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ACROSS NOTES. The Toronto Mail appears to think that there will be a marked increase in the percentage of cases independent of Montreal Laegre Clubs next year...

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. - Coughs, Bronchitis. - The soothing properties of these medicines render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs.

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

GAMBETTA'S WOUND. PARIS, Nov. 28. - Gambetta's wound in the hand received yesterday while handling a revolver is not yet healed. Violent fever has set in.

CATARH - A NEW TREATMENT. From the Weekly (Toronto) Mail, Aug. 24. Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh.

Lead 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 end.

COAL AT THE SASKATCHEWAN. The Winnipeg Times of the 24th inst. reports that: "Within the last few days a powerful joint-stock company has been formed to mine for coal in the Saskatchewan district."

EPPE'S COCOA - GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. - By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delcious flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER. Sold by Druggists. Price 50c.

THE COMET OF A SEASON

By JUSTIN MARSHALL, M. P.

While such doubts were filling his mind, the name "Lady Vanessa's" direct outspoken words "Marion for a moment" hit a pang of jealousy as keen as if he had been really a young man...

CHAPTER XXXVII

"EVERY WISE MAN'S SON DOETH KNOW."

As Marion was on his way to Clement Hope he encountered Katherine Trescoe. A few days before Marion would gladly have avoided meeting his daughter. He would have dreaded her inquisitive glances and her saucy, suggestive words.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

By JUSTIN MARSHALL, M. P.

Marion was going to reject her appeal altogether. Indeed, he started and moved suddenly the arm which she had touched, that she shrunk back in terror...

CHAPTER XXXVIII

"EVERY WISE MAN'S SON DOETH KNOW."

One touch of their hands, and the parting was over, and Clement hurried down-stairs with a strange impression that a totally unexpected hope was arising before him...

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when she was away, and probably, Sydney Marion is not destined to a spinster's life after all. "Bright and early, with its own autumn chill on its robes, the steamer started on her way to cross the Atlantic."

CHAPTER XXXIX

"EVERY WISE MAN'S SON DOETH KNOW."

Montana had been up very early that morning, and was busy writing letters. One he gave to Mr. Aquitaine. "I wish you would keep that for me, for the present, and open it when you hear from me; it only contains some instructions that I should like to have in trust, as I may say, for England."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

By JUSTIN MARSHALL, M. P.

and are even anxious to put off the moment which is to take them from the free and happy enjoyment of the deck to the cares of business and the crowd of cities again. "Montana's mind turned back, even to those earlier days of confusion and constraint, with a little smile, as she remembered the forward the evening of her life, they think of the very struggles and discomforts of the morning hours."

CHAPTER XL

"EVERY WISE MAN'S SON DOETH KNOW."

Montana smiled and shook his head. "I don't see the future for you in that light. I can tell you one part of your destiny, I think I venture to believe that you are destined to return from America soon. Shall I go on?"

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 7.—St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. FRIDAY, 8.—Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M. Fast. Less. Prov. viii. 22-35; Gomp. Luke, 26-28. Council of Vatican opened, 1869. SATURDAY, 9.—Office of the Immaculate Conception. SUNDAY, 10.—Second Sunday in Advent. Epist. Rom. xv. 4-13; Gomp. Matt. xi. 2-10. MONDAY, 11.—St. Domasus, Pope and Confessor. TUESDAY, 12.—Office of the Octave. WEDNESDAY, 13.—St. Lucy, Virgin and martyr.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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 settlement. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be enforced in the present case. Good wishes for the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for their paper, only add an additional weight to it, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and THE TRUE WITNESS must realize that it can only succeed by their assistance, and we shall consider the non-payment of subscriptions now due as an indication that those who so neglect to support the paper have no wish for its 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 trouble 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 fall in remitting at once.

MICHAEL 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 Ireland were on the threshold of 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 the tenants, or that the latter should pay no rent until the 1st May next. The cable now tells us that these declarations of Mr. Davitt are being duly considered by the Cabinet, but we are not told for what purpose or to what end, whether it is to endorse them or to see if Davitt should be sent to jail for another term.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE IMMENSE COERCION BILL AND CRIMES ACTS especially passed for the benefit of Ireland, we are told that the English Government propose to take proceedings against Messrs Healy, M. F. and Davitt under the Act defining treason, 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 so 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 centuries ago. We doubt if Edward III. had a say in the matter, that he would sanction the appropriation of his legislative acts to be used against a country of which he knew but very little and for which he certainly did not intend them.

LEON DUBOIS has at last got Arabi out of the way. The wily diplomat was evidently entrusted with the mission of saving the unfortunate rebel's life. He saved it in the most subtle fashion; he at first persuaded Arabi to plead guilty to the charge of rebellion before the court-martial, and allowed the court to pronounce sentence of death against the prisoner, but pulled the halter from off Arabi's neck by intimating to the Khedive the advisability of commuting the sentence. Of course the Khedive could not refuse the favor and the rebel's life was saved. Borelli Bay withdrew from the prosecution, declaring the court-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 bid 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 occurrence in England. These brutal crimes against the weaker sex seem to be treated very lightly and in a manner which shock the sentiment of manhood as much as the crime itself. The other day one Levi Hancock was tried at the Stafford 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 worked 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 insignificant 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. Murder gets no fifteen months in Ireland, but it gets all the publicity which pen and wire can give it.

A few years ago a new England official gave it as his opinion that the French Canadians who emigrated from Canada to the manufacturing towns in the Eastern States, were worse than the Chinese, and that like them they should go. This statement which was published in an important document gave great offence, as well it might, and indignant protests against this unjust and unfair language came from all quarters. Since then a great change seems to have come over either the Yankee's mode of thinking and appreciation, or of the Canadian exiles condition, for we find in one of the latest bulletins of the Census Bureau of the United States an article on the specific cotton manufacturers of the country in which the writer Mr. E. Atkinson has the following:—"I find, by comparison of the actual accounts of leading factories which have been submitted to me, that in the period which has elapsed since 1840, when nearly all the operatives of New England were of American birth—mostly daughters of farmers—the following changes have occurred:—Most of the operatives are now of foreign birth, notably French Canadians, who form a thrifty and progressive element of our population as the children become educated in the schools." This is then the secret of the French Canadian emigration to the States; they have a monopoly of the work in the leading factories, and a more remunerative field of labor; they are not only thrifty but they are a progressive element of the New England population. This is a decidedly flattering picture of their condition; it varies considerably from what we have been 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 unjustly 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 who utilize the earnings 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 dividends which are paid out to rich stockholders and added to the petty interest which is given to the poor depositors. It is one of the sins of capitalists to enrich the wealthy at the expense of the poor, and our banks are using their capital very effectively in that direction. The law should not tolerate it, but should force those chartered corporations to make a more equitable distribution of their profits. If anything goes wrong with a bank, and that it bursts up, the depositors have to suffer, then why should they not also share more fully in the earnings when prosperity and success attend its management. It is clear that the interests of depositors are not sufficiently protected, and that the banks are unwilling to promote them.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

