develop a spirit of bitter antagonism to people of our aith and nationality. It would separate us more than ever from our Protestant neighbors, and in the end the Catholics hemselves in this Province would be the sufferers. If all the Catholic electors went on one side ic politics the chances are that all the Prorestants would go the other. There could be but one result to such a policy and that would be the rain of many Catholics and a fostering of a spirit of religious strife

from which we, and we alone would uffer. The Archbishop meant defiance not delense; the Senators wanted peace with honor, and experience proves that the latter course is the best in the interest of the coup-

particular. As to the counter manifesto you

say that it was drawn up at a meeting of a

committee of Catholics. This is another mis

take. There was no committee, unless the

four gentlemen who signed the document can

be called by that name. These four gentle

men put their heads together and decided to

issue a counter-manifesto. Now, sir, who are those four gentlemen? Perhaps you do

not know them as well as we do who live in

Toronto, and presuming this, I will tell you

who the four signers of the counter-manifesto

are. Mr. Peter Byan was the Reform candl-

date for West Toronto at the last general

Consumption in its early stages is readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," though, if the Jungano wasted no medicine will effect a cure. No BBOWD remedy passesses such southing and healing influence over all scrotulous, tube. oulous, and inimonary affections as the "Discovery " John Willis, of Elyria, Ohla "Discovery" John W Line, Or Lyria, Ohla writes: "The Golden Medical D. tcovery does positively cure consumption, as, site trying every other midicine" in value, this succeeded." Mr. Z. d. Photps, of Cathlery trying the top of Cathlery of Cathlery Ga., writes ... The Colden Medical Dis overy ins curdum site of pronchils and incipient consumption." Sold by druggish

Dec. 6, 1882

At the battle of (T-1 el Kebir, three army chaplediss-Carholic, A.igl can, and Presbyter han-were with the advancing British truopy the Cat, ol. cha latu, sather Bollord, was on of the first wond on being struck by a built the ig. The Church of hoginal hapish perceiving the 'misnio' of his c inrad immediately hoister Fa her Be lord on his shoulders and carried him to the field hopilal, where his wond was attended to, the spuc. as of a Protestant clergyman hastening Dor the battle field with a Catholic priest on his shoulder- att acted to 1 the attention among the se who wit each the ir cident.

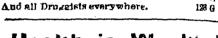


For did and Young, Male and Female

For Givi and Young, Male and Female Positively cures Nervousness in all the stages, We ak Memory Loss of Brain Power Struck Prostration, Nicht Sweats, Spern storrhoge, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Ner-vons Wasnes, Rely venates the aded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfectible Brain as d Festores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhaustee Generalive Organs in Either Sca 25° With each order for TWRLVR packages, acrompanied with five dollars we will send on Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapent and Rest Medicine in the Market, 25° Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address Mack's Mazunetic Medicine is and by Oruggists at 60 conts per box, or 6 box s for Scabo, or will be market of postage, on re-celpt of the money, by addressing MACH'S ARAMENTIO MEDICINE (10).

MACH'S MAGNETIO MEDICINE CO. Windsor, Ont., Canaca

Sold in Montreal by B. E. MCGALE, **-T. JOSEPH STREET**





DE. E O WEST'S NERVE AND "HAIN TRAT. MENT. a guaranteed specific for Huseria, Dira-ness, Convulsiona, Fits Nervous "- uraigin Headache, N roots Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco. Wak-tulness, Mental epression, "tottening of the Brain resoluting in Insta ity and hading to misery, decay and death Premature Old Age Ba-renness, Loss of Power in either eex. Involutiary Losses and Sperma-tor hose caused by over-excition of the brain self abuse or over indulgence. Each box con-tains one month's "testment. One isoliar a box or six b xee for five dollars; sont by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order re-ceived by us for six buxes, accompanied with \$\$ we will send the purchaser our written guaran-tee to return the morey if the trea ment dos not size a cure Guarantees issued only by B F. MCGA1 F. Chamit, \$ DR. E. O. WEST'S NERVE AND "RAIN TREAT

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL Reware of cheap imitations. 50 tđ

POTOTO TO TO TO TOTOTO

FROM IRELAND."

Swidence to the same off ct is supplied by the official register of the officers and men from New Jersey who took part in the Revolution-The number of Irish names appear. ary war. ing in the list is most remarkable. Not only were the rank and file of the Continental army largely composed of frish, but very many of the most distinguished Generals were of Celtic birth or descent. Thus Blobard Montgomery, the first General of the Continental army who fell in the struggle, was born in the County Donegal; Major- and delighted when he saw the Burnley General Anthony Wayne, known as "Mad "Anthony " on account of bis reckless valor, was the son of Irish parents. So was Major-Gen: Knox, who throughout the contest was actively engaged as an artillery officer, and who subsequently occupied the post of Beoretary of War in Washington's administration. John Barry,

THE FEST COMMODOBE OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, was born in county Wexford; the three brothers, John, Daniel, and Ebenezer Sullivan, who were conspicuous ligures throughout the Bevolutionary period, were of Itich blood. John Stark was the son of one of the earliest Isiah colonists of New Hampshire, and in looks, gesture, and brogue was as Irish as it he had been reared in Cork. Gen. Walter Stewart came to America from Londonderry ; Gen. Wm. irvino of the Pennsylvania line, and Gen. Wm. Thompson, who commanded the American forces in the battle of Trois Bivieres, in Capada were both natives of Ireland. Gen. Edward Hand, who became Adjutant-General of the Continental forces, was of Irlah descent, and Brig-Gen. Moylan was born in the south of Ireland. It would be impossible to go through

THE BOLL OF IBISH NAMES

that adoin the military history of the Revolution, but it should be noted that Irishmen fur nished material assistance, in all important ways. When, for Instance, the bank of Pennsylvania was established for supplying the army with provisions, ninety three firms and individuals subscribed . £300,000, of which more than a third was contributed by 27 members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, It is further pointed out by the author of this volume that when the Declaration of Independence was signed in the old hall in Phila-

present happy state of things was brought about.

All Friday afternoon was spont in hearing confessions, his 1 ordship doing his share of the work, and on Saturday morning hundreds received Holy Communion Saturd y afternoon his Lordahip accompanied by Fathers Quirk, and Larkin proceeded to Burnley to bless the new church, which has been built in that part of the Grafton mission, and if his Lord-hip was surprised at the improvemente made in Grafton, he was still more surprised church a five brick structure, 75 by 33, completely furnished and beautifully freecoed, and on which in a few months there will not be one cent of debt. The new church was blessed on Sunday

and his Lordship left Gratton on Monday morning for Kingston to assist at the celebration of the Anniversary of Consecration of the Bight Roy. James Vincent Cleary, Bishop of Kingston.

AS A GENERAL THING LADIES WHO make any pretensions to refinement desire to have SOF I WHITE HANDS. We believe that there is nothing will tend more to pr -duce this effect than the constant use of MUBRAY & LANMAN'S FLOBIDA WATER mixed with the water in the basin. It removes redness and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and Bouth America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this fioral water as a cosmetic and have long since

THE LAST OF THE MOSICANS.

NORWICH, JODD , Dec; 1 .-- Samuel Brushel the last descendant in a direct line of Uncas the chief of the Mohican Indians, who, occupled this country when it was first settled by the whites 200 years ago, died on Thursday. Brushel was thirty-seven years of syc, poor addloted to drink, ugly and deformed, but he was the only Indian of froyal blood living here, and also the only one of pure blood, fact upen which he greatly prided himself. month sgo he fell from an apple tree while pruning the limbs and injured his spine so that 'he know he could not live. Norwich town people near his, hut cared for him. He expressed a wish that upon his death the flags delphis, at least nine men of Itish birth or of the city should be displayed at hali-mast

by a heavy majority. He carried, bowever, better in Outario, where there is not an amendment abolishing the credit of 50.-000 france for supplementary excepses incurred by cardical, archbishops and bishops, and succeeded in making a total reduction of 104 000 france on the chapter under discussion. On the sum thus modified being put to the vote as a total, it was, however, rejected-a most unusual occurrence, which created such confusion that the Chumber was obliged to adjurn. As the affair now stands, the depu ties have reduced the credits in certain details; but on the vote of the whole chapter thus reduced, they have rejected it altogether and have not dicided what figure they will adopt in the place of that fixed by their previous decisions.

less successful, his smendment being rejected

M. Andrieux's unexpected condemnation of the March decrees, in the execution of which, as prefect of pollos, he played so prominenta part, is still the subject of much controversy to the press. The fact that on the day follow ing his memorable speech in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Andrieux was a guest at the Elyrce, is also regarded as a proof that his warning, or "conversion," as his opponents style it, was not altogether distasteful to the powers that be.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN ALSACE LOBBAINE.

BEBLIN. Nov. 30 .- The Reichstag rejected by 152 to 119 a motion to allow as optional tue use of French in debates in the provisional committee of Alsace-Lorraine. Herr Boetticher vigorously opposed the motion, and declared there was no chance of the Federal Courcell ever allowing it to become law. The use of the French language, morsover, was unnecessary; but 8 per cent. of the population were Germans, and another 8 per cent. speak both larguages. The polltical tendency of the motion was mulo apparent by the satisfaction wherewith the French pre-s greeted its introduction. Bennigeen also opposed the motion, and added that there would be in any case another straggle tor the possession of Alsace-Lormine whenever the increasing ferment in France came to a head.

M. Saint Paul has offered the French Acad-emy the sum of 25,600 france to found a prize for the discovery of a cure for dyphtheria. The competition is open to all the world, and is not even confined to the medical profes-

election. If he had succeeded he would have been one of those "bastard Catholics." to use His Grace's ungraceful expression, who are charged with being willing to sell themselves for office. Re is the gentleman who politically declared that Catholics had no right to representation as Ostholics. He denonnoed the Cathodo League in a letter written to the Globe, and is known as a bitter opponent of Catholic representation in every firm. How can THE POST Support him ? The next gentleman is Dr. J. J. Cassidy, a young man unknown to public life and a member of the Oatarlo Board of Health, for which I think he draws a salary. One thing, however, is certain, he was an applicant for the position of medical superintendent of the Mercers' R-formatory-so he too must be placed among these " bastard Catholics" who are willing to sell themselves for place or power. The next name is that of Mr. O'Connor. He is a painter and glazler. He had and probably has large contracts from the Oatario Government. He has the painting and glazing of Osgoode Hall, the Local Legislature and the University and other Government Institutions, and is thankul for favors, past, present and prospective, and he also must rank among the "bastard Catholics" who are willing to sell them-selves for the emoluments of his trade. The last name is that of O. Dogherty. This gentleman is an office holder under the Onturio Government. He is a License Commissioner; and so we have the four

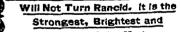
signers of the counter-manifesto coming under the head of "bastard Catholics," or men who take the filthy lacr from their friends in power, headed by a geatiman who denomices Oatholio re- A sense, the I state in the state is back before in the state of the I state in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state is back before in the state of the I state is back before in the state is bas presentation in any form; a man who denies

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY. to For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent ar

Icial color for butter; so meritorious that it me with great success everywhere receiving the sighest and only prizes at both International bairy Fairs. But by patient and scientific obsidient re

arch we have improved in soveral ments, and ow offer this new color as the best in ... as toorid It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It



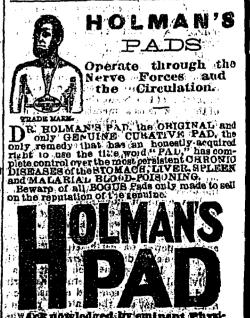
Cheapest Color Made,

EFAnd, while propared in oil, is so compound. ed that it is impossible for it to become rancid. EFBEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter. EFIf you cannot got the "Improved" write us to know where and how to got it without extra arrange. (45) aponee. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vi.

LAR ADA MALANA AMALANA



I WARKANT UNK BUT CLE a perfect our I WARKANT UNE BUTLE a perfect cure for all the wirst forms of Piles, 2 to 4 in all the worst cases of LEPR'08Y, SCROFU LA, PAURI-ASIS, CANDER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, OATARRH and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. Si a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send to Boston for 32 page pamphlets free, showing its wonderful cures. E. D. FOWLE, Ohemist, Boston and Montresl. In case of failure, dealers please refund the money and charge it back to me. 18 tts



Act and the second seco From Price Dednet 25 per cent for Dusia. vis, : send \$1.50 for "Reguar" Pad.

then of the sound subject way here forth

Dec. 6, '82

PLEASANT TO THE MASTE

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

MBS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM OF LYNN, MASS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Paint's Complainte and Washnesses so common to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female conphints all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Uleyra tion, Falling and Displacements, and the consequen Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of Life.

It will dissolve and expei tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. L.o tendency to can-cerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all cruving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach it ences Bloating, Readaches, Nervous Frestration, Senant Debility, Sleeplessness, Dep. 77 and Indi-

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and hacknole, is always permanently curved by its use. Is will at all times and under all elecumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the curv of Kidney Complaints of either sex this sumpound is unsurpassed LYDIA E. PINKUAM'S VEGETABLE COM-

POUND is propared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Proce \$1. Six bestles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, or receipt of price, \$1 per box for ediar. Mrs. Pinkham treely answers all letters of laquity. Fond for pamph let. Address as above. Mention this super.

No family should be without LTD: « E. CINKHAM" LIVER PILLS They once constation, billourness and torpidity of the liver, Site of per tes. ar rold by all Drucziste. On

TR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 45 C DR. KANNON,

Late of Ohildren's Hospital, New York, and St. Past's Hospital, Albany, do. 219 St. Joseph Street, apposite Colborne Street. 13-G

GURE FITS

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

NEW ADVERTISEMAN'IS: EARS for the MILLION

Anapas puscing the composition in the second of the second second

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oi Positively Restores the Wearlug, and is the Unly Absolute Cure for Desiness.

Known. Product This Oli is abstracted from peculisr species o. small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carouarodon Kondelath. Every Oni-nese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a re-s orative of hearing a cre discovered by a Bud-dhiat Priest about the year 1410. Its rure were so numerous and manay so seemingly mira-culsing, that the remedy was officially pro-claumed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Desforms has existed among the Chinace people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

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

"Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CURATIVE OBARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY T~8.157, BOT'F FROM EXPENSIONALLY T~8.157, BOT'F FROM EXPENSIONALLY T~8.157, BOT'F FROM EXPENSION OF A DESERVATION. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEX, 7 Dey street New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody ese, and whose curative, effects will be permanent Year will never regret doing so."-EDITOR OF METCANTILE (ANTEW. 755 To ayout hear in the Mails please send money by Registered Leiter. Only imported by HAYLOCK & JECNNEY. "Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its

HAYLOCK & JENNEY,

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

No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W Butcher, Mansger, : authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper. 14

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE ---0F---

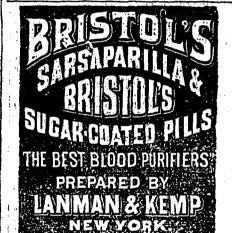
HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on

parkage. 5 G

"TOLLL WA'B'NED, OR BY CONTINUE TO WEAKEN IN TAUE OF THE CONTINUE TO WEAKEN THEIR STATUS OF THE USE OF THE ORDER TO WEAKEN THEIR STATUS, When the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater purifier and attempthener of the digestive organs. It is pre-pared by the MEDICAL'SPECIALTIES MANUFAC-TURING CO., MONTREAL Price 25C. 51 ti



JOUTE SORTE DE CHOSES. A Philadelphia preacher told the women of

a series de la companya de la compa La companya de la comp

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

his congregation that Divine truth could not find its way into hearts that were cramped by corsets. Dresses, cloake, coats, stockings and

all garments can be colored successfully with the Diamond Dyes: Fashionable colors. Only 100. 1917 1 1 C 1 2

Six thousand petitions, bearing 679.000 signatures, in favor of a Sunday Olosing bill for England, have already been presented to Parliament.

It you are thred taking the large oldfashloned griptor pills fry Carter's Little Liver Pills and take "Some comfort. A man can't stand everything. ' Oue pill a dose.