On Saturday last the Imperial Parliament was prorogued until the 16th of February, 1883, and the Queen was enabled, without a vexatious application of the law, rules or closure to shut out the royal utterances, to deliver the closing speech of a session which will stand pre-eminently remarkable in the 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 Majesty'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 alien rule and interference, the British and Indian forces receive the grateful thanks of Her Majesty who will take upon herself to promote the happiness of the Egyptians and to ensure a prudent development 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 Pharaohs; the inhabitants declared that they went to war simply because they had no desire for the happiness which outsiders afforded them and because they preferred to develop their own institutions and all 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 Wolseley they had better oppose no objection to England carrying out its obligations, for it takes a good deal of persuasion, 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 tranquillity in the East. The strict maintenance of all international engagements will be simultaneously enforced, but at the same time the English Government will not fail to uphold and consolidate the privileges which have been acquired. This is a decidedly not way of intimating that the iron hand will not lose its grip on Egypt, and that to the victors belong the spoils. There is evidently lots of happiness and prosperity in store for the subdued people. Her Majesty feels confident that not only her aims, but the result of her counsels, will commend themselves to the approval of the Powers, who are her allies in their several relations to that interesting region. But how will these aims commend themselves to the Powers, who are not her allies on this question? There is in this last sentence of the Queen, an indication of a possible conflict with the Powers, who do not agree with her mode of settling the Egyptian question. If she could have commanded the approval of the Powers who were not her allies, she certainly would have said so. There is room left for political speculation and Ministerial explanation.

Her Majesty makes a passing allusion to the revenue in Great Britain, and acknowledges that it has sensibly 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 whiskey and beer for the filling of its coffers. The sobriety of England is to be welcomed even at the risk of crippling the national finances. As usual, Ireland holds the place of honor, and matters concerning it go to make up the peroration in the Queen's speech. Her Majesty says she anticipates distress this winter in some parts of Ireland. It she had intimated that such was the actual fact she would have been nearer the truth. There is no anticipation about it; attention has been called in and out of Parliament by responsible parties to the existence of dire destitution in many parts of the Island. In fact, Davitt has one of his speeches under Government consideration for having made the announcement three Sundays ago and having at the same time pointed out the only means whereby to prevent the people from falling victims to cold and hunger. If the Queen had looked up Davitt in his plea for relief there would have been some sense in her alluding to the question in her speech, but as it is there is not the slightest sympathy expressed for the people nor the faintest hope held out that they will not starve. If she could help it, but on the contrary, Her Majesty specially calls upon the authorities to exercise with firmness and resolution the powers with which they are entrusted. This royal call for the exercise of further severity by the authorities is made when Mr. Trevelyan, the Irish Secretary, acknowledged

in the House that the magistrates and the police had made ignominious and automatic use of their power, and when the Hon. Secretary was forced to silence certain magistrates and dismiss or remove certain police officers, such as Captain Mansfield, for their high-handed conduct. It is a 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 forgets to add that those crimes have no political significance, but are the result and work of an ill-conditioned set of roughs as might be found in any large city of England, France or the United States. How the Queen can take pleasure in announcing that the law has acted with renewed vigor under the coercion provisions, when in the same breath she acknowledges that the social condition of Ireland presents a marked improvement, is more than one can or should understand who is possessed of a sentiment of justice or of respect and love of freedom. There is very little to be proud of or glory in maintaining the supremacy of the law in Ireland by digging out Treason Acts of Edward III. and enacting coercive legislation such as the Curfew Act, for which Her Majesty takes special pains to acknowledge her indebtedness to the wisdom (not the justice) 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 the wants of the country for practical and effective legislation on the many well known and weighty subjects of high interest to the community; but Her Majesty had 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 members at the opening of the session. All that the House did, in effect, was to officially recognize the repression of the Egyptian, and to choke off its own liberties as well as those of Ireland. The Queen ends her speech by expressing a hope that Parliament will accomplish something 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 MANIFESTOS AGAIN.

We had hoped that the last had been heard of this silly business of issuing manifestoes pro and con in Ontario politics, but it seems that we have to return to the question once more. A correspondent from Toronto sends us a communication, in which he takes exception to the views we formed and the opinions we expressed in reference to the manifesto of Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe and that issued by a committee of Ontario Catholics. Our correspondent expresses surprise at the conclusion which we arrived at when we stated that "it would be foolish and idle for the Senators to strive to impress upon the public that the issue which they attempt to raise, is distinct from the Marmion controversy." An expression of surprise on the part of our correspondent, is not sufficient to make us change our opinion in this respect. It was only after a cool study and careful survey of the politico-religious situation, as it developed since last September in Ontario that we came to the conclusion that the Conservative party used the "Marmion" question or controversy as a ram to drive Mowat and Crooks from power; or, in other words, that the Tories were willing and even anxious to fulfill immorality into the minds and hearts of our Canadian youth, if by so doing they could seize the reins of Government. "Marmion" was therefore the party cry of the Conservatives; it was echoed by the organs of the party far and near, and the electors were called upon to endorse "Marmion" and condemn the Government that wanted to throw it overboard. Now we contend, in as simple a manner as possible, that he who would find fault with and condemn "Marmion" would naturally and equally have to condemn and denounce the party that would attempt to force the objectionable book upon our people. Now our correspondent admits, as well as the Senators, that Archbishop Lynch had the power and authority to pronounce upon "Marmion." But His Grace could not pronounce upon the question without, ipso facto, becoming antagonistic to one party and favorable to the other. Archbishop Lynch proclaimed the book as dangerous and immoral, and passed his condemnation upon it; that was his duty. And what we further contend is that such condemnation should be made to reach the party that would still uphold the book. His Grace condemned the book and its party for their outrage and vilifications, that was his right. We cannot, therefore, agree with our correspondent when he says that "we have wandered from the issue," the issue, as we think we have sufficiently demonstrated, was of a politico-religious character, and in all such issues the Church has a right to interfere. When it is therefore pretended that "the Marmion" controversy had nothing whatever to do with the manifesto of Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe, we must beg to say that such pretension is unfounded. If there had been no "Marmion" controversy there would have been no "Marmion" party cry; if there had been no "Marmion" party cry, there would have been no condemnation of the party that raised it; if there had been no condemnation of the party, (which happened, to be the Conservatives), there would certainly have been no manifesto from Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe, and if there had been no manifesto from the Senators, there would as