The profits at the Imperial Theatre, London, during the six nights Mrs. Langtry played "As You Like It," averaged £150 a night, or £900 for the week.

Inflammation, coughs, catarrhs and pneumonia, resulting from colds, may be cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It allays the inflammation, removes the irritation and soreness soothes the organs and restores the sufficier to bealth

During the past twelve months American newspapers have been received by mail in England at the rate of more than 28,000 a day, or 10,000,000 a year.

O. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, N.Y., says :--- "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll cured him of a bad case of piles of 8 years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, thesides two Buffalo Physicians,' without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly."

During the Egyptian war a column of leaded telegrephic messages cost the London newspapers from \$1,000 to \$1,250. Seven shillings and twopsuce (about \$1.80) per word was the rate charged.

For stings of insects, scorplons, centipedes and the bites of poisonous insects keep the wounded parts covered with a cloth well moistened with Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, till relieved. It is well to take the medicine internally slao.

The statue of the late Earl of Beaconefield is undergoing the process of moulding, and in will be ready for casting at Christmas. It has been decided that the ceremony of us. veiling chall not take place until Parliament

It is a preparation of pure and mealthy in-gredients, used for the surpose of raining and at ieux possible cont. It contains neither alum, lime, user other it contains neither alum, lime, user other readily with flour and relain its virtues for a long period. Veiling chall not take place until Parliament meets next year. MACK S MAGNETIC MEDICINE is an unfailing food for the Brain and Nerves, and by its rejuvenating effect on these organs never fails to cure nervous exhaustion and all weaknesses of the generative organs. See advertisement in another column. Sold in Montreal by B. E. McGale.

Mrs. Wilson got a divorce from her hugband, in Oregon, on the ground of cruelty. He reformed, and wanted to marry her again, to which she consented, but he afterward changed his mind, and now she is suing for breach of promise.

• "" In choosing allies, look to their power as well as to their will to aid you." In choosing a remedy for bowel, liver and kidney diseases, try Kidney-Wort, and you will never regret it. If you are subject to ague you must be sure to keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in good free condition'. When so, you will be safe trom all attacks.

Mr. Walker of the Vermont Legislature during the discussion of a bill requiring towes to mark paupers' graves with stones, moved that there be inscribed on each the smount that it had cost the town to support the person buried underneath.

It is said that some of the alkaloids which enter into combination of Fellows' Hypophosphites[are extracted from trees which attain to a great sge, and that this fact auggested to Mr. Fellows the idea of their employment. Whether the success of the preparation is due to this, we are not prepared





ziness, Nau Pain in the

SICK

and regulate the howele. Even if they only cured

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



Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action yleave all who use them. In visit at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail:

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

CATARRH. ATARRH.—A new Treatment where by a permanent cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Partioniars and Treatise free on receipt of stamp. MR DIX'NN, 307 King street west, Toronio. 13-tf



"We do hereby certify that we supervite the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Anunai Drawings of the Louisiana State Lot fery Company, and in person manage and con-trol the Drawings hemselves, and that the same are conducted with consty, rairness, and in good tath toward all parties, and we authorize the Contrany to ne this centificate, with fac-similus of our signatures attached, in its adver-tisements."

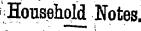


Commissioners. UNPREORDENTED ATTRACTION : OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Lonisiana State Lottery Company Incorrected in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis-lature for Exactionar and Charliable purpuses -with a capital of \$1,000,000-to which a reserve fund of \$560,000 has since been added. By an overwheiming yopular vote its fran-chire was mide a part of the present State Con-stitution edopted incomber \$20, A.D., 1879. Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place Monthiy. It never scales or post-pones. Lock at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT. during which will take place the

161st GRAND MONTHLY and the EXTEA.



To make good starch, mix with cold water and add boiling water until it thickens; then add a desert spoon of sugar and a small place of-tatter. This makes a stiff and glossy fiuish, equal to new.

FRIED CHICKEN. -Out up the chickens, wash and drain well, dip in flour; put them in hot butter and fiy brown. Add to the gravy n cup of milk, a plece of butter rubbed in flour, and a little sait. Boll and pour over the chicken.

BUCKWHEAT CARES .--- Just before baking buck wheat cakes, add to about one quart of the batter a scant half pint of bread orumbs that have been scaled in new mils. It is best to put the crumbs to scale over night, so they may be thoroughly softened; the surplus milk can be drained off.

CABBAGE .- Chop fine one good solld head. To four well beaten eggs add four tablespoontuls of sweet cream ; one of celery seed, nearly one of salt and ground mustard, one baif tesepoontal of black pepper, one half cup good vinewar; put cn the stove and stir until it just bolls; if it cooks toe loog the eggs will become lumpy; pour it over the cabbage and mix thorougoly

When cooking pumphins for immediate use in pies, or to dry, it is a good plan to drain off all the water you can; stew the pumpkin tender; then let the kettle stand on the back part of the stove, and on an extra griddle, so that all the moisinre, or a great deal of it, will evaporate. If it is to be dried, it should be sifted just the same as if you are to make pies at once.

QUEEN'S PEDDING .- One pint of the sifted bread crumbs, one quart of milk, one onp of sugar, the yolas of four eggs, a plece of butter the size of an egg, bake until done and spread with a layer of jelly. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with five tablespoonfuls of sugar and juice of one lemon, spread on the top and brown lightly. This is good with or without sauce. It is good cold, served with rice oream.

FURNITURE POLISH .--- Take one coffee oupful of cold-drawn linseed oil one of surpen. tiue, and one of vineyar, with three table. -pooutule of alcohol mixed into it. Pour into a bottle and shake rapidly. Take a lit-tle of it in a sances, dip into it a bit of finuel, rubbing the jurbiture until nearly dry ; then roll a bit of flannel into a tight roll, at least three luches in diameter; sew it up closely, and rub the polish until it shines.

A UNIVERSAL CRMENT .--- Ourdle skim milk with tennet or vicegar, press out the whey and dry the curd at a gentle fire as rep.dly as possible. When guite dry reduce to a very fine powder Than take of the powdered drachms; powdered quicklime, one drachm; powdered camphor, eight grains; mix; keep in tightly corked vials. To join glass, earthenware, etc., the powder is made into a paste with a little warm water, and applied immediately.

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, Ostarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Long Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Dubility and all Nervous Complaints, after baving tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of oases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actusted by this motive and a desire to relieve human soffering, I will send free of charge, to all who derire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using Sett by mail by addressing with stam,, Lawing this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15-13 row

RU-KS -Best up seven eggs, mix them with It a plat of a TTO DAY

Fackache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. No Preparation on certh equals 57. Jacous On-es a safe, sure, simple and cheap External lancedy. A trial entities but the comparatively triffing outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims Directions in Eleven Languages. GOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. & VOGELER & CO., Baltimore. Md., U. H. L.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,

THE GREAT

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Breat Household Medicing Banks

Amongst the Loading Necessar ries of Life.

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

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these groat MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confi-fidently recommended as a nover-failing remody in all cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all alimentu incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDIULYE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughont the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds. Sores and Ulcers!

Sores and Ulters: It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-bed on the Neek and Chest, as sait into meat, it Gures SORE THROAT, Brenchitis. Coughs, Uoids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Pilers, Fintulas, Gout, Rhen-matism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to iail. Both Pills and Olniment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and artis, at 18. 11d. 2s. is. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicing vendo:s throughout the civilized world.

-Advice gratis, at the above address, 4



Å.

Medical.

7

Headscheiver Carter'sLittle Liver Pillsars equally valuable in Constipation, curing and proventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver

HEAD

Address Dr. H. G. HOOT, 183 Poarl St. Now York. 35 8



FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

and medicines have before failed. 13 13 11 you have either of these troubles

PRICE SI. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURF

F79X83

GREAT

Sps of the Lunus.

SOLD BY ALL MEDIOINE DEALERS

H.DOWNS CAUS

41 1 25 C F

Windp.

AND

A B CA

BOT ILL

COUGHS

CONSTIPATION.

DRIED FLOWERS! DRIED FLOWERS! DRIED FLOWERS! The Subscriber has just received his usual im-portation of PRUSSIAN DRIED FLOWERS; in Wreaths, Bouquets, Crosses, Hauging Bas-kets, Grasses, Moss, &c., at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL. RIOHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER, Nature's Remedy for Bright's Diseases Dia-betes, and all diseases of the Bladdet and Kid-neys. Wand or call for Pamphiet. HOMCEOPATHIC MEDICINES AND BOOKS, a large stock always on band.

a large stock always on band. WAX FLOWERSI-The largest stock of Wax and Materials will be found at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist. 400 Noire Dame Street.



11.45

Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately ad-justed to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical ex-periment, and are the nost effectual rem-edy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Avise's Prints are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimi-lative processes, and restore regular heatthy action. Their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated, virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from colomel or any injurious properties, and can be admin-stered to children with perfect safety. Combine the choicest cathartic principles

A LA CALL A CALL

say, but the idea is a good one.

Baron de Mrcklenbourg, aide-de-camp of the King of Sweden, and M. de la Longe, a distinguished Pari ian gentleman, actually played for thirty-four hours at piquet. Both are spiendid players. The lisk was four irance a point, and the Baron won 800.

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale, writes: Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, con-cluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected ourse when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.

By a curious coincidence the Psalter of the Book of Common Preyer for the Sunday after Bir Garnet Wolseley's victory included the verse : "Thou hast subdued Egypt and destroyed it; Thou hast scattered thins enemiss abroad with Thy mighty arm."

ASTHMA, BRONOHITIS, CATARBH

tute, 173 Church succe, Bpirometer is used, an instrument invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, and ex-aide surgeon of the French army, which conveys the medicines in the form of cold inhalations the medic tute, 173 Church street, Toronto, where the tions and a trial of the Spirometer free. Poor people bearing certificates furnished with the instrument free. When not convenient to visit the office write, enclosing stamp, for pamphlet giving full particulars to Inter-national Throat and Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto, or 13 Phillips square Montreal.

Miss Genevieve Ward, during her recent professional visit to Dublin, went out nearly every evening after the performance to society parties in that hospitable city, and made friends by her affability and entire freedom from "morgne." She is described as singing ballads very charmingly, and dressing in costly but very peculiar style.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

DRAWING at NEW OKLEANS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1882,

Under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD of La., Gen. JUBAL A. MARLY of Va. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$100,000. 257 NOTICE.-Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5. Fitths, \$2. Tenths. \$1. LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	\$100,000\$	100,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50.000	60.000
	GRAND PRIZE OF	20.000	20.000
	LANG PRIZES OF		20.000
		5.000	20,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000	20,600
50		50)	25,000
100	••	300	80,000
200	44 y 4	200	40,000
600	14	1(0,	60 000
000	11		100,000
	APPROXIMATION		
100	Approximation Prizes	of \$200 5	20.000
100		100	10. 00
10	44	75	7,500
		-	500 50

Drieans. For information apply to M. A. DAUPHIN, Now orleans, Li.,

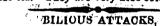


Which ponds are shares in a loan the interest of which is paid ont in premiums four times yearly. . kyery bond is to lang satisfed to

Four Drawings Every Year,

Until esont and every bond is drawn. Revery bond with bedrawn withous of the following premiums 1,170 C : 110 control of the following control of the state of the state of the following of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the stat

quarter of a pound of batter has been melted ; add quarter of a pint of seven has been monor, ounces of sugar; put them gradually into as much flour as will make a light paste nearly as thin as batter; let it rice before the fire balf an hour; add more flour to make it a lit-tle stiffer; work it well and divide into small loaves or cakes, about five or six luches wide and flatten them. "When baked and cold, put them in the (ven to brown a little. These cakes, when first baked, are very good butter ed for tes. They are very nice cold.



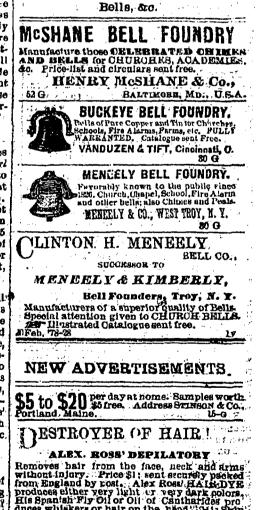
if neglected, lead to many serious troubles such as Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and generil Debility. Persons anffering should attend to their complaints at once, and save a great deal of unnecessary pein and expense. McGale's Compound Butternut Fills will not promptly, and sately .: They may " be used in any climate and ut any Meason. Price 25 cents per box, five boxes \$1 00, mailed free of postage on receipt: of price in money or postage stamps, B. S. McGale, Chemist, Montreal. 11 tf

Is in A HUMBUG?. Some people think all proprietary, Medicines humbuys. In this they must be mistaken. , A. congn medicine like Rev. N. H. Downe' Elixir that has stood the moket of 53 years must have some virtue, and must cure the discusses for which it is recommended, or people would not continue to buy and use it; as they do? It seems to us that even if we knew nothing of its manits, the fact of its large and continually increas-ing sale justifies us in recommending Downs' Elizir to all who may need a reliable cough medicine. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. and \$1:00 per bottle.

MOTHERS | MOTHERS! MOTHERS: Are you disturbed at night and broken of our rest by a sick child suffering and orying with the exercise pain of outting teeth (if so, go at once, and get a bottle of MBS. WINSLUW'S SOOTHING, SYBUP. It will relieve the poor little. sufferer immediatelytopend upon it; there is no mistake about it There's, not a mother, op earth: who has ever used \$5 who will not tell, you at once, that it will (regulate the bowels, and give) rest to the

And Alphnous More will be referred wild be added and the series of the s

A SAME AND



ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1: sent securely packed from England by cost. Alex Ross' HALKDYE produces either yery light or very dark polors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Canthardes pro duces whiskers or hair on the bead "his Shin Fightener is a liquid for removing furrows and of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Libuid for black is pecks on the face, the great. All Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Libuid for black is pecks on the face, and exchision and at \$1 or set by post or Post Office Order. The Ross-into share, and the Ear Machine. for outstand ing ears, are sold at \$5, or set for rost office. Order, Lettersine tick. Hail througe phendist or direct from side of the face. All througe phendist of direct for his further is for the street. If G

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Canada.

bron.

oila

thie

86880D.

Dontinued from Fire Page.] IRELAND.

8

tion, I anticipate much advantage to my people. 1 could, indeed, Shave desired to congratulate you at the present time, on your having been able to meet the wants of the country for practical and eff-ctive legislation on the many well known and weighty subjects of high interest to large portions of the community, some of which I commended to your notice at the opening of the session Aiter recess, you will resume your labors under circumstances which, I trust, may prov. more favorable to their accomplianment that hose of the current year, and I rely with confidence on your energy and wildow for the discharge, under the Divine blessing of the ardnous responsibilities which must ever attach to the Parliament of my Empire.

There were only about '80 members in the House of Commons when prorogation toos place.

DUELIN, Nov. 28 .- The funeral of Deteotive Cox to-day exuited great interest. Traiho on the streets was suspended during the passage of the cortege, which included several hundred constables and twenty carriages containing citizens.

It is stated that Field, the jaror in the Hynes case, stabbed yesterday, handed a note from the box to Goddard, of Emergency Committee notoriety The comments of the Freeman's Journal on this incident made Field a marked man, although he explained that the wote was of an innocent nature. Field is able to speak this morning, but is still very wesk.

In the proclamation under the Bepression Act, oitis ns are informed that the powers granted by the Curfew law will be used only against persons believed to be engaged in criminal designs. It is reported, in consequence of the assault upon Field, who was a member of the jury that convicted Hynes, that special jurors have requested the Government not to call upon them to serve for the present, but to try political prisoners without jaries.

Two persons were arrested to-day in connection with the murder of Cox. Both had been arrested under the Coercion Act in connection with the murder of Kenny in Seville place, but were liberated on the expiration of the Act. One, named Poole, was seen by the poilos on Saturday night. The other, named Grandy, lives close to the residence of Devine Five prisoners were brought up at tue Police Court to day, and the investigation into the murder of Oox resumed. The police attach great importance to the capture.