certainly have been no counter manifesto from a committee of Toronto Catholics. Therefore the "Marmion" controversy is at the bottom of the whole discussion, protests, condemnations, etc., and it is the only real issue at stake between the Archbishop and his opponents. Our correspondent does not weaken our position, nor does he prove our conclusion to be false by reminding us that Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe profess in their memorandum the profoundest respect for ecclesiastical authority, and that they are ready and willing to submit to any decision the Church 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 is not, for they fail to submit to the decisions of the highest authority, of the Church in their Province. Archbishop Lynch has condemned "Marmion" and the Senators support and take up the cudgels on behalf of the party organs, who denounce His Grace for having passed sentence on this text book. We ask if this is submission on the part of the hon. Senators? Professions and acts can be quite contradictory, even coming from the same persons. If we prefer to judge Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe by their acts, either affirmative or negative, we fall 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 of facts and the logic of argument against them the opponents of the Archbishop should desist from their endeavors to persuade the public that "His Grace has used his pulpit for partisan 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 that he conducts himself accordingly, we 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, River 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 partisan purposes; under the circumstances and in the position of affairs idly created by the Tory organ, His Grace would have been derelict in his duty towards his flock, if he had not acted as he precisely has. It has been charged that the Archbishop had not the support of any one who had "an intellect above the level of a poodle." The priests of the Archdiocese who assembled to congratulate His Grace on the 23d anniversary of his consecration expressed themselves in a manner which severely corroborated the charge; they said: "Every shaft directed against you pierces us likewise; every insulting epithet hurled at our head and spiritual chief calls forth our indignation and protest, and now that your beloved children of the clergy are assembled to commemorate the anniversary of your coming amongst us to assume the high dignity and weighty responsibility of the Episcopate, we desire to add to our congratulations on this joyous occasion, and to place on record our entire endorsement of Your Grace's action in the condemnation of 'Marmion' as a text-book for children, to express the pain we felt at the abuse of which Your Grace was the object, and our readiness to co-operate with you, so far as we may, in countenancing whatever may undermine the confiding faith and pure morals of our Catholic youth."

Our correspondent deals with the counter-manifesto issued by a number of Catholics and asks how we could endorse it. We can assure him that we endorsed it on its merits, and we were not restrained from doing so because the signers were not Ministers of the Crown or Senators. The arguments which those Catholics put forth and the principles which they lay down did not lose their force in our eyes because one of the signers was a glazier, another a doctor, another an office-holder and another an ex-Befrom candidate, and that the whole four were indebted for one thing or another to the Government. We dealt with their arguments, and not with their personalities; and we would advise our correspondent to go and do likewise.

ANARCHY IN FRANCE.

The anarchist and socialistic demonstrations which are daily taking place throughout the length and breadth of France, are giving more than sufficient cause for alarm. The country is having another dose of Communistic recklessness and ruffianism, and it seems to be threatened with nothing short of a great and bloody revolution with all its attendant horrors. Outrages are of common occurrence, especially in the districts where the laboring class is most numerous; dynamite is a common instrument of revenge and destruction, it being freely used in blowing up churches and public buildings; threats of assassination are common, and are frequently carried out. France seems to be at the mercy of a secret society of revolutionists which has ramifications all over and headquarters at Geneva, where the plottings are principally conducted. The crisis is a grave one, and the gravity of the situation is intensified by the dissemination in the Ministry, and by the arbitrary conduct of Gambetta, who wants to force the resignation of President Grevy, and to put a military ruler in his place. Thus the political status of the Republic seems to be on a more solid or better footing than the social condition of the

people; this unhappy state of things is caused by factionism and intolerance which know neither reason nor limit. France has evidently a serious ordeal to pass through, and the full magnitude of the conspiracy of which it is becoming more and more the victim has not been thoroughly realized nor understood. The demon of mischief is stalking through the land and with the aid of human fiends is fast undermining 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 anarchy 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 polgnard. Tyranny under a Republic is just as hateful 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 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 be found by embezzlement, and if he comes 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 case of *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 agree with the views of Chief Justice Sprague 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 asylum for forgers, cheats and embezzlers, who can so easily transfer themselves from the scene of their nefarious transactions in their own country to ours; they are mere 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 offenders."

THE SCHOOL INVESTIGATION.

It is now over three years since THE POST, at the request of a large number of parents, ratapayers 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 thorough 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 in the system upon which our schools were conducted, and to denounce those public servants who availed themselves of their position, in which they were effectively responsible to no one, to indulge in a most reckless and injudicious squandering of the people's money. We did not shrink that duty, but endeavored to accomplish a task which was to benefit purely and simply the citizens at large. For some unexplained reason the other organs of public opinion either remained neutral or took sides with the Commissioners; against whom well founded accusations had been made. Our work was, therefore, of a very uphill description, and our object—which was to have a Committee of Investigation appointed by the Government—was not received, but little outside aid. Finally, however, that object seems now to have been attained; for the *Quebec Official Gazette* contains the notification of the appointment of a Commission to investigate the administration of the School Commissioners, the alleged necessity of increasing the actual school tax, and generally all matters of public interest respecting such schools. The ratapayers are determined

that this investigation shall be thorough and exhaustive, and it will not be accepted as such if the Commission will hold their meetings with closed doors. The investigation must be above board and open to the public.

CATHOLIC CLUB.

INTERESTING LECTURE ON MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Two very good authorities, Otero 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 intend to use these terms as three kinds of definitions: definite, of words, definitions of thoughts and definitions of things; or, as they are sometimes called, etymological, logical and real definitions. The word Philosophy is a compound of two Greek words, and, in its compound sense, signifies wisdom. Wisdom is the science of things in their highest cause. Science in general is the knowledge of things in their cause—scientia est cognitio per causam. 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 is 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 makes. The final cause is the end which the worker intends. The sculptor is the efficient cause of the statue, the marble the material cause. The idea in the artist's mind which, expressed in the marble, makes the statue what it is, a man or a lion, and so forth, is the formal cause. Pleasure or profit or glory may be the final cause. There may be many final causes, 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 formal and final come in between. Physical science considers the material cause. Philosophy, mental and moral, considers 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 thinks and does. Now, this is precisely what we are not going to consider; the object of 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 act according to reason and right. Of course we shall consider such as they actually are as they live and move to act; but we shall look on as philosophers, our study shall be scientific, we shall not stop at the surface of things, we shall not be content with observing facts or effects. We shall always seek for the cause, and we shall find that the thought and action of man is ruled by the true and the good, that truth is the formal cause of thought, and that good is the final cause of action, and that, therefore, mental and moral philosophy should occupy itself with the formal and final cause of the thought and action of man. So much for our definitions. Perhaps you will say it is a little too much, that this definition business is rather dry to begin with, and that big words are hard to remember. I confess, myself I felt I was in danger of acting the part of the fool in the play by trying "to plant in your memory an army of fine words." But, I think you will find on reflection, that my words have much meaning, and I am sure you will see their sense and utility as we proceed with our subject. It is said that the devil fears nothing so much as a good definition and some of our "modern" philosophers seem to resemble in this the fallen angel who hates the truth. We wish to drive this dark angel and all who follow him, out of the field of philosophy by throwing from our altars the "smooth stones" of good definitions which we take from the stream of truth.