The meeting of the Privy Council to.day was the most protracted held since the Fenian scare in 1867. Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant, presided. It was resolved to proclaim the city under the operation of the Ouriew section of the Bepression Act, which authorizes the police to arrest all suspicious persons on the streets between the hour after sunset and the hour before sunrise. A proclamation was agreed to, offering a reward of £5,000 for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of Field's assailants, with the usual provisions of pardon and protection to informers.

At the conclusion of the inquest into the musder of Detective Cox, Grundy was released, the remainder of the prisoners remanded.

In connection with the stabbing of Fleid, it has transpired that the Ladies' League once wished to rent the upper part of Field's premises in Westmoreland street for an office, Thield refused the application, and aftervds let the rooms to Goddard.

LONDON, Nov. 28 .- It is stated that the vio-

it utterances of Davitt in his speech at 7an on Sunday have been brought under

notice of the Government.

The suthorities believe the recent outrages here were arranged in London and New

Davitt has written to Brennan and Harring ton, of the National League, stating that as it is evident the Government is endeavoring to hold the Lesgue responsible for words of his which were not representative of the principles of that body, he feels it would only be a plain and obvious duty on his part to resign from the membership of the Executive Committee of the L-ague.

LONDON, Dec. E. - The Committee apcointed by Earl Spencer to regulate emigration, under the emigration clauses of the Land Act, recommends that emigrants be-principally sent to Canada.

Quinn, assistant Secretary of the late Land. Lesgue, and Davitt, have been served with summonees to appear and enter into recognizances for good behavior. It is expected that Healy will be served with a writ on Mon day. His present place of residence is unknown. The writ against Davit was founded on his speech at Navan last Tuesday. It was served upon him at the Imperial Hotel aft r 11 o'clock to-night. He is required to appear before the Court of Queen's Beach on Tuesday. Davitt will appear to defend himself in person, not by counsel. He will probably decline to enter into recognizances for good behavior, preferring to go to prison. Healy only arrived in Dablin at ten o'clock to-night Healy, whom the Government contemplates

prosecuting for his speech at Carlow, has gone to Dublin. A later despatch says he has arrived.

G.s.E., Dec. 4.-Information will be applied f and day against Wm. Redmond on account of his seditions speech on November 21st, notwithstanding Redmond's absence on the Cuntinent.

Cons. Dec. 4 .-- A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Wm. Bedmond.

(BY MAIL.)

At a meeting of the Bruff branch of the National League on Sunday a resolution was adopted calling on the farmers to give em. ployment to the laborens during the winter by availing themselves of their borrowing powers under the Land Act. The farmers present promised to act at once upon the resolution.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Cork Chamber of Commerce o . Wed. 93day it was announced that thirty s'x m mbers had joined the institution du ing the year, and twelve more in the last mutulght, but twenty nine others had withdrawn their support, some of them assigning as the cause for their withdrawal the appointment of Mr. Parnell as President of the association. Mr. Parnell was re-elected president.

A pastoral letter from Cardinal McCabe was read on Sunday in the Catholic Churches of Dublin relative to the Catholic claims on the education question, in which his Eminence stated that it was intended to maintain the Catholic University of Ireland, that a revised programme for examinations in degrees of theology, canon law, and scholastic philosophy was in preparation, and that five of the Bishops had been appointed to watch more immediately over this important work. The staff of the University will also prepare students for other degrees in the Royal University.

Yesterday, a seizure under a decree was made at the farm of a man named Lombard, in the county Wateriord, and three bailifis were placed in charge of any of the property which was not removed. At a late hour last night two of the bailiffs reported to the police that during the night they were attacked by a large number of armed men, and obliged to fly for their lives, and that one of their number, named Cunningham, was missing, and was probably shot or carried off by the arme. band. On the police proceeding to the place they found that the only person injured was The News understands that owing to the the wife of Lombard, who had got a severo usent condition of affairs in Dublin, the wound on the head. It transpired that on Lombard returning, and finding the bailiffs in possession, he tried to induce them to leave or turn them out of the house, when a scull ; ensued, and Mrs. Lembard on going to separate the combatants, received a blow of a shovel from one of the bailiffs named Cunningham. The police made inquiries about Cunningham, and he was found safely at home and uninjured. He has been arrested and detained until further inquiries have been

ordered that all importations of spirits in casks, containing 100 gallons or over, made by rallway should be excepted from the \$22:75 to 23. In Siemens pig-iron there is operation of the 82nd section of the Act 40 nothing doing on epot, for the reason that The following is a statement of flour in-Vic. chap. 10. By an order-in-Council just this brand has been so largely sold ahead as spected for the week ending 2nd . December, Vic., chap. 10. By an order-in-Council just issued this order is amended, and importa-tions of spirits in cashs of not less than 35 imperial gallons capacity, when for the purpose of being manufactured into other arti-oles, under the regulations and surveillance of the Department of Inland Bevenue, are also excepted from the operation of the said ot. The Qa'Appelle Land Company has been Act.

allotted tracks of land near Long Lake. Gooderham? Worte, brewers of Toronto, and the Occashatt Plough Company, of Brantford, have been granted charters. At the next session of Parliament applica.

Pig lead is quiet at \$4 05 to 4.10. tion will be made to have the Presbyterian Temporalities Fund Act and the Widows and Orphans Fund Act amended; also to baye the corporate name of " The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society of the Metho. dist Church. of Canada" changed, to "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada." Acts of incorporation will be applied for by the Vaudreuil & Prescott Ball-way Company, the Nisgara Falls Double Track Bridge Company, the Bank of Nova Scotia to units with the Union Bank of Prince 52e to 53e, Porto Bleo 50e, Antigu . 49c, and Edward Island, the Provident Life Association Company, Montreal, the Bainey Biver Tripidad 471c to 480. Syrups remain quier Improvement Company, and by the Hudson's at 521, to 65c per gallon. Another quiet Bay and Atlan'ic Telegraph Company, to week's business is reported in teas, the un-erect a telegraph line from the west coast of settlad state of the New York market causing land to Hudson's Straits and Bay, thence cross a depressed feeling here. We hear of an to British Columbia, then under the Pacific to invoice of Japan at 160 to 320 for com mon to fine. The sale is also reported connect with the telegraph system of the Busian Empire.

The Government Savings Banks statement of September states that the balance on hand August 31st was \$12.684.789 37; deposits for Saptember, \$612,659 26; total, \$13,298 448 63 Amount withdrawn during September, \$430 -383 C9, leaving a balance on hand September 30th \$12,867,065.54. The returns for August were \$599,458.96 As compared with Sep tember the latter month showed an increase of \$11,267.72.

CANADA AND FREE CANALS.

The adoption at the late election of the amendmend to the constitution making the Erie Canal free has, it seems, excited an in-tense commotion in Canada. The Dominion has a magnificent system of canals, and her enterprise in this respect cannot be too highly commended. The Welland Canal is one of the finest works of the kind in the world, Our northern neighbors, according to the latest despatches, are alarmed at our new canal policy. They foresee in it a large loss of trade to themselves and the disap pointment of some of their cherished ideas with respect to commercial supremacy. As a measure of preservation, therefore, the demand is made on the Dominion Oovernment that our own enlightened policy shall be followed and the Canadian -snais all made free. No better evidence cor. an given of the 1 Oh. OUT. OWh wisdom of abolishing the lis thus furgreat waterway than that w . Sporthern nished by our keen and enterp competitors for the carrying great grain producing region' sde of the -New York Herald.

kinds \$4. 50to 5 50; green cod No 1 \$7 to 7 25; The Philadelphia Inquirer remarks :- Canadians, as well as New Yorkers, are dry disit, \$7 to \$750; dry cod, \$5 75 to leaning towards free canals; and the Mont- 6 50; north shore salmon, \$20, \$19 and \$18 real Board of Trade Council, in its memorial, for Nos. 1. 2 and 3, and British Columbia takes strong ground in their favor. It will be balmon, \$17 for No. 2. difficult to meet the competion of the Erie BAW FUBS. - A few lots of raw fars con canal unless the tolls are abolished. The tipue to arrive and quality begins to show a state of feeling in regard to movements d cided improvement. The business of tre of this kind is curious and interesting. past week has not been large, and we quote: pist week has not been large, and we quote : Advocates of free canals are opposed to M nk at \$1, red fox at \$1 25, and marten at railroad land grants, and the converse \$1. Ofter is in good demand and commands is generally true. If looked at from a theo- 38 to \$10 B-aver meets with fair enquiry retical and not an interested standpoint, both at \$3 to \$3 50 per 18, and skunk at 50c to 60c occupy the same footing. The arguments each. Ecar and lynx are both enquired for, pro and con are really the same in each case the forme, at \$8 to \$10 for large and at \$4 to In both instances the subsidy principle is \$5 for small. Lynx sells at \$2 to \$2 50. brought into play before the desired object can be secured. Those who hold that government subsidies are sometimes justifiable may con sistently advocate such action as the Montreal Council is trying to effect ; but it is the height of absurdity for a man to hurrah for free canals and then denounce railroad land grants in unpuessured terms."

By an order-in-Oonnell of May 19th, it is By an order-in-Oonnell of May 19th, it is ordered that all importations of spirits in Gartaberrie, Summiniceiand Calder bays oc-ported, breadstuffs quet and steady, except casks; containing 100 gardous or over, made ourred at \$25, to 28. Extinton is firm at by railway: should be requested from the \$2275 to 23. In Sigmens pig-iron there is Weather showery.

The following is a statement of flour into ronder it very d flogit to obtain from flet hands. Advices from New Work quote from dull and heavy The nates for bar from 1 1882, as furnished by Mr. L. A. Boyer, Flour inspector :-- Superior extra, 300 bris ; extra dull and heavy Tha market for bar tron 1. superfine, 49 ; 1 spring eatra. 201 ; superfine; quiet at \$2 25 for S'sffordebire fars and qual 274 ; fine, 45 ; middlings, 27 ; strong baters, prands. In thep'stes there is a very limiten 321; rejected, 3; total, 1,220.

nuelcess, but li order to move round quan-titles our figures wou'd have to be shaded, dall. Canada, red. winter wheat \$1 06 to I. C. coke at \$4 25 to 4 50 Canada plates (spring at \$1.07.00.108.) A few core of cate are dull at \$3.45 for Penn and equal brands have been placed at 3240 per 32 lbs. along in round lows lagot the remains, quist at 251, the line, and on spot they are quoted at 330 to 260, and ingot copper at 200 for Canadiau. to 34c. Pess, are quiet and easy at 90c. to 26c, and ingot corper at 20c for Canadiau. harley dull at 60c to 70c, and rye nominal at 600. Brokers were offering barley to brewere. GROCHEISS .- Fair sales of refined sugar in flur, there has been a sale of \$1,000 sacks of superior extra for Glasgow, and have transpired at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ for Montreal granulated, while best-root has cold at $8\frac{3}{2}$ to 200 American sacks sold at \$6 60 per 196 lbs. We quote flour as 810, the sale of 100 barrels of West Faranam taking place at 84c. Yellows have met with fair enquiry at 740 to 740 for dark grades, and follows :- Superior extrs, \$4 90, to 4 95; extra supellue, 480 to 485; spring extra, 480 at 74c to 81c for the orighter kinds. Very to, 4 85; superfive, 4 40 to 4 50; Canada of being that of a lot of grocery Barbadoes at strong bakers' 5 25 to 5 75; American strong bakers' 6 50 to 7 00; fiue, 4 00 to 4 10; 7fc In molasses there is an improved feelmiddlings, 375 to 385; pollards 350 to ing, owing to a better movement. Among 3 65; Ontario bags-Medium \$2 40 to 2 45; the sales of the past few days we hear of 300 spriog extra, 2 30 to 2 40; Superfice, puncheons on p. t, but we quote Barbadoes 2 10 to 2 20 ; city bags delivered, 3 25.

Basiness in dairy produce is simost nil, but prices are steady. Eggs are quiet at 27c to 30c, as to quality. In dressed poultry the sale is reported of a lot of 1,100 lbs froz n turkeys at 94c. We quote prices as follows : Tarkeys, 9c to 104c; ducks, 9c to 10c; geese, 7c to 8c; cuickens, 6c to 9c; par-tridge, 70c p r brace; venison carcases, of a lot of low grade Jupans at 150 6c to 7c per 1b; hindquarters, 8c to 10c. Pork closed in Chicago yesterday 5: Valencia raisins have sold at 74c. Holders are now firmer, and good bran s cannot be per brl. bigher than on Saturday at \$17.40 had under 7 ic, and we quote 7 ic to 7 fo for round lots. Figs met with fair ales at 150 Jar vary \$17.52 February, and lard woved up 21c per 100 ins. to \$10.60 January, \$10.65 tor 1-1b boxes and at 16c tor 9 1b boxes. There was a fair enquiry for sultanas with business at 10c to 11c. A good many orders Batter-Townships, fine to tivest, 22c to 24c, for prunes are being executed for this city d. fair to good, 190 to 21c; Morrisburg, fine and the West at 61c to 71c as to quality. Currants are not in much demand, and quotato finest, 21c to 23c; do tair to good, 18c to 20c; Brockville, fine to finest, 20c to 22c; do tair to good, 17c to 19c; Western, good to tions range from 61c to 7c. Lo se muscatels are plentiful and have sold at \$2.10, London fine, 18c to 19c; Kamouraska, good to fine. layers have been offered at \$2 65 in round 17c to 18c; low grades, 15c to 16c Cheese quantities. Regarding nuts, cables have been -September and October, 12c to 124c; comreceived quoting Grenoble walnuts at 88 mon to good grades, 9c to 1112c france and other kinds at 23s to 28s, which Mess pork, Western, per brl., \$22 to 2250; prices are too high to risk bringing them to hams, city cured, per 1b., 150 to 160; hams, manyassed, per 1b, 16c to 17c; lard in pails, OIL- AND FISH .- Although the business of par 1b., 144 to 150; bacon, per 10, 140 to 150. the past week has been quieter prices have

MON "BEAL CATTLE MABEEL -DEC. 4.

pretry well sustained. Fish will, it is said, be no lower MON "BEAL CATTLE MABLE! -- DEC. 4. About 400 head of c+tile were on the Viger market, 250 being from the West Prices ran from 2: to 5;c. There were 600 sheep and lambs. The ratter sold at \$2 to :450, and the sheep at \$1 to \$7. A few small calves sold at \$3 to \$10 each. The following d-alers were on the marset: - Price & Delorme, J R Hopper, John kynn Bati et Roy. B-noit, Taillefer & Emoud, E Devila, Blijot, jr. Julien Martinean, Kowert & Wilder and admond B.rbeau. John Nyan rold a load of cat is at \$40 c, and Robert Nicholson purchased nine st ers at \$45 sach. Mr. Daoust bonsht a lot of live hogs at 6jc to 6jc and weight. We quote as follow .: Linseed, boiltd, per Imperial gallon, 73 to 751; do raw, 70 to 72c; olive, 96c to \$1; cod, 65 to 70c; seal pale, 75 to 78.; do r.fined, 871 to 900; do straw. 671 to 70c; lard, extra, 950 to \$1; do No 1, 85 to 95c; paim, per lb, \$1 to 1 10; cod liver, \$1 70 to 1 75; petroleum, refined, 19 to 191c; do do in broken lote, 20 to 201c; do do in single barrels, 21c to 22c. The week's business in fish has been coned weight. flaed chiefly to small sales, but rrices are

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AND INTERNAL BEVENUE.

The receipts at the Halifax Custom House during the past month amount dt : \$92108, an increase over last November of \$326

The Customs receipts at Toronto for Novem-br, 182, are \$253 809; November 1881, \$24,-\$4; increase for month of present year, \$28,-

The total amount of inland revenue collected in (its wa during Se t mber was \$157.0,69; for corresponding month last ear, \$15,01,01; an in-crease in the past month of \$719,65. Customs revenue collected in November at St John, N. B., was \$30,609, empared with \$74,469 in Novemberlast vear Ioland Revenue rec-ipus in this district were \$33,551, against \$30,886 inst

Vear.