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 show us that the actions of man naturally range themselves under five different heads or classes. There is first, individual action, which includes the relations of man to himself, his personal duties and rights, and the principles and laws that regulate both; secondly, there is social action, or the relations of man with his fellow man, with their mutual rights and duties. Thirdly, comes civic action, or the action of man as a member of society, the part the individual has in the formation of the State, the rights and duties of the citizens as a member of civil society, the principles on which these rights and duties are founded, and the laws that regulate them. Fourthly, we have to consider political action, or the action of man legitimately assembled together to govern for the good of all. Here we shall have the interesting question of the origin of the various forms of government; whence and what is the power of the state has over the citizen, whether it is not subordinate to another power, on earth, etc. Fifthly and finally, we shall discuss international action; that is, looking at the state as an individual person, and therefore as having a head and a heart; a soul and a conscience, we shall see what are the material rights and duties between states and nations, and whence and what are the laws that regulate both. Thus it is that, beginning with the study of the mind and heart of the individual man, we shall lead with the great world of all mankind. This very imperfect index and outline shows us the grandeur and beauty of the subject we are going to treat. Physical science, ascends to heaven, travels from planet to planet, and from planet to star, and when it comes down, tells us of the wonders it saw, when roaming at pleasure through the realms of space. Mental philosophy ascends to the "dome" of thought, the palace of the soul, and there and thence sees spiritual wonders not dreamt of by physical science.

Mental philosophy (a creation of "modern thought") penetrates to the innermost parts of the earth and makes the plutonic rocks tell their story. Moral philosophy goes to the heart of man and there reads the sacred page written by the hand of God. On our way to the human 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 idealist would have only thought; the materialist will have no thought; the positivist, contradicting 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 aims 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 "his smooth stones from the stream;" he hurled one from his sling and brought down the giant. We have in our "scrip" the five smooth stones of a correct and complete division; but we can break the head of the Goliath of false philosophy by a well aimed 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 Preface and the Index. I have now given you the Preface and the Index to our series of talks on mental and moral philosophy.

A UNWOUNDING MERRY TO THE COORDED. Unwounded by any remedy in the world—PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTORS, the new remedy for corns. Never fails to cure; never produces pain; never makes deep cavities in the flesh. A sure, prompt, and painless remedy for corns. Sold by druggists throughout the Dominion. Don't fail to try it. N. C. Polson & 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 consisted of three Pullman and four ordinary cars, each being fairly full. There was a meeting of the directors of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association last night at the Windsor Hotel, when arrangements for the annual convention and other matters were considered. Dr. F. W. Kelley continued his course of lectures last night in Association Hall on American history, treating especially of matters connected with the close of the war of independence, the treaty of peace 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 masters were present. The river yesterday was frozen 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 "Laprade" intending to put into the new canal basin for the winter was unable to do so and will probably have to lay up elsewhere.

THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

The sub-committee appointed at the last meeting of the General Committee, to arrange details in connection with the forthcoming Carnival, held meetings yesterday afternoon and evening. The historical committee met in the Mechanics' Hall in the afternoon, and after discussion appointed a sub-committee from their number to draft a plan of procedure. The excursion committee met in the Windsor at night, when the following gentlemen were added to their number: Capt. Labelle, of the North Shore Railway, Mr. George Hibbard, of the Canadian Pacific, and Mr. T. A. McKinnon, of the South Eastern. The ice palace committee also met at the Windsor. The plan and site proposed were fully discussed, and it was generally agreed that the east end of Dominion square would be a fitting site. The snowshoe committee met in the gymnasium and after considering fully the subject of their share in the week's attractions, appointed Mr. August Grant chairman and Mr. W. Matthews secretary. The advertising and curling committees also held meetings in the Windsor and made the necessary arrangements in connection with their work. A letter was received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company subscribing \$100 to the guarantee fund. A meeting of the general committee will be held on Thursday evening when all the sub-committees will submit their reports.

THE BAZAAR AT LACHINCHE.

The bazaar held annually at Lachine for the benefit of the sisters of St. Anne, of that place, closed on Friday evening, having lasted five days. It was a real success in the student's eyes. Each room was well decorated with music and dramatic entertainments, which gave general satisfaction. The amount raised exceeded by far the expectations of the directors, and was a most tangible proof of the generosity of the Parish, which is ever ready to take part in all such benevolent works. The sum realized, \$1,000, is more than double the amount of the previous year. The bazaar was held in the hall of the Hotel St. Anne, which was visited by the Bazaar, St. Anne, who visited the Bazaar Hall, addressed the audience and gave a special blessing to the work. The presence of the holy words, and above all the blessing of the worthy Bishop, was considered an ample compensation for the extended cordials thanks, on the part of the Mother General of the Sisters of St. Anne, and on his own part, to his parishioners and all those who took such interest in the success of the bazaar, as well as to the other kind friends of the Institution who evinced so much generosity on the occasion.

THE LATIN MADAME MANSION.

The funeral of Madame Masson, which took place at Terrebonne Saturday, has already been related in these columns. The deceased lady was immensely wealthy. By her last will and testament she leaves \$16,000 to each of the following heirs:—Mr. Armand Masson and Madame de Chastanay, of Paris, children of the late Mr. Wilfrid Masson; Mr. J. E. Masson, and Mrs. E. Masson, of Terrebonne, children of the late Mr. Masson; Mr. J. P. Masson, also of Terrebonne; Hon. L. B. Masson, Mr. Louis Masson, the two children of the late Mr. H. Masson, of Montreal; Madame E. Rossange and Madame Leon Douvroule.

Look out for our new Serial entitled

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

GRAVE CHARGES

THE CITIZENS' PETITION.

MATTERS FOR THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE.

A Brief Synopsis of The Alleged Irregularities and Abuse of the Principal Accusations against the school Commissioners.