SIGNS AND CEREMONIES -0B-The Church-Its Rites and Services Explained for the People. By REV. JAMES L. MEAGHER. By REV. JAMES L. MEAGHER. Being a grachic and clear DESCRIPTION and EXPLANATION of the CHURCH, its shape, and why it is built in that manner, the measing of e ch part, a bistory of Architecture. Sculpture, Mus c and Painting. The things in the thurch, Images, Pictures and the Pictorial Windows. The S ANOTUARY, why seperated from the rest of the Courch, the Light its measing, the Ca dies, why wed, their meaning, their reasons and their history. The A LTAR its history, wby made in that way, what it signifies. The Altar among the Jews, the way the Tabernacie of Moxes was made, the meaning of each think in the ancient Ta ernacie, and how our Church & are made like it. The Holy Vessels and Linens used in some modern tong the our Services. Why we have Latin and not some modern tong the are bishops only. The meaning of each Vestment in pa licular, the Color of the Vestments, and meaning of the

Dec. 6, 1882

-NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REMARKABLE BOOK

TEACHING TRUTH

BY

THE MASS EXPLAINED. Fyery movement of the celebrant given when said by either a priest, a bishop or the Pope, with the reasons and the meanings of each Ceremony. The Mass of Exister give word for word as a specimen of the other Masses at His-tory of the Mass as said by the Clergymen of the Latin Rite. The FUNERAL CEREMONIES given, with their meanings and the origin or all the Rites around the confine and the grave The laws re-lating o the burgal of the dead and of the ceme-tries in the Christian Church. VESPERS and BENEDICTION, with the significations and histories of the Ceremonies of the significations and histories of the Ceremonies of the significations and histories of the Ceremonies of the significations and histories of the Ceremonies the ideas having been taken from the Great Writers and the Fathers of the Unarch, and from all who treat of these subjets. The BOOK is interesting to all parties, of whatever religion, saying nothing of any form of belief, but triling in the simplet words the meaning of so much that is mysterions in the Church I ustrated with 20 Beautiful Engravings, heat of the factories of the second in the factories the fource of the second in the second in the factories of what were religing and the second in the starting to all parties, of what were religing the second in the starting to all parties, of what were religing and the starting to all parties, of what were religing and the second in the factories in the Church

Il ustrated with 20 Beautiful Engravings, nev r before published in this country, of all the Great Cathedrals and the most Celebrated Chu ches in the world, and whatever is beauti-ful in religion

12 mo. 300 pages. Paper Cover, 50c; Cloth, \$1. Free by mail on receipt of plice.



CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

Church Ornaments,

STATUARY & RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.

275 NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

OUB HABITS AND OUB CLIMATS

DIED. FITZGERALD-In Chicago, on the 17th of November, Mary Galvin, beloved wife of John Changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic sable climate like ours, leads to chronic) and ultimate misery. An occasional of McGale's Compound Butternut Fills, imulate the Liver to healthy and/on, tone Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby live and vigor to the system generally. le everywhers. Price, zoc. per box, five \$1.06. Mailed free of postage on receipt e in money or postage stamps.

THE MASS EXPLAINED.

mellites will not press for a debate of .e report of the committee appointed in Gray's case, as any appearance of attacking the Irish Judicial Bench might be misconstreed.

Egan, treasurer of the late Land League, has gone to Paris, and will shortly return to Ireland to reside there permanently. LONDON, NOV. 29. - The Times commenting

on the speech of Davitt at Navan on Saturday, says it is inconsistent with a sane Government to allow fanatics, however sincere, to brandish torches in a powder magazine.

DURLIN, NOV. 29 .- Poole, arrested in connection with the inurder of Detective Cox, stated to-day that he had nothing to do with the murder. He believed the men who as-sembled on Saturday night intended to murder himself. Devine was his enemy. He did not know Dowling. Poole and Devine were committed for trial, and the other prisoners were discharged.

The city presented its usual appearance tonight, notwithstanding the proclamation placing it under the Curiew Law.

LONDON, Dec. 1.-Wm. Bedmond, whom the Government intends to prosecute on account of his recent violent speech, is now on the Continent. He is a brother of the member of Parliament for New Boss.

DURIN, Dec. 1.-Mr. Dawson has been re-elected Lord Mayor.

Davitt says, not being morally conscious of having broken the law or leading others to break it, he shall remain in Ireland until Monday, when, if not arrested, he intends to proceed to the north of England to lecture. If arrested because of his speech at Navan, when he sulogized the action of the Irish parliamentary party, he will not enter into recognizances for his good behavior, but compel the Government to prove his guilt in Court and take the consequences.

Eighteen persons have been arrested in connection with firing at an agent and police-man in Gastleisland last evening.

DURLIS, Dec. 2. -- Martin, a compositor, who had been employed in a Government printing office, and who was arrested months gedy, has been apprehended on suspicion of month of September last :ago and convicted of the Dorset street trabeing concerned in the murder of Detective Cor

The proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant prohibits a meeting on behalf of the Irish National League at Limerick to-morrow, at

which Davitt was to speak. The Lord Lieutenant informed the police that application had been made to Parliament for a special grant to them of extra ply, varying according to length of service, for all below the rank of commissioner.

Nearly sixty thousand applications have been received by the Land Commission from persons desirous of taking the benefit of the Arrears of Bent Act.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3 .- Healy was served with a summons last evening to appear at Court on Tuesday and give sureties for good behavior.

made. ELECTION OF POOR BATE COLLECTOR .--- At the weekly meeting of the Tippetary Board of Guardians there were seven candidates for the vacant office of poor-rate collector for the Bansha district. The final poll was between Thos. O'Donnell, poor-rate collector for No. district, and Richard Bourke, ex-suspect, Bansha. The result of the poll was-For O'Donnell, 16; for Bourke, 15. O'Donnell was declared elected.

CHARGE AGAINST & WARDMASTER OF THE CORE UNION. -Oa Mouday Dr. Brodle, Local Government Board Inspector, held a sworn inquiry at the Cork Workhouse into certain charges made against John Fenton, Wardmaster at the Workhouse, by a pauper inmate named Jeremiah Mahony. The nature of the charges are that Mr. Fenton was in the habit of giving the clothing of dead paupers to Mahony to sell, the proceeds of which, the latter alleged, Mr. Fenton applied to his own use, allowing him (Mahony) a small per cent-age on the sales. The inquiry had not con-cluded on Monday, and it was resumed and terminated on Tuesday, and the evidence as taken will be forwarded to the Local Government Board for their consideration.

THE "CANADA GAZETTE."

OTTAWA, Dec. 2 .--- The Canada Gazette has

the following :- J. F. Toms, of Goderich, Judge of the County Court of the County of Huron, to be Judge of the said Court, vice W. B. Squer, resigned. The return of Mr. Foster as M P. for King's

County, N.B., is gazetted.

The following is an unrevised statement of revenue accrued in the Dominion for the

8,	Matal Broldo Payanya A	\$519 A44 89
-	Other receipts	1,440.00
	Beightes.	219.76
- 1	Mannfactures in boud	200.697.57
£ - 1	Petroleum inspection	300,403 21
	Tobacco	181,640.02
	Malt. Tobacco	31,598.45
"	Spirits	250,000.00
1	Spirita	\$298,545.85

	JOTAI EXCISO REVERUNA	019,044.09
'	Canals\$	52,339.41
	Blides and booms	3,495.87
ľ	Calling timber	8,616.62
	Hydraulic and other rents, &c	411.50
ч	Minor Public Works	926.24
1	Inspection of Weights and Men-	
ł	STITOS	2,347.40
ł	Inspection of Gas.	219.28
	Law Stamps	- 300.00
IJ		
5	Total	588,101.24
:	Total exports for the quarter en	and oth
L	tember 30th, 1882 :	
•		23,265,71
1	Not the product of Canada	5,865,912
	Goods entered for consumption for	· · · · ·
ŀ	the quarter	34,622,030
	match and the test service meriled	AD 101.1.P.