The following is a translation of the petition of the French-speaking citizens which was presented to the City Council three years ago, in connection with the administration of the school affairs, by the Commissioner. It is a remarkable document, and we draw the attention of the Commission to the serious charges contained therein:— To His Honor the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Montreal:

The humble petition of the undersigned, all citizens 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-citizens 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 current 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 tax at present imposed be 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, 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 enquiry were made into the general administration of the school Commissioners they could easily establish 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, afterwards 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 locality 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 schools incompetent men, who are even unable 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 fitted for the position, and whose sole qualification consists in being the brother of one of the Commissioners.

5th. Having employed for years a manging carpenter, whose work of carpentering making simple repairs to the school houses, independent, however, of the superintendent above mentioned.

6th. Partially, probably interested, in the acceptance or rejection of tenders asked for the construction or repair of schools or other work thereto appertaining, even going so far as to raise the amount of the favored tenders after having accepted their tenders at a 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 workmen, to pay them, to sign cheques, &c., &c., while at the same time one of the brothers of the professor was working for the Commissioners, and his accounts were accepted and paid by the other brother, the professor's 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 without cause.

11th. Having expended at least from \$15,000 to \$20,000 in a perfectly useless manner, the amount being paid out in order to rectify the errors of an ignorant and incompetent architect persistently and continuously employed by the Commissioners, after they had made a written admission, in their authentic records, and over their own signatures, of the defects in his plans and his superintendence.

12th. Sometimes contractors have been unable to have their accounts certified or their tenders accepted without promising to some of the Commissioners a certain sum of money being added to the accounts or to the tenders which amount the contractors paid over on receiving it; to some of the said Commissioners. As will be seen, this money came out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

That your petitioners are credibly informed that they could charge, with and prove against some of the Commissioners other acts of maladministration or corruption. That the municipalities of the Province of Quebec have control over the money raised for schools, and that Montreal city alone pays enormous sums, which are left to the management of the Commissioners chosen without the intervention of the citizens, and who render them no account of the monies they receive from them.

Therefore, your petitioners pray that you would be pleased to order an enquiry as to the facts set forth in this petition, and also as to

the general administration of the Commission, of the Catholic schools of Montreal, if such a thing be impossible, that you would be pleased to ask that such an investigation be held by the Quebec Government or by any other body in whose province it may be. If not, your petitioners pray you to see that the law is amended in such a manner that the Commissioners of the Catholic 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 intrusted 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 cheapest. MONTREAL, November 29, 1882. The Royal Sewing Machine Co., Genls.—The lady who is using the New Boy's Co., ordered from M. Pils, praiseth 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. OAKMAN.

TORONTO AND AUSTRALIA.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH AND THE PRESS.

Canadian Journalism Creates a Prejudice Against Separate Schools in Australia—How the Catholics of the Antipodes are Made to Suffer for the Ill-timed and Injudicious Attacks on the Archbishop by a Toronto Paper.

On ascending the pulpit of St. Michael's cathedral last night Archbishop 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" Roman Catholic weekly journal in Toronto had been the means of doing serious injury 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 to be devoted to the maintenance of their schools in New South Wales, in lieu of the government grant, amounting to \$3,000 a year which is to be withdrawn. This withdrawal, according to Archbishop Lynch, came about in this wise. The Roman Catholics of that province were agitating for the concession of educational privileges similar to those enjoyed by their co-religionists of Ontario, and were in Parliament citing this province as a model, when a member of the Government, who had got hold of the articles published some time ago in the paper above referred to on the separate schools of Toronto, read portions of them in the Legislature, and by this means not only put a stop to the separate school movement, but led to a resolution to withdraw the grant hitherto made to the Roman Catholics for educational purposes.

His Grace went on to state that he had been written to from Sydney for information, and could only report that the attacks on himself and the management of the separate schools was a tissue of falsehoods. The mischief however had been done, and he felt more annihilated at these attacks than ever when he learned how disastrous the use of his name had been in a province so distant. He disclaimed all responsibility for the articles in question, against which he had protested at the time, and for some of which he might have prosecuted the journal in question. The transition from this topic to the recent "Marmion" discussion was easy, if not natural, and in a few vigorous sentences His Grace referred indignantly to the abuse heaped on him by writers calling themselves Roman Catholics, and reiterated his previous 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 Catholic people.—Toronto World.

INFIDELITY, HERESY AND BLASPHEMY.

At the 8 o'clock p.m. service in the Gesù last Sunday, Father Ryan continued his sermons on the virtue of Faith. He said he had shown Faith in action, and now following the festivity of St. Thomas he would conclude his treatment of this first theological virtue by showing Faith in opposition. Faith in action does its work of warfare. This is the victory that overcomes 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 the world of actions. This victorious Faith is shown in profession. There is the profession of dogma, the profession of prayer and the profession of penance. All this simply means that the professing Christian, the practical Catholic, should not only believe and know his catechism; 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 first is one who simply does not believe; the heretic is one who will not believe; the blasphemer, one who lightly says he cannot believe, because he knows there is no God to believe in. The infidel may be in simple ignorance of supernatural revelation, or he may refuse to listen to this revelation when he has an opportunity to hear it. The ignorant infidel has to follow the light of reason, and observe the natural law written in his heart by the hand of God. If he does his duty God will surely come to his aid. If he is against his conscience he shall be justly condemned. They who sit without the law shall perish without the law; and so, too, it may be said, they who do not sit without the law shall be saved without the law. Heresy is a species of infidelity. The infidel does not believe; the heretic will not, or if he does believe he believes only what he understands and likes. Heresy is an election or a selection of what is pleasant. It is a self-willed adherence of one's own opinion in opposition to teaching authority. As heresy is a selection, a choice, it must be also a rejection, and heresy is known rather by what it rejects than by what it admits, from what it does not believe than from what it does. If you ask a heretic, not-Catholic, to write down his religion, to give you on paper, briefly and clearly, the doctrines for which he is ready to die, you will find that he will begin by giving you all the doctrines for which he is not ready to die; these will be, probably all Catholic doctrines; he will profess against all these; when you urge him to tell you what he really does not profess against, he finds it hard to answer; if he answers honestly according to his principles

will finally have to admit that he believes only in himself. The heretic who has grown perfect in freedom of thought as to believe only in himself that man has ceased to have any belief at all and is now ready to blaspheme. Blasphemy is opprobrium or outrage, or contumely directly 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 Christ our Lord declares it to be the greatest of all sins; the sin that shall 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 world to die for all sin, Theologians try to explain why the sin of blasphemy cannot be forgiven, and they give three reasons: the blasphemer sins knowingly, sins with his whole soul, sins, not through passion, but out of pure malice; the sin is the demon slayer; and sins with the fixed determination to be deaf to all remonstrance and continue in his sin. And not only does he sin himself, but in his fiendish malice he endeavors to teach others to sin; he preaches his sin, he publishes his sin, and glories in it. He sins not only against the Being of God, 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 Ghost. Such being the sin of the blasphemer, it is intelligible, and Theologians say why it cannot be forgiven, for it includes final impenitence. 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 Ghost, 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 before 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 sin, that shall not be forgiven in this world or in the world to come. This sin of blasphemy is the summation of all sin, but it is its beginning in almost every sin, for every sin is in some sense against the Holy Ghost. The blasphemer denies the Holy Spirit; the believing sinner denies him. Therefore, if we wish to avoid the danger of denying, we should begin by resolving never to do the divine inspiration. When we hear the voice of the Holy Spirit, we should not harden our heart. We should listen to the voice of reason and conscience, we should listen to the teachings of faith, to the teaching of authority, to the voice of God's Vicar, through whom the Holy Spirit speaks, and hearing we should believe, and believing profess—the profession of prayer and of penance, that the victory of faith in action may lead to the glory of eternal possession.

CRIME, HOME AND FOREIGN.

The New York correspondent of the Gazette writes as follows upon the subject of crime as committed in and out of Ireland:— "It makes all the difference in the world where and how a crime is committed. If you happen to murder a man in Ireland you are an atrocious monster; if you do your killing in the United States, you are an unfortunate fellow, rather to be pitied than blamed, and mostly in error. A murder or two in Ireland are justly blamed all over the world, and mentioned in every newspaper the day after the occurrence, and all because they are agrarian. This created an idea that Ireland is about the most murderous spot on earth, which is simply nonsense. Allowing for the difference of population, there is three times as much violent crime at 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 O'Connell 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 calling, and no notice. The evening papers are so full of domestic crime, committed from the interior of the country as to be sometimes perfectly cloying. We are certainly 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 murders living the lives of gentlemen in the city prison here, while Mr. Frank James, assassin and bandit, is the honored guest of the truly remarkable State of Missouri, and a far bigger man than any honest artisan or farmer within the bounds of that commonwealth. Let us spare some of our virtuous indignation against foreign crime and criminals and look at home."

SCOTCH NEWS.

Last week in Edinburgh, the mortality fell from 99 to 65, and the death-rate was 15 per thousand. There were 15 deaths under 1 year, and 19 above 63, of which 2 were above 80 years.

At the close of the service on Sunday the Rev James Sommerville, parish minister, announced that the Kirk-Session had agreed, by a majority, to discontinue the observance of the Fast-day.

The Town Council of Kirkcaldy have agreed to confer the freedom of the burgh on Mr. Sandford Fleming, who has just returned to Kirkcaldy from Canada, where he has been for some time. Mr. Fleming is well known in connection with the railways in Canada.

A man named Harry Ferguson Welsh had died at Greenock, it is supposed, from the effects of a small quantity of gas which he had inhaled. Patrick O'Connor, O'Connor was sent to prison for 30 days by the Magistrate on the 4th inst. Before Welsh died his deposition was taken.

The Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, whose diplomatic services have been of the highest order, died on Sunday at his residence, Craigend Castle, Strathblane. Sir Andrew was born in 1807, and is survived by his second wife, the Hon. (Georgina Elizabeth, daughter of the 11th Earl of Albany.

At Dunfermline Sheriff Court on Saturday a woman named Elizabeth McDonald Robertson was ordered to pay a fine of 15s, or suffer 10 days' imprisonment, for assaulting a sheriff officer and his two constables, who were attending a quantity of furniture alleged to be the property of a man named Russell. She scratched the officers' faces, and brandished a poker, and ultimately had to be carried from the house by a constable.

On Saturday night about seven o'clock a man was seen to walk over the quay into the river at the east side of Albert Harbor, then effort was made to recover the body, but without success. A search was made on the shore, but no man named Russell, who was supposed to have been identified as that of Sam. Wilson, John, & Low, vessel, deceased, leaves a widow and grown-up family.

Daniel McGuire, of Greenock, a brewer, reading a Gaelic sermon on Sunday, while at his usual employment, was severely seasick. He was taken to the shore, and a large quantity of stones were thrown at him, and he was severely injured. He was taken to the shore, and a large quantity of stones were thrown at him, and he was severely injured. He was taken to the shore, and a large quantity of stones were thrown at him, and he was severely injured.

The following is the statement of the chief steward: "I was on the deck of the 'Cedar Grove' with a lighted 'one' arm and holding on with the other, when I saw a man in a dark coat and cap, who was seen to be the man named Russell, who was supposed to have been identified as that of Sam. Wilson, John, & Low, vessel, deceased, leaves a widow and grown-up family.

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DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

London, Dec. 3.—The Archbishop of Canterbury passed away quietly, apparently without suffering, in presence of the members of his 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 seized with a sharp spasm, and did not speak again, although it 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 Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, D.D., youngest son of the late Crawford Tait, Esq., W.S., of Harlington, County Clackmannan, his mother being a daughter of the late Sir Loyal Campbell, Bart., of Southport, for sometime Lord President of the Court of Session, was born in Edinburgh, December 23, 1811; was educated at the High School and at the Academy of Edinburgh, under Archbishop Williams; went in 1827 to the University of Glasgow, where he attended the lectures of the late Sir Daniel K. Sandford and Mr. Buchanan; was 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 honours. He subsequently became a Public Examiner at the University. While residing at Oxford in his capacity as college tutor, he took a prominent part in opposing the spread of tracts and principles, and was one of the "four tatoes" who first drew the attention 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 Church could be honestly subscribed to by those who held Roman Catholic doctrines. His opposition, however, to this school of theology, always courteous and open, was marked by the most sincere respect for, and attachment to, those who held these peculiar views. The circumstances of Mr. Tait's being in holy orders 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 Chair 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 Rugby School, where he remained eight years. While there he married a daughter 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 arduous post, probably induced Dr. Tait to accept from Lord John Russell's Government, in April, 1850, the Deanery of Carlisle. But, to a man of his mental activity and conscientious devotion 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 equaled by the most hard-working parish clergyman, and was at the same time an active member of the Oxford University Commission. The late Dr. Blomfield having resigned the See of London, under a special Act of Parliament in August, 1856, Dr. Tait was nominated to the vacancy, and 12 years later, in 1868, was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1863 he 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 ten 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 Theology," with remarks on the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," published in 1861; the "Word of God and the Ground of Faith" 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 Prime and Metropolitan of all England, and deemed the first peer in the realm after the Royal Family. He places the crown of the Sovereign's head; at the coronation and whosoever comes may be the King and Queen are deemed his parishioners. The four prelates of London, Winchester, Lincoln and Rochester are respectively his dean, sub-deacon, 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 presides, 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 accession to the period of the dissolution of monasteries.

London, Dec. 5.—It is rumored that the Bishop of Winchester will succeed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION.