UNREASON DLE EXPECTATIONS are often enfertaino t respecting me licines of real merit. Sufferers from complaints of long standing. anticipating and being disappointed in obtain-ing lamediate relief from some remedy which, if persisted in, would oventually cure them, precipitately abaudon it. This is unfair and absurd We would urge, in their own interest, upon those troubled with affections of the throat and lungs who resort to Northrop & Lyman's Emusion of Cod Liver Oll and Hypophosphites of Lime and Boda, that they give this sterling and proven remedy a fair triat. In obstinate cases this is particularly desirable, and though instances are not wanting in which it has over-come a severe cough wite assonishing rapidity, it would be unresponsible to expect such a result in every case. Use it for asthma, bronchitis, irritation of the throat and lungs. Solo b. sill druggists. Prepared by NORTHEOF & LYMAN, Toronto.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, Dec. 5, 1882. In London to-day consols sold at 100 13-16

money; 101 3-16 account.

The local money market was quiet to-day at former rates, stock losns being made at 64 per cent. There was no change in Sterling. The stock market was moderately active and strong, and the Gas "bears" suffered from another uncomfortable squeeze this morning. At noon Bank of Montreal advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to 201; Toronto to 1733 ; Merchants 1 to 1221 ; Telegraph to 126; Passenger, 1 to 1224; Telegraph to 126; Passenger, 1 to 123, and Gas to 1844. St. Paul & Manitobs dropped 3 to 141 and Bichelleu 1 to 734. Ontario was steady at 1164, and Commerce at 136.

Moraing Stock Sales. —150 Montreal 201; 6 do 2011; 10 do 201; 100 Commerce 1361; 110 Merchants' 1221; 15 Union 921; 100 Federal 1583; 75 Toronto 174; 25 do 1733; 50 Telegraph 1263; 50 St Paul 1411; 8 Royal Oanadian Insurance 542; 2 Dundas Cotton 110; 235 Passenger 128; 400 Gas 184; 250 do 184 $\frac{1}{3}$; 150 do 184 $\frac{1}{3}$; 25 do 184 $\frac{1}{3}$; 10 do 184 $\frac{1}{3}$; 50 do 184 $\frac{1}{3}$; 25 Bichelien 74 $\frac{1}{3}$; 50 do 74; 625 do 74 $\frac{1}{3}$; 75 do 74; 100 do 73 $\frac{3}{3}$.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Trade has now resolved itself into winter channels, but although our maritime interests are again dormant, it is satisfactory to know that our manufacturers are fairly busy, and that importants of most staples are experienc-ing a very good enquiry for what they have to sell. In the money market easier rates have come into vogue since the first of the

for small. Lypx sells at \$2 to \$2

Petroleum is

steady and unchanged. A round lot of No.

1 green cud has sold at \$5 75. We quote as

follows : --- Labrador bering, \$6 50; other

steady

SALT .--- Liverpool coarse salt has under gone no change in prices since last week business still being mentioned at 6210 to 673 per bag, as to quantity ; factory filled is quit a' \$1 40 to \$1 50, and Bureka at \$2 40.

Boors AND BHOES .- Labor troubles engross the attention of the wholesale boot and aboe tiade just now, to the exclusion of all other topics. The lasters having been all discharged, the fitters and cutters were not required, and all the factories in the oity closed down, throwing out of employment about 5 000 hands at the worst time of the year for the operatives and the best for the manufacturers. So jar the business of the season has been a most satisfactory one, as regards volume and remittances. Manufacturers have also been well satisfied with the amount of spring orders already received, and apart from the unfortunate labor troubles, the boot and shoe trade of this city was never in a better position than at the present time. Prices are steady, and we quote as follows :---Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 25 to 3 25; men's split boots, \$1 50 to 2 30; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 200; men's buff and peb-bled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.00; men's split do, \$1 35 to 175; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 200; women's pebbled and buff balmorals, \$1.00 to 150; do split balmorals, 500 to \$110; do prunella balmorals, 500 to \$150; do interior balmorals, 450 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 500 to \$1 25; buckskin balmorals, 75 cents; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 850 to Misses' peopled and bur balmorals, 500 to \$1.20; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. bal-morals, 60 to 70c; child's peobled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

LEATHER .- The leather business is at a staudstill, and not much improvement is expected until the turn of the year. The only sale we hear of is that of 200 sides best plump B. A. sole at 264c. Black leather is very quiet, and sales are steady. We quote English advices are steady. We quote prices as follows:— Spanish sole, No. 1, B A, 260 to 270; do No 2, B A, 240 to 250; China, No. 1, 23c to 24c; do No 2, 21 to 22c; Buffalo No 1, 21c to 22c; do No 2, 20c to 21c; slaughter, No 1, 26c to 28c; rough (light), 25c to 28c; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do do, medium and heavy, 33s to 36c; grained upper, long, 37c to 38c; Scotch grained upper, 38o to 40c; buff, 14s to 17c; pebbled cow, 121c to 15c; splits, medium,

	November, Mary Galvin, heloved wife of John Fitzerald, and a native of County Limerick, Ireland.	changea disease dose of
	May her soul rest in peace. 131 2	up the S
	NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Par liament of Canada, during next s spice, for an act to incorporate the Provincial Life Assur-	for sale boxes \$1 of price
	ance Bocievy, for the purpose of carrying the business of Life Insura, or in all its branches.	171f
Ì	Montreal, 30th November, 1852. HATFON & NICOLLS. 17 DD So icitors for Applicants.	
	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS- TRIOT OF MONTR-AL. Circuit Court. No. 4603 Augute Walter, ballift, Islantiff, rs. Alphonse J Walter, waichmaker, Defendant, and	Our s
Į	Pierre ~oudean, tiers saise. On the 19th day of December instant, at T-n of the clock in the Iprencon, at the Pik e Jacques Cattler, in the	o'clock of Decer
	L TRIOT OF MONTRAL. Circuit Court. No. 4603 Augute Waller, bailiff, 184ntiff, 18. Alphonse J Waller, watchmaker, Defendant, and Pierre ~oudeau, ticrs saise. On the 19th day of December instant, at T-n of the clock in the Urty of Montreal, will be sold by authority of jurice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of jewellers, clocks, etc. Terms cash. F. H. St. Alt NAUD, B.S.C. Montreal, 5th December, 1882 171	
ļ	Montreal, 5th December, 1882. 171	New Jo New Jo
	DEPVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court: No. 1592 Dame Elia M. Grees, of the city of Montreal, wife of Emile A. Bernard, of the same place, trader, duly anthorized a ester en justice, Plain tiff, vs. Emile A. Bernard, of the same place, trader, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been istued in this ourse.	New 3
	to property has been it-ued in this cause. Montreal, 2nd December, 1882. T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER,	New B
	175 Attorneys for Plaintiff.	New B
	DEOVINOE OF QUEBEO. DISTRICT OF MODTREAL. Superior Court. NO. 718 Dame Helene Rotaman, of Montreal, wife of Acolph Silberstein. of the same place trader, duly authorized a ester en jusitee. Plaintiff, vs. Adolph Silberstein. of the same place, trader. Defendant. An action for separation as to pro-	
	porty has been issued in this cause. Montreal, lith November 1882.	CHI
	175 T, & C, C, DE L'IRI MIER.	New R
	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS- TRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 818. Mon-	New D
	Court for Lower Canada. No. 813. Mon- day, the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hund ed and eighty-two. Present: The Honorable Judge L O Lon- ANGES. Dame Susannah Mussen, of the City of Mustreel wild of Alexander Mas-	New D
	Present: The Honorable Judge L O Lon- ANGES. Dame Susannah Mussen, of the City of Montreal, whe of Alexander Mac-	New D
	donald, of the same place, duly anthorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. Alexander Macdonala, of the same place, Defendant. IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs.	New D
1	IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs.	1
		New D
	T. & C. C. de Lorimier, of Councel for the Plain- thif, inasmuch as it appears by the return of E H. Lelonde, one of the balliffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domi-	New D

on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has leit his domi-cile, in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cennot be found in the District of Mont-real; that the said refendant, by an advertise-ment to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Courrier de Montreal, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the said city, called Tite TRUE Wirazes, be notlified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plain-tiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be remitted to proceed to trial and indement, as it a cause by default. HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, 172



PIANOFORTES. Tone, Tonch, Workmanship and Durability, WILLIAM HNABE & CO. Street. Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. A HEAL THE REAL PROPERTY OF