London, Dec. 5.—At a Home Rule demonstration at Salter's A-frame, among those present were O'Donnell and Kenny, members of Parliament. A resolution was passed condemning the Government for its determination to prosecute Davitt and Healy, and congratulating these true patriots on their refusal to enter into terms for bail. 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 GROVE."

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Dec. 1.—The schooner "Parole," bound for New York from Queensland, called in, when on passage yesterday morning, picked up one of the steamer "Cedar Grove's" boats, in which were the chief officer, masters, and a few passengers, who had been blown overboard. A few hours after the boat was picked up by a steamer that was seen steaming eastward. Signals were made on the schooner, to which the steamer responded. She proved to be the "Liddesdale," bound to the Mediterranean, calling here for bunker coal. When rounding the point the steamer struck the schooner, causing a serious leak, and rebounding struck her a second blow that made the "Parole" a helpless wreck. The crew of the schooner and her roused passengers, numbering eighteen men in all, made their escape from the rapidly sinking schooner in her boats and were shortly after picked up and brought in here.

This morning the schooner settled and disappeared from sight very quickly, the men only saving their clothing; they were wearing at the time the following statement of the chief steward: "I was on the deck of the 'Cedar Grove' with a lighted 'one' arm and holding on with the other, when I saw a man in a dark coat and cap, who was seen to be the man named Russell, who was supposed to have been identified as that of Sam. Wilson, John, & Low, vessel, deceased, leaves a widow and grown-up family.

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THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

They came and what they have done... The Irish in America... The New York Sun in reviewing Mr. P. B. Agnew's book on the Irish in America...

TRANSPORTATION TO NEW ENGLAND. In 1653 five hundred and fifty able-bodied men and marriageable women were by shipment drawn from the purest Celtic blood of the South of Ireland and infused into the primal stock of the New England people...

THE MAJORITY OF THEIR SETTLERS. Pennsylvania, however, would appear to be most distinctly an Irish colony. In 1727 there arrived in Newcastle Government 4500 persons chiefly from Ireland...

3500 COLONISTS FROM IRELAND, and from the same document which records this circumstance it appears that vessels were arriving every month freighted with emigrants from Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland...

IN ANOTHER CHAPTER Mr. Agnew shows what the Irish actually did on the battlefield of the Revolution. In the evidence taken before a committee of the House of Commons...

EVIDENCE TO THE SAME EFFECT is supplied by the official register of the officers and men from New Jersey who took part in the Revolutionary war. The number of Irish names appearing in the list is most remarkable...

house. After the usual ceremonies prescribed by the Ritual were observed, John McCall, supported by the leading members of the congregation, read the following address to the Right Reverend John Francis James, Bishop of Montreal...

THE FRENCH IN AMERICA, my Lord, though extending over a large territory, is numerically small and consequently poor; but in our law for our own dignity, in our loyalty to the teaching of our Holy Religion, and in our filial affection to our ecclesiastical authority, we are second to none...

WE FEEL, my Lord, that on an occasion like this when we receive amongst us our Bishop, a Prince of the Catholic Church, it is fitting that we should give public expression to the faith that is in us...

ACCEPTED, then, my Lord, this address as a declaration of our faith, and with the assurance of our attachment to the Catholic Church, and its pastor, and believe that among your Lordship's many subjects there are none who reverence and love you more than your faithful people of Gratton...

AS A GENERAL THING LADIES WHO make any pretensions to refinement desire to have SOFT WHITE HANDS. We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER...

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS. Norwich, Conn., Dec. 1.—Samuel Bushnell, the last descendant in direct line of Ucaee, the chief of the Mohican Indians, who occupied this country when it was first settled by whites 200 years ago, died on Thursday...

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nerve propperly, especially adapted to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward flow, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness or neuritic pains...

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL. The Bishop of Montreal, M. R. de la Rivière, has just received from the Right Reverend John Francis James, Bishop of Gratton, an address of welcome...

ALTHOUGH on the eve of a general election for the province, there is a still in Ontario politics; it is the calm, most likely, that precedes the storm. Besides, we are all intent watching the excitement in Quebec and Manitoba; the latter especially...

WINTER has apparently set in, and the jingling of the sleigh bell is heard. There was no sleighing last year, which was a cause of regret to tread people, to those who own magnificent rigs, and to those young ladies who are accustomed to display their furs and their trappings on the King street promenade between Yonge and Church streets...

EVERY one thought the Mail was done with "Marmion"; but alas! every one was mistaken. The great organ, around which the Conservative system wheels and circles, was out again this morning with a two-column article divided into editorial paragraphs having continuity in one paragraph the editor disposed of Bishop J. Mot; in another he slaughtered Bishop Cleary; and in a third he crushed the Toronto Convention and its proceedings...

OROUGH AND STATE IN FRANCE. REDUCTION OF ECCLESIASTICAL GRANTS. The ecclesiastical votes gave rise to a lively debate in the French Chambers. With one exception, indeed, all the speakers said they were expected to say M. Fallières, Minister of the Interior, deprecated a discussion of the Concordat, pending the report of the committee which is on the point of agreeing to M. Paul Bert's proposal to abolish State scholarships in clerical seminaries...

CONCORDAT.

THE MANIFESTO. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—In discussing the manifesto of Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe in your issue of the 21st inst. you say, "It is both foolish and idle for the Senators to strive to impress upon the public that the issue which they attempt to raise, is distinct from the 'Marmion' controversy..."

At the outset they desire to state their complete confidence in the wisdom of your Lordships as the guardians of the Catholic faith and morals in this Province; and in regard to the current controversy concerning the character of the text book to be used in the matriculation examination for the High School and Universities, they submit to you a declaration of the authorities of the Church...

On Monday afternoon M. Jules Boche resumed his attack on the Public Worship Estimates, demanding a wholesale reduction, not only in the salaries paid to the bishops, Archbishop, and Cardinals, but also in the number of those dignitaries themselves. He proposed to reduce the archbishops from six to two, and the bishops from nine to six...

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN ALSACE-LORRAINE. BRUNN, Nov. 30.—The Reichstag rejected by 152 to 119 a motion to allow an optional use of French in debates in the provincial committee of Alsace-Lorraine. Herr Boetticher vigorously opposed the motion, and declared there was no chance of the Federal Council ever allowing it to become law...

There can be no doubt that the electric current feeding an ordinary powerful electric lamp is quite capable of causing death to any man who touches it. The current is forced to traverse the breast and lungs, not to speak of the heart and spinal cord. For this reason it is absolutely necessary that great care should be observed in making the electric light apparatus...

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

Consumption in its early stages is readily cured by the use of Dr. E. W. McAlister's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a powerful and safe remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

A CURE GUARANTEED. MAGNETIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK. For Old and Young, Male and Female. Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages...

Health is Wealth! DR. E. W. McALISTER'S "MAGNETIC MEDICINE" is a powerful and safe remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR. A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with a brilliant artificial color for butter...

HOLMAN'S PADS. Operate through the Nerve Forces and the Circulation. DR. HOLMAN'S PADS are the ORIGINAL and ONLY REMEDY that has an honestly acquired right to use the name "PADS"...

HOLMAN'S PAD. Operate through the Nerve Forces and the Circulation. DR. HOLMAN'S PADS are the ORIGINAL and ONLY REMEDY that has an honestly acquired right to use the name "PADS"...

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Children and persons with weak constitutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil...

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Woman can Sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON, C.M.D., M.O.P.S. 119 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street.

I CURE FITS! When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time...

Sawing Made Easy. The New Improved MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW.

KIDNEY WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

THE GREAT CURE FOR COUGHS, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH AND ALL LUNGS DISEASES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EARS for the MILLION. Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil.

Positively restores the hearing, and is the only Absolute Cure for Deafness.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY! It has performed a miracle in my case.

HAYLOCK & JENNEY, Sole Agents for America.

NOTICE-The Canada Advertising Agency.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and leavening...

WILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT?

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA & BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

DRIED FLOWERS! The Subscriber has just received his usual importation of PRUSSIAN DRIED FLOWERS...



Cathartic Pills. Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine...

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH and consumption in its first stages are treated at the International Throat and Lung Institute...

ROUTE ROYALE DE CROSES.

A Philadelphia preacher told the women of his congregation that the truth could not find its way into hearts that were cramped by conceits.

Six thousand petitions, bearing 679,000 signatures, in favor of a Sunday Closing bill for England, have already been presented to Parliament.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort.

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

Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of 8 years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy.

During the Egyptian war a column of leaded telegraphic messages cost the London newspapers from \$1,000 to \$1,250.

For stings of insects, scorpions, centipedes and the bites of poisonous insects keep the wounded parts covered with a cloth moistened with Perry Davis' Pain-Killer...

Dr. Mack's MAGNETIC MEDICINE is an unfasting food for the Brain and Nerves, and its use is recommended for curing all nervous ailments.

Mrs. Wilson got a divorce from her husband, in Oregon, on the ground of cruelty. He reformed, and wanted to marry her again...

Mr. Walker of the Vermont Legislature, during the discussion of a bill requiring towns to mark paupers' graves with stones, moved that there be inscribed on each the amount 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 Follows' Hypophosphites are extracted from trees which attain to a great age, and that this fact suggested to Mr. Follows the idea of their employment.

By a curious coincidence the Pastor of the Book of Common Prayer for the Sunday after Sir Garnet Wolseley's victory included the verse: "Thou hast subdued Egypt and destroyed it; Thou hast scattered thine enemies abroad with Thy mighty arm."

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH and consumption in its first stages are treated at the International Throat and Lung Institute...

Mrs. Genevieve Ward, during her recent professional visit to Dublin, went out nearly every evening after the performance to society parties in that hospitable city...

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It is Isobrytic. Dr. C. S. ELLIS, of Washington, D.C.

Which bonds are shares in a loan the interest of which is paid out in premiums upon the bonds yearly. Every bond is a loan entitled to...



CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, vertigo, Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint...

ACHE. In the face of so many lives that there is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

CATARRH. CATARRH.—A new Treatment. When by a permanent cure is effected in from one to three treatments...

U.S.L. Commissioners. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company...

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1883 for 25 years by the Legislature of Louisiana...

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, during which will take place the 101st GRAND MONTHLY and the EXTRA-ORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING at NEW ORLEANS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1882. Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BRAUFGARD of La. and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY of Va.

LIST OF PRIZES. CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$100,000. 1 GRAND PRIZE OF \$20,000. 2 GRAND PRIZES OF \$10,000.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Approximation Prizes of \$200. 100 " " " 100. 100 " " " 50.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, 407 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

WITH \$5 YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond.

Four Drawings Every Year. Each bond is a loan the interest of which is paid out in premiums upon the bonds yearly.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING. In the truest sense, the above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any other what-so-ever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

Household Notes.

To make good starch, mix with cold water and add boiling water until it thickens; then add a dessertspoon of sugar and a small piece of butter.

FRID CHICKEN.—Cut up the chickens, wash and drain well, dip in flour; put them in hot butter and fry brown.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Just before baking buckwheat cakes, add to about one quart of the batter a scant half pint of bread crumbs that have been soaked in new milk.

CABBAGE.—Chop fine one good solid head. To four well beaten eggs add four tablespoonfuls of sweet cream; one of celery seed, nearly one of salt and ground mustard.

QUEEN'S Pudding.—One pint of fine sifted bread crumbs, one quart of milk, one cup of sugar, the yolks of four eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg, bake until done and spread with a layer of jelly.

FRUITING POWDER.—Take one coffee cupful of cold-drawn linseed oil, one of turpentine, and one of vinegar, with three tablespoonfuls of alcohol mixed into it.

UNIVERSAL CREAM.—Strain skim milk with tannin or vinegar, press out the whey and dry the curd at a gentle fire as rapidly as possible.

CONSUMPTION CURED. 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, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections...

RUSS.—Beat up seven eggs, mix them with half a pint of warm milk, in which a quarter of a pound of butter has been melted; add a quarter of a pint of yeast, and three ounces of sugar; put them gradually into as much flour as will make a light paste...

BILIOUS ATTACKS. If neglected, lead to many serious troubles such as Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and general Debility.

Is it a House? Some people think all proprietary medicines humbugs. In this they are mistaken. A cognate medicine like Rev. N. H. Downe's Elixir that has stood the test of 63 years must have some virtue...

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it; there is no mistake about it.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING. BROWN'S HOARSENESS CURE. It is a most equal relieving pain, both internally and externally.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING. In the truest sense, the above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any other what-so-ever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

Medical.

JACOB'S OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains.

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frayed Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Equals Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Meek and Chest, it will cure SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and all AFFECTIONS of the Throat and Lungs.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those BELLS, BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, and other Public Buildings.

MENELY BELL FOUNDRY. Formerly known to the public since 1823, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells.

CLINTON H. MENELY. BELL CO. SUCCESSOR TO MENELY & KIMBERLY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$3 free.

DESTROYER OF HAIR! ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY. Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury.

TEACHERS! TEACHERS! TEACHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it; there is no mistake about it.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING. In the truest sense, the above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any other what-so-ever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

CONSUMPTION! ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY. Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury.

TEACHERS! TEACHERS! TEACHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

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